

GREAT COMBINE IS HARD HIT

STANDARD OIL MUST DISSOLVE

Supreme Court Declares Big Trust Is Unlawful.

Judges of One Opinion—Government's Attack on Giant Monopoly Upheld On Every Point.

Washington, May 16.—The Standard Oil company of New Jersey and its subsidiary corporations were declared by the Supreme court of the United States to be a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade.

It was otherwise held to be monopolizing interstate commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The dissolution of the combination was ordered to take place within six months.

Thus ended the tremendous struggle on the part of the government to put down, by authority of law, a combination which is held to be a menace to the industrial and economic advancement of the entire country.

At the same time the court interpreted the Sherman anti-trust law so as to limit its application to acts of "undue" restraint of trade and not "every" restraint of trade.

It was on this point that the only discordant note was heard in the court. Justice Harlan dissented, holding that cases already decided by the court had determined—once for all—that the word "undue" or "unreasonable" or similar words were not in the statute. He declared that the reasoning of the court in arriving at its finding was, in effect, legislation which belonged in every instance to congress and not to the courts.

Ever since the decree in this case in the lower court, the United States Circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri, was announced, hope has been expressed by the "business world" that the law would be modified so as not to interfere with what was designated as "honest business." Tonight that section of the opinion calling for the use of the rule of reason in applying the law is regarded in many quarters as an answer to the prayers of the "business world."

The defendants named besides the Standard Oil and its subsidiary corporations are: John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, Henry H. Rogers, and Charles M. Pratt.

AGUA PRIETA ABANDONED.

Rebels Take Possession—Federals Go To Aid Hermosillo.

Douglas, Ariz., May 11.—The town of Agua Prieta, Sonora, for which the Mexican Federals and rebels fought so furiously less than a month ago, was abandoned by the Federals under Colonel Reynolds Diaz and Major Luis Medina Barron at dawn today.

With their 600 Federal troops they began a march to Hermosillo, which is besieged by a large rebel force, including 800 well-armed Yaqui Indians. They closed the custom houses at both Agua Prieta and Naco and left the town absolutely deserted.

Rebel chiefs took charge tonight and set up a temporary state government.

Nicaraguan President Flees.

Colon, May 11.—Definite information reached here today that Juan Estrada, president of Nicaragua, has resigned the presidency, and rumors say he is a fugitive, vainly seeking escape from his own country. A proclamation announcing the government change was issued at Granada, the capital of the department of Granada, Vice President Diaz was designated by Estrada as his successor. The resignation came as the result of a clash with General Luis Mena, minister of war in his cabinet.

Man Who Sold Self, Dies.

Chicago—Charles Kitztrick, who sold his "body and soul" to seven nurses at the National Maternity hospital, died there last night. Kitztrick was suffering from a peculiar form of locomotor ataxia, and by the terms of the bill of sale of his body, the corpse will be used for clinical study. Kitztrick sold himself for \$7 and used the money to pay the last bill he owed—his room rent. Record of the sale was filed with the county recorder.

Train Left to Save Home.

Chillicothe, Mo.—Leaving his engine on an eastbound Washab passenger train, Charles Miller, an engineer, led a party of 50 passengers to the burning home of Miss Saisy Whittaker, near the track West of here, and extinguished the flames, probably saving the lives of Miss Whittaker and her aged mother, who were asleep on the second floor of the house.

Zelaya's Friend is Dead.

Mexico City—Dr. Jose Madriz, who was placed in the presidential chair of Nicaragua by Jose Santos Zelaya, when he was forced to flee, died here of Bright's disease. Dr. Madriz came to Mexico City when he was forced to leave his country by Estrada.

ALLEGED PLOTTER BANISHED.

Orozco Spurns Bribe and Peace Negotiations Are Resumed.

Juarez, Mexico, May 16.—Resumption of peace negotiations under so favorable auspices as to bring a prospect of an end to the war within 24 hours, and the banishment from Juarez of Senor Esquivel Obregon, who is suspected by Madero of directing a plot to break up the rebel ranks by offering bribes to his generals to induce them to quit the Madero standards, were the important developments today in the Mexican situation.

