

THE OREGON MIST.

VOL. XXIV.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907.

NO. 20.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

A parliament house is to be built by Russia.

The senatorial deadlock in Wisconsin continues unbroken.

It is said that lawyers will ask for a change of venue for the next trial.

Russian industry is being paralyzed by the continued strike of the sailors.

The senatorial deadlock in Rhode Island is practically where it was 13 weeks ago.

A resolution asking Roosevelt to accept another term has been defeated by the Pennsylvania legislature.

More than a score of foreigners accused of being members of the "Black Hand" and responsible for a large number of crimes are on trial at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Secretary Taft is home from a month's trip to Panama and Cuba. He praises the work done by Governor Magoon in Cuba and says the canal is progressing satisfactorily.

A committee appointed by the Minnesota legislature places the value of railroads in that state at \$215,000,000. The report says much water has been injected into various stocks.

King Leopold may offer to sell Congo to France.

Cold weather in Texas has greatly damaged early fruit.

The order of Native Sons of California have ousted Roof.

War has been renewed in Central America and an army sent into Honduras.

Fire partly destroyed the largest shipyard at Genoa, Italy. The loss is placed at \$500,000.

Several prominent Ohio lumber dealers have been indicted for violating the anti-trust laws of that state.

A Chicago boy 17 years old has disappeared with \$7,000 which he was to take to a bank for his employers.

The Minnesota senate has tabled a resolution passed by the house which hinders Roosevelt in his stand against Harriman.

Fire swept over 100 acres of Manila, the loss amounting to \$200,000. The greatest part of the destroyed section was composed of native houses.

A discharged employe of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway has been arrested for attempting to wreck a passenger train on that road.

A St. Louis couple will be married soon at the ages of 101 and 109.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York have been visited by a snow storm.

Early fruit in Tennessee is reported to be severely damaged by cold weather.

A slight earthquake shock at Charleston, S. C., threw the people into a panic.

There is no chance for the election of a senator from Rhode Island the present session of the legislature.

Chinese famine sufferers are dying by hundreds and there is difficulty in securing the dead suitable burial.

The Austrian premier declares every colony of the various nations should be made an independent government.

President Roosevelt has about made up his mind that the best way for the government to pay the legitimate expenses of all candidates.

San Francisco street railway employes are receiving back pay. The arbitration board granted the men an increase from the time the trouble began last fall and now \$415,000 is being distributed.

Dr. Kennard, an American agent in Russia, says the suffering there from famine is appalling. Not less than 20,000,000 are dependent on aid until another harvest. Epidemics of disease add to the suffering.

There is a deadlock in the Wisconsin senatorial contest.

Jerome is investigating a charge of tampering with a Thaw juror.

The vice president of the New York Central railroad favors government control.

The British budget proposes a pension for old age and increased taxes on the rich.

The thief who stole \$25,000 from the Northern Pacific Express company at St. Paul has been captured and the money recovered.

Southern cotton manufacturers complain of rate discrimination by the railroads.

Captain George Curry has been inaugurated governor of New Mexico in place of F. C. Hagerman, who resigned.

The Illinois Supreme court has decided the municipal ownership law invalid and Chicago will not be able to open her own street railway system.

Heard is said to be building up a third party.

BUILDINGS UNFINISHED.

Jamestown Exposition to Open 80 Per Cent Completed.

Norfolk, W. Va., April 23.—Despite the energetic efforts of officials and workmen, the Jamestown Tercentennial exposition will be opened this week unready. Many of the structures that are to have domestic and foreign commercial exhibits and shelter the achievements in the industrial arts are incomplete. Yet the sum of what has been done, as compared with the unfinished work, forms a satisfactory result.

In the beauty of the water show with its smattering of foreign flags, representing the most formidable types of naval fighting machines of nearly every power in the world, and in an opening program with President Roosevelt in the leading role, with diplomatic, military and naval representatives of great and small foreign nations participating, the public will have its recompense.

The grounds and buildings at the exposition are about 80 per cent finished. Several thousand of the most important buildings are built solidly of brick, cement and iron, and these are intended to remain on the grounds as a nucleus of a great park. Regardless of the permanence of the work, however, the exterior of most of the buildings will be ready when the exposition is formally opened on Friday next.

The Jamestown Tercentennial, when completed, will be almost all that is implied in the expression, "a world's fair," but it will not stop there. No other exposition has attempted to show the world the life of the colonists, the hardships of the pioneers who opened the country after civilization had been attained on the seaboard, and the achievement these people worked from the raw material.

