

SOCORRO IS RUINED

Successive Light Shocks Shake Down Earthen Walls.

PEOPLE ARE FLEEING IN PANIC

Extinct Volcano Near the Town Is Suspected of Reviving and Causing Shocks.

El Paso, Tex., July 19.—Earthquake shocks numbering between 50 and 60 have practically made a ruin of the town of Socorro, 160 miles north of this place. The courthouse is a mass of ruins, and practically all the houses in town are damaged. According to reports received, there is no loss of life. The damage has been wrought by a continuation of slight quakes, which have caused the walls of structures already cracked to tumble to the earth. The first shocks were felt on Sunday, but the real damage has been confined to the last two days.

E. M. Fink, a cattle buyer who came from Socorro today, declares he was sitting at dinner at the Winckler hotel on Monday, when the entire side wall of the dining room fell in, and the guests and all the waiters scattered in every direction. The people are in a panic and all who can do so are leaving town.

There is a crater of what is thought to be an extinct volcano not more than eight miles from Socorro, and the inhabitants think that perhaps the volcano has something to do with the remarkable series of shocks. The temperature of the water in Hot Springs at Socorro has increased over ten degrees and it is thought that this furnishes new evidence of internal upheaval of a local nature, and that the earth is disturbed at great depths in the immediate vicinity of the town.

The National railroad is sending box cars into the town to take the people away so great is their desire to leave the town.

Huge boulders have been jarred down on the track from the mountain sides, and trains have been delayed thereby. The bridge abutments have been affected to such an extent that orders have been issued to Santa Fe trainmen to proceed with great caution over bridges within a radius of 30 miles of Socorro.

UTAH COAL LANDS STOLEN.

Federal Agents Procuring Evidence for Prospective Suits.

Salt Lake City, July 19.—Rumors to the effect that agents of the Federal government are busy in Utah preparing to institute suits of a sensational nature for the recovery of vast areas of public domain, current here for several months, were revived today, with an additional statement that within ten days suits would be brought in the Federal court here to recover to the government more than 30,000 acres of coal lands, alleged to have been acquired by coal companies through fraudulent means, part as agricultural or grazing lands through selection by the Utah state land board, being later transferred to the coal companies.

Other coal lands are said to have been filed on as such by dummies who later transferred them to the corporations. More than 100 entries of this character are said to have been run down.

While these reports cannot be absolutely verified, a Federal official in this city today admitted that suits are in preparation, making the additional statement that the Federal officials entrusted with the matter had received positive instructions from Washington not to talk, but to prepare for action.

It is stated also that a Federal grand jury may be called to sift the evidence that has been gathered in preparation for the prosecution of the civil cases.

Arkansas After Trust.

Little Rock, Ark., July 19.—Suit was entered today against the five cottonseed oil mills of this city by Attorney General Rogers and Prosecuting Attorney Rhoton, charging them with being members of a combine in violation of the anti-trust law, and alleging restriction of trade. The suits ask judgment in the sum of \$5,000 per day, aggregating \$130,000 against each company, and ask also the revocation of their charters in this state. It is understood suits will be entered against the remaining 34 mills.

Crops May Rot.

Warsaw, July 19.—The agrarian strike is still spreading and now extends throughout several provinces, in which the harvest is threatened with destruction by the refusal of the peasants to work in the fields. The Landowners' union has refused to grant the demands of the strikers. During the last three days Warsaw terrorists have attacked and robbed 20 government spirit stores. Wholesale murders of policemen have occurred.

Stromboli Opens New Crater.

Rome, July 19.—An alarming eruption is reported at Stromboli, the volcanic island in the Lipari islands off the north coast of Sicily. A new crater has opened, which is belching out huge quantities of fiery matter, and all vegetation in the vicinity is being destroyed.

TO KILL LIBERTY.

Czar Will Use Army to Enforce His Will in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—It reports in circulation in official circles this morning are grounded on fact, the supreme crisis in the affairs of the Russian nation is impending, and within a fortnight at most events must transpire that will result either in the perpetuation of absolutism in Russia or the map of Europe will be changed.

