

OREGON COWS AS MILK MAKERS

Dairying in Washington County Farmers' Most Profitable Industry.

BUYING HIGH-GRADE STOCK

Patrons of Condensed Milk Factory Meet With Company Managers and Discuss Methods for Bettering Business of Both.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special)—The second annual Patrons' Meeting of the dairymen sending milk to the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company was held here Saturday, and was as much of a success as the first meeting a year ago. There are about 1000 patrons living within a radius of a dozen miles, and nearly all were present, many of them bringing their wives and children. They were the guests of the company, and noontime lunch was served to all in one of the big storage rooms at the condenser. While it was not served with the accessories of silver and china that would mark a banquet, yet it was abundant and varied, and healthy appetites were not marred by absence of style.

After lunch the assemblage was called to order by Superintendent Stuart, who extended a word of welcome and explained the object of the company in calling these annual meetings. It was to make the patrons acquainted with each other and to show them just what the company was doing on its part in building up the business. They were all interested alike in this matter, and all wanted to secure the best possible results for their efforts.

Senator Haines was then introduced, who, as a business man of the town, extended a welcome to the patrons of the condenser. He told of the growth of this little city since the factory was located here, nearly doubling in five years. It had also been of great benefit to the farming community. In former times the farmer harvested his grain and sold it to the merchant once a year, but now he received his pay twelve times a year. Then the merchant had to carry the account until the grain crop was sold, and the farmer had his cash in his pocket and pays cash as he goes.

Farmers' Envious Position.

President Ferrin of Pacific University also gave a word of welcome. He was glad to see here the men and women who were producing the wealth of the country. Never were there so many prosperous farmers, and the wealth of the nation came from the ground—the farms, the mines and the forests. In 1906, \$100,000,000 worth of gold was mined in this country, and the farms yielded seven thousand million dollars' worth of products, and every night when the sun sets in this country are produced more than the day before, because of the products of the farms. With the abundant prosperity given them they ought to give their sons and daughters the higher education which would be required for the new positions in life.

Byron Hunter, from the Agricultural College at Corvallis, talked in regard to the observations made in producing dairy feeds. He believed kale to be the best green feed. If planted early it would be ready to commence on by the last of August, and would be ready to cut next April. He recommended planting in long narrow strips next to driveways, so it could be loaded on wagons or sleds without driving over the main pasture. Rye and vetch sowed in September would make good feed the following Summer, after kale was gone. He also urged farmers to get the bulletins of the State and National Agricultural Departments, which were free, and contained the results of the studies of experts on the various subjects discussed.

Patrons Company's Partners.

A. D. Barber, vice-president of the company, talked at length of their plans and wishes, and asked the company to understand fully what they were doing. The company wanted to make money, but it wanted to do it right, it best by helping the patrons to make money. Then they would furnish more milk, and that was what the company wanted to build up the business. The company had recommended breeding up the dairy herds and is aiding it by helping to get better cows and more of them. T. H. Holsten has been found the best dairy cow, and the company is aiding in bringing in many of that breed. He said it was a crime to slaughter heifer calves from good dairy cows. The business at this time is the best in fifty years, the past year, and the company wanted it to increase more. The cream is now shipped to Russia, Australia, and recently an order was placed with the P. H. Islands. This wide market enabled the company to pay better prices than it could otherwise. He wanted the farmers to pay more for cow and milk, and that would give 40 to 50 pounds of milk per day instead of 30 or 35. He answered many questions about prices and plans and was listened to with great interest.

Dairy Counties Growing Fast.

J. W. Bailey, State Food and Dairy Commissioner, told of the results of his observations in traveling over the State. Counties devoted to grain growing were decreasing in population, but counties engaged in dairying were increasing rapidly. The dairy counties were the prosperous counties, where land was growing in value. He gave an amusing account of a talk he had not long since with John Wilson, Secretary of the State. Mr. Wilson would hardly believe that he was a valuable cow feed, and he refused to believe that it would produce 50 tons per acre as well as he was dairying in Holland, where each acre of land was supporting an average of 2 1/2 cows. He declared that the Williamson Valley would be as well off as Holland. The drier milking machines are a success, and told what he had seen them doing in dairies in this state.

