SHORT PRUNE CROP FELT IN NEW YORK

High Prices for Green and Dried Fruit Predicted by Eastern Dealers.

TIMELY TRADE HINTS TOLD

Pick Earlier, While Green, Just After Sugaring, Is Advice of One Concern—Foreign Demand on Increase.

NEW YORK, June 27.—(Special.)—All indications are that both the price of green and dried prunes will be high this season. Small crops are reported from California and the Northwest and the demand, both at home and abroad for the fresh prune, generally called a plum by the consumers, has been growing rapidly each year. The interest being taken by the commission merchants in fresh and dried fruit along Greenwich and Washington streets, in New York, is perhaps the strongest indication that the prunegrowers who have stood by their faith during these lean years, since the wave of enthusiasm for the prune subsided, and have refused to dig up their trees and plant apples, are coming into their own.

Green or Dry Is Problem.

A question which will confront the grower, until his prunes begin to fall, will be whether to ship green or dried. There is a widespread belief among the fruit receivers in New York that the Willamette Valley, Clarke County and other prunes grown west of the Cascade Mountains do not ship well, as compared with those grown east of the range. Practically all of the prunes grown west of the Cascades have been dried each year, and it is argued by C. E. Thurston, one of the heaviest receivers of Northwestern fruit, that those that were sent fresh were not picked soon enough and that their arrival at New York in an unfit condition was not due to lack of keeping quality.

With a supply reported to be insufficient to meet the home demand, with prices for the dried and fresh fruit promising to be high and the buyers of the fresh and dried fruit competing for the trade, the grower will have to do some careful calculating in deciding whether to ship green or dry. The problem is a complex one. The prune loses, in evaporation, about two-thirds of its weight, although this varies somewhat, according to the amount of sugar contained. Prunes for drying are picked from the ground, where they have dropped or have been shaken, at a cost of from 5 to 7 or 8 cents for each 50-pound orchard box, while the green fruit must be picked carefully, with the stems attached, at a considerably greater expense. The cost of drying the fruit, often as high as 1 cent a pound for the dried article, and that of packing and boxing of the green fruit must be considered. The difference in the shipping cost is another element in the problem.

If the fruit is shipped green, it is a perishable product that may be ruined by delay in reaching the market or its value depreciated from forced sale in an over-supplied market. On the other hand, the grower who chooses to dry his prunes must run the risk of losing a good share of his crop from the Fall rains.

Horace Day, senior member of the firm of Sgobel & Day, is one of those who believe that the Western Oregon prune should not be shipped green. He says:

"They do not carry well, but rot before they arrive. The Dalles, Mosier, Yakima, Walla Walla, Milton and Southern Idaho prunes hold their own in keeping and arrive in such good condition that they can be shipped to Europe."

Big Scarcity Predicted.

C. E. Thurston, of the Thurston Fruit Company, says:

"There is no use talking low prices this year. There will not be enough prunes to supply the United States and there is generally a heavy foreign demand for them. California has about 25 per cent of a crop, while the entire output of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will not exceed 800 cars, as compared with 1248 last season and 1950 cars in 1912.

"Some Oregon prunes have not arrived in a fit condition because they were not picked soon enough. Prunes should be picked just after they have sugared, when still green in appearance. They will get their color en route. Prunes should be thinned for size. It pays to grow five by fives rather than six by sixes, referring to the 25-pound boxes.

CHICAGO BANK HAS RUN

Effect of Lorimer-Munday Institutions Felt Among Foreigners.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Uneasiness caused by the failure of the five Lorimer-Munday banks is believed to be the cause of a run late today on the North Avenue State Bank. By 9 o'clock about $75,000 in small accounts had been withdrawn. Business men in the neighborhood expressed confidence in the institution and endeavored to reassure depositors lined up in front of the paying teller's window.

"The bank is not connected in any way with the La Salle-Street Trust and Savings Bank or Lorimer or Munday, but the failure of the downtown bank is wholly responsible for this run," asserted Charles E. Shick, cashier.

Most of the depositors are foreigners and in the excitement of the run several women fainted.

ARMED MEN UPON GUARD

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did not go to Anaconda as he had announced he would.

Loyalists Call Meeting.

Undaunted by having their meeting broken up and their hall destroyed by dynamite last Tuesday night, the followers of President Moyer called a meeting of the loyal members of the Butte local of the Western Federation of Miners for Tuesday night. Joseph Harkin, vice-president of the Butte local, and Ira Houchen, who was elected secretary-treasurer to take office in July, are to have charge of the headquarters which are to be opened Monday.