According to reports, the czar, after weeks of swinging from one extreme to the other, decides that he cannot grant the reforms demanded by the people, and has decided that the arbitrament of physical force shall be appealed to. He has, through Generals Trepoff, Kaulbars and other leaders of the official military class, canvassed the officers of the army, and has decided that they can be depended on, if it should come to a clash with the people, and so he has decided that from now on the wishes of the czar and his wishes alone shall be considered.

This means, should the rumors be true, that the duma will soon be dissolved and that the new cabinet will represent more than ever the wishes of the governing classes and disregard the demands of the people already made through the duma.

None of the members of the cabinet who could be reached last night would discuss the matter. However, the delay in announcing that the various demands of the duma are even being considered, the concentration of tried troops at all centers where advocates of a constitutional form of government are strongest, and the generally defiant attitude of the bureaucracy, all tend to lend credence to the report.

Disturbances in all interior Russia continue, and riot, murder and rapine are the rule. In many camps pitched battles between soldiers and malcontents are reported, but all details are completely censored and are not permitted to become public.

CLIMAX OF ADMINISTRATION.

Roosevelt Will Invoke Conspiracy Law and Dissolve Standard Oil.

Washington, July 18.—Dissolution of the great Standard Oil trust may be the result of the prosecutions soon to be begun against that corporation by the government. Assistant Attorney General Purdy, who has direct charge of the preparation of the prospective cases, returned to Washington today from St. Paul, where for two weeks he has been in consultation with Special Counsel Kellogg, of the latter city, and District Attorney Morrison, of Chicago, and, while he refuses to discuss details as to the plans under way, there is good authority for the statement that the administration is aiming at a more vital object than fines or even imprisonment for the trust offenders.

The cases against Standard Oil will be made under the conspiracy act. It is of recent memory that conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law resulted in the dissolution of the Northern Securities company. More recently the government won another sweeping victory in the courts and dissolved the Western paper trust. The same sort of success met the movement against the elevator trust in California. The breaking up of the monster Standard Oil combination may come as the culminating grand climax of the Roosevelt administration, and in the light of today's developments persons in Washington have recalled to them with striking force these words spoken by President Roosevelt shortly before the adjournment of congress: "The prosecution of the Standard Oil company is the most important thing in this administration."

Bartlett Was Short \$33,000.

Washington, July 18.—It was stated at the Treasury department today that an investigation recently concluded of the affairs of the late Major George A. Bartlett, disbursing officer of the Treasury department, shows a shortage approximating \$33,000. About \$14,000 of this amount, however, is said to have been innocently paid out on fraudulent vouchers presented by James Boyd, a clerk in the Marine Hospital service, who in September last was arrested and is now in jail pending his trial for misappropriating government funds.

Colombia Wants Commercial Treaty.

New York, July 18.—The following cable dispatch was received in this city yesterday from Bogota, Colombia: "Colombian National Commercial congress, assembled in Bogota, representing all parts of the republic, has unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing favorably the negotiations begun by President Reyes and Minister Barrett for new treaty with the United States and Panama. This action is most important, assuring the support of the business interests."

British Anti Cigarette Bill.

London, July 20.—The committee of the house of lords on juvenile smoking has resulted in favor of legislation on the lines of Sir Ralph Littler's bill in the house of commons, providing a penalty for selling cigarettes to a child under 16 years of age, imposing a penalty on anyone found in possession of cigarettes or smoking tobacco, and authorizing the police, schoolmasters and parkkeepers to stop youths from smoking and to confiscate their tobacco.

Armistice Stops Fighting.

San Salvador, July 18.—The belligerents today agreed upon an armistice. It is claimed that the Guatemalans during the recent fighting used explosive bullets, notwithstanding the fact that Guatemala signed the Geneva convention.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

GROW RUBBER IN UMATILLA.

Colorado Man Says the Climate and Soil Are Good.

