FRUIT MEN IN SPIRITED FIGHT

Oregon Delegates at Denver Convention Oppose Dishonest Packing Methods.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Denver, Jan. 5.—B. L. Crane, at the head of a delegation of eight California packers, started a strong fight at the opening of the Western Fruit Jobbers' convention here today to secure the next meeting for Sacramento, Cal. The convention opened at the Brown Palace hotel, with a large attendance and bids fair to be the most successful in the history of the organization. What will probably be the biggest bone of contention in the session was thrown into the convention today. Differences between the two factions as to the methods of packing apples is scheduled to make a warm fight.

Declaring that "diamond" packing gives dishonest fruit raisers a chance to slip inferior apples into boxes, the delegates from Oregon intimated that they would make a strenuous effort for the adoption of the "tier" method of packing.

Opposed to them will be the delegations from Colorado and Texas who uphold the advantages of the "diamond" method and deny that inferior fruit has a chance to be concealed in that way.

CITY INSPECTORS

(Continued From Page One.)

S. W. McClure, doing the actual work. This arrangement, said Dr. Calvin S. White, present state health officer, will be continued. The state board of health will report regularly to the city health officer an account of each dairy herd tested for the tuberculin reaction. The aid of Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, will for the time be unavailable, as Dr. Lytle has been suffering with an attack of smallpox contracted at Pendleton.

McClure Asks for Expense Money.

Dr. Alan Welch Smith, president of the city board of health, stated that in accordance with a suggestion from Dr. McClure he had sent to the bureau of animal industry requisition for 10,000 doses of tuberculin for use in testing cows that have to do with Portland's milk supply. Dr. Yenney then announced that Dr. McClure had made a requisition upon the bureau for $10,000 to be used in carrying on the work. The intrinsic value of this donation to the city from the government when made, will not fall far short of $15,000; money could not measure the value of its results in safeguarding consumers against the dangers of diseased milk.

Mayor Simon opened the meeting by stating vigorously that he is very, very tired of milk enforcement talk. "It is time for us to stop talking and do something," he declared. "Let us have done with everything but that which pertains to the actual enforcement of the milk ordinance and consequent regulation of the milk supply."

His attitude was approved by others present, among whom were Dr. Story and Dr. Chipman of the city health board.

All Cows Will Be Tested.

Work of enforcing the ordinance will now be carried on practically and definitely. Dairymen are already beginning to receive from the city board of health statements defining what they must do to conform with the ordinance. The testing of cows for tuberculosis will proceed rapidly. Two thousand cows have already been tested. The dairy commissioner made it plain this morning that he will not expect to contribute his men exclusively to inspection of dairies in the vicinity of Portland, but his agreement to deputize city inspectors and then frank their inspections, puts the matter of obtaining a state certificate on a safe basis. With the appointment of Dr. Silverwood and Dr. Smith, the services of Dr. Mack being continued, preparation for testing, inspecting, grading and reporting, after four months, is complete.

ALL PRINTERS IN LOCAL BINDERIES THREATEN STRIKE

(Continued From Page One.)

creased wage schedules.

Many of the girls do not receive high wages. Some of them do not get enough to live on. Beginners earn $5 a week; the most experienced earn $10, and in rare instances, $12 a week.

No evidence of a conciliatory attitude was discernible on the part of employers, workmen or workwomen.

"Without regard to any attitude or action taken by the employers we are going to stay out until we get the increased wage scale for which we have asked," said Miss Lou Simmons, president of the Bindery Women's union, this morning.

"We have asked nothing unreasonable," the young woman continued. "Our present wage scale is $4 a week for apprentices, $9 a week for journeywomen. We ask now $5 a week for apprentices and $11 a week as the maximum paid journeywomen. At the same time we have increased the apprenticeship term from 3 to 4 years.

"Sixty of the girls have joined in the strike. We expect to be successful, for we think we have asked for nothing which we should not have. We cannot live on the money now paid, and the increase is so slight that it seems it should scarcely make any difference. We were encouraged when the Ivy Press and the Pacific Stationery & Printing company signed up for our new schedule. We think it is a better arrangement for the others than the old schedule, but they refuse to see it that way. We are striking on our own account and not with reference to any other action that may be taken by other job printers."

