

# WILL SOON FINISH LINE TO LINTON

### United Railways Will Run Trains to That Point in 60 Days.

## TRACK NEARLY ALL LAID

### Work of Ballasting and Closing Few Gaps Now Being Done by Reduced Gang—Officials Are Now Buying Equipment.

Comparatively little work remains to finish the United Railways line to Linton. For the greater part of the distance track is laid and a little ballasting is all that remains to be done. However, gaps along the way will have to be filled with track, and this task is being accomplished, large crowds of workmen now being engaged in laying the ties and spiking down the rails. Grading is practically completed, even beyond Linton. Bridges have been erected and within 60 days the officials of the road expect to have trains running to Linton and beyond; in fact, almost to Holbrook, a distance of about 14 miles. This will bring the new line practically up to Cornelius Pass, where the road will cross the divide of hills on the west side of the river and reach the plains of Washington County.

So well advanced is the work that the construction forces are being reduced at the present time. Until recently about 500 men were employed in the gangs, but only comparatively small gangs are now kept busy linking the completed sections of the track together with rails. Work will be continued all winter, however, upon the United Railways interurban system, although less can be accomplished during the winter months than in summer. Upon conquering Cornelius Pass, the highest point the new road will reach in its line into Washington County, the United Railways will branch out to Hillsboro and Forest Grove, besides building to the Tillamook Coast. The entrance to Portland in the link in the United Railways system has been delayed the company, because of franchise changes in ownership, etc. The road weather of the past few months has added greatly to the construction work of the line to Linton. Officials of the United Railways are now carrying on negotiations for equipment with which to commence operation of the line. It is expected that the first of the year it is expected trains will be running regularly to that point from this city and that the Stark street line will also be in operation.

## NEW EQUIPMENT IS ORDERED

### Passenger Cars for Oregon Electric Coming This Week.

New passenger equipment for the Oregon Electric Railway passed Omaha yesterday on its way to Portland. It is expected to reach here within the coming week and consists of the passenger and two baggage cars. Freight equipment ordered by General Manager Talbot some weeks ago has arrived at intervals during the past week. The passenger cars are uniform in color with the present equipment on the line with the exception that they have no mail compartments and are without motors. They are designed to attach to the motor cars and run on the three cars each. The interior finishing is richer and more artistic than the cars now in service. The new train card on the Oregon Electric will become effective this morning. It provides for greatly increased service in the way of additional trains and faster schedules, as well as for connections with the Hillsboro branch trains, which are now to be put into operation.

## ARRANGE TO HANDLE CROWDS

### Railroads Expect to Bring 6000 to Football Game.

Preparations are being made by the general passenger department of the Harriman line to handle the crowds from the Valley towns to Portland next Saturday for the football game between the Oregon Agricultural College and the University of Oregon. Assistant General Passenger Agent Scott estimated that 6000 people will be brought to Portland for this game. He says interest in the outcome of the match is very high in the Valley towns, as well as in the other cities of the Willamette Valley. He expects Eugene to send down 2000 people to the game and Corvallis a like number. Albany is expected to turn out 500 people and the same number will probably come from other towns. A special rate for the round trip has been made by the Southern Pacific and five or six special trains will be run, reaching Portland about noon and leaving for the return trip at 8 P. M. Saturday night.

## VANDALS WORK IN CHINA

### FOREIGN TOURISTS ROB TEMPLES AND DEFACE STATUES.

### One Expedition Arranged to Steal Celebrated Tablet and Float It Away Down River.

PEKIN, Nov. 14.—(Special).—Much indignation has been aroused among educated Chinese and European residents in China by vandalism on the part of foreign tourists in the Northern Provinces of the Empire. To such an extent has the depredations been carried on during the last year or two that some of the most famous and valuable monuments are threatened with destruction. At the Ming Tombs the statues in the celebrated avenue of stone images have been badly defaced. Outrages have been committed in the Temple of Heaven inclosure at Pekin, which have been the subject of representations by one of the government boards to the throne. The carvings around the base of the famous marble top in the Yellow Temple are being gradually destroyed. So daring and unscrupulous have been the depredations of foreigners at the Temple of Kaotien, in Pekin, that the place has recently been entirely closed to vis-

