

NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

URNS DOWN WOOL GROWERS. SAYS CONTRACTORS WILL LOSE

Pinchot Says They Must Pay for All Range in Reserves.

Washington—Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Forestry service, has overruled the protest of the Umatilla County Woolgrowers' association in the matter of charging a grazing fee for the Blue mountain forest reserve range this season. The woolgrowers also protested that they were not assigned individual ranges. The department explained that it was not customary to assign particular tracts to individual stockmen when reserves were first created, and it is not yet determined what plan will be followed in the Blue mountains.

The association also called attention to recent decisions by the California and Washington courts to the effect that the secretary of agriculture is without authority to impose a tax for the use of forest reserve range, and without authority arbitrarily to regulate its use. The forest officials interpret these decisions to hold that the secretary of agriculture had not been empowered to enforce any penal code, but did have the right to keep the reserves clear of stock or lease them on such reasonable conditions as he should prescribe. No appeal has been prosecuted to a final hearing in either case, but the officials believe their right in the sphere indicated is beyond all possible question, and say that court decisions will have no influence upon the rules adopted for control of reserves.

Bands Want To Go To Salem.

Salem—Almost every organized band in the state has applied to the Salem Fourth of July committee for an engagement. When the committee began making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth it was announced that a large number of bands, probably 20, would be employed if possible for the occasion. The responses came thick and fast. Several days ago the committee had engaged all the bands that could be paid from the fund available. If there were a few thousand more dollars in the treasury the committee would be willing to work overtime engaging bands. As it is the committee is satisfied that there will be more brass band music in Salem on the Fourth of July than was ever heard at one place in Oregon before.

State Fair To Be the Greatest.

Salem—Now that the election is over President Downing of the state fair board, who is also chairman of the Democratic county committee, expects to devote his entire time and attention to perfecting arrangements for the state fair, which opens in September. Mr. Downing says that the fair this year will be the greatest ever held on the state fair grounds. The attractions will be better and more numerous and the exhibits in every department will excel all other showings. He says the people in every county are taking an interest this year, which is due, he thinks, to the interest awakened by the Lewis and Clark fair.

Fleeces in Prime Condition.

Baker City—Shearing of sheep in Baker county has begun by electric machinery at the plant of Lee Bros., near here, who will first shear their own sheep and then those of Ayre and other large owners in the county. Shearing was delayed by the long continued wet weather, but it is said that on account of the moisture the quality of the Baker wool will this year far exceed that of previous years, as it is clean from dust and of fine texture. It is expected the tonnage will be large and that most of it will go into storage.

Many Seeking Timber Land.

Baker City—Many people are coming into the Eastern Oregon timber belt in search of timber. Locators from Chicago, Milwaukee, Western Washington and Idaho were included in two parties which have passed through Baker City on their way into the John Day country. One of these parties, with H. J. Bundy, started for the Susanville district; the other party, 15 people in all, 14 women and one boy, which was under the direction of G. W. Shaw, started for Burns.

May Buy Road to Blue River Mines.

Eugene—The Eugene Commercial club has met and adopted resolutions asking the county court to investigate the matter of purchasing a highway into the Blue River mines. At present the private road from Blue River City to the mines, a distance of six miles, is closed on account of some trouble between the owners, the Lucky Boy Mining company, and other mine owners in the district, and there is no means of access to the mines from the outside.

Fruit Injured in Valley.

Salem—The continued damp weather which has prevailed for the past three weeks in the Willamette valley has been very injurious to the fruit crop. Strawberries in some localities have been almost ruined. Cherries, too, have been injured for want of dry weather and sunshine. Growing grain has had all the rain necessary for this season.

La Grande Offers Free Site.

La Grande—The La Grande Commercial club is attempting to raise \$8,000 for the purchase of a site to be offered to the Palma Lumber company as an inducement for the location of its new mill here. About \$6,000 has been subscribed. A site of 73 acres on the river northwest of town has been secured by option.

Did Not Know Nature of Rock Along Route of Celilo Canal.

Portland—The government canal at Celilo will cost \$10,000,000, instead of \$4,000,000, according to I. H. Taffe, who has been operating fish wheels near there for 20 years. "The contractors, Smith & Jones, who are digging the first half mile at the Celilo end, will lose \$100,000 on the job," he said. "They took it at too low a figure, evidently not knowing the nature of the rock they have to blast out. Their bid was \$294,000. They have about 100 men at work preparing a foundation for the rock work on the upper end of the canal."

