The Oregonian

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PORLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908.

TO LEWISTON BY RAIL.

Inauguration today of rail service between Portland and Lewiston marks the re-establishment of commercial relations with a vast territory, which for reasons of natural location should never have been permitted to drift away from Portland. "The Lewiston country," as that vast region drained by the Snake and Clearwater Rivers is generally known, is a land rich in natural resources. In the early days of its development the business arising from its mining and agricultural resources drifted down to Portland as naturally and easily as the merging rivers rolled on to the sea. In the golden age of steamboating on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, when the wealth of the Idaho mines attracted crowds from every land, communication between Portland and Lewiston was so frequent and so regular that the Northern Idaho metropolis was linked to Portland by the closest possible business and social ties.

So long as the steamboat remained the only means of transportation, there was no strain on these ties. Hemmed in by lofty mountains on all sides, the opening through which the Snake River wormed its way seaward was the only outlet, and trade, as it always does when unrestrained, followed the line of least resistance and came to Portland. It was well received here, and the relations between the two cities were as close and cordial as those existing between Portland and Vancouver, Salem, Walla Walla, or any of the other cities of the Northwest that by reason of geographical location found in Portland their most convenient trading center. But the coming of the railroad temporarily changed the commercial map of Northern Idaho. Warring factions among the railroads were unable to settle their differences. Like the river, railroads follow the lines of least resistance, and as a result the Northern Pacific, then exclusively a Puget Sound railroad, built a track down the dreadful canyon which Potlatch Creek had made in its downward rush to the Clearwater River.

There are few, if any, more terrific grades on American railroads, but it was a "railroad," and, once the traffic had been dragged to the top of the mountain, it was hustled along to market so much more rapidly than was possible by steamboat that Lewiston soon found it advantageous to do business by rail, and much of the trade of that rich region was diverted to other markets on Puget Sound. Mountain climbing and curve-rounding were quite common in the pioneer days of railroading, but economies in operation and permanency of construction have been forced to a point where the water-level grade is now sought, even though the cost of reaching it be enormous.

Lewiston is again on a water-level grade, and but twelve hours from tidewater, and every ton of freight destined for Pacific Coast points will be hauled out of the Clearwater country by the water-level route, which Nature intended it should follow. This means more for Portland than is easily understood. With a steadily deepening channel at the entrance and in the river, we can bring to Portland the cheapest ocean tonnage obtainable at any Pacific Coast port, and the immense and rapidly growing traffic of the Lewiston country will find in this port the cheapest and best outlet available anywhere on the Pacific Coast. Meanwhile river improvements which will afford uninterrupted communication by steamer to Lewiston and points far beyond are progressing, and in time the barge and steamboat will again be in service, handling heavy traffic which the development made possible by the railroad will produce.

RECORD WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

Wheat shipments (flour included) from Portland and Puget Sound ports for the ten months ending Thursday reached a grand total of 40,893,185 bushels, breaking all previous records for a corresponding period by more than 6,000,000 bushels and exceeding the total for any previous entire year by more than 3,000,000 bushels. The foreign exports of wheat alone from Portland and the three ports on Puget Sound exceeded 26,000,000 bushels, being nearly one-third of the total wheat exports from the United States for the ten months, while from these same Oregon and Washington ports has been cleared more than one-fourth of all the flour exported from the United States. These figures make an exceptionally fine showing of the growing importance of the Pacific Northwest as a factor in the world's wheat markets, and by reason of there being a larger proportion of the crop available for export than can be spared from any other part of the United States, the influence of the Oregon and Washington crop on the foreign markets is becoming quite pronounced.

Not only are Oregon wheat and flour being shipped foreign in greater quantities than ever before, but California has dropped out of the ranks of wheat states to such an extent that Oregon and Washington ports have shipped into San Francisco and Port Los Angeles, within the past ten months, 2,200,000 bushels of wheat and 345,000 barrels of flour. In wheat exports Portland stands far in the lead of any one Puget Sound port, and, with shipments of 13,933,309 bushels, is but 429,000 bushels short of the combined shipments of Seattle, Everett and Tacoma.

A noticeable feature of the business this season is the heavy decrease in flour shipments. Last year, for the ten months ending April 30, 15,300,000 bushels of wheat were shipped as flour, and but 12,500,000 bushels as wheat. This year but 12,597,000 bushels have gone forward as flour, while more than 28,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped.

