

# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

## FORBIDS GLAD HAND.

### Corrupt Practices Act May Be Found Unconstitutional.

Salem—That the corrupt-practices bill, to be submitted to a vote of the people under the initiative and referendum, is in direct conflict with that section of the Constitution which guarantees freedom of speech is believed by many who have read the measure. The bill makes it a crime for any person to ask, solicit or in any manner try to induce or persuade a voter on election day to vote for or against any candidate or measure. This would bar the use of any kind of argument on election day and there is doubt whether it would be constitutional.

Under this section of the law it is probable that newspapers published on the morning of election day would be prohibited from printing anything calculated to influence voters in determining how to mark their ballots. The words "in any manner try to induce or persuade" would cover a multitude of acts. Candidates who went to the polls and extended the glad hand to voters would unquestionably come within the terms of the act, for it is common knowledge that a warm handshake is one of the most potent means of getting votes.

### Josephine Goatmen Organize.

Grants Pass—The Southern Oregon Angora Goat Breeders' association has been organized with C. E. Harmon, president and Charles Meserve, secretary. The association will have a regular meeting in March. The raising of goats has become one of the prominent industries of Southern Oregon. As well as being profitable for the wool, they are looked upon as a valuable adjunct in clearing new land, in keeping down the undergrowth. It is calculated that there are about 5,000 or 6,000 of the animals scattered among the ranches in this district, some of which are imported stock.

### Grain Sacks at Reduced Figures

Pendleton—Umatilla county farmers will share in the purchase of 1,000,000 wheat sacks made by the Farmers' Co-operative union at Walla Walla. Over 200 farmers were present at a mass meeting at which contracts for the purchase of 1,000,000 sacks from the J. Z. Smith company and the Kerr-Gifford company of Portland at a uniform price of 7 1/2%, was made. As the same quality of sacks sold last year at from 10 to 11c each, the farmers have made a great saving in purchases for this year by asking for bids.

### New College Building.

Milton—At a meeting of the board of Columbia college it was decided that an administration building costing \$25,000 should be erected, and it is understood that this building shall be ready for use at the next college term next fall. The building is to be equipped in the most modern way, giving every advantage to the students. This is a South Methodist institution, and is proving very successful. There is an enrollment of over 100 students this term, all form different parts of the northwest.

### Paisley Wants the County Seat.

Silver Lake—W. H. McColl, of Paisley, is authority for the statement that Paisley wants to bring to a vote at the June election the question of the removal of the county seat from Lakeview to Paisley. Paisley, Summer Lake, Silver Lake, New Pine Creek and North Warner voters would probably favor the move. Paisley is many miles nearer the geographical center of the county than Lakeview.

### Sales Under Hinkle Ditch.

Pendleton—Seven sales of arid land aggregating over \$11,000 have just been made from the Hinkle Ditch company's tract in the western part of Umatilla county. The tracts will all be settled and reclaimed and a large settlement is anticipated in that part of the county this spring. Those making purchases were J. H. Strohm, W. P. Littlefield, Maurice D. Seroggs, Elizabeth J. Tucker, Martha A. Travis, Loria G. Henry and B. F. Strohm.

### Demand Flat 2 1/2 Cent Fair.

Salem—A committee of the Traveling Men's association has arranged with the railroad commission to file a complaint against all roads doing business in Oregon and asking for a flat 2 1/2-cent rate on mileage books. The rate now is about 2 3/4 cents, and the books sold are not mileage books, but are coupon books, each coupon representing 5 cents.

### Eagles Worry Benton County.

Monroe—A pair of large eagles are playing havoc among the small lambs on the foothills west of town. They are expert in keeping out of rifle range and no one has been able to get a shot at them.

### Cannery Puts Up Beef.

Brownsville—The Brownsville cannery has been experimenting in the canning of beef and it will probably put up a large amount in the near future.

## OREGON GIVEN PROMINENCE

### Joint Passenger Tariff Mentions 200 Points in State.

Oregon receives considerable prominence in the joint tariff issued by the Union Pacific giving the one way colonist rates to the Pacific coast from Union Pacific territory. The tariff has just been issued and makes the rates effective March 1 to April 30, inclusive. The tariff sets forth the rates in detail as they have been announced already in the newspapers. The low colonist rate is good to any station in Oregon and about 200 points in this state are mentioned individually in the tariff. The rate is \$30 from Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth or Kansas City to all main and branch line points on O. R. & N. east of Portland, including points north of Umatilla and Pendleton, via Granger, Ogden and Huntington, via Denver, Granger or Ogden and Huntington, or via Denver, Grand Junction, Ogden and Huntington.