itors. The crowning example of these senseless acts of barbarity was the organization last year of an expedition to Sianfu, the object of which, as the leader proudly avowed, was to fetch the celebrated Nestorian tablet and float it away by the Wei and Yellow Rivers. Fortunately, this ambitious design was frustrated by the vigilance of the Governor of Sienfu, who had the monument removed to a place of safety. These and other facts are set forth in a circular, which has been issued by the Chinese government, and which is translated in the Chinese authorities without the intervention of the representatives of other countries. The imperial government cannot forget its rights by granting Consular jurisdiction to such subjects simply because they claim to be under the protection of a treaty power. This pronouncement has apparently been called forth by representations by the German Minister with regard to the protection of Ottoman subjects by Germany. He was informed that while the Chinese authorities would be pleased to receive communications from Turkey through Germany about her subjects, Turkey would continue to be under the protection of the Chinese authorities in the same way as are Siamese and other foreigners whose countries have no treaty with China. While there are not many Ottoman subjects in the Empire, there are in Yunnan, Kansu, Hsin-kiang, and other provinces, large populations of Mohammedans, and it is pointed out that Germany's influence in China would all probably be quite disproportionately increased if Turkish subjects were actually placed under her protection.

## PLAYED JOKE ON SARDOU

### LOIE FULLER PALMED OFF JAPANESE AS AUTHOR.

### Kawakami Loaded With Compliments by Dramatist, Makes Reply Which Dancer translates.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—(Special).—Miss Loie Fuller, the American actress, has just published her memoirs in French, and in them she tells a most amusing story about Sada Yacco's husband, Kawakami, and the French Society of Authors. It was Miss Loie Fuller who brought Sada Yacco and her husband to Paris eight years ago, and they immediately became the fashion. One day Miss Fuller mentioned that Kawakami was the author of most of the plays in which his wife acted, and M. Sardou said: "Then we should be glad to admit him to the French Society of Dramatic Authors."

He was received in state by the committee in full session, and Sardou made a long and eloquent speech congratulating him. He sat down, and all eyes turned to Kawakami. "I understood," Miss Fuller says, "that Kawakami was expected to reply, but he did not. He had not, of course, understood a word of Sardou's speech, and sat in his place smiling contentedly at everybody present. Tell him what I said," said Sardou to me, "and if you have ever attempted to translate a long speech into signs you will know how I feel."

"I had not the courage to remain silent, so I gave Kawakami a translation in rapid English of what I remembered of Sardou's speech, and Sardou punctuated it with 'Yes, yes—the only English word he knew. Kawakami knew no English at all, but I made him understand by signs that he was expected to get up and speak. He did. He spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour (in Japanese, of course), and everybody gaped in admiration. "Then Sardou asked me, 'What did he say?' and I made the first and last speech of my life, and only hope I did not undermine poor Kawakami's reputation. For as I speak no word and understand no word of Japanese I doubt whether I did his long speech justice."

Death from starvation was the verdict at a show-trial. (Special) inquest on a woman match seller named Upton, age 64. Her husband said he was 81 years of age and had only 50 cents a week to live on.

# BULGARIA MAKES READY FOR WAR

### Situation in Balkans Far From Being Amicably Settled as Stated.

## CONFLICT SURE TO COME

### Servia, Roumania and Other States Arranging Military Forces for Struggle in Which Turkey Will Be Involved.

SALONIKA, Nov. 14.—(Special).—Some newspapers have declared that everything is quiet in Bulgaria and that all chance of war has passed away. Everyone ought to know, on the other hand, that the preparations for war continue throughout Servia, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Rumored, too, is beginning to set its military house in order. In point of fact the situation is growing very serious and there is nothing humorous in it except the alleged resolve of the old Sultan to send the leaders of the Young Turks into the field at the earliest possible moment.