LIVESTOCK PROGRESS.

Success of the horse and cattle sales in Portland this week gives further promise that natural forces are working to make this city the great livestock mart of the West. Breeders brought fine animals and received surprisingly good prices. Many of the animals sold below their value. But they brought prices which show that, when the sales have become established as a calendar event and their reputation has spread broadly, livestock men will come in much larger number and the bidding will be higher. Numerous breeders offered horses and cattle, expecting to receive less money than at ordinary private sale, but to reach buyers otherwise not accessible and thereby to create larger demand in future.

Promoters of the sale have believed that owners of livestock will come to regard it as a profitable medium for disposing of their animals. This belief has been verified this week. It is the experience of other livestock districts that the coming together of breeders and fanciers makes sales, distributes animals where needed and saves the trouble and expense of finding the private market.

And let us not forget to mention the contemporary dog show. There, canines graced the bench as nobly as bovines and equines graced the sales ring, though not all the canines were as productively useful as their big four-footed neighbors. When the next chicken show comes round, it will receive its due of attention, also. Horses, cattle and poultry are doing quite as much to upbuild the Oregon country and its trade center—Portland—as their two-footed masters.

KILLING FLIES WITH A SLEDGE-HAMMER.

If there is merit in perseverance, Mr. H. D. Wagnon will certainly lay up great treasures in heaven before the single-tax campaign is over. His letter, which is printed today, contains nothing that has not been said before, but iteration has a certain convincing power and therefore as often as he states his fallacies perhaps it is well for The Oregonian to correct them. Hence we patiently resume the apparently endless task.

The single tax is advocated by Mr. Wagnon and his earnest but deluded allies for two reasons, as his letter of today clearly shows. The first reason is that it would prevent the punishment of a man for making improvements on his land. The second, that it would abolish land monopoly. That both these purposes are highly desirable The Oregonian would be the last newspaper in the world to deny, but it thinks the single-taxers are mistaken in the remedy which they wish to apply. Let us look the matter squarely in the face for a moment, without evasion. At present if a man clears new land, or builds a barn, or buys a good breeding animal, or invests in a power spraying outfit for his orchard, or plants an acre of walnuts, the County Assessor, acting for society, forthwith appears upon the scene and taxes him for his enterprise and thrift. Mr. Wagnon is perfectly right in disapproving of this. On the side of society it is consummate folly, since it discourages thrift and industry; on the side of the farmer it is a burning wrong. The simple, direct and complete remedy for this folly and wrong would be to exempt the farmer's stock and improvements, or a reasonable part of them, from taxation. But our friends propose nothing so rational. To kill the fly on the parson's nose they hit the poor man with a sledge-hammer. It is not enough for them to do the thing they wish to do in the simplest way and let it go at that; in order to relieve the farmer from his unquestionable hardships they think they must exempt not only his stock and improvements, but all personal property whatever, no matter to whom it belongs or for what purpose it is employed.

Thus, while they would give the farmer an ounce of benefit, they would give the tax-dodging millionaire, the corporate plutocrat and the swollen money shark a hundred tons. Shakespeare advises us that it is sometimes best to do a little wrong to accomplish a great right; the single-taxers wish to do a great wrong to accomplish a little right.

Now as to land monopoly. There is a simple and adequate way to abolish that also without going through the complex and unfair process of the single tax. If land monopoly is wrong the straightforward remedy for the wrong is to pass a law limiting the amount of land which any person or corporation may hold. Most writers on sociology believe that land monopoly is injurious to the state, and they would generally approve some such law as the one suggested. In fact, it is difficult to imagine any argument against a legislative limit to land holdings, except the selfish interest of a small and privileged class. But the single tax would not break up land monopoly. If it produced any benefits at all, they would be at the cost of so much injustice that it would soon be repealed.

AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY.

