

Morning Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1902.

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SPECIAL SESSION.

Ohio Legislature Meets to Enact Needed Laws.
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—The Ohio Legislature convened at 3 P. M. today in extraordinary session to enact laws to provide for the government of municipalities and to restore lost jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, these matters having been rendered chaotic by the action of that court during the early summer.

The Governor's message was received, after which adjournment was taken. In his message Governor Nash calls attention to the act, passed last May, depriving the Supreme Court of nearly all the appellate jurisdiction formerly possessed by the court. The repeal of the act is recommended. The Governor traces briefly the history of constitutional government of municipalities in Ohio, advising that the Legislature ignore the requests for a constitutional convention, and substitute a municipal code bill, the enactment of which he recommends.

GAGE MEN LOSE

Antis Organize California Convention.

NEFF IS MADE CHAIRMAN

Representative Metcalf Is His Opponent.

VOTE IS VERY EVENLY DIVIDED

Governor's Forces Contend That Ballot Is Not a Fair Test of Strength Because of Popularity of Presiding Officer.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The California State Republican Convention convened here today with the largest attendance in the history of the party in California. The meeting comes after one of the hardest-fought political battles in the history of the state, and on one issue: Whether Henry T. Gage shall be nominated for Governor of California for a second term. Tomorrow will tell, and what the result will be is hard to forecast.

The Gage men are not in control of the convention. Their candidate for temporary chairman was defeated by 112 votes. He was none other than Representative Victor H. Metcalf, of Alameda County, but his popularity and strong personality could not stay the strong anti-Gage sentiment which swept to Lieutenant-Governor Jacob H. Neff, an old-time Republican and a bitter enemy of Governor Gage. Gage's friends, however, assert that Neff's success is not a true test, as his personal popularity counted for much.

The convention accomplished little today. After temporary organization, adjournment was taken until 7:30, when the customary committees were appointed, and a second adjournment taken until tomorrow morning. Today the battle royal will be fought.

Quick Action Is Expected.
A summary of the situation at midnight indicates that there will be some quick action in the convention in the morning, and the man whose managers are most fertile of resources and most rapid in mental action will carry off the prize of bearing the standard of the Republican party in the state campaign. An analysis of the vote for temporary chairman of the convention gives Gage 300 votes, as his greatest strength. The 1004 were given Representative Metcalf by Dr. Pardee's friends. Some of the doctor's supporters would not line up for Gage. Tomorrow the gubernatorial contest will be decided early in the fray, as the first order of business is the nomination of a Governor. Under Gage's compact with Pardee, he is to swing his votes to Pardee just as soon as it is apparent that he has ceased to gain any strength in the balloting. For example, should the second ballot show no increased strength for Gage, he is to throw his votes to Pardee.

The Programme.
But stampered is not always just as the political managers would have it. The delegates might develop a measure of independence of programme methods and seek their own selection for the nomination. The order or trend of the balloting as indicated at an early hour this morning is as follows:

Gage is to test his strength for two ballots. If he fails to gain on the second, or any subsequent ballot, his followers are to immediately line in the Pardee column. This will require another ballot, as the order of business prohibits the changing of votes between roll-calls, thus making stampered a thing that will not form a part of the minutes of this convention.

Should Pardee fail to reach the center of the stage and have the laurel wreath placed on his brow, Joe Hays, of Santa Clara, is to be next in the trial list.

Should Santa Clara's favorite son fail to fill the place in the hearts of the delegates that his supporters have hoped, E. B. Edson will be the next choice. But should "the man from the North" not receive the support of a majority of the convention, according to the present programme, then Thomas Flint, Jr., is to have a turn at their convention fray.

chises. And, of course, there is always the sign of warning to the political wayfarer: "Beware of the dark horse." But at the present hour there is no stable charger who looks formidable, so that the battle will be fought out on the original lines, now somewhat twisted, as set when the convention assembled.

Coombs Renominated for Congress.
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 25.—The Third Congressional District Convention today renominated Frank L. Coombs for Congress.

JOINT MANEUVERS.