Senor Obregon, who was formerly one of the go-betweens in the peace negotiations, was informed by Provisional President Madero that the revolutionists did not desire his presence in this city. It was said at the insurgent headquarters that Obregon offered a large bribe to General Orozco, but that the latter indignantly refused it. Obregon denies the story.

In the meantime, peace negotiations, unofficial but auspicious, had been resumed between the Federal government and the insurgents, and the prospects now are that a definite understanding will be reached within 24 hours.

ROYALTY CONGREGATES.

German Rulers Arrive to Witness Coronation Ceremonies.

London, May 16.—The German emperor and empress will make the first state visit by foreign monarchs to England since the death of Edward VII. They are coming for the unveiling today by King George of the statue in front of Buckingham palace which completes a great national memorial to Queen Victoria.

The emperor's yacht will drop anchor off the Nore tonight and will be received by the British fleet. Tomorrow morning the emperor and empress will go to London, where they will be guests of King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham palace.

The national memorial which the statue crowns and completes, stands directly in front of the palace, the Queen facing down the hall. The memorial proper is a stately monument of marble and bronze, which it has taken nine years to complete at a cost of upwards of \$1,000,000.

Some significance may be attached to the state banquet to be given in honor of the German emperor on the evening of May 6.

Sir Edward Grey, the German ambassador, and other diplomats will be present.

PHONE RATES HIT.

Companies Cannot Charge Different Rates for Same Service.

Washington, D. C.—A policy pursued generally by telephone companies received a blow when the Interstate Commerce commission, in a decision made public today held that "as between subscribers to a telephone service who are similarly situated, nothing but a difference in the service rendered or the facilities furnished can justify a difference in the charges exacted."

The decision was in the case of William D. Shoemaker, of Drummond, Md., against the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone company, the first telephone case considered by the commission since congress placed telephone companies under the commission's jurisdiction.

Shoemaker declined to sign a residence telephone contract presented because the charge demanded—the regular Washington rate—was materially higher than paid for the same service by 27 neighbors in Drummond who had contracted with the company when it operated the now abandoned exchange at Drummond.

Navy Tries Gyroscopes.

New York—The Navy department is installing on one of the fleetest vessels of the eighth division one of Elmer A. Sperry's gyroscope compasses for the purpose of giving the invention an exhaustive trial. The department also is preparing to install on one of the torpedo boat destroyers one of the Sperry heavy gyroscopes for the purpose of testing the ability of the invention to keep the boat on an even keel. The gyroscopic compass weighs only a few pounds. The gyroscope that is expected to keep vessels stable on the high seas weighs several tons.

Battle of Fair Begins.

San Francisco—Trouble is looming up for the directors of the exposition as to what representation is to be accorded to the women of San Francisco in the management. The battle lines have been tightly drawn between the society women on the one hand and the club women on the other. It is wealth against wisdom, so to speak, and the question before the city is: Will the club women establish a democracy and have charge of the social end of the exposition, or will the social leaders establish an oligarchy.

Auto Race Nearly Fatal.

Jacksonville, Fla.—E. Haycroft narrowly escaped in an automobile race with Bob Burman. Burman passed Haycroft and the latter's car was enveloped in a cloud of dust, making it impossible for Haycroft to see the turn. His machine crashed into the fence, turned turtle and hurled him into a ditch. The gasoline tank caught fire and the machine was burned. Haycroft's clothes caught fire, but spectators put out the flames.

Forests Burn in East.

Ridgeway, Pa.—Forest fires in Lycoming, Potter, Cameron, Elk and McKean counties are burning fiercely. Already the damage is estimated at over \$1,000,000.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

PROTECTING OUR FORESTS.

Oregon's Four Hundred Billion Feet of Timber Worth Saving.

By G. W. Peavy, Professor of Forestry, O. A. C.

By the passage of a carefully prepared forestry law, backed by an adequate appropriation, the last legislature of Oregon took the first effective step for the preservation of one of the state's largest natural resources. According to the old saw, "it is the wise man who locks the stable before the horses are stolen." It is quite evident from the great losses of the past few years that Oregon cannot claim credit for having acted to the fullest degree the part of the wise man in the matter of guarding her timber, yet there is still some stock in the stable which is well worth protecting.

