

# THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY GATHERING IN PORTLAND FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION WHICH OPENS TOMORROW

## NATIONAL GRANGERS COME TO PORTLAND

### One of the Greatest Gatherings of Patrons of Husbandry in the History of the Order.

### Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, Only Woman Master of a Grange, Is Here—Many Reforms Will Be Discussed in Convention.

**TOMORROW'S PROGRAM.**  
Convention called to order at 11 o'clock.  
Roll call and announcement of committee on credentials.  
Recess, during which addresses will be made by visiting patrons.  
Report of committee on credentials, after which there will be a recess for lunch.  
The annual address of Worthy Master Granger Aaron Jones.  
Addresses of welcome by Governor Chamberlain and Mayor Williams.

Patrons of the New Hampshire state board of agriculture, Governor Bachelor is chairman of the committee on publication, and it will be to him that the newspapers will look for whatever transpires during the secret session of the convention that the grange desires to give to the public.  
Twenty-eight states will be represented during the convention and between 2,000 and 3,000 visitors are expected to attend. There will be large delegations from the individual granges of Oregon and Washington.  
Included in the party that arrived this morning is Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind., worthy master granger of the National Grange. Mr. Jones will preside at all the sessions and will deliver his annual address tomorrow afternoon. Governor Chamberlain will make a brief address of welcome to the visitors on behalf of the state, and Mayor Williams on behalf of the city. A public reception will be held at the city tomorrow evening.

Representative Farmers Are Here.  
Under existing conditions there is a postage rate of 16 cents for merchandise parcels of four pounds weight. Farmers claim to be unable to secure by mail what they desire if the weight limit is confined to four pounds. They desire that the limit be increased to 11 pounds and a reasonable rate for that weight be imposed.  
Another proposition that will be taken up will be the improvement of public wagon roads throughout the country. It is the object of the delegates to create public sympathy in favor of such improvement and by means of legislative committees to secure assistance from the federal government in that direction. Congress will likely be petitioned during the convention to assist in the project of improving public roads.  
Perhaps the most important, and certainly the most novel proposition to be considered is the establishment by the government of postal savings banks. This system has been discussed for years by the grange and is said to have been successfully adopted by several European governments.  
It is proposed to convert the government of the wisdom of establishing savings banks in post offices throughout the country. Several offices in the same country could be selected, it will be argued, to accept deposits from farmers and others in sums not less than \$1. The government would be expected to pay a small amount of interest on deposits.  
"The system has been successfully operated in other countries," said Mr. Hilliard, past master granger of Oregon, "and it is believed successful in this country. It is claimed by the grange that the government is frequently compelled to borrow money and under the postal savings bank system the government could borrow from the people instead of being compelled to go abroad for the accommodations or accept it from the powerful financial combinations."

## MARKET REPORT GOES NEARLY AROUND GLOBE

(Journal Special Service.)  
Chicago, Nov. 15.—Started at New York a message of two words was cabled to London, thence cabled to San Francisco, then to Yokohama and dispatched under the Pacific via Honolulu to San Francisco, where the telegraph instruments ticked it to anxious Chicago yesterday and relieved with the cheering message "Market higher," the news-traders who spent the morning not knowing whether they were rich or ruined.  
The message was the first news of the condition of the New York stock market that reached Chicago, which was cut off from communication with the east by a terrific storm which swept away all the telegraph wires, and was sent by Charles G. Gates, of Charles G. Gates & Co. in New York, to LaSalle street office of the firm.  
An answer was cabled New York by the same route by Orson C. Wells, manager of the Chicago office. "Give us something," was the message in reply. The message and reply cost \$50 cable tolls.

Another matter that will be considered and discussed during the session will be the construction of a canal connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi river. There are many other subjects of national importance that will be discussed by the National grange.  
"The fundamental purpose of our order is the improvement of the condition of the farmer," said Aaron Jones, master granger. "That, of course, is our main purpose, but there are many other objects that we have achieved and still others that we hope to achieve. It is a fraternal order, but differs from other fraternal organizations in that we admit women, our wives and daughters, on an equal footing with the men."  
"One chief aim of the grange is to promote education among the farmers. It is our desire to see agriculture taught in all our public schools and colleges. We also strive to extend our markets to create foreign commerce in as many ways as possible."  
"We realize that the success of the farmer must necessarily come from the

