

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Two hold-ups occurred recently in Salem.

Socialists in Salem have organized for the purpose of taking part in the coming state campaign.

The old placer diggings, 40 miles west of La Grande, are being worked for quartz with good results.

A 10 stamp mill and other new machinery is to be installed in the Copper State mine, near Grants Pass.

The Grand Ronde Lumber Co., with mills at Perry, is constructing a \$10,000 dam for floating logs in the Grand Ronde river.

The Malheur Gold Mining Company, with mines in Malheur county, has commenced extensive improvements within its property.

The Western Oregon Poultry and Stock association has been organized in McMinnville to encourage the breeding of blooded poultry and stock.

The Tip Top mine, in the Williams district, Southern Oregon, has been sold to San Francisco capitalists. Consideration has not been made public.

The Granite Hill group of mines in Josephine county have been sold for \$75,000.

A pool of 3,500 bushels of hops has been formed in Salem for shipment to London.

The annual convention of the Eastern Oregon school teachers has proven a very profitable one.

The Lewis and Clark exposition fund, being raised in Portland, is nearly to the \$300,000 mark.

The O. R. & N. is building a spur a half mile long at Pendleton in order to connect with the flouring mill.

The primary law governing elections in Portland, enacted by the last legislature has been declared valid.

A. G. Marshall, an Oregon pioneer of 1852, died at his home at Knox's Butte, Linn county, aged 69 years.

Thanksgiving football games were played in various parts of the state by the elevens of nearly every school and college.

A man in Baker City who was commanded to hold up his hands, grabbed the gun. He saved his money and life, but lost two fingers.

The circuit court has decided that the bond of G. W. Davis, former school land clerk, who was short \$30,000 in his accounts, is invalid, having been outlawed.

A company has been formed in Salem for the purpose of operating a system of automobiles in that city. It is expected to have the machines in operation early in the spring.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, 59¢00; bluestem, 60¢10; Valley, 59¢00.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.65@3.20 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50.

Oats—Nominal 95¢@1.00 per cental. Barley—Feed, \$16.50; brewing, \$16.50 to \$17.00.

Millstuffs—Shorn, \$16.50; middling, \$20; shorts, \$17; chop, \$18.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22¢@25¢; dairy, 18¢@20¢; store, 12¢@14¢ per pound.

Eggs—Storage, 20¢@22¢; fresh, 27¢@28¢, Eastern 22¢@25¢.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13¢@13½¢; Young America, 14¢@15¢.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.50; hens, \$4.00; dressed, 9¢@10¢ per pound; springs, \$2.50@3.00.

Per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old; \$4.50 for 5.50 for young; geese, \$6@6.50 per dressed; turkeys, live, 11¢@12¢; dressed, 12¢@15¢ per pound.

Lamb—Lamb, 3½¢@3.50 gross; dressed, 6½¢ per pound; sheep, \$3.25@3.50 gross; dressed, 6½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.12½; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 6¢@7¢ per pound.

Veal—Small, 8¢@8½¢; large, 7¢@7½¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.50; dressed beef, 3¢@7¢ per pound.

Hops—\$8@10¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 11¢@12¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 9¢@12¢; mehair, 21¢@21½¢ per pound.

Potatoes—\$5@95 per sack. The distress caused in the eastern provinces of Russia by the failure of the crops is so severe that the authorities have forbidden the newspapers to publish any save official information.

The production of anthracite coal this year in Pennsylvania is greater than in any previous year.

A young society woman who lost a bet on Shamrock II rode for an hour in Broadway, New York, attired as a cowboy. Colorado is now boasting of being the "Switzerland of America." The railroads report that they took 60,000 tourists into that state during the past summer.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. White House, December 3, 1901.

FROM PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

Roosevelt's First Message For Congressional Attention

Publicity Is Best Remedy For Unsafe Combines—Exclude Chinese and Guard All Immigration—Develop Our Islands and Let Cuba Come to Stand Alone—Increase the Navy, Improve the Army and Remain the World's Leading Nation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an assassin in view of the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Grief of the People. The shock, the grief of the country are being felt in every heart. The dark days while the President yet hovered between life and death. When we turn from the man to the Nation, the harm done is great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This calamity has not only been a national calamity, but it has also been a personal calamity, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, have endeavored to stir up the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred.

The Anarchist Is a Malefactor. The Federal Court should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who, by the Constitution or by law, is in line of succession to the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions. Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade, for which the law of nations has provided a punishment as severe as either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Restoration of Confidence and Return of Prosperity.

During the last five years business confidence has been at a low ebb. The situation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be maintained unless it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. Fundamentally, the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the Nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration are necessary to give the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

Caution in Dealing With Trusts.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with trusts and combinations in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business combinations of this kind means that their disposal are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in a struggle for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America is not only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international arena, but which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be maintained, and especially in times when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical ingenuity of our people in foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Mischievous Legislation.