Jacob Oliver, one of the men prominent in trying to save the Butte local, said that the Moyer faction had about 2500 followers here and that all that was needed to restore the Western Federation to supreme control among the miners was a strong leader. Oliver returned tonight from Helena, where he had conferences with President Moyer.

PITTSBURG HEAVYWEIGHT, WHO WENT FULL ROUTE WITH JACK JOHNSON, AND BLACK CHAMPION'S WHITE WIFE, WHO HAD PROMINENT PLACE AT RINGSIDE.

JACK JOHNSON WINS

Princesses and Other Titled Notables at Ringside.

BLACK'S WHITE WIFE GAY

Lucille Cameron, Glittering in Jewels, Yells, "Come Along, Pop," to Defender of Title — Pittsburg Fighter Makes Many Friends.

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finished and clung to Johnson's body for support, trying at the same time to land, but without success. His manner of fighting and holding in the latter part of the contest was the cause of unfavorable comment.

Negro Jeered at Times.

The tactics of Johnson on several occasions also brought a caution from the referee, as well as a storm of jeers from the crowd.

Many of the French spectators who seemingly did not understand the fine points of boxing voiced their objection to in-fighting, but cheered any resounding harmless whacks.

Spencer Eddy, ex-American Minister to Argentina, sat near the ringside. Three feet behind him sat the Duke of Westminster, while not far away were the Earl of Sefton, Louis Barthou, ex-Premier of France; the Marquis of Lafayette, the Duke d'Uzes, Marquis de Breteuil, Baron James de Rothschild and Count Clary.

Notable Negroes Present.

Here and there were dark faces, some of them negroes from Senegal, Dahomey and West Indies. Two negro members of the Chamber of Deputies from Guadalupe showed intense interest in the battle, while other dark faces included Prince Dhuleep Sind, of India, and Omer Sallan Pasha, of Egypt.

It was an amzaingly international crowd. Several hundred Americans were in the best seats. They included Mortimer Schiff, of New York; ex-Senator C. W. Watson, of West Virginia; Richard Croker, Jr., Ogden Mills, Herman B. Duryea, Alfred Vanderbilt, D. A. Reid and E. H. Thomas, all of New York; E. C. Brown, of Chicago, and Frank Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

After the fight Johnson pointed out that no champion of his age ever defended the title and won. (He is 36 years old.) He appeared little worse for the battle.

Johnson Lauds Moran.

"They thought I couldn't last 20 rounds," he said. "Well, didn't I? I am satisfied. I have done nothing for two years except ride fast. In another six weeks I will be ready to box anybody.

"Moran? He has a real hard punch with either hand. I know, because I have been there. If he always landed there isn't anybody who could stand up against him. He is a good boy, all right, and I enjoyed the fight. Carpentier was a fine referee."

It was the first time a French champion had refereed a big match, and Georges Carpentier expressed great pleasure at the experience. He thought it was one of the best fights he had ever seen.

Asked if he would like to take on Johnson, Carpentier said:

"Johnson is a little bit too heavy for me at present."

Moran Criticises Decision.

Moran, in his dressing-room after the fight, said:

"At the worst it should have been a draw. I was the aggressor throughout the whole 20 rounds and I was not hurt. The cut over my eye is only an old one reopened; it was received in training. I believe I had the best of practically every round.

"The blow that really hurt was one on my nose, and for this Johnson was warned. That stopped my breathing and sent the blood trickling down my throat. That was the only real hurt Johnson gave me. I shall return to my camp and train for another fight. My manager has one in mind."

Moran passed a social hour with friends at a hotel, then had his cuts attended to by a doctor and motored to his quarters at Meriel-sur-Oise.

It was announced the gate receipts exceeded 200,000 francs ($40,000).

The fight by rounds follows:

Round One.

Moran found an opening and landed first to stomach and head. Johnson succeeded on landing on Moran's jaw. They mixed it hard, Johnson landing on the Pittsburger's stomach.

Round Two.

Moran forced the fighting but Johnson managed to get home a hard uppercut to the jaw. Moran in return landed hard on Johnson's head. Johnson sent a light left hook to Moran's cheek.

Viene, the manager of the fight, said the rules are those of the international boxing federation, which do not allow holding and are a slight modification of the Queensberry rules.

Round Three.