An important day in the history of Oregon was May 2, 1843. Upon that day and date, responsive to the call of duty and patriotism, fifty-three men—honored pioneers of Oregon—met at Champoeg, a supply station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the early days, now but a name, and then and there organized the provisional government of Oregon Territory—the forerunner of our present state government. This was the first decisive step taken to bring the "Oregon Country" permanently under the flag of the United States. A civil government established by American citizens, in conformity with accepted rules and regulations, could not be ignored by the Government at Washington, nor overthrown by a rival government without provoking war. It was thus that the early foundations of American civil and political power were laid in Oregon. Upon this foundation the superstructure of a great state has arisen. Upon the spot where Oregon was dedicated to the cause of civil liberty and became an integral part of a great Nation, a monument of enduring granite was raised eight years ago and the names of the men who voted for the provisional government have been given to its keeping.

For many years no note was taken of the event which the monument commemorates. Champoeg, from a pioneer village, crude and simple, but alive to the stinted opportunities of traffic in those days, fell into a state of decay that presaged its slow passing into the oblivion that is the portion of the makeshift hamlet on the extreme border of civilization. Its annihilation was hastened by the Winter freshet of the Willamette River, known as the "flood of 1861." The subsidence of the waters left the site of the village bare of buildings. Its inhabitants were driven to other locations, and, except that a postoffice with the meager facilities of the time was maintained there for the convenience of the settlers for miles around, Champoeg was not.

But the fact that the provisional government of Oregon was organized upon the site where stood the old town was not lost to folk-lore. As a result public interest was revived and the event of which Champoeg was the rallying point was duly given to history and to commemorative granite. On each recurrence of the anniversary the historical event for which the monument stands has been suitably celebrated. Pioneers and their descendants, with as many of the newer citizens of Oregon as could be induced to accompany them, have rallied at old Champoeg, and with reminiscence and speechmaking, music and feasting, the renewal of old friendships and the forming of new, have passed the day. Today, the sixty-fifth anniversary of the first political rally of American citizens in the "Oregon Country," will be observed in the usual way. The invitation is to all. Let every one who can attend. A delightful trip into the green and flowery depths of an Oregon May, and a celebration unique with a touch of the past, unshadowed by regret, is assured. The skies will pour down—probably—but not all the tears of Jupiter Pluvius can drown the emerald glories of an Oregon landscape in May or dampen the joy with which loyal Oregonians view the beginnings of their state.

THE HOME-GOING ALIENS.

The outward rush of alien laborers who are going to Europe in the steerage has already exceeded 200,000 since January 1, with no apparent diminishing of the tide which set in with the coming of the financial stringency in this country last Fall. To offset this heavy outflow there have been less than 80,000 arrivals during the same period. Had this exodus of labor taken place at a time when there was a demand for its services in this country, it might have been regarded as a calamity; but under present conditions and taking into consideration the character of the departing aliens, their return to Europe can hardly be regarded as an unmixed evil.

The energetic, hardworking foreigner who comes to this country with a few dollars saved, and who practices the same thrift and self-denial that were a necessity in the old country, has had ample opportunity during the many years of good times in this country, to provide against a brief period of hard times, without being obliged to leave the country. So it is hardly probable that we have lost very many of the better class of foreign laborers. But we have apparently lost several thousand of the undesirables, who can well be spared, and who should not be permitted to return. Fully nine-tenths of the anarchists and professional jawsmiths of the country are unable to speak the English language without an unmistakably strong foreign accent. This country would be a distinct gainer if all of this class could be sent back to the land from which they came.

As the present immigration laws are much more stringent than those under which some of these anarchists and trouble-makers came in, it will be a more difficult matter for some of this class of alien labor to secure entrance should they attempt it with the return of better times. The decision of the Pennsylvania Railroad and a number of large industrial enterprises in the East to employ none but American citizens will also have a tendency to cause some of this army of temporary Americans to remain on the other side of the Atlantic. The present immigration, while small in comparison with that which is departing, is said be of a much higher grade. News of the depressed industrial conditions in the eastern part of the United States has penetrated the most remote portions of the Old World, and in consequence the aliens now coming are prepared for something more than a siege against the hard times, and can remain until there is a change. Most of them are bound for the West, where there are still plenty of opportunities, especially for the man with a small amount of money with which to engage in farming, logging or mining, the opportunities in these lines for the comparatively poor man being fully as good as they have ever been.