Mr. Taffe says there is nothing in the fishwheel business this season because "those fellows on the lower river won't let a single salmon get past them." He gets a good price, 7 cents a pound, for all he traps, his market being in the East. His cold storage works are, however, devoid of salmon this season, and he does not anticipate any great improvement in the run.

Calapooia Company is Sued.

Albany—Claiming the Calapooia Lumber company, of Crawfordsville, has cut and logged more than 750,000 feet of timber off land belonging to him, Abner C. Withee has filed suit for \$4,500 damages in the State Circuit court for Linn county, through Attorney W. Lair Thompson. The timber alleged to have been cut by the defendant company is valued at \$1,500, and the Oregon statutes provide that where timber is cut unlawfully the owner may recover three times its value. Withee is an Eastern capitalist who has large timber holdings in Linn county, and is represented in the West by Thompson & Hardy, of Eugene.

Water Soon to Flow.

Baker City—Water will flow through the 12-mile ditch of the Baker Irrigation company within the next few days. This statement was made by J. A. Smith, head of the company. The water will be sent down in a small volume, at first being used for sluicing in the banks of the big reservoir which is to be built this summer. The reservoir is to cover 240 acres and have a capacity of 6,000-acre feet. The ditch will be used for carrying water for storage in the reservoir for the first time next spring.

All Umatilla is Rejoicing.

Athens—Reports from all over Umatilla county are to the effect that the outlook for an enormous wheat crop this season is bright. Before the heavy rains there was considerable anxiety over the outlook, as in those localities where the soil is light the prospects for a good crop were slim, and especially so where the wheat was spring sown. In many places it was believed the crop would be a failure outright, but everything is now entirely different.

Road Machinery Arrives.

Salem—Two carloads of machinery for the government experimental road construction have arrived in this city. There is one more car on the road. When it arrives the work will be started in earnest. The engineer in charge of the work, Mr. Loder, expects to be employed in the construction of this sample road at least two months.

Successor to Dr. Lane.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain appointed Dr. W. B. Morse, of Salem, a member of the state board of health, in place of Dr. Harry Lane, resigned, and H. G. Myer, of Salem, a member of the barber commission.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 72@73c; bluestem, 74@75c; red, 70@71c; valley, 72c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$31.50; gray, \$31.50 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$24.50 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25@26.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$12@13 per ton; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$13.
Fruits—Apples, \$2.50@3.50 per box; apricots, \$1.75@2.00 crate; cherries, 75c@81c per box; strawberries, 6@8c per pound; gooseberries, 5@6c per pound.

Vegetables—Beans, 3@5c; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100; green corn, 47½c doz.; onions, 8@10c per dozen; peas, 5c; radishes, 10c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 90c per box; parsley, 25c; squash, \$1 per crate; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.
Onions—New, 1½@2c per pound.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 50@60c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; new California, 2c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20@21c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12@12½c; broilers, 15@16c; roosters, 10c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 16@18c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 9@10c; geese, dressed, old, 10c; young, 12c; ducks, old, 11@12c; young, 12½@13c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, 10@12½c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@23c; valley, coarse, 22½@23c; fine, 24@25c; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.
Veal—Dressed, 4@7c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5@6c. Mutton—Dressed fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, with pelt on, 8c.
Pork—Dressed, 7@9c

DRIVE THEM FROM STATE.

California Declares War on Dishonest Insurance Companies.

San Francisco, June 15.—The official of California are agreed, it is said, that the insurance companies which refuse to meet their obligations and pay their losses in full will not only be driven from the state, but ruined before the world, if the widest publication of their methods can accomplish that end. Insurance Commissioner E. Marlon Wolf is backed by Attorney General Webb. The attorney general expressed himself forcefully today regarding the proposition made by 60 companies at a meeting in Oakland Tuesday to pay only 75 per cent of adjusted losses.

"Under the law of California," he said, "the state insurance commissioner can revoke the license of any insurance company for the state when there is cause. Certainly the payment of only 75 per cent of losses would be cause. And not only would it be proof of unsoundness and unfitness to do business, but it will be the plainest evidence of dishonesty. It would be cause for the commissioner to revoke the state license of any company standing for such a proposition, and I know that Mr. Wolf, whose heart is in the situation, will take such action toward companies that enter such an agreement."