Freight Figures Astonishing.

C. A. Malboof, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific, gave some interesting figures on the effect of the dairy on the freight on their line. The two milk condensers in Washington County, one at Forest Grove, the other at Hillsboro, furnish more cars of milk to ship than the freight on their line. The milk shipped along their entire West Side line from Portland to Corvallis in 1906 their freight receipts from Washington County were \$120,000, this year they will be \$1,000,000. No other county in the State has shown such an increase in business as Washington County, and it is today the greatest producing section of the State, judging by the freight furnished the Southern Pacific road.

Superintendent Stuart closed the meeting by thanking the patrons for their large attendance, and inviting them to come again next year.

HIGHER WAGES FOR TEACHERS

Superintendent Ackerman Optimistic Regarding the Future.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special)—The annual teachers' institute closed a three-day session in this city last night. Over sixty teachers were in attendance. The programme was a strong one, the lectures being wholly professional, rather than academic. State Superintendent Ackerman was present the first two days of the institute, and delivered a lecture entitled "Some Unresolved Educational Problems." In his lecture Superintendent Ackerman stated that before another decade there would be one general school board for all of the public schools of the country; that the best teachers available would be sent to the remote corners of the country, and that there would be paid in the country than in the city or village; that inexperienced teachers would not receive their first experience in the country, as now, but in the city where competent supervision may be had and where they may receive the necessary training for their profession. The speaker made a plea for an annual salary for teachers and a service pension for those devoting the most of their life to the service. Judging from the interest shown in the work of the institute, Superintendent W. W. Wiley and the people of the county should be congratulated on their excellent corps of teachers. Several of the schools of the county have not yet secured teachers, and are not in session.

FRANK WILSON PROVES ALIBI

Linn County Man at Crawfordsvillie Day of Brown Tragedy.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special)—The Frank Wilson who is now at Crawfordsvillie, Linn County, does not appear to be the slayer of Harvey Brown, for he has given an alibi in the fact that he was at Crawfordsvillie when Brown was killed. This he affirmed over the telephone this morning, and his statement was verified by a resident of Crawfordsvillie, told when Brown was killed. He never heard of Frank Tucker, who charged the crime to Frank Wilson, "born and raised in Linn County," the only man of that name who has lived in Linn County in recent years. Talking over the long-distance telephone this morning, George Finley, a leading citizen of Crawfordsvillie, told the Oregonian representative that Wilson was at his house now, and had been there the past two weeks, arriving before the Baker City tragedy occurred. "Wilson," said Finley, "lived right here in Crawfordsvillie until about four years ago, and had been in Prineville ever since, until I wrote him to come home this Fall, as I could sell his timber claim. He is now here attending to the transfer of this property."

LANE GROWERS FORM UNION

Unite to Establish Reputation of Fruit of the County.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special)—Yesterday a large number of the fruit and berry growers of Lane County met at the home of George Finley in Prineville to form a permanent fruit growers' union. A committee consisting of George A. Dorris, Dr. H. P. McCormack, E. Chase, M. H. Hartlev and Mr. Finley was appointed for the purpose of preparing articles of incorporation and a constitution and bylaws to be considered by a meeting of the growers to be held at the courthouse next Saturday. It is known that Lane County can, and does, produce as fine fruit and berries as any locality in Oregon. This has not received its proper degree of recognition is not to be wondered at when the methods heretofore used in disposing of the fruit have been considered. The strong organization to insist on the proper packing of only perfect fruit, the growers feel that the reputation of Lane County fruit will soon be established.