## NEW YORK'S WILD WEST

### Stampede Is Caused by Big Fire in the Stock Yards.

## COWBOYS HAVE ROUNDUP IN STREETS OF GOTHAM

### Prisoned Beneath the Flames Many Hogs Are Slowly Roasted to Death.

## JAPANESE WILL HAVE TO SMOKE UP

### Largest Tobacco Shipment Ever Sent from the Coast Goes Out Next Month.

## TWO SHIPS REQUIRED TO CARRY THE SOLAGE

### The Large Import Tax Will Aid Japan to Prosecute the War.

One of the biggest shipments of tobacco ever sent to the orient from a Pacific coast port will go out of Portland next month, on the freighters operated by the Portland & Asiatic Steamship company.  
The shipment will consist of 300 hogheads of leaf tobacco, the total weight of which is 3,200 tons. It will require 16 freight cars to bring it from Virginia, where the weed is grown. All of it will go to Japanese ports.  
The tobacco is now in transit from the east, but will not arrive in time to go out on the Niemedia, the liner now in port. The shipment will be divided and sent out on the steamer Elleric and Numantia a few days later. In addition to the tobacco they will carry flour and other freight, including a big lot of structural steel, which will also be consigned to Japan. All the space on both ships has been taken up by the cargo.  
Placing it at 15 cents a pound, the market price of the raw material, the 3,000 tons of tobacco is worth \$450,000. As it is very bulky, it is thought to be doubtful whether it could all be placed on the largest of the liner operating from the Pacific coast. As there is a heavy import duty on tobacco collected by the Japanese government, it will be the means of the latter realizing a handsome sum when the weed is delivered.  
A new tariff bill will be introduced in the Japanese parliament or diet on November 21, providing for the collection of tax on almost every manufactured article sent there from foreign countries. There is now a heavy tax on tobacco, but it will be materially increased if the proposed bill passes. As it is looked upon as one of the necessities of the war, it is expected that there is no danger of the shipments in this line being curtailed to any great extent. The local shippers are also of the opinion that the proposed new tariff will have no perceptible effect upon the amount of flour that is sent to Japan every month. The assertion is made that the consumers over there will have to have the commodity, and they will purchase just as liberally as they have in the past from Pacific coast dealers. The same view is taken regarding the shipment of all other food products which have been exported in the past from the Columbia river country.  
But the exporters declare that the Japanese are likely to introduce a retrenchment or economical policy when it comes to purchasing many of the manufactured articles which are produced in the eastern states just as soon as the new import tariff goes into effect. In other words the declaration is made that they will not buy anything unless it is an absolute necessity.  
On the other hand, however, the local officials of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship company are of the opinion that the new import duty will have little or no effect upon the amount of shipments made to Japan from the Pacific coast. They explain this by stating that the tariff will mean that the consumers will have to pay only slightly higher prices for the imported goods, and they will not hesitate about doing so. Consequently the new order of things will have little, if any effect, so they declare, upon the export business from the Pacific coast.

## PORTLAND ESCAPES SERIOUS DAMAGE

### Maximum Velocity of Wind in Last Night's Storm Was Only Thirty Miles an Hour.

## FEARS ENTERTAINED THAT JETTY MAY HAVE SUFFERED

### A Sixty-Mile Gale Raging on the Sound and Many Ships Reported in Danger.

During the heavy storm which visited Portland last night the wind attained a velocity of 30 miles an hour, which was sufficient to blow down signs and awnings, but no serious damage to person or property has been reported.  
The highest velocity on record in the local weather office is 55 miles an hour, which was on March 25, 1897. Had the weather bureau been in the Oregonian building, where the instrument was placed at a higher point, the register would have been at least 87 miles an hour, the same velocity which created such havoc in this city and up and down the Puget sound country in January, 1896. Yesterday's storm, by comparison, was a mere saphyr.  
The probabilities are that at the mouth of the river the wind was speedier. The wire connecting the Portland office with North Head is down. The breakage was supposedly caused by falling trees in the forest through which the wire passes. The last report received from the North Head station was that the wire had been struck with any force, but Forecaster Beale anticipates that the weather will be livelier in that neighborhood today.  
Last night's storm was anticipated in yesterday's weather report, and consequently warnings of sea gales were posted at all stations. This gale-commanded vessels plenty of opportunity to be prepared for the storm.  
The precipitation in the past 24 hours was .48 of an inch. The heaviest shower occurred at 11 o'clock last night, just as the theatres were over, and the greatest damage of all, perhaps, was the drizzling of the personal apparel of those who attended the playhouses.  
**Fears for the Jetty.**  
Fears are entertained that the storm may have caused further damage to the government jetty at the mouth of the Columbia, but all communication with Port Stevens has been cut off and no information has yet been received by Major Langfitt, who has charge of the work.  
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## ROOSEVELT ENTERTAINS THE JAPANESE PRINCE