The same rate obtains to Portland and all main and branch line points on the Southern Pacific south thereof to and including Ashland, as well as all points on the Astoria & Columbia River railroad, via Granger or Ogden and Huntington, via Denver, Granger or Ogden and Huntington, via Grand Junction, Ogden and Huntington and via Denver and Billings.

### WANT CHEAPER GRAIN SACKS

### Growers at Athena Working Through Association.

Athena—C. A. Barrett, president of the Inland Graingrowers' association, says that the principal object of the organization at present is to reduce the price of sacks. The association declares that the prices the dealers ask for sacks are unreasonable. They say that they made a good, substantial saving last year by means of the association, and that they will be able to make a far greater saving this year. Mr. Barrett estimates that the farmers of this county will be able this year to save \$40,000. The Inland Graingrowers' association is a corporation and buys its own sacks direct thus making a great deal better bargain than the dealer can make.

Another purpose of the association is to force the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific railway companies to arrange to shift cars from one line to the other without removing the goods from one car to another. Another object the association has in view is to reduce freight rates on large grain shipments.

### Fuel Down at Pendleton.

Pendleton—An exceptionally mild winter has combined with the recent financial panic to create havoc with the fuel situation in this city, as viewed from the standpoint of the fuel dealer. Coal has dropped from \$11 to \$7 per ton, and though the wood price is being kept up temporarily by the sheer force of the local combine, the bottom is sure to drop out of it shortly.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 82c; bluestem, 84c; valley, 82c; red, 80c.  
Oats—No. 1 white, \$28; gray, \$28.  
Barley—Feed, \$27 per ton; brewing, \$32; rolled, \$29@30.  
Corn—Whole, \$32.50; cracked, \$32.50.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$20 @21; clover, \$14@15; cheat, \$15; grain hay, \$14@15; alfalfa, \$12@13; vetch, \$14.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c per pound.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 12@13c; spring chickens, 13@14c; roosters, 10 @12c; dressed chickens, 14c; turkeys, live, 14@15c; dressed, choice, 16@17c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 18@20c; pigeons, 75c@1.00; squabs, \$1.50@2.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 26@27c per dozen.

Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 9@9 1/2c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 5@6 1/2c.

Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 7@ 7 1/2c; packers, 5@6c.

Fruits—Apples, table, \$1.75@2.50; cooking, \$1.25@1.50 per box; cranberries, \$8@11 per barrel.

Vegetables—Turnips, 75c per sack; carrots, 65c per sack; beets, \$1.00 per sack; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75 @2; celery, \$3.50@4.50 per crate; onions, 15@20c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; peas, 10c per pound; peppers, 17 1/2c per pound; pumpkins, 1@1 1/2c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; spinach, 6c per pound; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, 1@1 1/2c per pound.

Onions—\$2.50 per hundred.

Potatoes—40@60c per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, \$3.25 @3.50 per cwt.

Hops—1907, prime and choice, 5@ 7 1/2c per pound; olds, 1@2c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 18@20c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

## POULTRY RAISING IN OREGON.

### Extracts From Oregon Experiment Station Bulletin.

The climate of Oregon from a poultryman's standpoint is discussed by James Dryden in Bulletin No. 96 of the Oregon Experiment station which has recently been published. Among other things the writer says:

It is of course worth considering by the man looking for a location whether Western Oregon with its open winters and freedom from snow and zero temperatures does not offer opportunities for the production of eggs and poultry that are not found in Eastern and Middle West states. That poultry thrive in cold sections where snow and zero weather prevail is not to be denied, but the labor and expense of caring for them is undoubtedly greater there. To secure an egg yield in winter where the climate is severe entails more expense for housing and more care in the feeding. It is probably true that the smallest profits are made during the winter months though the prices are very much higher than in spring and summer, because the egg yield is so small from the average flock as to leave little or no margin of profit. It is also true that the egg yield is quickly affected by changes in the weather, especially in the temperature. A sudden change from mild to cold weather means a certain check in the egg production, and although the weather soon moderates it will often take several weeks before the egg yield gets back to where it was. The only way to prevent this is to provide housing that will protect the fowls from too sudden changes in temperature. This entails more expense in housing and consequently diminished profits, but what is of more importance is the highly artificial conditions that it necessitates.

It would appear therefore that there are certain advantages that this state possesses over sections of the country where zero weather and snow prevail. First, a milder climate and less severe changes in temperature than is characteristic of Eastern states. Second, in sections of the state with no snowfall the poultry can range over the fields and find animal food and green food which are often hard to get where the snow covers the ground.