FREE LIBRARY AT TILLAMOOK

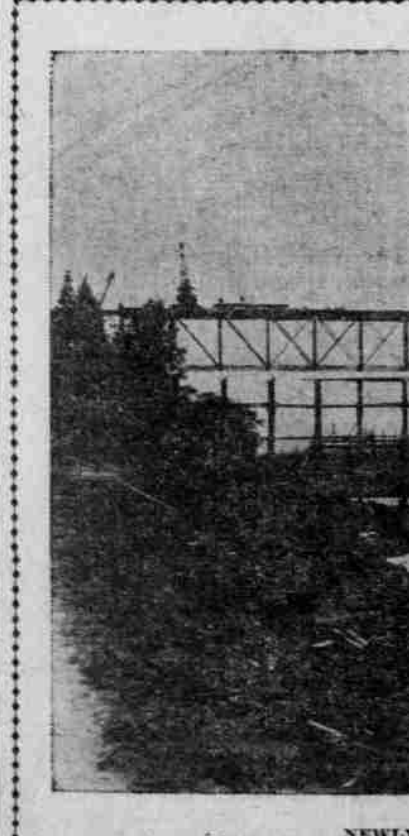
Proposed That Project Be Supported by Taxation—Association Formed.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special)—At a meeting of the Tillamook Development League last evening, a Free Public Library Association was organized. A constitution was adopted and the following officers chosen: President, Hon. H. T. Betts; vice-president, Professor W. R. Rutherford; secretary, Miss Mildred Lister. It is the intention of the association to turn the management of the proposed library over to a City Library Commission, which, it is expected, will be provided for by the City Council. There seems to be strong sentiment in favor of the city supporting the library by taxation. The organization of this association is due to the recent visit of Miss Cornelia Martin, secretary of the Oregon State Library Commission.

Farmers to Meet in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Oct. 13.—The National Farmers' Association, with a membership extending throughout the United States and Canada, will convene in this city on October 17, for its annual meeting, which will extend for five days.

NEWLY COMPLETED BRIDGE ACROSS WILLAMETTE FOR PORTLAND-SALEM ELECTRIC LINE.



OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special)—The new bridge at Wilsonville for the Oregon Electric Company's line from Portland to Salem has just been completed, and a portion of the falsework removed. There is 800 feet of steel in the huge structure, comprising four spans of 200 feet each. The trestle on the south bank is 2500 feet in length, and on the north bank 1430 feet. The track on top of the bridge is 111 feet from low water mark. The construction of the Wilsonville bridge is unusually substantial. The cost of about \$200,000. Cars will be running over the bridge by December 1.

HAS AN EMPTY BAG

President Gets No Bear in Stamboul Region.

DECIDES TO HUNT FURTHER

Will Not Change Base to Tensas Parish—Finds Fresh Bear Tracks but Does Not Catch Still of Bruin—Hopes Still High.

STAMBOUL, La., Oct. 13.—The whole countryside turned out today in expectation of seeing the President take his departure from Stamboul for the South, but by reason of his change of plans, it was disappointed. There were general expressions of satisfaction, however, over the reconsideration of his determination to move to Tensas Parish, for now that the change is not to be made, Stamboul confuses candidly that this would have been much chagrined to have her distinguished visitor go away with an empty bag before the time originally fixed. General confidence in his success in the new camp on Bear Lake continues and the reports from there are favorable. It is said that a number of fresh tracks were discovered yesterday, and that on one occasion the party came upon a good-sized bear, but that on account of the absence of dogs, he made his escape. The hope is very strong that when the hunt is resumed tomorrow either this animal or a member of his family will soon be run to earth. Many of the dogs used in last week's strenuous search of the barren up-country are reported lame and an effort is being made to replace them with fresh animals. It is not believed by the President's associates that he will now make any change, but he has made no plans. All will depend upon the developments early in the week. There is no doubt of the presence of game now, but it is shy and may disappear in the presence of hunters as it did from the Monticello camp.