Pendleton.—There is a prospect that Umatilla county may become the rubber growing center of the Pacific Northwest in the near future. G. T. Douglas, of Durango, Col., representing the rubber trust of the United States, is here for the purpose of looking over the country and making an examination of the soil. He is now looking over the country in the vicinity of Echo, where the soil and climate is similar to that of New Mexico, Arizona, southern Utah and southern Colorado, where the plant is grown very successfully. The plant is said to flourish in dry sandy soil, and in semi-arid districts. Mr. Douglas believes this section to be adapted to the successful growing of the plant which he says requires about two years to come to maturity. It can be put in at from \$8 to \$10 per acre and will yield from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Mr. Douglas will make a report of his investigations to his company in a few days.

Sodaville as Seat of Learning.

Albany.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the county clerk's office for the Mineral Springs college, at Sodaville. The college will be opened next fall in the building at Sodaville formerly occupied by the old Mineral Springs seminary, which closed its doors several years ago from lack of financial assistance. It is now planned to establish a school the equal of any institution in Oregon, except those supported by the state. Classical, scientific, literary, normal, business and musical courses will be taught, and the institution plans to give degrees as high as master of arts.

Demand for Labor in Linn County.

Albany.—There is no excuse for a laboring man to complain for lack of work in Oregon this year. In Linn county there is a demand for laborers of every sort, and especially those who will do farm work during the harvest season, and who are willing to work around a sawmill, or in the woods. Farmers in Linn county are looking in vain for needed assistance to garner their crops, and the lumbering mills along the rivers of Linn, Marion and Lane counties are advertising for help all the time. Many college students are spending their vacation weeks at the sawmills.

Labor Famine in Valley.

Salem.—As an illustration of how great is the demand for manual and team labor in the Willamette valley, the Willamette Valley Traction company, in commencing work upon the Portland-Salem electric line, was unable to secure men and teams, and employed a steam traction engine to do the ground breaking. It is quite probable that help will have to be imported from other states in order that the company may be able to fulfill its contracts with the city council of Salem—to have the line completed between this city and Chemawa and ready for operation on or before September 10.

Wasco Farmers Begin Harvest.

The Dalles.—Haying is well advanced throughout Wasco county, the bulk of the grain hay now being in the stack and the second cutting of alfalfa has begun. More hay has been cut in the county this year than for many years previous. This was owing to so much of the grain having been injured by heat, making it unfit to thresh. Next week cutting of grain will begin in sections where fall grain is raised, and in most sections barley will be ready to cut by the last of the week. Farmers estimate that about half a crop will be harvested. The fall wheat will be No. 1, but most of the spring wheat will be inferior.

Hot Weather Hurries Harvest.

Eugene.—The condition of the crops in the Upper Willamette valley, especially around Eugene, during the past week have been excellent, and all the farmers are happy. The haying season is about half over and the crop to be harvested will be one of the largest for years. The warm wave which has extended over the valley has been somewhat detrimental to the wheat crop, which, according to the farmers, has advanced too far. Harvest hands are reported scarce, even with the good wages offered.

Construction Slow.

The Dalles.—W. F. Nelson, president of the Oregon Trunk road, says construction work is progressing slowly because of the scarcity of laborers. Mr. Nelson expects to secure plenty of laborers after harvest. It is the purpose of the company to push the road on to Madras, a distance of 110 miles from the Columbia, as soon as it can be built, and then to build through Central Oregon and make connection with some southern road.

Exhibits for Jamestown Fair.

Salem.—Jefferson Myers, president of the Lewis and Clark fair commission, and one of the commissioners to the Jamestown exposition, was in Salem recently closing up the affairs of his commission and also consulting with officers of the state fair board relative to the collection of exhibits for the Oregon exhibit at Jamestown. Colonel Myers says that all exhibitors at the state fair will be asked to preserve as much of their products as possible and the commission will purchase such as is meritorious for exhibit at Jamestown.

FOOD LAW QUESTIONED.

Legal Interpretation of Two Words Means Much to Its Friends.