The heavy rainfall of Western Oregon and small percentage of sunshine may be set down as a disadvantage, but when the nature of the rainfall is understood it is doubtful whether it is very much of a detriment. Owing to the moderating influence of the Pacific ocean these rains are warm and have not the chilling effect of the rains in Eastern states. The temperature of Western Oregon in the winter months is usually higher when it rains than when the sky is cloudless, and the fowls will usually be found out in the rain except when it is very heavy, which is not often the case. One poultryman in Marion county said to the writer in November, before the rainy season set in, that he wished it would rain, because, he said, his hens laid better when it rained. The explanation of this, if it is true, may not be in the rain itself, but in the fact that it brings to the surface many angleworms, which supply the lack of animal food in the ration.

Turkeys are successfully raised in Oregon, and turkeys are known to be easily affected by rain, but the fact that the rains are warm no doubt largely accounts for the success in turkey raising in this state. Douglas county in Oregon produces several times more turkeys than the state of Rhode Island, noted for turkeys.

Another thing in favor of the mild climate and freedom from snow is that the fowls are able to secure practically the year round all the green food necessary in the fields. And finally, the fowls in their search for food in the fields get the exercise which is necessary for it is worthy of mention in this connection that the largest special poultry district in the United States is found in Northern California, that has no snowfall. That district is somewhat similar to that of Western Oregon, with its open winters, mild and humid climate and nearness to the ocean.

My investigations of the poultry industry of Oregon have been confined to the western part of the state, the region west of the Cascade mountains. This section at the present time produces more poultry products than the larger area of the state east of the Cascades. As the agriculture of Central and Eastern Oregon becomes developed we may expect greater development of poultry-keeping, and probably in time that great agricultural area may produce more poultry products than the older section of the state in Western Oregon. The climatic conditions are different east of the mountains, the heavy rainfall is absent and snow covers the ground during part of the winter. The climate there is more characteristic of the Rocky mountain region, though no such severe weather prevails as in the Middle and Northwestern states. If it should prove that a dry climate with plenty of sunshine but lacking the severe winter changes of temperature of the East is the ideal one for poultry, we may expect a great growth of the poultry industry east of the Cascades in Oregon. Undoubtedly on the grain ranches of Central and Eastern Oregon where food is cheap there is opportunity for great profit in poultry raising.

# DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

## Monday, February 10.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, chairman of the committee on finance, opened the debate in the Senate today on his bill to provide an emergency currency. He was listened to with great attention by republicans and democrats alike, while in the galleries there was a large audience. Among others was J. Pierpont Morgan, who remained through the delivery of the speech.

Aldrich said, in closing a long speech: "The enactment of the pending bill will furnish evidence that congress is not unmindful of its serious responsibilities in this regard. There can be no reasonable doubt of the effectiveness of the measure. The committee firmly believes that through its enactment an atmosphere of confidence and feeling of security will be created which will be invaluable in improving business conditions and in giving a new impetus to the work of national development."

Washington, Feb. 10.—A brief but fiery speech by Leake, of New Jersey, in which he outlined his opposition to William J. Bryan as a candidate for the presidency, relieved somewhat the monotony of debate on the Indian appropriation bill in the house of representatives today. Mr. Leake charged Mr. Bryan with taking the big stick from the president, leaving the latter only a big slipper and he further credited the democrats in the house with having usurped the right of free action of the delegates at the Denver convention by nominating Mr. Bryan in advance. His remarks were greeted with hisses from the Democratic side of the house.

Considerable progress was made with the Indian appropriation bill, which was amended so that the Commissioner of Indian affairs, before he carried out the policy of abandoning nonreservation schools, shall investigate the question fully and report to the House at its next session. Another amendment restored the appropriations for the Indian schools at Fort Lewis, Colorado, and Carson City, Nev.

## Friday, February 7.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The session of the house of representatives today was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the omnibus war claims bill, which was passed after considerable discussion. It carries a total appropriation of \$315,000. A ripple of excitement was caused by Macon, of Arkansas, who, in the course of the debate, defended the senate against what he said were aspersions cast upon that body by Payne, of New York, when he predicted that the senate would load the bill down with a number of unmeritorious claims.

What will be known as "the minority currency bill" was introduced today by Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the Democratic leader of the house, who drew the measure as a result of a harmonious conference of Democratic members of the house committee on banking. The bill will come before the house in the shape of a minority report from that committee.