The order for the special train which was to have made its appearance today was cancelled last night, but it will be renewed if the President manifests a disposition to go South. The Tensas Parish people are said to be disappointed over the failure of the President to carry out his programme for a visit to their section. Secretary Latta went out to the camp today.

AWAITING TAFT'S ARRIVAL

FIRST PHILIPPINE CONGRESS READY TO CONVENE.

Various Political Parties Busy. Taft Will Dictate Policy—Session Not to Be Opened With Prayer.

MANILA, Oct. 12.—Great interest is shown in the first Philippine Congress, which will meet in Manila on the arrival of Secretary Taft, who comes at an opportune time in the inauguration of the Philippine home rule. Already the contending political factions are showing great activity and at the caucus recently held the first brush occurred over a motion to have the Assembly proceedings opened with prayer. This was defeated by one vote on the broad ground that church and state should be kept distinct. The caucus was attended by 38 delegates. The position of the Assembly on questions relating to the political future of the Philippines is expected to be determined largely by the opinions expressed by Secretary Taft in his address opening the session. This is the view held by Filipinos as well as Americans. The latter are generally in favor of a specific pronouncement in Philippine policy. The course of legislative action will depend mainly on the result of the fight of the Gomez Radicals for continuance of the National party.

The Nationalists, when united, exercise controlling influence but their internal divisions give the progressive Independents the balance of power. It is not likely that party spirit will play much part in the Assembly's affairs owing to personal differences within the parties. Guerrero, one of the native leaders in Manila, backs Gomez in his promise to "forge" the repeal of the drastic "sugar session" laws. If this repeal is carried through, other Radical measures probably will follow. The conservative element declines against any extreme legislation and the better class of politicians favor an ultra conservative course. The indications are that Manuel Quezon will be the candidate for Speaker.

Jones' Funeral Largely Attended.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special)—The funeral of the late John Paul Jones was conducted here this afternoon under the auspices of Denology Commandery, Knights Templars. Religious services were conducted at Rigdon's Undertaking Parlors, by Rev. Errett, of the Christian Church. At the cemetery the ritualistic burial services of the order were conducted by the Commandery under the leadership of A. L. Steiner, commander, and M. L. Meyers, priest. The Lodge of Elks attended "at body." There was a large attendance of railroad men from Portland and other parts of Western Oregon.

STOCKS STILL DEPRESSED

Rumor That Harriman Was Cutting Down Pay Has Bad Effect.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Events in the last week's stock market ran into demoralization by the end of the week as a culmination of growing uneasiness over the unexplained situation and fears of business depression reaction as an outcome of the money stringency. The publication on Saturday of an alleged order by E. H. Harriman to cut down expenses in all departments of the railroad systems under his control recorded so well with these fears that the effect was acute and but little modified by the subsequent denial of such action by authority of Mr. Harriman.

The lethargic demand for securities was no new feature in the situation last week, but for some time past it has corresponded with an almost equally torpid state of the selling, so that occasional attacks on the market by bear operators had little effect in dislodging offerings. But last week the selling was urgent. The consequence was seen in the range of prices for a long list of securities which is the lowest of the present market. The tightness of the money extends to a tract attention and to give rise to rumors that involved affairs in the market. The firmness of the New York money market, which might result in a 5 per cent every day until Friday and with time loans commanding as high as 7 per cent, discouraged holders of securities, and therefore a number of steady lenders of money in the week's decline. Lenders of money in which the stocks figured as collaterals were disposed to restrict creditors, while the manifest declining tendency of prices and the calling of loans precipitated the fall in prices.

The tightness of the money extends to commercial credits and discussion was very persistent in the financial district of chances of over extension in some branches, especially those of the money market. Many annual reports of railroad companies made their appearance during the week and were distinguished by the uniform complaints of the dearth of materials and labor and the harassments of restrictive legislation. The decrease in net earnings power which follows. Monthly net earnings of railroads reported here out these complaints and continued to work to lower levels, but authorities in the iron and steel trade expressed confidence in its position and prospects. All allowance must be made for the influence of the disclosures brought out by the New York local market during the week and the local reported that might be incited for corporation power and the disturbance they engendered.