Salem.—Upon the legal interpretation of the words "adulterants" and "adulteration" hangs the fate of Oregon's pure food law when it comes up for decision before Judge George H. Burnett, of the Circuit court, for this county in the case of the state vs. George Fendrick, who is charged with selling the state lard that has been adulterated with tallow.

Fendrick, who is a meat dealer in this city, is under contract to furnish the state insane asylum with a quantity of lard, and it is charged by the state dairy and food commissioner that the lard furnished contains a certain percentage of tallow.

The point at issue is whether an adulterant in foods means the substitution of a substance which is injurious to the human system for a pure article, and if the court holds that tallow is not an adulterant it will throw the whole act open to technical violation in all lines of trade in foodstuffs.

Big Real Estate Deal at Eugene.

Eugene.—One of the largest real estate deals ever made in Lane county was consummated recently when Eli Bangs, Eugene's pioneer liveryman, sold a quarter block of ground at the corner of West Ninth and Olive streets to G. M. Bonnett, a farmer of this city, for \$35,000. A two story brick building and a large frame livery stable building are on the ground, and they are included in the sale. Mr. Bangs secures in the deal a 960 acre stock farm in Harney county, which his son, Abraham, of this city, will conduct.

Hot Wave Spoils Prospects.

Moro.—The hot wave that has prevailed in this section for the past two weeks has materially shortened the very flattering prospect for a big wheat crop. Reports from farmers are conflicting, but there can be no doubt but that all grain is more or less shriveled and there will be not over half an average crop. Many are already cutting their wheat for hay, but at the present price for hay that will bring very satisfactory returns.

Grocers Not To Buy Infected Fruit.

Salem.—County Fruit Inspector E. C. Armstrong has called upon all retail grocers and secured from them an agreement not to buy from farmers any fruit infected with San Jose scale. The dealers were willing to make the agreement and will keep it in letter and spirit. If the retail merchants prevent the sale of diseased fruit to them, the inspector can give his entire time to watching the farmers who peddle fruit about town direct to the consumers.

Treasurer-Elect Files Bond.

Salem.—State Treasurer-elect George A. Steel has filed his official bond in the sum of \$50,000, which was approved by the governor. Later he will be required to furnish an additional bond in the sum of about \$500,000, the amount to be determined by the governor.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c; bluestem, 73c; red, 69c; valley, 71c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$32; gray, \$31 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$23.75 per ton; brewing, \$24; rolled, \$24.50 to \$25.50.
Rye—\$1.50 per cwt.

Hay—Valley timothy No. 1, \$11 to \$12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50 to \$9; cheat, \$6.50 to \$7; grain hay, \$7 to \$8; alfalfa, \$11.

Fruits—Apples, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box; apricots, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per crate; cherries, \$4.80 per pound; currants, 9 to 10c per pound; peaches, 75c to \$1.10 per crate; pears, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per box; plums, \$1 to \$1.25 per box; Logan berries, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per crate; raspberries, \$1.75 to \$1.85 per crate; blackberries, 8c per pound; gooseberries, 8c per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 5 to 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; corn, 25 to 35c per dozen; cucumbers, 75c to \$1 per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10 to 12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4 to 5c per pound; radishes, 10 to 15c per dozen; rhubarb, 2 to 2 1/2c per pound; spinach, 2 to 3c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.25 to \$2.25 per box; parsley, 25c per box; squash, \$1 to \$1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c to \$1 per sack; carrots, \$1 to \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per sack.

Onions—New, red, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/2 to 2c per pound. Potatoes—Fancy graded old Burbanks, 40 to 50c per sack; ordinary, nominal; new potatoes, 75c to \$1.50 per hundred.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2 to 20c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 21 1/2 to 22c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2 to 13c per pound; mixed chickens, 11 1/2 to 12c; fryers, 16 to 17c; broilers, 16 to 18c; roosters, 9 to 10c; dressed chicken, 14 to 15c; turkey, live, 16 to 17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17 to 22c; geese, live, 8 to 8 1/2c; ducks, 12 1/2 to 13c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11c; olds, 8c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18 to 23 1/2c; valley, coarse, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2c; fine, 24c; mohair, choice, 28 to 30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2 to 7c per pound.
Beef—Dressed, 5 1/2 to 6c per pound; cows, 4 1/2 to 5c; country steers, 5 to 6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7 to 8c per pound; ordinary, 5 to 6c; lambs, fancy, 8 to 8 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 7 to 8 1/2c per pound.