A number of private claim bills also were passed and the house then adjourned until Monday.

## Thursday, February 6.

Washington, Feb. 6.—In a speech in the senate today, Senator Culberson declared that the secretary of the treasury by his report to the senate has raised an issue of fact as to whether national banks in New York used the \$85,000,000 of public money deposited with them for speculative purposes or whether this money was used to meet the demands of outside banks for reserve purposes.

The Seattle exposition bill was passed by practically a unanimous vote.

Senator Beveridge introduced a resolution declaring that the tariff should provide for maximum and minimum rates of duty.

Senator Heyburn today re-introduced his resolution calling upon the president to investigate and report to the senate all matters connected with the reorganization of the Northern Pacific. The senate today passed the bill placing Major General Howard on the retired list as a lieutenant general.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Political speech-making came to an end in the house today, and actual consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. A bitter fight was waged on the proposition to abolish non-reservation schools, and the subject was discussed throughout the afternoon. The question was raised by the offering of an amendment by Delegate Smith, of Arizona, to limit the appropriation for collecting and transporting Indian children at school to the state in which they live. The amendment was lost.

Representative Hayes introduced a bill authorizing participation by the United States in the International exposition at Tokio, Japan, in 1912, the sum expended not to exceed \$350,000.

## Wednesday, February 5.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Bever-

idge, of Indiana, today delivered an appeal to the senate to adopt his bill providing for a non-partisan tariff commission, a plan which he declared conformed to modern and business ideas on this subject. He spoke for an hour and a half, receiving the careful attention of senators and a large audience in the galleries. There were present many delegates of commercial bodies now in session in this city.

Following Beveridge, several Democratic senators spoke briefly on the general subject of the tariff.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to relinquish control of the Philippine islands in 1913 upon first securing a pledge from the nations to preserve the neutrality of the islands.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Tariff revision and the president's recent special message to congress again were the main topics of discussion in the house of representatives today. As has been the case for nearly a week, the Indian appropriation bill ostensibly was before the house, but in no quarter was any word spoken in regard to it. The house apparently had made up its mind to discuss the issues of the day at this time, and no effort was made to check the flow of general debate, which will be continued tomorrow.

A long speech by Payne, of New York, the majority leader, was considered important because of his assurances that a tariff revision plank would be incorporated in the Republican national convention's platform of this year. He devoted some attention to Mr. Bryan, whom he credited with going about the country accusing President Roosevelt of grand or petit larceny in purloining his ideas.

Representation in the house was increased today when the two Philippine delegates took their seats.

## Tuesday, February 4

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate today passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of over \$24,000,000. The large deficiency appropriation for the navy brought out considerable discussion of the subject of executive departments making expenditures not provided for by an appropriation.

Deficiency appropriations for the Panama canal gave rise to Democratic criticism of the publication of a paper by the Canal commission at Panama, and incidentally Teller declared that he believed the lock canal at Panama would some day be declared a failure and that a sea-level canal would take its place.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced a bill absolutely repealing the timber and stone law. He offers no alternative plan of disposing of public timber, but is in conference with Secretary Garfield and is drafting a bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt's recent message to congress on the relations of capital and labor and of corporations and the public again was the theme of discussion in the house today. So great was the demand for time that general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, which is the pending business, was extended tomorrow for four hours. Interest in today's proceedings centered in a speech by John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, who, while lauding the president for some of his sentiments, expressed the belief that others were dangerous.

## WAR WITHIN 90 DAYS

### So Says Japanese Newspaper. Or Not at All.

Washington—An interesting and very singular comment on the Japanese-American situation appears in an article in Japanese contained in the Canadian News, the Japanese newspaper of Vancouver. In part it is as follows:

Minister Hayashi recently stated that the number of passports issued by his government had been greatly reduced of late, and promised that hereafter only the central government would issue passports. He demanded that the American government should guarantee that no exclusion act should be passed. Ambassador O'Brien replied that the President could not make such a guarantee since it would be an act of discourtesy to congress, but he would endeavor to prevent the passage of exclusion legislation. At present the negotiations are approaching a satisfactory conclusion, but the army and navy headquarters are preparing for possible emergencies.

It is reported that the British Foreign Minister has given notice that in the event of a Japanese-American war, Japan could not count on England's aid; and not only so, but it is believed in Washington that no nation but France would give aid to Japan. If Japan is to fight, she must begin within the next 90 days, or by that time the American fleet will have reached the coast of California. But our State Department declares that there is hope for a satisfactory conclusion of the matter.