General MacArthur Makes Public the Rules of the War Game.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Major-General MacArthur made public today the text of the rules adopted for the coming Army and Navy maneuvers. The whole scheme of operations is based upon the assumption that in anticipation of any declaration of hostilities a strong hostile fleet without torpedo-boats determines to make a sudden dash on the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound, to secure a naval base, in the expectation of finding the land forces, in the absence of a declaration of war, in a somewhat unprepared condition. The periods of the maneuvers are to be divided into two distinct phases—period of preparation and period of hostilities. During the first period it is intended that there shall be a day attack and a night attack by the fleet, and if possible a bombardment and the forcing of a passage. During the ensuing period of hostilities and obstructions may be planted by the defense and the conditions of war are to be followed as closely as possible.

On the part of the Army, the information to be gained relates to the general efficiency, down to the smallest detail, of all that appertains to the construction and armament of the land defenses and the training of the troops. The Navy will concern itself with the best means of obtaining ranges, the effect of mines and obstructions, formations of attack, efficiency of signals, the use of searchlights and the general control of artillery fire. Umpires of both services are to be detailed to all ships, and they will report to a board of arbitration of five officers, whose judgment will be final. In the latter part of the maneuvers, the Navy will concern itself with the best means of obtaining ranges, the effect of mines and obstructions, formations of attack, efficiency of signals, the use of searchlights and the general control of artillery fire. Umpires of both services are to be detailed to all ships, and they will report to a board of arbitration of five officers, whose judgment will be final.

The period of preparation will be from midnight, August 29, to midnight, August 31, the period of hostilities extending from the latter hour until noon, September 1. The defense will consist of Forts Rodman, Adams, Wetherill, Mansfield, Wright, Michie, Terry and the Fort on Gardner's Point. There will be no floating batteries. The attack will consist of about 15 ships, of which five will rank as battle-ships and the rest as cruisers and gunboats.

200 umpires and observers will assemble at the war college at Newport, August 27, to discuss the rules, and August 29 they will be distributed to their various stations. The naval militia will embark at Newport, August 29, to be distributed to the ships. At the close of the maneuvers the attacking fleet will pass in review before the forts. Elaborate rules are laid down for the conduct of the war game of all caliber so as to determine when any fort shall be considered to have been put out of action or silenced. All mines are to be fully controlled and furnished with dummy charges and fuses, the explosion of which will be supposed to entail the destruction of any vessel passing over a mine. No communication will be held with the shore except under a flag of truce, and no boats will be allowed alongside the ships.

Warlike Conditions.
NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 25.—Conditions are exceedingly warlike in the forts of the New London district. In preparation for the Army and Navy maneuvers which begin at midnight Friday, and are to last until noon, September 1, the respective departments. Five steamers are running continuously from this port to the island fortifications, bringing supplies and munitions of war. Detachments of troops are arriving daily. General Greely, chief signal officer, arrived here today, and will command that branch of the service.

THE DEATH ROLL.

General Samuel L. Casey.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 25.—General Samuel L. Casey died at his home here today, aged 81 years. He was a member of Congress from Kentucky during the war and supported President Lincoln. He was sent to the South on several confidential missions by Mr. Lincoln.

John C. Bullitt.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—John C. Bullitt, a prominent lawyer who for many years was closely identified with public affairs, died today of apoplexy. He was 73 years of age. Mr. Bullitt framed the present Philadelphia City charter.

Oldest Odd Fellow.
PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 25.—Thomas W. Keene, the oldest active Odd Fellow in Illinois, is dead at his home in Washington, Ill., aged 80.

Shaw Returns, Knox Leaves.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary Shaw has returned to Washington and will remain here until the end of the week, when he will go to his Vermont home to meet President Roosevelt. Attorney-General Knox left Washington today for New York, and will sail for France Wednesday on the steamer Oceanic.

IDAHO FARES WELL

Good Wheat Crop and Record Yield of Flax.

NEW ACREAGE IN CLEARWATER

Value of Flax Crop Is Approximately \$1,000,000—Snake River Road Will Let Portland Into a New Field.