"This is the limit of his power of punishment under the California law, but he can go much further. The insurance commissioners of all the states stand together. Through them, Commissioner Wolf can advertise to all the world the dishonesty of the companies that refuse to meet their obligations. I am certain that he will use that power against those that give him cause." There was no change today in the alignment of insurance companies on the proposition to make a general 25 per cent cut, but the companies that voted for full payment still hope to win over many of those that took the stand for a percentage settlement.

LIFE DISGUSTS DOWIE.

Aged Prophet Lay Down to Die Once, But Could Not.

Chicago, June 15.—John Alexander Dowie, on the witness stand in Judge Landis' court today, tremblingly begged for death to relieve him of his sorrows and his defeats. He declared also that should he die he would come back to earth again as Elijah the Restorer. Dowie, in the course of his testimony, gave the following rules to guide a man who is about to die: "Do things in order—even when you go to die. Don't make a splash and mess of it. Go to your death couch and await the end in calm."

The occasion for the discussion of death came when Dowie, fighting for the ownership of Zion City and reclaiming possession, which is now in the hands of Wilbur G. Voliva, was telling of his first serious illness as part of the testimony on his present competency to rule the city which he built. Dowie made the amazing assertion that after he was first stricken he lay down to die, but awoke two hours later, alive.

"I was never so disgusted as when I awoke two hours later alive," he said, "and I am still alive and disgusted."

MASSACRE AND PILLAGE.

Bomb Flung at Christian Parade in Russia Provokes Riot.

Bialystok, Russia, June 15.—A Jewish anarchist threw a bomb among the Corpus Christi procession, which was in progress here today, and killed or wounded hundreds of persons. In consequence the Christians attacked and massacred the Jews and demolished their shops.

The bomb was thrown from the balcony of a house in Alexandrov street. A Russian clergyman named Federoff was among those killed.

Immediately after the explosion Jews began to fire from the windows of the house. Soldiers surrounded it and fired two volleys. Meanwhile the enraged Christians attacked the Jewish stores in Alexandrov and Saraz streets, demolishing the fixtures and windows, throwing the goods into the gutters, and beating and murdering the Jews. Many Jews fled to the railroad station, pursued by the mob, which killed several there.

Hold-Up Must Stop.

Washington, June 15.—Judge James Wickersham, of Alaska, will be confirmed by the senate before adjournment. Notice was served on Senators Nelson and McCumber today by the steering committee that the senate will not permit them to continue their hold-up of this nomination which it is apparent to practically the entire senate that Wickersham has been unjustly accused and that the fight against him is not being made in good faith. It is unusual for the senate to take such drastic measures with its own members.

Tours of Mutinous Garrisons.

Odesa, June 15.—Generals Kaulbars, of Olessa, and Soukhomlinoff, of Kiev, start tomorrow, accompanied by large staffs, on tours of inspections of garrisons in the southern and southwestern provinces, where the disaffection of numerous regiments is increasing in gravity. The seriousness of the agrarian situation is enormously enhanced by this military discontent, which independent testimony avers is purely political.

Major Scott To Be Superintendent.

Washington, June 15.—Major Hugh L. Scott, Fourteenth cavalry, now in the Philippines, has been selected by Secretary Taft to succeed Brigadier General A. L. Mills, as superintendent of the military academy, who is to be given charge of an army department, probably in the Philippines.

TROOPS CANNOT BE TRUSTED

Czar's Soldiers Join Men They Are Sent Against.

Governor of Pottava Province Clamors for Fresh Troops Since Mutiny—Radical Paper Exposes Doings of Court Party—Strike is Threatened at Moscow.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—Ominous of the government's ability to cope with prospective agrarian disorders is the news from Pottava, one of the richest and most populous farming provinces of Russia, that the governor is in daily receipt of requests for troops for the protection of estates from the peasants, who have not the slightest fear of the rural guards.

The governor is unable to comply with these requests, because the local troops, one regiment of which mutinied Sunday, are so infected by the revolutionary propaganda that detachments sent to the villages immediately fraternize with the peasants. The governor therefore begs the St. Petersburg authorities to send him fresh troops.

Two daily newspaper organs of the Revolutionary Socialists, the Narodny Vestnik (People's Messenger) and the Ievestia (Peasant News) were suppressed today. The final number of the Narodny Vestnik gives statistics of General Treppoff's reactionary party in the council of the empire, which it says is composed of three princes, four counts, three barons, 24 ex-governors general, governors and other high officials, and one metropolitan, who, together draw from the government over \$500,000 in salaries. Besides this, all these reactionaries own immense estates, that of M. Polotseff being 1,500,000 acres.