ADDING TO COLLEGE FUND

Salem People Pledge \$6515 at Sunday Morning Services.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 12.—(Special)—This was Williamette University day at the First M. E. Church in this city and here, which Salem has undertaken to make toward the endowment fund. The total amount now to be raised is \$100,000, and of this \$70,000 has already been subscribed, chiefly outside of Salem.

The church services this morning Bishop Moore presided and secured subscriptions aggregating \$6515, or more than one-fifth of the amount Salem expects to raise. At the services this evening, Mayor George F. Rodgers presided and addresses were made by Justice F. A. Moore, Senator T. E. Kay, Senator R. A. Booth and Hon. C. E. Moore. The tone of the addresses left no doubt that Salem will enter enthusiastically into the work of raising its share of the endowment fund, and that the friends of Williamette everywhere will aid in making this a permanent and steadily growing institution.

DEAD IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Ohio Merchant Killed While Taking Ride in New Machine.

MORENCI, Mich., Oct. 12.—Arthur Onwaller, a merchant of Lyons, O., was killed in an automobile accident this afternoon five miles east of this city. Mr. Onwaller had purchased a new automobile and today was taking his first ride in it. His wife and two children were in the machine with him. While driving at full speed he lost control of the machine in some way, and it ran into a deep ditch, turning turtle and crushing him to death beneath it. Mrs. Onwaller and one of the children, a boy, were seriously hurt. The boy was internally injured and has a broken arm.

CLEAR THE RANGE

Government Hires 11 Hunters to Kill Wild Beasts.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—Substantial evidence that the Government is determined to put forth every effort to bring the National Forest lands to the highest point of development is given in the activities of Uncle Sam in planning the eradication of predatory animals which destroy annually thousands of dollars' worth of stock running on the ranges of the forests.

Bleven experienced trappers and hunters, whose knowledge of conditions and training in the great West qualified them to hunt wolves, cougar, mountain lions, coyotes and wild cats successfully, have been assigned to the work of exterminating these destructive range animals in National Forests of eight Western states.

WAGE WAR ON THE WOLVES

Cougars, Wildcats, Mountain Lions and Other Predatory Animals Also to Be Destroyed—Oregon Ranges Get Man.

These men, supplied with traps, poison, guns and ammunition are going at their work in a way which is beginning to show its useful effect and the forest officers believe that the losses caused by the animals which make stock their prey have been cut down very materially. The most effective way to destroy wolves is by hunting in the cougars, where, in addition to the old animals, the pups may also be killed. In the Wind River division of the Yellowstone forest two guides acting as hunters killed 21 pups and two old wolves in two months' work this summer. In another case where two hunters were working separately, one found a den and killed seven pups and their mother, and the other ranger killed five pups in another den.

COMMISSIONER BALLINGER PROPOSES RADICAL CHANGES

Government Jobs Are Let Out to Incompetent Contractors Who Do "Scabby" Work—More Pay for Surveyors-General.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 12.—If the administration adopts the very sensible views of Commissioner Ballinger of the General Land Office, a great many instances are to be enacted to enact the necessary legislation. There will be a radical change in the method of making public land surveys. The system now in vogue is cumbersome, slow and ineffective. It is obsolete. It is wrong from the ground up, and both the government and the settler is made to suffer. The government surveys of today are made by deputy surveyors, not in the federal service, but working under contract. In a great many instances the contractors are "scabby," and their work is decidedly "scabby." The contracts are frequently let to political or personal friends of Surveyors-general, and many a contract of this character has gone to pay off a political obligation on the part of a Surveyor-general or of the man who put the Surveyor-general in office. In other words, the public land surveys have been made on a political rather than an engineering basis, and like most of the government work under political patronage, the surveys have been generally bad and unsatisfactory.