RED TAPE TATTERED.

Assistant Secretary Ryan Taken Initiative and Buys Sunnyside Canal.

Washington, July 20.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan today approved the purchase of the Sunnyside irrigation canal in Eastern Washington, and authorized the payment of \$250,000 for the same to the Washington Irrigation company. The approval of this purchase removes the last obstacle in the way of the construction by the government of the Teton and Sunnyside irrigation projects.

Had this sale not been concluded today, the Washington Irrigation company would have withdrawn its offer and the government would have been obliged to abandon both its projects, or else enter upon prolonged litigation. Notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Hitchcock approved the Tieton and Sunnyside projects more than six months ago and authorized the purchase of the Sunnyside canal at the above price, the owners of the canal have been unable to collect one cent from the government, because the secretary of the Interior has not approved the formal purchase, some of the government lawyers having found trivial objections which they believed should be corrected before the government paid for the canal. Mr. Hitchcock, on his counselors' advice, refused to pay over the money.

BIGGEST OF ALL DRYDOCKS.

Will Be Built of Concrete at Bremerton Navy Yard.

Washington, July 20.—Plans for the largest and best drydock in the world are being prepared in the bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy department, to cost \$1,250,000 and to be constructed at the Bremerton navy yard, Puget sound, Washington. This drydock is the largest ever appropriated for a dock, and the new dock will be able to take in the largest battleship, either in course of construction or in contemplation. The location has already been selected, and borings are being made to learn the depth of foundation. It is to be a concrete dock of the largest pattern and materials will be purchased on the Pacific coast if practicable.

The dock is to be so constructed that it can be lengthened if vessels of greater length should be built in the future. It will be 37 feet in depth over sill, which will provide for the docking of any vessel that can be built, unless some new unknown system of building is developed. The greater depth of the new dock is also designed to meet cases where a vessel has been injured and draws much more than the ordinary depth on account of the injury.

NATION ENTERS BUSINESS.

Japan Makes Great Stride Forward on Road to Socialism.

Washington, July 19.—According to advices received by the bureau of manufactures, the Japanese government has undertaken one of the greatest experiments in the world's history, which indicates a clear purpose to protect, supervise, develop and nationalize all Japanese industries. It is stated that the provision for the nationalization of railways was but a single step in the great plan of industrial nationalization toward which the country is fast approaching.

The movement for Manchurian nationalization has received careful attention, and it is now proposed that a company shall be formed by the government and private capitalists jointly for the purpose of operating the railroads, forests and mines in Manchuria. If successful along the lines Japan is now working, it is said that the individuals and corporations of America that are striving for the trade of the Orient will discover that they are not competing for this trade against individuals and corporations of Japan, but that they are in commercial conflict with the Japanese nation itself.

Embezzles Igorrotes' Cash.

Washington, July 20.—The War department was advised today of the arrest in Chicago of Truman K. Hunt, who brought to this country a band of 50 odd Igorrotes from the Philippines. Acting under instructions from the War department, Hunt has been formally charged with holding from the Igorrotes for 15 months salaries which he agreed to pay, and also with embezzling \$1,000, money they had made by selling souvenirs from their far-away home. Hunt was at one time governor of the Igorrote district.

Millions Left by Beil.

London, July 18.—Friends of Alfred Beil, the South African financier, who died July 16, estimate that he left a fortune of between \$125,000,000 and \$150,000,000, and expect it will be found, when his will is published, that he leaves a staggering many millions, if not the bulk of his fortune, will be devoted to public benefactions in England and South Africa. It is not probable that the terms of the will will be published for several weeks.

Refugees Are Returning.