Twenty-five states will trace their history from their earliest days to the present, and the exhibits will be sheltered by buildings. The state buildings have been grouped along the historic shore of Hampton Roads, and command an excellent view of the navy of the world.

It is this great naval display that will prove the crowning glory of the exposition. Nothing like it has ever before been attempted. There are few harbors in the world that accommodate so large an assemblage of warships. The fleets will number, in addition to several of the best types of each of the foreign naval powers, the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy, under command of Rear Admiral Evans, which is conceded to be the finest organization of fighting machines afloat.

The seal of government sponsorship will be set upon the exposition by the coming of the president of the United States, ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments, the governors and representatives of states and territories and delegations representing important civic bodies.

BIG BENEFIT TO GRAIN CROPS.

Fruit Slightly Injured In Nebraska but Snow Did Great Good.

Omaha, Neb., April 23.—As a result of unprecedented weather that prevailed during the greater part of the month of March, and the freezing weather and heavy snowfall of the past few days, early fruits, such as peaches, plums, apricots, cherries and blackberries in this section have been injured, but the general opinion among those who have the best means of information is that the damage is not as great as has been reported. Indeed, many are of the opinion that, while early fruits have been injured and in some instances completely killed and possibly some of the later varieties have been hurt, the benefits resulting to the grain crops from the snowstorm more than offsets the damage.

"Reports from points along the line of our railroad are not unfavorable," said G. W. Loomis, assistant general manager of the Burlington, today.

"The fruit in the southern part of Nebraska, which the unusual warm weather in March had brought to an advanced state of development, is reported to have been pretty badly damaged, but little or no damage is reported from points north. The snow, however, did a vast amount of good to winter wheat, and has put the ground in fine condition for other farm crops."

Similar reports have been received at the general offices for the Northwestern road.

To Defend Harriman Line.

Topoka, Kan., April 23.—It was rumored here today that N. H. Loomis, general solicitor for the Union Pacific railroad in Kansas, was to be made general counsel for all the Harriman lines in cases before the Interstate Commerce commission. Mr. Loomis today admitted that such a plan was under consideration. In case the position is created, Mr. Loomis will move to Chicago, where he will have a large corps of assistants. The position is new in railroad circles and is made necessary by the passage of the new rate law.

Snow Flurry at El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., April 23.—Snow fell here this morning at a lively rate for more than an hour. This is the latest snowfall ever known here, and the temperature, which was 38 degrees, did damage to the small fruit and truck gardens in the valley, variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Frost is at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Frost is at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Golden State limited for tonight. The Rock Island road is six and one-half hours late on account of the snow.

Pray for Rain in Cuba.

Havana, April 23.—Prayers for rain were offered in churches throughout the island Sunday. No rain has fallen in six months. The country is parched, and many cattle are dying and forest fires are devastating vast areas.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

SAYS ESTIMATE IS TOO HIGH

U'Ren Compiles Cost of Submitting Legislation to People.

Oregon City—William S. U'Ren, the father of the initiative and referendum, takes issue with the statements that have been published regarding the cost of voting under that law. Mr. U'Ren has carefully compiled the cost of initiating and referring legislative measures to the people under the act of 1907, which repealed the act of 1903. He admits that the postage expense in sending printed matter all over the state to 100,000 voters will be \$1,000, but he says that the cost of printing would be \$3,639 for 129 pages of measures, figuring on 100,000 copies, which is one-third more than has ever been printed. He says the binding will cost \$3,600 and the paper \$1,563.

The experience of Mr. U'Ren stands him in good stead in figuring on this matter. He bases the cost of addressing and filling 100,000 envelopes at \$4 per thousand, totaling \$400. The envelopes can be supplied and printed for \$5 per thousand, or \$500, and he believes that the cost of securing the names and postoffice addresses of 100,000 voters will not exceed \$1,500.

The publication of proclamations is not required by the new law of 1907, and the item of \$5,000 for that purpose must be eliminated from the cost. Mr. U'Ren believes that his estimate is conservative.

FARMING PAYS AT WOODBURN

Actual Crops Disposed of Show Extra Good Profits

Woodburn—If the true farming conditions of this section were more widely known in the East there would be thousands more coming to Oregon regardless of whether there are special railroad rates or full fare. Here is only a few instances of how farming in this vicinity pays, reference being made to recent sales of 1906 crops.

P. J. Anderson, ten acres of potatoes, sold for \$1,043.

Martin Bergan, six acres of potatoes, sold for \$750.

Bonze Bros., one and three-fourths acres of potatoes, sold for \$317.

Henshorn Bros., four acres of onions, sold for \$800.