An industrial tempest seems to be on the point of breaking at Moscow, whence it may again spread over the empire. A final conference between the employers and printers, whose strike produced the general strike of last October, is being held tonight. If it should be fruitless, the result will be a lockout of the printers and probably a sympathetic factory strike.

INDEPENDENTS ASK FAIR PLAY.

Independents in Ohio Ask for Special Legislative Session.

Cleveland, June 14.—The Leader today says: An extra session of the Ohio legislature is asked by the independent oil men of the state. A formal request for the issuance of a special call is being prepared for Governor Pattison, while letters bearing upon this subject are to be sent from Cleveland to every member of the legislature.

Should the special session be called, the independent oil men will urge the amendment of two laws which they deem necessary to insure their fair play against the Standard Oil company. The first is the anti-discrimination law now in operation in Kansas and Iowa. The second is the maximum freight law, which has enabled the independent operators in Kansas to obtain equal rights from the railroads, thus placing them on the same competitive basis as the vast combine.

FORCE ISSUE ON CANAL TYPE.

Amendment to Sundry Civil Bill May Come in House.

Washington, June 14.—An unexpected snag was struck today in the movement for an early adjournment, and it is possible that the type of the Panama canal must be settled before congress closes its sessions. Secretary Taft was in conference with Speaker Cannon and Chairman Hepburn, of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, and there is a disposition to settle the type of canal before the adjournment of congress.

Steamer Empire Is Sold.

City of Mexico, June 14.—The steamer Empire, now at Corinto, Nicaragua, and said to be assisting the Guatemalan rebels, has been sold to the Nicaraguan government, according to a dispatch received here from Salvador, and cannot now be seized. Tapachula advices report that Aytia, Guatemala, has not been retaken by Guatemalan regulars. Ocos is said to be still in the possession of the revolutionists. The leaders of the Guatemalan revolution scout the adverse reports sent out from Guatemala City.

Terrill Granted Parole.

Guthrie, Okla., June 14.—Ira N. Terrill, serving 12 years for murder, was paroled today by Governor Frantz, over the strong opposition of certain persons. As a member of Oklahoma's first legislature he drew up its criminal code and was the first man to be convicted under its provisions. Terrill gained considerable notoriety by bringing suit against President Roosevelt, demanding freedom under the provisions of the Louisiana purchase treaty.

Goose Lake Land Withdrawn.

Washington, June 14.—The secretary of the interior today withdrew from disposition under the public land laws a strip of land extending around Goose lake, in Northern California, and Southwestern Oregon, for use in connection with the Pitt river irrigation project. The area covers approximately 40,000 acres.

PASSING OF CHINATOWN.

Nature Solved the Problem Which Has Puzzled San Francisco.

For many years the law abiding and decent element of San Francisco has urged the blotting out of its Chinatown. Nature has solved the problem. It was too involved for human solution, but the earthquake and the fire accomplished it so thoroughly that no doubt remains. There may never be another San Francisco Chinatown on the old site. When the new city rises out of the desolation which has fallen upon the old one there will be little to recall the alien, albeit alluring glimpse of Asiatic life that once stood out so vividly amid the rush and insistence of Western progress.

The earthquake and the fire revealed to the shuddering world the depth of the infamy that had found lodgment there. Thirty thousand Chinese inhabited this unsavory quarter, ten city blocks, only six squares from what was known as Newspaper corner. They had converted the frame buildings which covered the district into plague spots, in which they lived the strange, discordant lives of the Oriental lower classes. Their daily walk was fashioned after a pattern quite unknown to those of the West, and they gave allegiance to laws and customs entirely distinct from those of their near neighbors. For years they have been a mystery even to those whose business it was to know them intimately. They have defied successfully all the efforts of San Francisco's police force to find them out. It has taken nature to pen-



MARKET IN CHINATOWN.

etrate the mask, to make positive the dreadful suspicion.

When the high winds which came after the fire scattered the piles of ashes that covered the surface of Chinatown the mouths of numerous yawning tunnels were disclosed. The entrances to these subterranean passages had been concealed so carefully that the existence of a Chinatown underworld was not known to many San Franciscans. It is certain that very few white men have ever explored these underground lanes.