San Francisco, July 20.—It was estimated that within three weeks of the five on April 18, fully 335,000 people left San Francisco. According to computations made today, just three months after the fire, there are now in San Francisco 385,000 people, with 50,000 more waiting in nearby cities for opportunity to return as soon as suitable accommodations can be had.

BONDS SELL WELL

\$30,000,000 for Panama Canal Bonds More Than Subscribed.

ALL BIDS ARE AT GOOD PREMIUM

Average Premium of Nearly 4 Per Cent is Offered—Interest at 2 Per Cent.

Washington, July 21.—Bids opened at the Treasury department yesterday for the \$30,000,000 Panama Canal bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, under Secretary Ryan's circular of July 21, although the bids were made until today, it is evident that the entire amount of from 103.94 to 105.96, Mr. Ryan and other officials of the Treasury department expressed themselves highly pleased and entirely satisfied with the figures obtained.

The total number and amount of bids made will not be ascertained until today, but it is apparent that the issue has been subscribed for several times over. The largest and best offer was that of Fisk & Robinson of New York, who made six bids, \$5,000,000, each at an average of 103.85. Smaller bids at higher prices, however, will probably result in a amount which will likely be added to them to about \$15,000,000. A bid of 106 for the whole issue came from a man named Lindsay at New Orleans, but on account of conditions named and for other reasons the bid was not considered. Several other bids were received too late to be considered, but the prices named were small to be successful.

The secretary having stated that the bonds would be numbered serially beginning with the highest bid, one was made at 125 for \$1,000, thus giving to the bidder bond No. 1. An examination of the best bids above the offers of 104 1/16 and up aggregated \$15,394,860; 104 to 104 1/16 aggregated \$1,100,880; 103.75 to 104 aggregated \$14,177,000.

LOSS LOOMING BIG.

San Francisco Insurance May Be Total of \$300,000,000.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—Now looks as if the insurance risk in the burned district of San Francisco will foot up considerably more than \$250,000,000, and the total may grow to nearly \$300,000,000. The estimates of insurance managers have been crawling upward all the time, and the figures given in reports filed by the companies with the New York Insurance department indicate that even the highest estimate which they have made is too low.

Several weeks after the conflagration a detailed estimate of the amount of each company's risks filed the insurance in the burned district of \$252,363,000. Thirty-three companies which have made sworn returns to the New York Insurance department, admit a liability of \$102,499,000. The estimate of their liability was \$108,000,000. Taking the same percentages for differences for all the 108 companies which were included in the list, the total of their liabilities would be placed at \$269,271,000.

An addition must be made to Lloyd's, for the "underground" concerns, and for the companies which had some risks here but were not named with the 108. This addition may be estimated at \$10,000,000, which brings the total up to about \$280,000,000. From this calculation the German of Freeport, and the German National are omitted, as their returns to the New York Insurance department have a peculiar look. On the basis of the returns of the thirty-three companies above referred to, the German of Freeport, and the German National, would be involved to the extent of \$21,000,000 in the disaster, but they admit a liability of only \$2,817,000.

Reciprocity Treaty With Spain.

Madrid, July 21.—American Minister Collier has left Madrid for San Sebastian, where today he will sign the Foreign Minister Gullon the new commercial treaty between the United States and Spain. The document is considered most advantageous to both sides, overcoming a number of obstacles the Spanish tariff, which became operative July 1, and giving Spain reciprocal advantages. The press welcomes the agreement as entirely satisfactory and as evidence of the friendly relations course between the two governments.

Foreign Trade \$2,970,000,000.

Washington, July 21.—A statement issued today by the department of Commerce and Labor says the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended aggregated \$2,970,000,000. If the trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which was included in our foreign commerce prior to their annexation were added, the total materially exceed \$3,000,000,000. Total imports were \$1,236,000,000, and exports \$1,744,000,000.

Great Demand for Troops.

Odessa, July 21.—General Enikolopov has been overwhelmed recently with appeals for military assistance from landowners in the districts of Krasnodar, Yekaterinopol and Poltava, against the peasantry, who are organized and led by revolutionaries.