The State of Idaho will this year turn out a wheat crop fully as large as that of a year ago, and the yield of flax will be the largest on record, approximately 750,000 bushels. There is a material increase in the grain acreage of the state, as compared with last year, and this has offset the slight loss through damage by unfavorable weather. The acreage of oats and barley is small, but there is a considerable amount of clover and other grasses.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Aug. 25.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The elements were good to Idaho this year, and nothing in the way of a decrease in crops of any kind is apparent. The wheat belt of the state extends far enough over toward the Palouse country to reach that portion which had a good crop, but not far enough to take in that which suffered from drought. The Clearwater Valley has thus far demonstrated its right to a claim that crops never fail, and with some new ground, and an excellent yield on the old land, will turn off a crop fully as large as that of last year. Considering the acreage involved, the Idaho flax crop is the most important product grown anywhere in the three states. With this crop every year is a record-breaker for Idaho, and the present is no exception. The rich lands of the Nez Perce reservation are yielding up larger returns to the flaxgrowers than any other land in the state, and a kind of ill-disguised contempt for less-favored localities. One of these patriotic grain men asked me about the prospects over in the Washtucuna country, and when I told him that the rain came too late to make a good crop, and the yields were running as low as 10 and 12 bushels per acre in some of the worst districts, he said:

Enormous Flax Crop.
Over 50,000 acres of the rich Clearwater Valley are in flax this year, and an average of 15 bushels per acre is being secured. The price at present is slightly lower than that of last year, but sales are readily made at \$1.20 per bushel, and there are indications of an advance. At this figure it will be seen that the value of this product will run well up towards \$1,000,000 or nearly half as much as will be realized from the wheat crop of the entire state. But little of this flax is shipped to the Pacific Coast markets, nearly all of it going to Chicago, that market governing prices here at Lewiston all the time, and the Pacific Coast buyers when they are in the market pay on the basis of Chicago prices. The Northern Pacific through its Spokane and Palouse branch extending down to Lewiston, and with two very important feeders has full sway in the Clearwater Valley, and as yet Portland buyers can operate here only for Puget Sound shipments. One of these feeders runs from the mouth of Polatch Canyon up to Stites, and another from old Fort Lapwai to Cul de Sac, and approximately half of the grain crop of Idaho will this year come out from these branches of the Northern. There is considerable new acreage in grain along these branches, some lands which were used for flax for the past two years, this year being in wheat, while the increased yield in flax is on soil now producing its first crop. On some of the old lands the wheat yield is slightly less than that of last year, but this shortage is fully made up by the increase in acreage. From Latah County Portland has a pretty good opportunity to get wheat, the Moscow branch of the O. R. & N. taking out considerable, while some of it finds its way along Snake River. Considerable Idaho wheat will be handled in Portland this season, but Portland buyers will not secure the full share to which their geographical location entitles them until the completion of the railroad down Snake River.

Coming Outlet for Grain.
The completion of the Snake River road from Riparia to Lewiston will not only result in bringing all of the Clearwater wheat out by way of Riparia, but will undoubtedly draw wheat from the top of the hills as far west as Moscow. Hauling wheat up Potlatch Canyon has been a very costly business for the Northern Pacific, and that road will undoubtedly welcome the opportunity to get out of this difficult territory by a gravity route.

Now that harmony seems to dwell in the camps of the railroad companies, we may witness the practical abandonment of that dangerous and expensively operated piece of road through the canyon, as soon as the line from Riparia is ready for business. Already there is considerable talk of the construction of a line from Pullman Wash., to Penewa on the Snake River, which would give the best wheat district in the Palouse an outlet by a gravity route.

It is only about 25 miles from Pullman down to the river and Penewa. Creek forms a natural and easy grade for the entire distance. When the first work on the Snake River road was started several years ago, both the Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. surveyed the route, and had a truce not been declared at that time the line would now be in operation. The building of this road would save a haul of many miles on many thousand tons of wheat, whether it was taken out by way of the canyon and thence to the Snake River line, or whether it followed the present route. Its construction would leave nothing for the Northern Pacific between Vollmer and Kendrick, and would probably be followed by the abandonment of the track down the canyon, between those two points.