The United States is not much loser by departure of the aliens who are now crowding to capacity the steerage of the trans-Atlantic liners, but the season is just setting in for the crowd of Americans who fill the first and second cabins of the steamers. This crowd will spend on an average per capita about five times as much as the average amount taken out of the country by the aliens in the steerage, and, after rehabilitating the fortunes of half the decadent cities in Europe, they come back to this country and make a fresh haul, to be spent abroad the following year. It might be well for the country if many of this class of the foreign bounders would conclude to remain across the water, providing they disposed of their interests in this country to some good American citizen who would stay at home and attend to them.

The possibilities for a "corner" in May wheat in Chicago seem to be increasing. Another advance of nearly 3 cents per bushel on that option yesterday carried the price well past the dollar mark, and, as July closed slightly lower, the "spread" between the two options widened out to nearly 14 cents per bushel. As there is only a moderate amount of new wheat available in time for July delivery, it would seem that May wheat was either much too high or that July was about 10 or 12 cents per bushel too low. As nearly all of the wheat available for delivery on this month is said to be in the hands of Armour & Co., the chronic bears, who have so persistently hammered the market, they may be taught a severe lesson on the folly of selling heavily of something which they do not possess. The honest agriculturist, regardless of his opinion on gambling in wheat options, can meanwhile take advantage of the market that Armour made and sell the straggling stocks from the bottom of the bins at highly remunerative figures.

Far back in 1891 the Legislature enacted a law allowing independent candidates a designation on the ballot, of not more than three words. With what far-seeing purpose that law was enacted is now revealed in the neat fit of the designation "Statement Number One" to certain independent candidates put up against regular Republican nominees for the Legislature. That law was enacted before Mr. U'Ren was heard of and almost before Senator Bourne emerged into the limelight. All of which shows the long-range plan with which our politics is conducted for us.

There are ministers, even in these days, as appears from the reports of the Free Methodist Conference, held in Portland this week, who do not receive salaries for their work. They trust to the Lord to supply their necessities, go wherever sent, however unpromising the field, and manage to keep life afoot and maintain a spirit of cheerfulness on contributions of from $250 to $400 a year. The irreverent, reading this report, will account the Lord a poor provider, and these faithful servants as miserably underpaid.

San Francisco's campaign against the plague has proved so successful that no new cases have been discovered for seventy-five days. With the dread disease so thoroughly stamped out and an opportunity to entertain the American fleet of battleships, the Bay City ought to be reasonably happy, even with considerable stench still arising from the late municipal rottenness.

John D. Rockefeller has refused to pay $500 for a sword used in Cromwell's time. But if any one has for sale any utensils or cutlery that can cut out competition, it will be welcomed at the Rockefeller headquarters and the acid test will not be applied for the purpose of discovering how old it might be.

Republicans in Oregon have chosen the man they want for United States Senator, and now with Statement No. 1 are allowing the Democrats to say whether he should be elected. But never mind; Democrats will be generous enough to do something just as good for Republicans some day, perhaps.

"Sullivan was floored three times in the fourth round. The police jumped into the ring and stopped the fight. Sullivan was completely knocked out." This was in San Francisco, where the police evidently understand when the psychological moment has arrived for them to interfere.

Senator Jeff Davis' eulogy on the American Press suggests the thought that he has never been taught the wisdom of that ancient admonition which intimates that, if a man remain silent, the world will be in ignorance of the monumental nature of his damphoolishness.

Senator Fulton has succeeded in convincing the United States Senate that there are twenty-six feet of water, or more, at the Columbia entrance; but the Senate isn't directing any battleship cruises under this administration.

Ten inches of snow fell at Jamestown, N. Y., on the last day of April. This undoubtedly necessitated the substitution of a pair of gum boots for the customary satin slippers of the Queen of May.

Senator Fulton was absent from the Senate when Perkins of California said the bar depth of the Columbia is nineteen feet. Senator Bourne must have been absent, also.

Now we shall see perhaps whether the United States Government can keep actual settlers off the railroad lands any better than the railroad has done.

Warm weather is bringing on the strawberries and soon there may be another struggle with Hood River for blue-ribbon honors.

If the new streetcar rule of stops on the "near side" aims at elimination of street mud, its object is worthy.

Evidently the State of Arkansas has its own reasons for wanting to keep the name of Jeff Davis odious.

HERE IS MR. WAGNON'S REPLY

Tells Mr. Campbell and Others a Few Things About Single Tax.