(Journal Special Service.)  
Washington, Nov. 15.—With all honors due his rank, Prince Sadanura of the Japanese imperial house of Fushimi was formally received by President Roosevelt at the White House at 10 o'clock this morning.  
The distinguished visitor delivered to the president a personal message of good will from the emperor of Japan, his half brother, after which ceremony he called at the state department to pay his respects and later in the day exchanged visits with the ambassador.  
At 2 o'clock this afternoon the president returned the prince's visit, visiting him at the Arlington hotel. Tonight the prince is to dine at the White House.  
The Russian ambassador will not take part in any of the ceremonies connected with the prince's visit, not on account of any personal unfriendliness, for the two men have met frequently in the past and are said to have a high personal regard for each other. Prince Sadanura expresses himself as highly pleased with the attention that is being bestowed upon him by America.

## IRRIGATION MEN MEET IN EL PASO

### Twelfth Annual National Congress Convenes for a Four Days' Session.

## CONVENTION IS OPENED BY PRESIDENT CLARK

### Senator Is Enthusiastically Received as He Arises to Deliver His Address.

(Journal Special Service.)  
El Paso, Tex., Nov. 15.—To the strains of American and Mexican national airs, played by the Mexican City Regimental band, the twelfth annual National Irrigation Convention opened here today for a four days' session.  
The great convention hall, capable of seating 3,000 persons, was comfortably filled when President W. A. Clark, United States senator from Montana, called the delegates to order. After the usual addresses of welcome and responses adjournment to 2 o'clock this afternoon was taken.  
The afternoon session was opened with the president's annual address. Senator Clark was enthusiastically received as he arose to deliver his address. His keynote was "Save the forests, build homes." He was frequently interrupted by applause and was accorded a perfect ovation at the conclusion of his talk.  
The announcement of committees and reading of letters and telegrams occupied the remainder of the general session, after which the delegates went into sectional sessions. Addresses were made by Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry division, on "Forestry"; "Production by Irrigation," by I. D. O'Donnell, of Billings, Mont.; Prof. E. Benham Andrews of the University of Nebraska, and Herbert Myrick, editor of the Orange Judd Farmer, "Engineering and Mechanics," by Frederick Newell, of Washington, D. C., chief engineer of the reclamation service; "Climatology," by H. E. Williams, of Washington, D. C., forestry chief of the United States weather bureau; "Rural Settlement," by William E. Smythe, of San Diego, Cal.  
The convention promises to be one of the most interesting and important gatherings of irrigators ever held. Particular effort has been made to secure addresses by experts of national reputation, and in this the executive committee has succeeded well.  
One of the features of the gathering is an exhibit of raisins, dried fruits, nuts and wines, all the products of California, sent to El Paso by the California promotion committee.

## HEIR TO MILLIONS ACCUSED OF THEFT

### Wife of Society Leader and Clubman Fighting Desperately for Her Husband.

(Journal Special Service.)  
Chicago, Nov. 15.—Desperately fighting the charges that her husband, Ambrose McGregor, a society leader and club man, is a burglar, Mrs. McGregor is seeking to save her husband's inheritance of a \$12,000,000 estate. On his acquittal on two charges of burglary, which led to his arrest and arraignment for trial at the Thirty-fifth street police station yesterday depends whether McGregor retains his inheritance.  
Mrs. McGregor was with her husband when he was arraigned before Justice Hurley. A continuance was granted and the case went over to November 22.  
"My husband is not guilty," said Mrs. McGregor. During the proceedings she was weeping softly in the rear of the court room. The \$12,000,000 that will be young McGregor's if he is acquitted and events transpire as the family count, is the estate of his uncle, Ambrose M. McGregor, Uncle McGregor, who died four years ago, made a fortune with the Standard Oil company. The property was inherited by Mrs. McGregor, a young man, who frequently expressed her intention of bequeathing the most of the millions to Ambrose, Jr., in the absence of nearer heirs.  
It is accepted as certain that if young McGregor is convicted that his aunt will cut him off from a further share in the estate.  
One of the alleged burglaries was that of a plumbing shop, where telephones were looted of nickels. The robbery of Louis Musher's saloon at 247 Thirty-second street, where a cash register was broken open and rifled is also blamed on the prisoner.