Idaho's High Grade Wheat.
With the greater portion of her crop grown on new, or comparatively new land, Idaho has secured a good reputation for her wheat, and for the past few years a considerable amount has annually been shipped to the Eastern markets to be used in the manufacture of breakfast and health foods. A Michigan firm which has become famous for the fantastic names with which it adorns its health foods, last year purchased over 100,000 bushels of Idaho bluestem and Sonora wheat, and at this time it is probable that Idaho wheat is being eaten all over the United States as "Uneda crackers," "Kata Hunka," or "Blita Chunks" blacuit or under some other equally outlandish alias. Unlike the flax business, however, the price of Idaho wheat is regulated by prices paid for export purposes from the Pacific Coast ports, and at the present time 50 cents is hardly obtainable. The farmers in the Clearwater are apparently not such sticklers for that figure, as some of them are selling as soon as the crop is ready.

Proud of the State.
A rich soil and the assurance of good crops have instilled in the mind of the average Idaho man who dwells in the valleys intense loyalty for his state and a kind of ill-disguised contempt for less-favored localities. One of these patriotic grain men asked me about the prospects over in the Washtucuna country, and when I told him that the rain came too late to make a good crop, and the yields were running as low as 10 and 12 bushels per acre in some of the worst districts, he said:

"Well, what do they expect? They have no right to think that they are entitled to 10 bushels to the acre, and when they get it they ought to be thankful and prepare themselves for nothing for the following few years. Tell 'em that land is still cheap in Idaho, and that crops never fail 'down here.'"

With the exception of the Big Bend, Idaho is about the only portion of the Northwest that has not gone into barley and oats quite extensively this season. Flax and wheat have proved sufficiently remunerative for the Idaho farmer, and except for an occasional field near Moscow there is very little barley in the state. Oats also show a very light acreage, the amount grown in the state being just about sufficient for home consumption. In Latah County there is a growing interest in grasses, and near Moscow some large tracts are this year in English bluegrass, meadow oats grass, red clover and brome grass. Some of the bluegrass has thrashed out 300 pounds of seed to the acre, and left for feed purposes over two tons of straw, which is a superior article of feed for stock. Yields of this kind are even more profitable than flax at \$7.20 per bushel.

Varieties of Wheat.
While bluestem, Sonora and Walla Walla are the leading varieties of wheat grown in this state, there is considerable red wheat, and within the past two years an increasing amount of Canadian hybrid wheat. The advantage of the latter is said to lie in the fact that the straw is quite valuable for stock feed. In appearance the wheat resembles Walla Walla, and sells for about the same price. Some yields of 20 bushels to the acre are reported this year from fields which were damaged by the wind in July, and under favorable circumstances it is said to yield nearly as well as Walla Walla. Very little reseedling was necessary in Idaho this year, as the best future damage the crop as much as it did in other sections. A few localities in the Clearwater are hard hit where the exposure was great, but in the state as a whole the damage from this source was slight.

Grain-growing in Idaho as well as in Oregon and Washington leads all other industries, but here as elsewhere diversified farming is the rule.

(Continued on Third Page.)

BEEF TO BE CHEAPER

Banner Corn Crop of Country Will Lower Prices.

SECRETARY WILSON PREDICTS

Reduction Will Probably Be Made About December 1—Feeding of Corn to Cattle Will Be Begun Next Month.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash., Aug. 25.—"If no damaging frost occurs within the next 30 days," said Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, this morning, "there will be the greatest corn crop harvested this country ever saw. With this crop matured within the next month, and feeding to begin about the first of September, I feel confident that within three months you will see some reduction in the price of beef."

Secretary Wilson explains that the loss of Australian mutton has increased the demand for American beef, and that Americans themselves are becoming the greatest beef-eaters in the world. He adds: "Despite this increased consumption and foreign demand, I still believe that our large corn crop turned into beef will bring down the prices of that article of food." Secretary Wilson, who has just returned from a trip in the West, is more than confident of the Republican outlook in the Fall campaign and in the 1904 fight. "President Roosevelt is a great favorite throughout the West," he said. "He is the West's candidate for next President overwhelmingly. His policies are all popular in that section."

Northwest Postal Orders.