PORTLAND, April 30.—(To the Editor.)—Insomuch as you invited me to answer J. W. Campbell's "center shot" against the single tax, and as it affords me great pleasure to do so, here it is: Yes, under the proposed single tax amendment, Mr. Campbell, as Farmer A, with land of equal value, would have to pay the same taxes as Farmer B, and rightly so, as neither the poor buildings of Farmer A nor the good buildings of Farmer B would be taxed. If J. W. Campbell was poor Farmer A living in a shack, with poor furniture, and his team of horses consisted of a sorrel horse with a sore shoulder, and a hip-shot mare, with a gray colt, and his one old cow gave milk on only one side, his two dogs were neither well fed nor well bred, but always barked at strangers—yes, if he was Farmer A he would be glad to have some retired merchant or banker buy the land next to him and erect, at a great cost, all the good things found on the land of Farmer B; and I venture to say, should the editor of The Oregonian conclude to spend some of the money he had earned at the laborious work of correcting the grammar and reforming the spelling of your servant, and other "ignorant demagogues and dishonest agitators," he would find out that Mr. Campbell, as Farmer A, would tell the editor that his place was just as good as his neighbor's across the way, and if you wanted it you would have to come to his price, as he was in no hurry to sell, as he expected another bloated banker to build on the other side of his shack and when that happened you would have to pay more; in other words, he would want to take advantage of his neighbor's industry.

Farmer B should not be penalized in the shape of taxes, for his industry, even though he is a "despised banker." If he has repented and gone out on a farm to spend his money for good buildings and fine stock, he is doing good and we should not fine a man for doing good. Now let us suppose that the retired merchant or banker did not put his money into good buildings and fine stock on a farm, but bought the land next to Farmer A and let it lie idle, or rented it to poor tenants without any buildings, like Mr. Sculley does in Illinois—how would it be then when Mr. Campbell's shack and poor stock would be assessed for more than it would sell for?

Mr. Campbell is much afraid that the Standard Oil will escape taxes should this amendment carry, but he should know that the Standard Oil crowd and the Southern Pacific are the same thing and that they are the largest timber owners in this state, and that the Weyerhaeuser interest is only another name for the Standard Oil crowd, and that the single tax is the only thing that will stop their kind from exploiting the people.

All manufacturing plants are not owned by rich men. There are many poor men engaged in manufacturing, and all rich manufacturers are large land holders, and all rich men, or companies are large land owners, as no rich man puts any large amount of his wealth in anything but land. The monopoly of the Standard Oil is in the oil lands, and the same is true of the steel trust. It is in the iron and coal lands, and the single tax would bring them to time as nothing else would.

OREGON TAX REFORM ASS'N.
Per H. D. Wagnon, Pres.

PEAKS INTO CANNON'S MOUTH

Eight Cruisers Sail by as Baron Sakatani Lands at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 1.—Baron M. Sakatani, ex-Minister of Finance of Japan, arrived today on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Kaga. The Baron's entrance was timed by the fates with the procession of eight armored cruisers of the United States Navy which swept out through Elliott Bay as the adviser to the Japanese Emperor landed from his ship.

Accompanying the Baron are M. Yagui, president of the Japanese Bank of Formosa, and K. Makoshi, director in several brewing concerns of Japan. The party, numbering ten in all, were met at the dock by T. Tanaka, Japanese Consul, and prominent Japanese merchants.

New Capital Takes Ditch.

PENDLETON, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—Three months ago J. W. Messner, of Baker City, became the owner of an option on the Hinkle Ditch properties, which are located on the Umatilla River, adjoining the Government Umatilla project on the west. Today the property was transferred by deed to the Western Land & Irrigation Company, the officers of which are: J. W. Messner, of Baker City, president; E. E. Cleaver, of Chicago, vice-president; W. J. Stapish, of Anderson, Ind., treasurer, and Clifton Cleaver, of Pendleton, secretary. The gentlemen and G. E. Crane, of St. Joseph, Mich., own all of the stock of the new corporation. The new owners will make active improvements and later will offer the land for sale in small tracts.

Red Men Take to Revival.