### Young Turks in Control.

Looking on at the game in which the diplomats of Europe are the players and the peoples of the Balkans are the pawns, well-informed persons have long known that the Macedonian question could only be settled by war. No one in the Near East was for a moment deceived by the Muratist agreement, though that is now ancient history. Austria and Russia were playing for their own hand and not for the amelioration of the lot of the Christians of the Balkans, but for the evolution of a powerful military Empire, such as three centuries ago carried its standards to the walls of Vienna. But one course was open, namely, to crush the new government before it had time to organize its forces.

The Young Turks had shown such moderation in the hour of their victory, such capacity for evolving order out of the confusion of their triumph, such magnanimity towards their oppressors, that they seemed every prospect of the unexpected really coming to pass and the Sick Man taking on a new lease of life. So Prince Ferdinand was invited to Budapest, where he had hitherto been an unwelcome visitor; he was received with royal honors and the plot was hatched which on October 5, burst as a bombshell into the chancelleries of Europe. Bulgaria threw off the yoke of the Porte, and the grandson of Louis Philippe declared himself 'Isar of Bulgaria, while the Emperor Francis Joseph announced the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into his kaleidoscopic empire.

Here, in Salonika, with its heterogeneous population of Jews, Turks, Bulgars, Greeks, Roumanians and Serbs, all is ferment. This is the point of the lance. Here is the headquarters of the Third Army Corps of the Ottoman army, the corps destined to bar the southward march of Austria and to carry Sofia by force if the sultanite Porte so wills it. Here still is the seat of Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector-General of those paper reforms so elaborately drawn up by Western diplomats.

One of the Generals on whom the task of leading a division will fall said: "Of course, we all have foreseen that the new constitution was not to be unopposed. Now, just as we are preparing to get up and speak, he dies. He spoke our forces into proper order, Bulgaria declares her independence, Austria throws down a second challenge and Greece—or rather Crete—annexes her-



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# MENACE TO FRANCE

### Meat Trust Establishes Pack- ery in Republic.

## FARMERS CRY FOR HELP

### American Packers Take Advantage of Law to Capture Control of In- dustry—Government May Impose Restrictions.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—(Special).—Alarm is felt here at the prospect of France being some day at the mercy of an American meat trust. The agricultural group of the senate is taking the matter up, and M. Mellin, who has done much for rural interests in this country, does not attempt to conceal his uneasiness. Mr. Mellin, ex-President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture, says that the American company, with headquarters at Chicago and a capital of \$50,000,000, which had acquired a meat monopoly in the United States, contemplated repeating the operation in France. Some three years ago it tried to buy a big tract of land near Dieppe and, as the municipality objected, it turned to Gravelle, in the neighborhood of St. Pierre Honorino, in the vicinity of Havre, this time with success, and so huge slaughter-houses were constructed in no time. The plan was to get ground as well in the neighborhood of the great meat-antile ports, like Bordeaux and Marseilles, and also close to the Villette meat market, in Paris.

## French Farmers Alarmed.

French agriculturalists naturally grew alarmed, and now the group in the Senate is intervening. This apprehension, says M. Mellin, is more than justified. If the company, as he argues, proposes to deal entirely with French cattle, it is certain that it would import an ever-increasing number of American oxen and sheep, as the result of which the price of the native animals, so they would soon crush the French market. Even if they did not import much cattle, the result would be disastrous all the same, as, with the capital at their command, they would bring prices down and strangle our poor farmers, getting cattle across the Atlantic to lower prices further if they offered any resistance, but, of course, selling very dear to the butchers, as is done in the United States.

M. Mellin is all the more anxious, as America has already purchased the very pick of the French cattle and so is likely to prove a formidable competitor in various international markets. What, he asks, will France have gained from all her sacrifices during the past century in the effort to increase and improve her stock of cattle, which numbered 23,000,000 in 1880, and now amounts to almost 30,000,000?