Innumerable instances can be given of big profits being made by producers in potatoes, onions, hops, clover seed and other outputs, and the future looks so exceedingly bright that our farmers are preparing to increase their acreage. The markets are all that could be desired.

Marion Fruit Prospects.

Salem—Fruitgrowers of this section of the Willamette valley are looking forward to splendid crops in all varieties of fruits, especially in quality, and in consequence of the destruction being wrought to the crops in parts of the East by the recent severe frosts and other detrimental conditions of weather, there is also a fine prospect for good prices for Oregon fruits, both green and evaporated. Although the spurs on the prune trees are not so thickly set as last year, growers are pleased because what is lacking in quantity will be more than made up in quality and the price basis will be increased in proportion.

Elgin Is Going Ahead.

Elgin—Elgin is one among the many Oregon towns that are growing with rapid strides. Several thousand dollars are to be expended the present season for public improvements, chief among which will be the erection of a new and modern school building which will cost when completed \$20,000. The structure will be constructed of native stone and brick and will have ten rooms. The building will be heated by steam and will have every modern convenience. School Clerk Weiss is now receiving bids for the structure, and it will be completed this season.

Adopt Interstate Regulations.

Salem—With the exception that the period of posting notices is fixed at ten days instead of 30, the Railroad commission has adopted the rules of the Interstate Commerce commission body, regulating the serving of notice upon the commission and posting of same in waiting rooms of railway stations when it is proposed to make a change in the regular schedule of rates, mileage, commutation, party, excursion and round-trip rates. Notice of the adoption of this rule has been forwarded to all railroad companies in the state.

Expects Big Gathering.

Hood River—Members of Hood River valley's grange societies are preparing to make arrangements for entertaining their fellow members from other parts of the state, who will meet here in convention May 24. Letters received indicate that between 600 and 800 members will be present, as societies from several districts have already signified their intention of sending large delegations. Multnomah county is expected to be represented by 150 to 200.

Paying Off County Debt.

Oregon City—The semi-annual statement of the financial condition of Clackamas county, just completed by County Clerk F. W. Greenman, shows that the net indebtedness of the county has been decreased by one-half during the past year. The indebtedness March 31, 1906, was \$42,572.12, and this year it is only \$20,571.80.

INSPECTION MAY BE CHEAP.

State Sheep Commission Inclined to Make Burden Light as Possible.

Salem—One of the most serious problems the Oregon Sheep commission will have to solve is the schedule of rates to be charged by county inspectors for the inspection of flocks for scab or other contagious infectious disease. It is probable the solution determined on will be to turn the duty of inspection over to the government inspectors, especially east of the Cascades, and confine the duties of the deputy state inspectors to supervise the dipping, with their compensation fixed on the basis of \$5 per day and expense.

In order to make the expense as light as possible upon the sheepmen the commission first decided upon a minimum charge of 25 cents and a maximum of 1 cent per head per flock, where the number did not exceed 1,000 head. Then it was thought a maximum charge of \$1 per flock would be sufficient, inasmuch as there was not much work connected with the inspection, which consists principally of taking a birdseye view of the flock and looking for outward symptoms of scab and ticks, and requires only a few minutes' work.

Must Put Up Time Tables.

One of the rules of the state railroad commission is that bulletins giving the hours of arrival and departure of all trains, be posted in every station. Practically all stations have for years been supplied with these bulletin boards but because of the carelessness or indifference of agents, time cards have not been posted for the information of the public. Newly painted bulletin boards are being sent to station agents for the O. R. & N. and the Southern Pacific, accompanied by a letter from the office of General Manager J. P. O'Brien, in which the attention of agents is called to the posting of bulletins.

Train Service Bad.

Members of the state railroad commission have addressed a letter to William McMurray general passenger agent for the O. R. & N., informing him that the local train service between Biggs and Pendleton is inadequate. In the absence of a necessary local service between these points, the commission argues that the heavy transcontinental trains have been obliged to look after this traffic with the result that these trains are frequently several hours late reaching Portland.

Commission House Changes Hands.

La Grande—An important real-estate deal was consummated this week when L. W. Damon and Dr. M. K. Hall purchased the fruit and commission business formerly owned by the Parr-Simmons company. The present owners will enlarge the facilities for handling business and will probably add a cold storage plant during the summer. Mr. Damon will be the active manager. The price paid for the business was \$16,000.

Banner Clover Crop.

Oregon City—What is said to be the banner clover crop of this part of the Willamette valley has been raised by W. P. Herman, of Molalla. He harvested 21,300 pounds, mostly alsike and red clover. Mr. Herman sold the red clover for 11 1/2 cents and the alsike for 11 cents, getting a handsome profit from his crop.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 75c; bluestem, 77c; white, 72c; red, 74c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$29.50; gray, \$28.00.