Johnson gave Moran several terrific uppercuts to the jaw while Moran responded with several jolts to the negro's stomach. Johnson landed a hard one on Moran's eye and followed with hard blows to the body. Johnson crowded Moran, who stumbled against the ropes as time was called.

Round Four.

Johnson drew first blood with a right to Moran's nose. The negro smiled confidently as he met Moran's attack. Both led at the same time. Each landed on the other's head without harm. Johnson landed on Moran's face as the gong sounded.

Round Five.

Johnson appeared fresher and confident as the round began. Moran landed hard on Johnson's jaw and the crowd cheered. Johnson retaliated with several blows to the body. Moran blocked several hard uppercuts and landed lightly on the negro's solar plexus, which amused the crowd.

Round Six.

Johnson continued the terrific uppercutting to Moran's jaw. The negro struck a hard left. Moran landed with both right and left to Johnson's face which brought a cheer from the crowd.

Round Seven.

Moran landed several hard ones to the negro's head, while Johnson got in a hard one to the stomach. Moran landed a swift left to Johnson's chin. Johnson then rushed Moran to the ropes without damage. Johnson opened wider the cut on Moran's nose.

Round Eight.

Johnson followed his old style of fighting on the defensive. He succeeded in putting three uppercuts to the Pittsburger's jaw. In a clinch, Moran pounded Johnson's stomach, landing five or six blows, and blocked more uppercuts from the negro. Johnson landed a hard right to the jaw. Both fighters did fine work.

Round Nine.

Moran sent a left hook to the body, while Johnson landed one on the head and several hard ones to the jaw. Johnson rushed the fighting somewhat. Moran received a left on the jaw.

Round Ten

They mixed it immediately at the bell. Johnson was successful in the infighting. The referee told the men to break away. Johnson sent one to Moran's nose. Moran's seconds claimed a foul. The blow cut Moran's nose and mouth. The referee warned Johnson, while the crowd hooted the negro. Hard fighting was resumed. It looked as though Moran was weakening. This was all Johnson's round.

Round Eleven.

Moran landed one on Johnson's head. The negro then rushed the Pittsburger and received another warning for holding. Moran sent three hard blows to the body, the negro retaliating viciously with blows to Moran's jaw.

Round Twelve.

Johnson succeeded in landing several uppercuts to the jaw and a straight left to the nose and also over the eye. Moran was breathing hard and it did not seem as if he would last long. Moran cleverly dodged a hard swing to the jaw.

Round Thirteen.

Moran led, but could not land effectively, while Johnson sent one to Moran's jaw. The Pittsburger landed hard on the negro's jaw, which again drew a cheer from the crowd. Johnson stood back smiling and then sent a hard right to Moran's jaw.

Round Fourteen.

Moran tried hard but unsuccessfully for the negro's jaw. Several of Moran's blows brought smiles from his opponent. Moran ran into a punch on the nose, and in making a futile swing at Johnson he ran into the ropes.

Round Fifteen.

Moran avoided the negro, who stood still laughing. Moran landed hard to the negro's face, while the latter rushed him to the ropes.

Round Sixteen.

Johnson forced the fight. Moran landed on the stomach. The negro sent a left to Moran's nose. He followed this with five more in lightning succession to the same place. Moran landed two straight lefts to the chin.

Round Seventeen.

Johnson sent a hard left to the jaw, while Moran made a wild swing. Moran then sent a left to the negro's face which seemed to make little impression on his opponent. Moran sent another left to Johnson's face, which brought a cheer.

Round Eighteen.

The negro sent one to the stomach, two to the face and then a hard left to the body.

Round Nineteen.

Moran went after Johnson, in-fighting and holding at the same time. He did no damage, however. His tactics caused adverse comment, Referee Carpentier repeatedly separating them.

Round Twenty.

They shook hands. Each tried for a knockout. Johnson sent several hard rights to the face. He then landed with right to Moran's head. Moran's head rested on the negro's chest. Moran swung wildly and then Johnson landed wickedly and at will. Moran was hanging on and tried ineffectively for the negro's body. The gong then rang and Johnson was declared the winner.

—Upper Photo by Underwood & Underwood; Lower by Bain News Service.

UPPER—FRANK MORAN. LOWER—LUCILLE CAMERON, WHITE WIFE OF JACK JOHNSON.

WAR EMERGENCY REVEALED

Appropriation Asked for Mines Already Sent to Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The War Department asked Congress today for $17,075 for the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports and for continuing torpedo experiments.