BOX CONTAINS OVER $2,000,000

(Continued From Page One.)

treasurer at the close of the year there was more than $1,800,000 on deposit in seven local banks. The city is receiving 2 per cent interest on this amount, and the loans are subject to immediate call.

One bank holds $98,000 of the city's money on a six months' certificate of deposit. The only money that is not earning more money for the municipality is a small sum represented by checking accounts in a number of banks. This rarely exceeds $40,000 or $50,000 and is sometimes as low as $200.

Mr. Werlein keeps this money so that he will not be compelled to make large transfers of coin. A large dealer in municipal warrants called the other day at the city hall and presented paper worth $80,000. Mr. Werlein got out eight boxes of gold and started to hand the $10,000 packages over to the caller.

Did Not Want Coin.

"Oh, I cant' handle that!" was the hurried exclamation of the warrant broker.

The city treasurer then asked the broker what bank he would like to have the coin transferred to, and as the facilities for the transportation of the metal happened to be at hand, the warrant seller was relieved from the necessity of carrying away 250 pounds of gold.

In the twin manganese safes of the city treasury vaults at present there is $77,289 in gold and silver. At times there has been as much as $800,000 in coin in the strong boxes.

Both the vault and the manganese battery, as the twin safes are called, are fitted with time locks and the most modern safety equipment.

Within a few days the city electrician will have completed an intricate system of electrical signal wires with which the interior walls of the vault will be wrapped. More than 30 miles of fine copper wiring have been used in the installation of the system. At the slightest touch on the exterior of the vault the delicate mechanism controlled by these wires responds with an instantaneous alarm to the police station. In case a mob should storm the treasury help would be brought from police headquarters inside of two minutes.

MUCH WORK FOR BAY STATE LEGISLATURE

Boston, Jan. 5.—The Massachusetts legislature of 1910, which convened today, is expected to make for itself an important place in the history of the state. Measures of much weight are to come before the session, chief among which are street railway and railroad problems. The "temperance" people are expected to renew their battle for Boston district option and for other legislation dealing with the liquor traffic. Organized labor will again present the eight-hour bill "on all public works," which Governor Draper vetoed last year and which played an important part in the last gubernatorial campaign.

LA GRANDE MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

La Grande, Or., Jan. 5.—Ralph Standley, who lives north of the railroad track, failed to kill himself at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning when he shot himself in the head. The bullet from his revolver made a scalp wound. Night Officer McLachlen was called and he took the gun and dressed Standlay's wound. Standley is about 35 years old. He has a wife and one child. He has been living in the state of Washington until recently.

BAD WEATHER CLAIMS 10 LIVES IN MIDDLE WEST

(Continued from Page One.)

There have been a few minor stock losses, but most of the stock was removed to higher ground before the situation became grave. A gradual thaw will avert heavy damage to Paisley, but at this time of the year the chinook comes without a moment's warning.

HOW EUROPEAN MEN OF SCIENCE FORETOLD PRESENT COLD SPELL

Those European professors, astronomers and scientists who were somewhat disappointed recently when compelled to pass unfavorable judgment upon Dr. Cook's achievements as an Arctic explorer, have good reason to shake their sorrow and again feel happy.

Last summer when gazing at the stars and the sun and other planets and things, they beheld spots, cloudy spots on the sun, which ever since the days of Tycho Brahe and his famous observatory Uranienborg, on the island of Hven, have attracted the inquisitive and studious. They knew that these spots were not there for no reason, and so sat down and figured out by metes and bounds and other more intricate ways that these blemishes on the otherwise brilliant surface of the orb indicated a cold, shivering winter, far more frigid than ordinarily.

And again they sat down and through lengthy and deeply scientific articles sounded warnings in many languages to the people in hopes that they might provide ways and means to escape the cold and cruel grip of the greedy fuel merchant. It was predicted that without fail this winter of 1909-1910 would be a rip-snorter and one for which it would be well to feather one's nest.

And it was further predicted that the cold wave would be felt generally in every section of the wintry zone, not necessarily at one or equally severe, but that each district would experience a winter colder than its average and suffer spells of longer duration.