NEED MORE EFFICIENT SURVEYORS

Commissioner Ballinger would correct the system by requiring every Surveyor-general to be a practical civil engineer, personally familiar with all phases of surveying. He would make proficiency in this science the first and an absolutely necessary requisite. While the appointments would continue to be made on recommendation of the United States Senate, he would compel the Senators to pick the right kind of men. Then he would have Congress increase the pay of the Surveyors-general to \$10,000 annually, which would be paid in four installments. The average salary of Surveyors-general is only \$2000, though the Surveyor-general of Alaska receives double that amount. Temporary salaries are fixed in the days when there was a certain amount of graft going with the office, which would permit thirty surveyors to swell their incomes to \$2000 or more. That graft was recently cut off, on recommendation of Commissioner Ballinger, because it was detrimental to the service. Under the present conditions, Surveyors-general were permitted outside of office hours to make copies of plats, etc., which were of record in their offices, and the same Surveyors-general made money for themselves in other ways. The old rule was intended primarily to permit clerks in the Surveyor-general's office to make extra money by doing after office hours work. That this practice had been strictly followed, the custom might not have been broken up. But it was found that in most instances the clerks' work was not done, and payment for the work was made to the Surveyor-general, and the clerks who actually did the work received but a small part of the money, the Surveyor-general frequently pocketing the lion's share. This was pure graft, for the Surveyor-general made none of the copies; he gave none of his time to the work, and was not rightfully entitled to the lion's share, in such cases as he personally rendered service. A former Surveyor-general in Idaho pocketed 75 per cent. of all money earned by his clerks working by overtime, and his detection did more to break up the graft than anything else, though it was found that most others of his class were gratifying on a smaller scale.

PRESENT SALARIES INADEQUATE

Now copies are all made during office hours, are paid for at a price prescribed by the General Land Office, and the money goes into the federal treasury. Commissioner Ballinger is willing to admit that \$2000 is an inadequate salary for a competent Surveyor-general, and at the proper time he will probably recommend a material increase, but he will also urge that in the future none but civil engineers be appointed to these positions.

Another evil of the present system he would correct, and at once, is the contract survey plan. Instead of having government surveys made by contractors who are not in the federal service and are not accountable to the Interior Department, he would employ a corps of competent surveyors, place them on the government payroll, and have them run all section and township lines, not at so much per mile work as \$500 a month. He would have only experienced and qualified men, and would have it understood that inaccurate work would be cause for instant dismissal of any surveyor. This would insure the work being done by men capable of running straight lines, and capable of marking them as they go ahead. That is more than a great many of the contract sur-

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DAMAGE DONE BY WOLVES

The importance of killing these 34 wolves in one National forest is realized only when the extent of damage which is done by these animals in a year is known. Vernon Bailey, who made an investigation of the ravages of wolves last year for the Forest Service, reported that in a certain part of New Mexico a moderate estimate of the stock killed by four wolves was a yearling cow or calf every three days, each wolf would cost the ranchman \$1000 a year. This would make a saving of \$8,000 a year to the ranchmen in the Yellowstone National Forest, where the several hunters mentioned accomplished such effective work of the eleven hunters at work Oregon gets one and the others are distributed through the Western states.

SOME STATES PAY BOUNTIES

The work of killing off wolves and other predatory animals on the other National forests is going on equally well, and the stockmen grazing under permit in the ranges within the boundaries of the forests will be saved many thousands of dollars annually. An indirect good coming from the Government's activities will be to spur ranchers grazing outside the National forests to join in the work of ridding the Western ranges of destructive animals. Besides the great saving through preventing the loss of stock, further encouragement is given work in similar states where bounties as high in some cases as \$50 a head are given for killing wolves and \$20 and \$30 a head for mountain lions.