Rye—\$1.45@1.50 per cwt.

Barley—Feed, \$22.50 per ton; brewer's, \$25; rolled, \$23.50@24.50.

Corn—Whole, \$25; cracked, \$26 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$15@16 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$17@18; clover, \$9; chest, \$9; grain hay, \$9@10.

Apples—Common, 75c@81.25 per box; choice, \$1.50@2.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25; beets, \$1.25@1.50; horseradish, 7@8c per pound; cauliflower, 75@81.25 per dozen; lettuce, head, 35@45c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; radishes 20c per dozen; asparagus 15c per pound; rhubarb 4@5c per pound.

Onions—Oregon \$3.50@4 1/2c per cwt.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks fancy \$1.40@1.65; extra fancy, \$1.75@2; No. 1 choice, \$1.25@1.40.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27 1/2c per pound.

Butter Fat—First grade cream 26c per pound; second grade cream 2c less per pound.

Poultry—Average old hens, 15@16c per pound; mixed chickens, 15@15 1/2c; spring fryers and broilers, 22 1/2@25c; old roosters, 10@12c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 13@15c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18 1/2@20c; geese live, 8c; ducks, 16@18c.

Eggs—10c per dozen.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8 1/2c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3@3 1/2c per pound; cows, 5@6c; country steers, 6@7c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound; ordinary, 8@9c; spring lambs, with pelts, 12 1/2@13c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

Hops—7@10c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c according to fineness; mohair, choice, 20@29 1/2c.

DEEP SNOW ON PRAIRIES.

Six Inches Ruins Fruit Prospect, But Benefits Wheat.

Omaha, April 19.—Five inches of snow fell during the night, and the storm continued during the forenoon. The fall was general over Eastern Nebraska, and is the heaviest known in April for many years. The extent of damage is not known. Opinion as to the storm's effect upon fruit and early vegetables varies. In some counties along the southern and central belts cherries, peaches, plums, and berries are said by some authorities to have been ruined almost entirely, while other growers report that fruit was not far enough advanced to become seriously endangered.

In grain circles it is believed the snow will kill all the green bugs that have been threatening the winter wheat crop and spreading over the central portion of the state.

TYPHOON IN CAROLINE ISLANDS

One-Fourth the Population of One of the Islands Dead and Rest Are Starving.

Manila, April 20.—Latest reports from Iloilo say the fire has been checked. The native quarter of the city was destroyed. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000 gold. The business section of the city was untouched, it being saved by the military and constabulary.

Seven hundred houses were destroyed and 800 or 1,000 natives made homeless. Adequate relief measures have been taken. The homeless have been housed in schools and other buildings. The province and the city will provide for the refugees and no physical suffering is feared.

DEATH LIST GROWING.

Mexican Earthquake Proves to Have Been Most Disastrous.

City of Mexico, April 19.—Today the Associated Press was in direct communication with a number of towns in the district affected by Sunday's earthquake. From the telegrams received it is certain that the death list will exceed 100. There are a number of small towns yet to be heard from, but up to date the average number of fatalities at these places has ranged from 9 to 12 and the number of injured from 30 to 40.

In Chilapa 33 persons were injured and 779 buildings destroyed. Nobody was killed, as reported yesterday.

After the first great shock the air was filled for many miles with a thick, sickening, sulphurous odor. This caused great distress to the survivors. There are many speculations as to the cause of the peculiar freak of nature and some consider it a proof that the earthquake had its origin in some subterranean explosion.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

San Francisco Remembers Earthquake Year Ago.

San Francisco, April 19.—While there was no general cessation of the work of rehabilitation, the first anniversary of the earthquake and the fire which left this city a mass of ruins was observed yesterday by appropriate religious services and commemorative exercises by the Building Trades Council and other organizations.

WILL GO FOR SIX-BITTERS

Frisco Policy Holders Bring 1,800 Suits for Payment.

San Francisco, April 19.—More than 100 suits against insurance companies for the payment of policies held during the great fire a year ago were filed today at the county clerk's office, bringing the total well over 1,800. At 5 o'clock, when the office closed, there was a long line of attorneys, clerks and messengers waiting, and it took three clerks nearly an hour to dispose of the overflow.

Today was practically the last day for the filing of such suits, although in some cases the year allowed will not expire until tomorrow. During the past two days the county clerk's office has taken in nearly \$3,000 in fees on these cases alone.

Too Much Executive Power.