Fuel Famine at Colfax.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Colfax, Wash., Jan. 5.—Colfax is facing another fuel famine. There is less than 125 tons of coal, and not over 100 cords of wood in the local yards, and dealers say they do not know when it will be possible to get that in. Although 20 cars of commercial coal are said to be at Winona Junction, presumably from the Wyoming mines, not a car from that district has been received here in the last 10 days, and only a few from the Alberta and Crows Nest Pass mines. The supply on hand will not last the week out.

Moderates at Boise.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Boise, Idaho, January 5.—Moderation in the temperature has partly relieved the distress here caused by the coal famine. To add to the city's discomforture the supply of coal at the gas plant was exhausted last night, and for several hours the supply cut off. A carload of coal was rushed to the city on a fast passenger train to relieve this situation, but the same conditions are likely to exist again tonight. Matters are made worse by a break in the power line, which supplies the city with electricity. Last night Boise was in darkness.

TWO KILLED AND NINE INJURED IN O. R. & N. WRECK

(Continued from Page One.)

have been moving at the rate of three miles an hour, while the following train was running at a 15-mile clip. In the early morning the weather was foggy. The grade being downhill, the following train crashed into it.

Sees Danger Too Late.

Both trains were going west as first and second extras. As the accident happened almost on the curve, the enginemen of the second train had no intimation of the approaching danger until directly upon the caboose of the preceding train. Engineer Thompson shut off the steam, reversed his engine and attempted to jump. The front of the engine was badly battered, but did not leave the rails.

The terrific impact jammed the caboose into the immigrant car immediately ahead, and the fire soon started. No cars were derailed. Those uninjured attempted to pry the door of the immigrant car open, but it appeared to be fastened inside, and no word could be given the man inside. It is thought he was either dead or was so badly injured he was unable to help himself and was burned alive.

W. Bolens, division superintendent of the road, went to the scene on a special train. The track was cleared by 8 o'clock and traffic resumed.

RESOLUTION BY BALLINGER MEN IS INTRODUCED

(Continued From Page One.)

"Resolved, by the senate and the house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled that a special committee of 12 members be appointed, six of whom shall be designated by the president of the senate from the members of that body and six of whom shall be designated by the speaker of the house of representatives from the members of that body, which committee is hereby empowered and directed to make a thorough and complete investigation of the administration and conduct of the interior department, its several bureaus, officers and employes, and of the bureau of forestry in the agricultural department, its officers and employes, touching or relating to the reclamation, conservation, management and disposal of the public lands of the United States, or any lands held in trust by the United States for any purpose, including all natural resources of such lands, and said committee is authorized and empowered to make any further investigation touching said department, its bureaus, officers or employes, and of said bureau of forestry, its officers or employes, as it may deem advisable. Said committee is hereby empowered to sit and act during the recess of congress, and during the session of either or both houses of congress, to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers by subpoena or otherwise, to swear such witnesses and take their testimony under oath, or in writing, to obtain documents, papers and other information from the several departments of the government or any information from the several departments of the government or any bureau thereof, to employ a stenographer to take and make a record of all evidence received by the committee, and to keep a record of its proceedings and to employ such assistance, legal and otherwise, as may be deemed necessary. All the costs and expenses of said investigation shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the house of representatives. The hearings by said committee shall be open to the public. The committee shall report to congress all the evidence taken and their findings and conclusions thereon. Any persons refusing to obey the process of said committee or refusing to answer any questions propounded by or under the direction of said committee shall be deemed guilty of contempt and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the court of appeals of the District of Columbia to try and determine any such charge of contempt."

Jones Eulogizes Ballinger.

After the resolution had been read in the upper house, Senator Jones of Washington explained it in a speech eulogizing Secretary Ballinger and disclaiming any purpose of "whitewashing" his administration of the public lands.

"The various departments and bureaus of the government are organized," he said, "to do its business in the interest of the people. Every official is but the servant and agent of the people, to act for them under and within the limits of the law. The efficiency of public service depends upon the confidence of the people in the honesty and integrity of their servants and agents.