In this underground Chinatown hundreds of men and women went to their deaths yearly without an inkling of the manner of their taking off being known to the police. Some of the tunnels were 100 feet below the surface, and it was easy to conceal all evidences of crime committed in them. Members of the constantly warring gangs, or secret societies, who were slain left friends who sought revenge in these secret and far-away chambers of horror. Men who were suave and discreet Chinese merchants above ground conducted dens of infamy and slave markets in the lower regions. Gambling in its most depraved forms was the chief occupation. It will never be known how many human beings perished in this underworld during the earthquake upheaval. It is certain that there were scores of men overcome by opium, women incarcerated in their noisome dungeons and helpless children who were overtaken



A VEGETABLE PEDDLER.

by the sudden tremor and the shock which tumbled the structures overhead into a shapeless dust heap. No attempt will be made to investigate the matter. The gaping mouths of the tunnels will be filled with earth, and further exploration of the subterranean plague spot will be left to future generations.

But the external Chinatown that has helped so unmistakably to make San Francisco one of the places which the traveling American must see will not be forgotten soon. It was one of the most unforgettable spots under the sun. It was the very treasure house of color. The tiny shops, both inside and out, were fairly ablaze. The decorations were lavish and wholly Oriental, and the wares in them were even more than that. It was a strange and heathenish aggregation—vases inlaid with fanciful pictures in gold and silver, carvings of ivory that rivaled the delicate work of the patient Hindoo, grotesque moldings of bronze and figures of brass beaten with the cunning skill known only to the Cantonese. There were argosies of silk such as a queen might wear and lace that was fit to garnish it. This San Francisco Chinatown was a complete city within itself. Its inhab-

itants acknowledged no allegiance to any other municipality and had no interest in the "foreign devils" outside that was not strictly commercial. They issued from their burrows in the early morning and went soberly in pursuit of their various callings of houseservants, laundrymen, vegetable and fruit peddlers and all the other things that



IN A SWELL RESTAURANT.

they do so well, returning to their cramped and sin infested quarter at nightfall. There the real living day of Chinatown was just dawning, and the narrow lanes were beginning to gleam alluringly beneath the soft light of colored lanterns, and the shops, theaters, joss houses and restaurants were making ready for the daily harvest.

The old Chinatown will never be restored, writes G. H. Picard. The flat has already gone forth, and hereafter all Celestials in the vicinity of the Golden Gate will be urged to settle only at the southern extremity of the county, on the bay shore, near Fort Mason.

WEARY WITH THEIR INCOME.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Would Prefer Thousands to Millions.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller shrinks even more from personal notoriety than her husband. Although she might easily spend \$5,000 a day if she chose, Mrs. Rockefeller does not spend \$50, and says that even to do that is a burden to her, says a Philadelphia newspaper.

She can't understand what in the world anybody should want with so much money as her husband possesses. "Every wish I have in life could be gratified with a fortune of \$100,000," she once said. "I don't care for more than \$100,000. Anything above that amount is merely a trouble and an annoyance."

Mrs. Rockefeller never goes to a



MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

theater, never rides in an automobile, or plays golf, or cards, or tennis. She has given up trying to spend her income, and says, wearily: "Take it away. Don't bother me with it."

Didn't Want Too Much Leeway.

Counsel for the defense in a murder trial in Chicago recently had been trying to bring out testimony along a certain line to which the Assistant State's Attorney, who was conducting the prosecution, had in each instance objected and been supported by the ruling of the court. Finally after an unusually spirited tilt between the opposing lawyers, which had been terminated by the court's ruling in favor of the position taken by the prosecution, the attorney for the defense addressed the presiding judge with some heat, intimating that sufficient leeway in the introduction of evidence had not been given him.

"I think you have had a proper degree of freedom with regard to the introduction of evidence, Mr. Attorney," remarked the court mildly.

"I have not had too much, certainly," replied the lawyer, warmly.

For a moment the affair appeared serious and the courtroom was silent. Then the judge said quietly, "Do you want too much?"

The attorney saw the point and proceeded with his case without remark.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Episcopal Approbation.

Bishop Meade of Virginia was opposed to the adornment of churches, and also to the adornment of the persons of his clergy.

"Good morning, Brother Brown!" he said to a young deacon. "Who curled your hair to-day?"

"The Lord," replied the young man, with offended dignity.

"Indeed!" said the bishop. "It is very well done."

Usually about six months after a girl marries a man to reform him she gets disgusted and throws up the job.