Chicago, April 19.—A plea for the perpetuation of state rights was made last night by Congressman Winfield S. Hammond, of Minnesota, in a talk at the 12th annual banquet of the Holland society of Chicago. His subject was "The Sovereign State." Mr. Hammond took a covert rap at President Roosevelt by declaring that "in view of recent events, one might be led to believe that the legislative department of the Federal government has become well-nigh extinct. It is a bid in us to have the government close to us."

Proposition Is Withdrawn.

Paris, April 19.—The announcement of the withdrawal of Italy's compromise proposition on the discussion of imitation of armaments at The Hague peace conference, owing to Austria and Germany's decided attitude in opposition to it, was made public today. It does not greatly affect France's position relative to the limitation of armaments. Authoritative circles declare that France, as a matter of principle, regards favorably all efforts to advance the idea.

Volcano Erupts in Andes.

Valparaiso, Chile, April 19.—News has reached here that the Renibu volcano, in the province of Valdivia, is in violent eruption. The eruptions are accompanied by awful subterranean rumblings, earthquakes, intense darkness, electrical displays, ashes and boiling water. The flowing lava has set fire to the surrounding forests, and the inhabitants are fleeing in terror.

FIRE IN PHILIPPINES

Ilo Ilo, Second Town in Islands, Suffers Heavy Loss.

TYPHOON IN CAROLINE ISLANDS

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Manila, April 20.—Latest reports from Iloilo say the fire has been checked. The native quarter of the city was destroyed. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000 gold. The business section of the city was untouched, it being saved by the military and constabulary.

Seven hundred houses were destroyed and 800 or 1,000 natives made homeless. Adequate relief measures have been taken. The homeless have been housed in schools and other buildings. The province and the city will provide for the refugees and no physical suffering is feared.

There was no loss of life by the earthquake. The shocks, while the most severe experienced in 15 years, were not violent enough to cause much destruction. Dispatches from points in several provinces report severe shocks but little damage.

The total damage caused by the earthquakes in the entire archipelago will not exceed \$10,000.

Typhoon Sweeps Caroline Islands.

Berlin, April 20.—Colonial Director Dernburg informed the budget committee of the reichstag today that a cable message had been received from the governor of the island of Yap, announcing that a disastrous typhoon swept over the Caroline islands on Good Friday, March 29, and that 230 of the 800 natives of the Ulithi group were drowned, that the coconut trees were destroyed, and that famine threatens the surviving natives.

The steamer Planet, of the German navy, which has been engaged in geodetic work, and the steamer Mani, of the Jaluit company, proceeded to Ulithi islands, taking food and help. It was proposed to bring as many of the suffering natives as possible to the Pelew and Ladrone islands.

Less Than 100 Lives Lost.

Mexico City, April 20.—Communications have now been opened with all the important points in the section most affected by the earthquake. The latest reports indicate that the loss of life will not reach 100, but many persons have been injured and the property loss is very great.

Vice President Corral, in a communication published here today, declares that the whole of the state of Guerrero has been devastated.

Thousands of dollars are being subscribed to the fund being raised in this city for the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Bryce Speculates on Result if Revolution Had Failed.

Philadelphia, April 20.—James Bryce, ambassador from Great Britain, in an address at the banquet of the Trans-Atlantic society of America here tonight, declared that, if America had remained as a colonial ward of England, President Roosevelt would not have been confronted with such world-important problems as he is now called to solve.

Had the countries not been separated, Mr. Bryce said, the development of the United States would have been more gradual. He was of the opinion that slavery would not have endured so long and would have gone, perhaps, without bloodshed. There would have been fewer railroads, less internal strife and consequently fewer big economic problems to solve.

Fuel Ties Up Whole Port.

Odessa, April 20.—Serious disturbances have again broken out here. Yesterday several members of the Union of Russian People attacked workmen along the harbor front who refused to join the union, killing two and wounding five. No arrests were made. The workmen at once retaliated by going on strike, demanding that members of the union be dismissed. The authorities declined to grant this demand. Today the railroad laborers joined in the strike, with the result that the harbor is entirely closed.

Forgery by Mutual Life.

New York, April 20.—Abraham Benedict, of the law firm of Guggenheim, Untermeyer & Marshall, counsel to the International Policyholders' committee, called on Acting District Attorney Smyth at the district attorney's office today and laid before Mr. Smyth certain evidence by which it is alleged forgery had been committed in the election held recently by the Mutual Life Insurance company. The district attorney's office will investigate.

Georgia Peaches Killed

Atlanta, Ga., April 20.—State Entomologist Smith today received reports from the various peach growing districts of the state, a summary of which shows that at least 75 per cent of the crop has been killed by the recent cold weather.

WILL FIGHT HENEY.

Big Corporations