"It is a sad commentary upon the state of public sentiment that the moment a man accepts a public office he becomes a scoundrel in the eyes of many of our people, and his previous life of honesty and rectitude is no warrant of official integrity. His acts are misconstrued and his motives questioned.

Says Few Officials Crooked.

"Insinuation and innuendo are freely made under the pretense of seeking public welfare, but in reality to foster some private interest. Popular views are taken advantage of to discredit an official who after investigating all phases of a subject may reach a decision at variance with some private interest. Many do not stop to think how seldom have government officials gone astray compared with their opportunities and temptations for wrongdoing. In the 125 years of our national life few men in high positions have been actuated by other than the highest and most patriotic motives. This should cause our people to hesitate to accept charges of base conduct against their public servants without investigation and proof.

Points to Previous Record.

"The press and magazines of the country for several months have been filled with charges against the present secretary of the interior and his conduct of the office he holds. These charges, ranging from petty insinuation and innuendo to direct charges of malfeasance and misconduct in office, would, if true, show that he had most unworthily discharged his trust. A moment's thought should cause an honest and fair minded man to hesitate to accept such charges against a man whose whole life heretofore has been one of the highest rectitude and against whom no dishonorable charge has ever been made in either private or public life. Such a man is the present secretary of the interior."

Was Dragged Into Office.

Senator Jones outlined the public services of Secretary Ballinger. He declared that Ballinger's administration as mayor of Seattle had since that time been a model for his successors and that he accepted the office of commissioner of the general land office only at the urgent solicitation of Secretary Garfield.

"He accepted his present position," said Senator Jones, "only upon the earnest solicitation of the president. He did not seek it. It meant nothing to him but hard work and poor pay. He gave up a large and lucrative law practice simply at the call of a patriotic duty. Is it possible that he at once became the scoundrel and archenemy of the people that he has been depicted in the public press? I cannot believe it. If he has used his high office to advance special interests; if he has sacrificed the people for private or personal gain, let it be shown. If, on the other hand, the people have been deceived and he has been unjustly accused, that should be shown, not only that justice may be done him, but that the confidence of the public in the honesty and integrity of its public servants may be restored and strengthened and the animus of the attacks disclosed."

In Comparison With Pinchot.

Senator Jones here took occasion to declare that Secretary Ballinger was one of the most radical conservationists in America. He differed from the Pinchot people, the senator stated, only with regard to the methods to be employed.

"One thing is sure," he cried, "we have had several years of talk about conservation, we have had platitude piled upon platitude in the most dramatic way, but no specific or detailed plans for conservation have been presented."

Taking up in detail Ballinger's recommendations for conservation legislation, Senator Jones declared they were the first concrete proposals for conservation ever made.

No Whitewash Wanted.

"Conscious of the purity of his motives and the rectitude of his intentions," the senator concluded, "the secretary of the interior welcomes this investigation. I have presented the resolution calling for this investigation, not in his behalf, nor in antagonism to any other official of the government, but in the interest of good administration, and in order that the people may know the facts of this deplorable controversy and for the judgment thereon of an impartial body. This resolution has been drawn directing the committee to investigate along certain and specific lines, and then authority is given to make any further investigation that it may deem desirable. The intention is to secure the broadest and most thorough investigation. If the resolution can be made broader and more rigid, and a more thorough investigation secured, it should be done and will be welcomed by the secretary. He wants no whitewash; he wants no partial investigation; he wants it rigid, thorough, complete and conducted without fear or favor."

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL WILL DWINDLE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 5.—In accordance with the announcement of Representative Alexander, Republican, chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors, the committee will begin open hearings tomorrow and close them on Monday. Then the committee will go into executive session and frame its bill. It is expected that the measure will be introduced in the house about the first Monday in February.

Most of the delegations from various parts of the west who attended the rivers and harbors congress here early in the month, have already appeared before the committee and most of the congressmen have stated their wants.

The bill will be much smaller than any previous rivers and harbors measure for years, according to the best information obtainable. It will not carry any part of the lakes-to-the-gulf plan, except the proposed improvement of the Ohio river, which was indorsed by President Taft in his speech to the rivers and harbors congress.