The acting chief of ordnance explained in a memorandum that the estimate was to "reimburse the appropriation for the current fiscal year for submarine mine material for continental United States for the cost of material transferred in an emergency to the Philippine Islands."

There was no further explanation.

SURVEYS IN SIGHT

Work Will Be Pushed if Senate Sustains House Action.

RAILROADS WOULD DELAY

Demand From Western Localities Is General That Areas Involved Be Patented and Subject to Pay Share of Taxes.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 27.—Surveying lands embraced within railroad grants will be pushed rapidly if the Senate sustains an appropriation of $100,000 made by the House, but the appropriation had a close call in the lower body. Notwithstanding Secretary of the Interior Lane strongly advocated a liberal appropriation, Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, sought to cut the appropriation to $35,000.

Representatives Falconer, of Washington, and French, of Idaho, however, went to the front in defense of the larger appropriation, and with the aid of Republicans present were able to defeat the point of order which had been raised by Fitzgerald and which would have defeated the larger appropriation.

West Wants Surveys Finished.

The Western members, with Secretary Lane, want to make sufficient appropriations each year to carry the work to a speedy termination. Fitzgerald was making a plea ostensibly in the name of economy, but really in the interest of the railroad companies.

Representatives Falconer and French pointed out to the House that as long as the railroad lands remained unsurveyed the were virtually the property of the railroads, while title could not pass and the lands could not be taxed. Two years ago a law was passed which enabled the Government to compel the railroad companies to contribute their share of the cost of surveys, and since then an annual appropriation has been made to cover the Government's share of the cost.

The appropriation of $100,000 which the House finally granted is none too much to carry along this work, considering the great area of railroad lands yet unsurveyed. If the appropriation had been cut to $35,000 the work would have been materially delayed.

Entire Counties Retarded.

There is a demand in most of the Western states to have railroad lands surveyed so that they can be taxed by the states and made to bear their proportion of the cost of local government. In many states entire counties are retarded in development because of the large areas of unsurveyed railroad lands, and the tax that is imposed falls with double weight on the farmers. Once the railroad lands are surveyed and patented, the railroad companies will have to pay taxes upon them, and this fact will induce the roads to part with much of the land.

Washington, Idaho and Montana are most vitally interested in having railroad land surveyed, but there is scarcely a state in the West that does not have some lands tied up in railroad grants—lands which pay no taxes and which cannot be sold.

HUNDREDS HUNT ROBBERS

Countryside Joins in Pursuit of Murderous Negro Highwaymen.

LAUREL, Miss., June 27.—Hundreds of men are searching the country tonight near Stevens, Miss., 30 miles south of here, for three negro highwaymen who late today shot and killed two employes of the Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber Company, seriously wounding a third and escaping with the company's weekly payroll of $2200.

Those killed were J. V. Simmons and Rees Fitzpatrick, clerks in the office of the lumber company. Wyatt Robinson, another clerk, was wounded by a bullet that shattered his shoulder.

FARMER LIGHTNING VICTIM

Clothing Torn From Body and Shoes Split in Storm Near Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 27.—(Special.)—While working in his garden near Freeman, about 18 miles southeast of Spokane, H. E. Smith, 50 a farmer, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at 2:30 today. His son, Earl, 14, was with him and witnessed the death.

Mr. Smith had a hoe in his hand, the handle was broken, the clothing torn from his body, his shoes split and his clothing set on fire. Two small holes under his feet showed where the bolt entered the ground.

BANK MERGER PERFECTED

Spokane Institution Will Open With Deposits $15,000,000 Tomorrow.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 27.—(Special.)—For the first time the consolidated banks, Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, and Traders' National, will open for business Monday morning with capital stock of $1,000,000 and deposits of $15,000,000.

The bank will be known as the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company. It has been doing business in Spokane for 25 years, while the Traders' National was organized 39 years ago.

BODIES "DECORATE" TREES

Fifty Federals Executed at Whim of Impressionistic Rebel Colonel.

NACO, Ariz., June 27.—The recent capture of the village of Santiago de Esquinlas, in the territory of Tepic, by a regiment of constitutionalist troops, resulted in the hanging of 50 federal soldiers and sympathizers, according to reports which reached Naco today.

The executions were said to have been the result of a whim of the Colonel in command, who was quoted as having said the trees in the plaza "looked too bare"—a condition he altered by having hanged to them in the course of a few days the 50 federals and their sympathizers, who were taken from the jail for that purpose.

A new hardening material for the surface of concrete floors contains 95 per cent of iron dust or iron flour.