A conservative estimate places the timber resources of Oregon at 400 billion feet board measure of merchantable timber. About one-third of this amount is within the national forests. The remaining two-thirds is in private holdings. The state holds practically no stumpage, having sold nearly all of its grant lands. Figured on the basis of \$1.50 per thousand feet board measure the stumpage of the state represents a property valued at \$600,000,000. Estimated on the basis of a manufactured value of \$12 per thousand feet, the timber in the state has a value equal to \$4,800,000,000.

When it is understood that the timber supply of other parts of the country is being rapidly exhausted and that as a result there will soon be vastly greater demands made upon the timber supply of the Northwest it is very certain that the figures quoted above do not fully represent the economic importance of the forest crop to the state.

To any one who has seen a forest fire in action it is very clear that the individual is powerless against it. Organized effort is necessary in order to combat it successfully. This organization should be in the hands of the state. It is true that many organizations for preventing and fighting forest fires exist among the counties and the timber owners of the state, but at the same time a central organization is necessary to give a head to the whole system. That is just what the forestry law passed by the last legislature does. It binds together all agencies within the state for effectively preventing and fighting forest fires. It makes it certain that the small timber owner and the rancher will each receive the same consideration from the state as does the larger timber holder.

Under the provisions of the forestry law the state forester is empowered to require timber owners to burn slash or debris whenever, in his judgment it is a menace to adjoining property. Fire wardens will be appointed who will be peace officers, with power to arrest for any violation of the forest laws.

The period between June 1st and October 1st is declared to be a closed season, during which it is unlawful to set out fire in any slashing, woodland, or brush land without written permission from a fire warden. This provision of the law does not apply to burning brush heaps, log piles or stumps in small quantities and under close supervision. However, if fire should get away when burning of this character is done without permission, and damage results, the one setting the fire is regarded as guilty under this act, and is subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or to imprisonment for a term not to exceed three months.

The same penalty applies to those who build camp fires without clearing the ground properly or who leave camp fires burning or unwatched and who permit camp fires to spread. During the closed season all engines of whatever character, which are operated in the vicinity of forests, must be equipped with effective spark arresters.

These are some of the general provisions of the law. The complete act can be had by writing to the state forester at Salem. The whole intent of the law is to protect a resource which is of immense value to all the people of the state.

County Fair Arranged.

Oregon City—Arrangements are being made for the coming county fair and from all indications this year's fair will be one of the most successful ever held by the Clackamas county association. There will be a prize of \$10 for the best exhibit. Clairmont, Gladstone, Barlow, Maple Lane grange and Warner grange have already applied for space in the big auditorium. One of the advantages of this fair will be the installation of electric lights.

Albany Egg Biggest Yet.

Albany—An Albany hen has broken all the records for big eggs boasted of in various parts of Oregon and Washington in the last two weeks. A hen belonging to A. S. Hart, of this city, has laid an egg which measures 10 inches around one way and is eight inches in circumference. It weighs seven ounces. The egg has a soft shell with an unusually large hard-shelled egg inside of it.

Halibut Caught at Astoria.

Astoria—A peculiar feature of this season's fishing was that a 50-pound halibut was caught in a gill-net that was drifting in the main channel opposite the city front. These fish seldom enter the Columbia river, but as the tides are high and there is no freshet, the water in the bay is brackish and this attracts the deep-sea fish inside.

BERRY SEASON AT HAND.

Hood River Crop Estimated at 75,000 Crates.

Hood River—The world's attention to the Hood River valley was first called by the excellent strawberries it was shipping. That was nearly 20 years ago. Shipments have gone as far as China and England, and have reached those places in good condition. The first shipment consisted of but a few crates, and was sent by the Davidson Fruit company, of this city, now shippers in carload lots.

For several years past shipments of strawberries from this city have totaled from 75,000 to 100,000 crates each year, and as high as seven and eight cars have been shipped in a single day. Shipments from the valley this season, it is expected, will amount to at least 75,000 crates which will be a little in excess of last year's shipments.