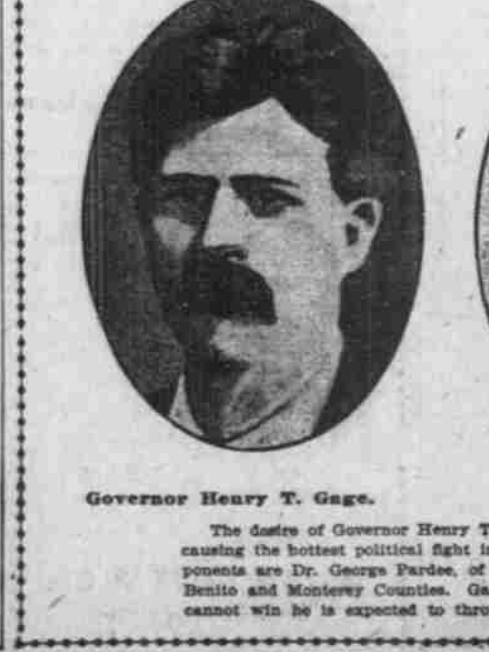
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash., Aug. 25.—William E. Owen was today appointed Postmaster at Monitor, Marion County, Or., vice Viola P. Shuck, resigned.

Town of Ruskia Burned.
WAY CROSS, Ga., Aug. 25.—The principal part of Ruskia, a little town seven miles west of Way Cross, was burned last night. The town was formerly the home of the Ruskia Commonwealth colony of Socialists from Tennessee.

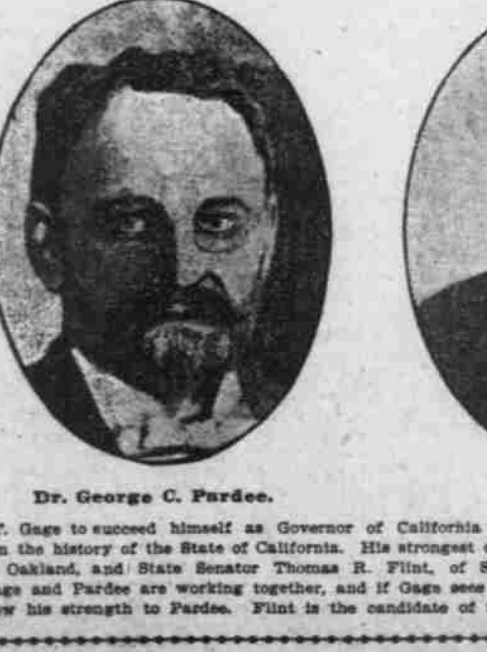
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PROMINENT FIGURES AT THE CALIFORNIA STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION



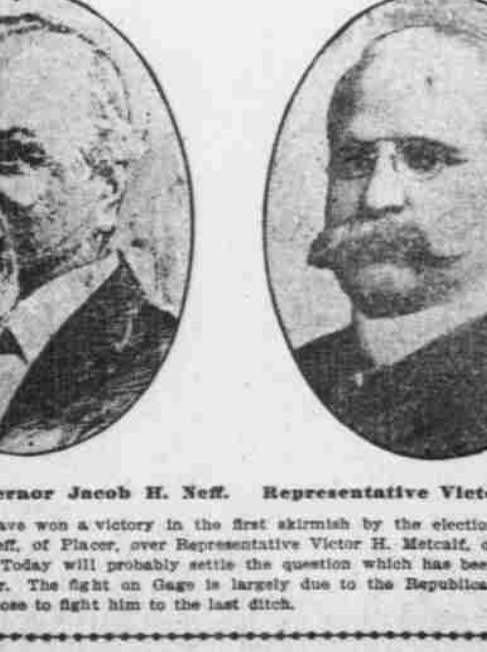
Governor Henry T. Gage.
The defeat of Governor Henry T. Gage to succeed himself as Governor of California is causing the hottest political fight in the history of the State of California. His strongest opponents are Dr. George Pardee, of Oakland, and State Senator Thomas R. Flint, of San Benito and Monterey Counties. Gage and Pardee are working together, and if Gage sees he cannot win he is expected to throw his strength to Pardee. Flint is the candidate of the



Dr. George C. Pardee.



Thomas Flint.



Lieutenant-Governor Jacob H. Neff.



Representative Victor H. Metcalf.