PENDLETON, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—One hundred theater chairs from a local theater were taken to the Tutuilla Mission, on the Umatilla reservation, today, to accommodate the crowds at the big camp meeting services. The attendance and interest seem to be much better than at any similar meeting ever held, and it is believed the number of reds to be brought into the fold will exceed all former records, despite the fact that $50,000 in rent money was distributed among the Indians this week. Those that are not attending the meetings are in Pendleton, getting rid of their money as rapidly as possible.

Dalles Tries Market Day.

THE DALLES, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—Tomorrow will be market day in this city, when a trial will be made of that system of buying and selling among the merchants of the town and the farmers from neighboring communities. Should the sales prove a success it is the purpose of the local business men to hold a market day monthly during the coming Summer and Fall. A horse sale will occur early in the forenoon and will be followed by acution sales at different points on the business streets during the day.

Linn Republicans Harmonious.

ALBANY, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Linn County Republican Central Committee in Albany today, Gale S. Hill, of Albany was elected State Central Committeeman, and M. J. Cameron, of Albany, Congressional Committeeman from Linn County. The committee met to plan the campaign and the meeting was the most harmonious political gathering in this county in years. Strong resolutions were passed heartily indorsing the entire state and county Republican ticket.

Excursions to Hermiston.

PENDLETON, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—The first of the week-end excursions to Hermiston will leave Pendleton tomorrow morning. The excursion round-trip fare includes the stage ride to the Government reservoir and dam. The excursions will be continued indefinitely throughout the Summer, each ticket being good for two days. The 1700-acre reservoir lake is to be converted into a Summer resort.

Morans Refuse $2,000,000 Offer.

SEATTLE, May 1.—The directors of the Moran Shipbuilding Company were today offered $2,000,000 for their plant and business in Seattle and declined to accept the consideration, holding out for $2,500,000. The identity of the prospective purchaser is withheld, but it is admitted that those concerned in securing the local shipyards are identified with railroad interests.

HIS POCKET PICKED OF $500

Rear-Admiral Thompson Victim of Bold Robbery in Seattle.

SEATTLE, May 1.—(Special.)—The pocket of Rear-Admiral W. J. Thompson, U. S. N., retired, was picked of $500 in bills this morning while he was crossing Pioneer Place from the Puget Sound National Bank to the Mutual Life building. The money Admiral Thompson had just drawn from the bank to make a payment on a piece of real estate. He crossed the square and when he entered the office of the attorneys to whom he was to make the payment, he found that his right trousers pocket, in which he had placed the bills, was empty. The theory is that a pickpocket watched the Admiral receive the money from the paying teller, and that he was robbed as he entered the elevator in the Mutual Life building, or perhaps in the bank itself. There was quite a crowd in each place. It is believed that a gang of pickpockets is at work in the city. Admiral Thompson for years was the Navy paymaster in this city.

LETTER THREATENS DEATH

Mayor Kinney, of Coos Bay, Lays the Matter Before Grand Jury.

MARSHFIELD, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—A letter threatening his life is the basis of complaints which are being laid before the grand jury at Coquille today by Major L. D. Kinney, one of the prominent real estate promoters of Coos Bay, and recently nominated as the Republican candidate for the Legislature from Coos County. It is alleged by Major Kinney's friends that there was left on his doorstep a few days ago a letter threatening his life if he did not at once settle all his business obligations, and further that the letter was attached to what appeared to be an infernal machine. The matter has been turned over to Major Kinney's attorney, with the result that the whole thing has been taken before the grand jury.

SUICIDE AT NORTH BEND

Young Man Goes Into Park and Cuts Throat With Razor.

MARSHFIELD, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—With his throat cut from ear to ear, the lifeless body of Andrew Sudderlund was found today in Simpson Park, in North Bend. His hand grasped a razor and his coat and vest were found folded on the grass near by. Coroner Mingus held an inquest and a verdict of suicide was returned by the jury. Sudderlund was 28 years old and was a well-known young man of Marshfield. He had been in poor health for the past six months, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide, which was probably committed Wednesday night.

STABBING FRAY AT WATERLOO

Neighbors Renew Old Quarrel. Brown Slashes Potter in Hip.

ALBANY, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—In a fight above Waterloo today, J. O. Brown stabbed E. L. Potter with a knife, inflicting a wound in the left hip. Potter is not dangerously hurt. Several months ago the men, who were neighbors, had trouble over some hogs, just prior to Potter's departure for Oklahoma. Potter returned this week from the East and met Brown today for the first time while the latter was at work on the road. The old quarrel was revived and a fight ensued.