Strawberries raised in the United States that come into competition with these shipments are grown in Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado. Berries grown elsewhere are either marketed before the Hood River berries are ripe or after the Hood River berries are off the market.

It is expected that shipments will go forward this year as early as May 20, and in view of the fact that the heavy frosts in the Middle West have cut down the berry crop for this year, it is expected they will bring a very high price. The strawberry situation in the East points to a heavy crop, but this does not affect the berries grown in this section.

The strawberry fields in Hood River have never been in better condition than this year; vines and plants are in a very high state of vitality. Growers are now busy cleaning their fields and getting ready for picking.

There is but one problem connected with strawberry growing in Hood River that sometimes becomes serious from a grower's standpoint, and that is the securing of competent and sufficient help to pick and pack the crop, in view of the fact that the berries are very perishable and must be picked from the vines, packed and marketed each day.

It will require a large number of people to harvest this year's crop, and unless regiments of pickers and packers come into the Hood River valley from outside sections, the growers will be unable to cope with the situation. The Indians from nearby reservations constitute a large percentage of those who come to Hood River to pick berries, and are among the best pickers.

Heavy losses have been experienced as a result of shortage of help. From present indications there is a probability that help will be scarce this year, and growers are eager and anxious to correspond with parties who are willing to take up the work this season. This year's crop should net the growers approximately \$150,000.

All danger from frosts is now past and a large crop is assured.

"CANADA NOT SO GOOD."

Ex-Oregonian for Second Time Takes Out Naturalization Papers.

Bend—The much-heralded Canadian homesteads have no attraction for W. J. McGillivray, of Bend, who last week at a session of the Circuit court held at Prineville, for the second time in his life secured naturalization papers.

The duplication of the experience of becoming an upholder of Uncle Sam's constitution was necessary in Mr. McGillivray's case because a number of years ago he left the United States, going from South Dakota to Alberta, where he found it necessary to swear allegiance to the crown before he could take up a homestead.

"The States are good enough for me," said the ex-Canadian homesteader, after he had been naturalized for the second time, "and Central Oregon has just as good lands as any to be found in all Western Canada. You bet I wouldn't give my papers for all the homesteads in the Dominion."

Fourth for Pleasure Only.

Pendleton—This place will have a Fourth of July celebration and most of the program will be given at Round up Park. It will not be a mercenary affair, but will be intended for comfort and the entertainment of people, especially of those who come to the city from over the county. This was the unanimous decision at a meeting of the Commercial club recently. The committee that canvassed the sentiment of the business men was headed by Mayor E. J. Murphy, and it was favorable to a celebration elsewhere than on the streets.

Forest Grove Will Pave.

Forest Grove—The city council has advertised for bids for paving 18 blocks in Forest Grove with bitulithic pavement. The bids are to be sealed and will be opened May 24. The contractor must begin work within ten days after the contract is signed, and the contract will stipulate that the work must be finished within 120 days. The 18 blocks to be paved include the principal business district of the town and several residence streets.

Cove Orchard Lands Sell.

La Grande—Unusual development of orchard lands about Cove, just across the Grand Ronde valley from La Grande, marks the beginning of the active preparations for the 1911 fruit season. Many deals are being made weekly; new men are coming in to buy fruit land, and fruit trees of all descriptions are being planted with much haste.

TRADE IS RESUMED.

But No Arms or Ammunition Allowed to Cross Border.

Washington, May 13.—Legitimate commerce between the United States and the border towns of Mexico, now held by the insurgents, will not be interfered with by the United States.

The problem of international law arising from the border situation was discussed by the cabinet today, and the general policy was laid down that there would be no interruption of trade which did not violate the neutrality of the United States.

Administration officials decline to discuss hypothetical questions relating to the exportation of arms and ammunition. While there will be freedom of ordinary commerce, it was clear it will be the policy to examine every shipment, to see that it does not offend the neutral position of this country.

The State department issued an official statement outlining the policy, but saying this government's course had no bearing on the question of the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents.

SECRETARY OF WAR DICKINSON RESIGNS.

Washington, May 13.—Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, the Democratic member of President Taft's cabinet, has resigned.