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AN OLD, TARNISHED LAMP CAN VERY QUICKLY BE MADE ATTRACTIVE BY THE APPLICATION OF A COAT OF JAP-A-LAC.

The DEAD BLACK is just the thing for refinishing a lamp,—it produces that beautiful wrought iron effect, which is so much admired.

Sole Principal Portland Agents for "Nemo" and "Smart Set" Corsets

As Advertised Sunday

Tailored Suits, values to \$45.00, at.....\$18.85
 Regular \$1.50 2-class Kid Gloves.....98c
 \$6.50 Plaid Silk Waists for.....\$3.88
 Regular \$1.50 all-silk Hosiery.....95c
 Great Sale of Trimmed Hats.....\$4.95

Sensational Dress Goods Sale

12 1/2c Twilled Cretonnes, a yard.....3c
 40c White Pique Coat Sets.....28c
 40c, 18-inch Chiffon Veilings, yard.....22c
 65c and \$1.00 Veilings, all colors, yard.....48c

Great October Curtain Sale

Sale of Bead and La Valliere Necklaces, 35c Lace Collars, on sale.....19c

Cipman, Wolfe & Co.

REFORM IN SURVEYS

Commissioner Ballinger Proposes Radical Changes.

Government Jobs Are Let Out to Incompetent Contractors Who Do "Scabby" Work—More Pay for Surveyors-General.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 12.—If the administration adopts the very sensible views of Commissioner Ballinger of the General Land Office, a great many instances are to be enacted to enact the necessary legislation. There will be a radical change in the method of making public land surveys. The system now in vogue is cumbersome, slow and ineffective. It is obsolete. It is wrong from the ground up, and both the government and the settler is made to suffer. The government surveys of today are made by deputy surveyors, not in the federal service, but working under contract. In a great many instances the contractors are "scabby," and their work is decidedly "scabby." The contracts are frequently let to political or personal friends of Surveyors-general, and many a contract of this character has gone to pay off a political obligation on the part of a Surveyor-general or of the man who put the Surveyor-general in office. In other words, the public land surveys have been made on a political rather than an engineering basis, and like most of the government work under political patronage, the surveys have been generally bad and unsatisfactory.

Need More Efficient Surveyors.

Commissioner Ballinger would correct the system by requiring every Surveyor-general to be a practical civil engineer, personally familiar with all phases of surveying. He would make proficiency in this science the first and an absolutely necessary requisite. While the appointments would continue to be made on recommendation of the United States Senate, he would compel the Senators to pick the right kind of men. Then he would have Congress increase the pay of the Surveyors-general to \$10,000 annually, which would be paid in four installments. The average salary of Surveyors-general is only \$2000, though the Surveyor-general of Alaska receives double that amount. Temporary salaries are fixed in the days when there was a certain amount of graft going with the office, which would permit thirty surveyors to swell their incomes to \$2000 or more. That graft was recently cut off, on recommendation of Commissioner Ballinger, because it was detrimental to the service. Under the present conditions, Surveyors-general were permitted outside of office hours to make copies of plats, etc., which were of record in their offices, and the same Surveyors-general made money for themselves in other ways. The old rule was intended primarily to permit clerks in the Surveyor-general's office to make extra money by doing after office hours work. That this practice had been strictly followed, the custom might not have been broken up. But it was found that in most instances the clerks' work was not done, and payment for the work was made to the Surveyor-general, and the clerks who actually did the work received but a small part of the money, the Surveyor-general frequently pocketing the lion's share. This was pure graft, for the Surveyor-general made none of the copies; he gave none of his time to the work, and was not rightfully entitled to the lion's share, in such cases as he personally rendered service. A former Surveyor-general in Idaho pocketed 75 per cent. of all money earned by his clerks working by overtime, and his detection did more to break up the graft than anything else, though it was found that most others of his class were gratifying on a smaller scale.

Captain and Two Men Drown.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Oct. 12.—The barge Saxon,