Albany Girl Debaters Win.

SALEM, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—The girls' debating team from Albany College defeated the Willamette University girls here tonight when the question, "Resolved, That the United States should permanently retain the Philippine Islands," was discussed. The affirmative was maintained for Willamette by Hattie Beckley, Theodosia Bennett and Selma Norberg. Albany's team, composed of Mamie McKnight, Martha Montague and Willetta Wright, supported the negative. The judges were John Manning and R. R. Steele, of Portland, and E. K. Barnes, of Lebanon.

Wets and Drys Fight in Clatsop.

ASTORIA, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—Seven local option petitions have been filed in Clatsop County, five for the city and two outside. The city petitions are for precincts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, while the outside petitions are for Seaside and Olney. Precincts 1, 6 and 7 were voted dry two years ago, but the others are wet. Petitions were circulated in precincts 4 and 5, which are in the central portion of the city, but sufficient signers could not be secured.

Social Clubs as Saloons.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 1.—The so-called "social" clubs which run without hindrance now in this city will be put out of business in a most effectual manner as the result of an order issued by Mayor Moore through Chief of Police Ren Rice, informing them that if they intend to run and sell liquor, as they have in the past, they must take out retail licenses. The fee is $1000 a year.

No Candidates for Office.

CHEHALIS, Wash., May 1.—(Special.)—Very little interest has been evinced thus far in the primaries for the Republican county convention, which will be held Saturday all over Lewis County. The convention will meet on Saturday, May 9, at Centralia. There have as yet been no announcements of candidacies under the primary law, excepting Commissioner Tilley in the Centralia district.

Murdered for His Money.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 1.—Vincent Carlino, an Italian gardener, was robbed and murdered in the residence section last night. The body was found on the street this morning, and investigation showed that he had been shot through the heart.

Marks on the body indicated that his money belt had been stolen.

Accused of Branding Other's Cattle.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., May 1.—(Special.)—J. B. Porris, an old resident of this section, was arrested this morning, charged with branding a heifer belonging to a neighbor named Stankey. Porris pleaded not guilty and was placed under $500 bonds to appear for trial. There is much feeling in this neighborhood over the matter.

Self-Inflicted Wound Fatal.

ALBANY, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—W. H. Beard, of Lebanon, who shot himself while insane two weeks ago, died today. Beard snatched a gun from the pocket of the officer who had arrested him and shot himself in the head.

Fur Robbery in Sitka.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 1.—A cable to the Times from Sitka, Alaska, says the local office of the Alaska-Pacific Express Company has been robbed of raw furs valued at $4700 belonging to H. Moses, of Haines Mission.

Crime Weighs on His Mind.

SEASIDE, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—Henry Blunk, held in the County Jail in Astoria, charged with a statutory crime, is reported to be losing his mind. The girl he betrayed refuses to see him.

BELIEVE OUTLAWS DROWNED

Posse Finds Horses With Wet Saddles at Lake's Edge.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 1.—(Special.)—A heavily armed posse from Wilson Creek and Coulee City have been chasing two horsethieves all day in the country west of Wilson Creek, in the vicinity of Stratford. Search late this afternoon resulted in the capture of the horses which had been stolen from a Wenatchee livery barn, on the banks of Brook Lake, near Stratford, but the riders could not be found.

The horses were found grazing on the shore of the lake and the saddles and blankets were soaked with water. Two water-soaked and mud-stained hats were found in the waters of the lake, indicating the robbers evidently tried to ford an arm of the lake and failed. There was no indication on the opposite side of the lake that a landing had been effected and many members of the posse believe the hunted men drowned. Others think the fugitives used this device to delay pursuit until they could get into safe hiding. An effort will be made tomorrow to locate the bodies in the lake.

RESUME WORK ON BIG PLANT

Building Dupont Factory and Town at Tacoma to Be Rushed.