Henry L. Stimson, of New York, recently defeated Republican candidate for governor of that state, has been given the portfolio. This announcement was made from the White House tonight.

In the letters exchanged between the president and Mr. Dickinson no reason other than that of pressing private affairs is given for the secretary's retirement. The reasons given unofficially in official circles are the embarrassment caused by the fact that Mr. Dickinson is a Democrat in a Republican cabinet; that friction has occurred between him and Secretary Knox over Mexican affairs.

DIAZ STILL ON JOB.

But Willing to Word Resignation as Madero Asks.

Mexico City, May 13.—General Diaz will not leave the presidency while the country is in its present state of unrest. He stands ready to state in more explicit terms than those contained in his recent manifesto, if necessary, his attitude with reference to his retirement. He has demanded to know from his opponents the terms in which they expect him to announce his willingness to resign and is waiting a reply from them.

The president's declaration last Sunday was made in good faith and with the desire to serve the interests of his country. There was no subterfuge in his declaration. He meant what he said—that he would lay down the reins of government when he could do so without danger of anarchy or chaos following his action.

CONVICTS FIGHT FIRE.

Oregon State Insane Asylum Damaged By Blaze.

Salem, Ore., May 13.—Fire that partially destroyed the south wing of the asylum for the insane last night, in which 150 women patients were confined, was extinguished only after a desperate fight by the internes and local department, assisted by convicts from the penitentiary. All of the patients were rescued without injury and an hour later were sleeping peacefully on improvised beds in other wards.

Origin of the fire is not known, but probably it was due to defective electric wiring. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

Panic seized the patients when smoke and flames burst out in the halls and they shook the bars of their windows frantically, shouting "fire."

Attendants and physicians rushed in and in many cases women had to be carried out bodily. Had it not been for patent locks on the doors it is probable that scores of helpless patients would have perished either from flames or the dense smoke that filled the wing.

Large Cities Are Besieged.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—Two thousand insurgents are reported to be marching on Chihuahua. Already the advance guards are encamped about the city. An armed mob, just before daylight Saturday, entered Nombre de Dios, a suburb, looted all the stores, took all the horses, and escaped without resistance from the 1,500 Federal troops stationed near by. Santa Eulalia, an important mining camp, 12 miles east of the city, was abandoned by municipal officials on the approach of the insurgents.

Death Wins Over Union.

Philadelphia—Driven to despair over the efforts of fellow workmen to force him to join a union, Ernest Hebling, an employe of the Baldwin Locomotive works, shot and killed himself. In a letter to his wife he said: "I can no longer endure the efforts of my fellow workmen to force me into joining the union. I do not believe in unionism, and they are making my life so miserable that I cannot bear it any longer. So good-bye."

Otis Cleared of Libel Charge.

Los Angeles—Harrison Gray Otis and Harry Chandler, president and vice president of the company which publishes the Los Angeles Times, charged with having libeled Andrew J. Gallagher and other labor leaders of San Francisco, were ordered discharged to day by Judge Willis, of the Superior court.

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Chihuahua, Mexico, is making every preparation for a siege by rebels.

An American aviator made a record of 100 miles an hour at Rheims, France.

Madero discusses prospects for peace, but continues his preparations to carry the war to the Mexican capital.

The Milwaukee road will start two new trains, the Olympian and Columbian, between Chicago and the Coast May 25.

A banker's son, supposed to have committed suicide at Seattle, has been found working on an Alaska steamer.

The Supreme court has set aside the jail sentences of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, labor leaders convicted of contempt of court.

A captive balloon at Stockton, Cal., broke loose and ran amuck with four people in the basket, but all escaped with considerable bumping.

Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president of the Harriman lines, says he wants to spend his declining years on an apple orchard of his own in the Rogue River valley of Oregon.

Striking furniture makers at Grand Rapids, Mich., beat the police in a fight with stones, clubs and revolvers, but were subdued by a fire company turning streams of water on them.

Pacific Coast investors were bilked of \$1,782,514 by the United Wireless swindle.

A "progressive" movement has been started by 28 Republican senators of Illinois.