## CODY BANDITS AGAIN ACTIVE

### Emerges from Hiding in Owl Mountains and Clean Up Saloon at Thermopolis.

(Journal Special Service.)  
Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 15.—The two outlaws, who robbed the bank at Cody two weeks ago and killed Cashier Midguth, came out of their hiding place in the Owl Creek mountains last night and early this morning held up a saloon and gambling house at Thermopolis. The bandits cleaned out the house and occupants. A posse is in pursuit and the whole Big Horn country is aroused.  
There is a determination on the part of the citizens to either capture or kill the two desperadoes if possible before the chase is given up.  
Before this last escapade on the part of the two robbers, the belief was gradually gaining ground that they had escaped to the Hole-in-the-wall country and were safe from pursuit or capture.  
**WEDNESDAY'S ONE STAR.**  
(Journal Special Service.)  
New York, Nov. 15.—Philip Walenski, the convicted labor delegate, guilty of bribery, today secured a temporary stay in his sentence and will remain in the Tombs until November 18, when the stay is returnable.

## MR. MCGINN IS GAGGED

### Not Permitted to Hurl Oratorical Thunderbolts at Trial.

## NO ARGUMENT MADE IN GRANT'S DEFENSE

### Defendant Says He Does Not Know Sheriff Word Very Well and Case Goes to Jury.

Henry E. McGinn was not permitted to hurl his oratorical thunderbolts against gambling in general and roulette in particular in the circuit court this morning.  
The well-known criminal lawyer had been engaged by the state to aid District Attorney John Manning prosecute Peter Grant, who was under trial on the charge of permitting gambling to be conducted in property under his control. It was alleged by the state that on July 21, 1904, roulette was played at the Portland club, and that Peter Grant was one of the owners of the club.  
After about an hour and a quarter had been spent in Judge Cleland's court in examining witnesses, or waiting for them to arrive to be examined, this morning District Attorney Manning arose to address the jury.  
He told them that the citizens they could not do otherwise than find Peter Grant guilty. Mr. Manning said:  
"There is no possible doubt that the game was played on the day stated. Now, if you don't think it is your duty to back up Tom Word in this matter, why did you elect him sheriff? Or why have we a sheriff? It is to enforce the law. If you do not like the law take the matter up with the legislature. At the present time the law is on the books. If Peter Grant did not own the room in which the game was played, why didn't he say so when on the witness stand?"  
Mr. Manning asked that Mr. McGinn would close for the state.  
"The defense will waive the argument," said Ed Mendenhall, who with E. C. Spencer and W. M. Davis, appeared as attorneys for Peter Grant.  
Henry E. McGinn looked surprised. In fact, he was dumfounded.  
He had made elaborate preparations to address the jury, and those who know the attorney expected that he would outdo the spectators that it was a coup neatly planned.  
Sheriff Word was the first to take the stand in this morning's session of the trial. He stated that he saw Peter Grant in the Portland club at the time the game was formerly run there was raided. Sheriff Word denied having formed an agreement with Attorney McGinn to "hound" Grant and the Portland club.  
"Word, you feel a very deep interest in convicting this man—do you not?" asked Attorney Spencer.  
"No more than I do in the conviction of any other man who conducts gambling," answered the sheriff.  
"Don't you take more interest in prosecuting this man than you do in looking

## BAD MEDICINE BRINGS EXECUTION TO HECCA

### Los Angeles, Nov. 15.—Un-

pacis Hecca, one of the great medicine men of the Plains, is dead, slain by a tribesman because he failed to propitiate the evil spirit and bring better conditions among the tribes, which live along the Colorado. His slayer, Arva Hecca, killed himself in obedience to an order of the chiefs. The double killing occurred a few days ago north of Spear's lake, 18 miles from Needles.  
The medicine man was condemned to death because of his failure to drive away a spell which is rapidly killing off the tribe. At a convalescence his death was decided upon. He was derided from the land where his hut had stood for many years. He failed to get believing that as soon as he stepped from the boundary of his property, which is supposed to be consecrated, that he would die. Hecca succeeded in getting him off the ground and by his own medicine man he was killed through the throat by a tribesman.