TACOMA, Wash., May 1.—(Special.)—Proof that prosperity has returned and is here to stay was the announcement today that construction work on the mammoth plant of the E. I. Dupont-De Nemours Powder Company, on the Nisqually flats, is to be resumed tomorrow morning. Two hundred men will be put to work and the task of completing the plant and its neighboring town will be pushed with energy. Work of constructing the various buildings began about a year ago. With the financial depression in the East last Fall, construction was temporarily suspended. Orders to resume work were received Thursday from William Ramsay of Wilmington, Del., chief engineer for the company. The activities for this Summer contemplate the erection of 25 more buildings and the expenditure of approximately $100,000.

BARBER SHOPS TO BE CLEAN

Tacoma's Health Officer Says They Must Sterilize Everything.

TACOMA, Wash., May 1.—(Special.)—Health Officer Sargentich proposes to make his campaign for "Cleaner Tacoma" widespread. While he is completing his circular, which provides rules for grocers, butchers, bakers, confectioners and other dealers in edibles, he is planning to cleanse the barber shops.

The barber shop is one place where diseases of every nature may be spread, says the Health Officer, and he will demand that each brush, mug and razor be thoroughly sterilized after each shave and scissors much be sterilized after each haircut. No towel must be used on two persons. Dr. Sargentich figures that it will cost the largest shop in Tacoma less than $1.50 a month to carry out his idea, and many of the barbers have spoken favorably of the new rule.

DIES FROM UNKNOWN MALADY

Italian Woman in Tacoma Cannot Get Physician's Aid.

TACOMA, Wash., May 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. Fiorette Sahr, an Italian woman died suddenly of some unknown malady this morning at 1508 South D street. Mrs. Sahr was taken suddenly ill about 1 o'clock with what appeared to be paralysis. She was not feeling well when the men left the house and shortly after the attack took a firmer hold upon her. She finally managed to drag her body to the window on her hands. After repeated efforts she attracted the attention of neighbors, who ran to her assistance. Efforts were made to call several physicians, but without result and the woman died about 9 o'clock.

TRIES TO SPOIL THE ISSUE

Centralia Daily Chronicle Appears in Spite of Vandalism.

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 1.—(Special.)—The first issue of the Centralia Daily Chronicle was published today. The paper will be the same size as when a semi-weekly. The United Press news service is used. All the stock of the Chronicle Publishing Company has been secured by Thomas Crawford, managing editor, and H. A. Steel, city editor.

The night before the paper was to appear as a daily some miscreant familiar with printing presses tampered with the Chronicle press. The damage done was slight.

Dalles Girls Win in Oratory.

WALLA WALLA, May 1.—(Special.) First place in the tri-state interscholastic declamation contest was won tonight by Miss Pearl Watkins, of The Dalles, with a selection "Ole Mistis." The decision of the judges was unanimous in favor of Miss Watkins. Second place went to Margaret Stelle, of Boise, and third to Lela Garfield, of Walla Walla. Eighteen representatives of the leading high schools of Oregon, Washington and Idaho were entered in the contest.

Better Service for Pendleton.

PENDLETON, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—The Pendleton-Walla Walla freight train, which has hitherto made its headquarters in Walla Walla, leaving that city in the morning and returning in the evening, will stay over night in Pendleton hereafter and leave in the morning. The greater amount of freight to be distributed from this point was the cause of the change in schedule. Towns along the line can get their freight a whole day earlier than before.

Refuse to Take Wage Advance.

SPOKANE, May 1.—Because the employers refused to sign the new scale of wages of the Coopers' Union, nine members of that organization walked out today. The new scale provides for a graduated scale which would mean an increase of from 25 cents to 50 cents per man. All coopers working east of the Cascades and west of Butte, including that city, will be affected by the strike unless the scale is signed.

Seaside Wants High School.

SEASIDE, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—An effort is being made to have a high school course added to the public schools of this city and a meeting is to be called to discuss ways and means for accomplishing this object.

There are a number of pubils in Seaside who wish to take a high school course, but who cannot leave home for that purpose.

Close Down Logging Camp.

ASTORIA, Or., May 1.—(Special.)—The Chinook Lumber Company is making arrangements to close down its logging camp on Deep River for an indefinite period. The reason for this action is said to be the weak condition of the log market.

Mayday at O. A. C.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, May 1.—(Special.)—The Mayday exercises in the forenoon filled the campus with spectators. The gay costumes, the music by the Cadet Regiment Band and the dance around the May-pole with the crowning of the queen afforded a beautiful spectacle.