In dealing with business interests, for the Government to undertake, by any law, to restrict the power of a man what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster as has never before been undertaken by any man. Men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are in competition, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and by what extent and in what manner it is practicable to supply remedies. All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences and a resolute and energetic effort must be made to correct these evils.

Regulation of Corporations.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies harmful to the general welfare. This springs from a just and reasonable sense of what is fair and equitable, and from a conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised, and, within reasonable limits, controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

Surplus in the Treasury.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced Army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenue so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, it is desirable that the surplus will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers this question in great length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations. I call especial attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our National needs forbid us to be stingy in providing what is actually necessary to our well-being should make us doubly careful to husband our National resources as each of us husbands his private resources by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure.

Interstate Commerce Law.

In 1887 an act was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable, and that all shippers, localities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act. There is no act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should

REVIEW OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

- Preserve forests.
Increase the navy.
Exclude the Chinese.
Enforce eight hour laws.
Build Pacific cable at once.
Build the Nicaragua canal.
Extend and foster reciprocity.
Eulogy of President McKinley.
Keep out uneducated foreigners.
Advise no change in tariff laws.
Government irrigation of arid lands.
Sweeping condemnation of anarchy.
Labor unions are wise and necessary.
Remember the nation's soldiers in all wars.
Insist upon merit system in civil service.
Improve, but not greatly enlarge, the army.
Publicity in dealing with combines of every form.
Develop new islands on traditional American lines.
Abandon treating Indians as tribes, and deal with them as individuals.
Develop merchant marine and carry American goods in American vessels.

Chinese Exclusion. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected, so far as it is possible, from the presence of the country of any laborer brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living lower than that of our own people. It is therefore a matter of great importance that we should not allow our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as absolutely certain that all others will be well off. It is, therefore, a matter of heavy consequence that, on the whole, wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislators and administrators should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible.

Trade Unions. The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, and for the other side the maintenance of the status quo. The latter side is the more difficult, for it is the more difficult to change. The success of each man, wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—most of them, however, are not individual individual disabilities and abilities. Success only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been done and will be accomplished by associations of unions of wage-workers, when managed with foresight and when they combine their insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others.

Better Immigration Laws Needed.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and energetic man who becomes an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way, and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing citizens. The immigration law should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a three-fold result: first, to exclude all persons who are known to be members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tenor, or of unsavory reputation. This should be done by means of a thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our ports of entry. The examination should be especially necessary.

Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, during the past few years, has splendidly broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for new crops, fruits and vegetables especially fitted for introduction into localities of the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources.

Value of the Forests.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved in the direction of a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by the forest in the creation and maintenance of the National wealth is now more fully realized than ever before. The practical usefulness of the National forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which they are situated, and the more thorough demand by the people of the West for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will increase in value and greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever an available opportunity presents itself, and should be increased by a thoroughly business-like administration.

Protection of Reserves.

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservation with the Department of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. The various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong.

Forests Are Reservoirs.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and releasing them in drouth, they prevent the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from being washed away, and so preserve the fertility of the soil. They prevent the soil from being washed away, and so preserve the fertility of the soil. They prevent the soil from being washed away, and so preserve the fertility of the soil.

Reclaiming Arid Lands.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid lands presents a problem of great importance. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of water. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object, water must be brought within their reach.

Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaragua Canal is a project of great importance to the American people. It would provide a shorter route for commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and would greatly increase the trade of the United States.

Work of the Government Importance to the American People.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken by this country is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. It is important to the Nation as a whole, and not merely to the States through which it would pass. Its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with view to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning of the project, the Government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest, and to reserve for the Nation the right to build to satisfy selfish personal or local interests, but only in accordance with the advice of trained engineers. Investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extraneous considerations, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Extension of Irrigation.

Whether the Nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over \$200,000,000 of private capital has already been expended in the con-

INSULAR MATTERS.

What Must Be Done to Develop Hawaii.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. It does not wish a region of the United States, but a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they cultivate, and who are not dependent upon the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of a territory. The Hawaiian policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It Is a Pleasure to Say That It Is Hardly More Necessary to Report as to Porto Rico than as to any State or Territory.

It is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any State or Territory. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction there is no territory being administered inefficiently and dishonestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and the fruits of civilization, and it is our duty to see that they are not deprived of these rights.

Insular Matters.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing. It has gone into new fields until it now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for new crops, fruits and vegetables especially fitted for introduction into localities of the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Work of Upbuilding It Must Be Steadily Continued.

The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and national welfare, and above all to the peace of our Nation. It is our duty to see that we are not deprived of these rights.

Should Be No Cessation.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our Navy. So far as it is possible, it should be increased by a thoroughly business-like administration.

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Debt Due to the Veterans Who Saved the Union.

No other citizens deserve so well of the Government as the veterans who saved the Union. They did the one deed which, if left undone, would have meant that this side in our history would have won. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless and our present peace a precarious one.

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