France's commercial treaties compel her to admit cattle for which customs duties have been paid unless they are unhealthy, but these animals can only be killed in slaughter-houses specially told off for this purpose and in which the origin and the quality of the cattle are very carefully examined. All the communes, large and small, can build these establishments on payment of special taxes authorized by law. It is in the interest of the communes to manage these slaughter-houses on their own account, and how are they likely to resist the tempting offers of companies which, as at Gravelle, propose extremely generous terms in order to obtain the concession of exploitation.

Herein lies the chief danger of all, and in M. Mellin's opinion it can only be met by restricting authorization to the communes to the exact requirements of their own inhabitants. Thus would easily be followed the vast speculation which consists in the concentration at some points only of the territory of the slaughter of all cattle intended for food. Then will a lower be constructed in a little commune like Gravelle a slaughter-house costing \$2,000,000 and nearly as big as that of La Villette, with alongside it a factory for preserving meat intended to conceal the importation and the slow penetration of such articles into France.

## A Careful Dairyman.

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# HOWL OVER CAT TAXATION

### Feline Lovers of Paris Incensed at Attempt to Raise Revenue.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—(Special).—Beseet by the usual cases of Chancellors of the Exchequer, M. Caillaux has been looking round for new sources of revenue, and has gazed upon cats. Hat cat-lovers set up a wall of indignation. Dr. Leprieux, who is secretary of the Society of Assistance to Animals and keeps a stray cat home of his own, protests loudly. In the first place, cats are invaluable because they destroy rats and mice, which propagate disease. In the second place, cats are not a luxury, are faithful companions to many poor folk and far cheaper to keep than dogs. Thirdly, how are you going to tax cats? Out of about 300,000 cats in Paris, how are you going to tax 100,000? What, then, can the 700,000 or 800,000 cats of Paris be expected to bring in? A paltry \$4000 a year at most. The cat, M. Haraucourt, who is president of the League of the Friends of Cats, and always works with a cat on each knee. All on the left and Baba on the right, is furious and satirical. Will the tax-collector look for the house cat under the bed or behind the pile of MSS. in the bookcase? His verdict is that, besides being absurd, the cat tax would be undemocratic, detrimental to the public health, useless and cruel. "Steinlen, the black-and-white artist, who loves cats, and has drawn many a puss lapping milk, rather approves of the tax, because cats, like the legally acknowledged dog and people will think more of them. His only objection is, how is the tax to be enforced? Will the collector be armed with a warrant to search houses? Besides, cats would have to wear collars, which most of them would not stand for a moment.

# CO-OPERATION IS FAVORED

### Workmen May Share in Profits of Hartlepool Yards.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—(Special).—The trade union delegates to whom was submitted Sir Christopher Furness' co-operative scheme have now recommended it for adoption by the local branches of the various unions concerned. If this advice is followed the shipbuilding and engineering yards at the Hartlepool Works will become a great co-operative concern. The men will take up shares on easy terms of payment, and on these they will obtain a fixed interest of 4 per cent, together with such further dividends as the surplus profit of the concern may yield. There will be a works council, composed in equal numbers of representatives of the men and representatives of the firm. All grievances and disputes are to come before the council, which will also discuss various matters of common concern. It falls to effect a settlement in case of dispute, the matter will go automatically to a court of arbitration. Sir Christopher Furness hopes that if the experiment succeeds, it may lead ultimately to the instrument of the strike being abandoned throughout the entire industry, and the establishment of a board of arbitration, composed of delegates from the unions, with power to appoint an arbitrator for the settlement of all general differences.

# PULLMAN COMPANY WINS

### Rates on Sleepers Will Not Be Re- duced in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Sir Christopher Furness' case of the Pullman Company against the Texas Railroad Commission was again decided in favor of the Pullman Company. The case involved the order of the commission ordering a reduction of about 20 per cent in Pullman car charges.

# WANTED PICARD HANGED

### Paris Laughing Over Article Written by Clemenceau in 1900.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—(Special).—All Paris is laughing at an article by M. Clemenceau, written eight years ago, at the time of

# VIEWS ALONG UNITED RAILWAYS LINE



GRADING ON THE UNITED RAILWAYS LINE NEAR LINTON

TRACK LAD NEAR LINTON

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