Madero has organized a provisional government and is preparing to march on the capital of Mexico.

United States allow food supplies and merchandise to cross the Mexican border freely, but no munitions of war.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 93¢/94; club, 86¢; red Russian, 85¢; valley, 87¢; 40-fold, 87¢.

Barley—Choice feed, \$28.00/28.50. Maltstuffs—Bran, \$24.50/25.25 per ton; middlings, \$31; shorts, \$25.50/26; rolled barley, \$29.50/30.50.

Corn—Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$29.50 per ton. Hay—Timothy, Eastern Oregon, No. 1, \$21.50/22.50; light mixed, \$19.00/20; heavy mixed, \$17.50/18.50; alfalfa, \$14/15; clover, \$12.50/13.50; grain hay, \$13.50/14.50.

Fresh Fruit—Strawberries, Florin, \$2.50/2.75 per crate; gooseberries, 1 1/2¢ pound; apples, fancy, \$2.00/2.50; choice, \$1.50/1.50; common, 75¢/81¢ per box.

Vegetables—Asparagus, \$1 per box; \$1.50 per dozen; lettuce, 50¢ dozen; hot-house lettuce, \$1.50/2.25; radishes, 15¢ dozen; rhubarb, 20¢/24¢ per pound; carrots, \$1.25/1.50 per sack; parsnips, \$1.25/1.50; turnips, \$1.25/1.50; beets, \$1.50.

Potatoes—Oregon and Eastern, \$2.50 per hundred; new potatoes, 75¢/8¢ pound.

Onions—Australian, \$3.75/4 per hundred; Bermuda, \$2.25 per crate.

Poultry—Hens, 18¢; broilers, 20¢; turkeys, 20¢; ducks, 22¢/27¢; geese, nominal; dressed turkeys, choice, 25¢.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 20¢/21¢ per dozen; case count, 19¢.

Butter—City creamery extra, 1 and 2-pound prints, in boxes, 24¢ per pound; less than box lots, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 9 1/2¢/10¢ per pound. Veal—Fancy, 9 1/2¢/10¢ per pound.

Hops—1910 crop, nominal; 1909 crop, 15¢; 1911 contracts, 20¢/20 1/2¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, nominal, 10¢/14¢ per pound; valley, 12¢/15¢; mohair, choice, 37¢.

Hides—Salted hides, 7¢ per pound; salted calf, 13¢; salted kip, 1¢; salted stags, 5¢; green hides, 1¢; less; dry hides, 17¢; dry calf, 17¢/18¢; dry stags, 11¢/12¢.

Cattle—Prime grain-fed steers, \$6.75/7.25; prime hay-fed steers, \$6.85/7.35; choice steers, \$6.50/6.85; good, \$6.00/6.50; fair, \$5.75/6.25; common, \$5.50/6.00; 5.75; prime cows, \$5.50/6.25; good, \$5.00/5.75; fair, \$4.75/5.50; poor, \$4.50/4.75; choice heifers, \$5.50/6.25; choice bulls, \$4.75/5.50; good, \$4.25/4.75; choice light calves, \$7.50/8.25; good, \$7.00/7.75; fair, \$6.75/7.50; choice heavy calves, \$5.50/6.25; good, \$5.00/5.75; choice stags, \$5.25/6.25; good, \$4.50/5.50.

Hogs—Choice, \$7.00/7.10; good, \$6.50/6.75; choice heavy, \$6.50/6.75; good, \$6.00/6.50; common, \$5.50/6.25; stock, \$7.50/7.75.

Sheep—Grain-fed wethers, heavy, \$4.50/5.25; choice yearlings wethers, grain-fed, \$5.00/5.50; old wethers, \$4.50; good to choice shorn wethers, \$4.25/4.50; choice ewes, grain-fed, \$4.50/4.75; fair, \$3.75/4.25; good shorn ewes, \$5.50/5.75; choice wool lambs, grain-fed, \$5.50/5.75; good, \$5.25/5.50; choice shorn lambs, grain-fed, \$5.25/5.40; good, \$5.00/5.25; fair to good lambs, grain-fed, \$4.75/5.25; culls, \$2.50/3.50.