

BRIEF NEWS OF THE STATE

EVERYBODY HELPS.

Brownsville Raises \$1 Per Capita for Publicity Campaign.

Brownsville—The Brownsville Commercial club held an important meeting Tuesday night, with the largest attendance in its history and much enthusiasm. Again was the record broken. Brownsville has the distinction of being the only town in the Pacific Northwest that has raised a publicity fund of \$1 per capita without outside assistance.

Last night President Holloway announced that every single business man in the city had contributed to the publicity fund, which now reaches over \$1500 and is still growing. The whole Calapooia valley is becoming imbued with the publicity spirit and the citizens are arranging to contribute liberally. The Calapooia valley is one of the best in the state, but its resources have never been exploited abroad to any extent. It contains some of the best agricultural, fruit, grazing and timber lands in the state.

To aid in placing Brownsville "on the map" the women of the city have become imbued with the spirit of progress and enthusiasm and last night met 35 strong and organized an auxiliary to the club. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The object of the women's club is to obtain chiefly a public park, cleaner streets and alleys and to promote civic improvement throughout the town and county. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Wayne Standard, president; Mrs. W. J. Hooker, secretary; Mrs. Clara McCoy, treasurer.

FARMERS TAKING STOCK.

Irrigation Congress Forms Big Project for Sandridge Country.

La Grande—Preliminary steps in the formation of an incorporation capitalized at \$600,000 have been taken at the Irrigation Congress, held here and attended by over 400 farmers. The direct result of the meeting was the adoption of a report which provides for incorporation and the closing of the subscription books on April 1, when the construction of the gigantic project will begin on one of two plans, namely, the irrigation of 20,000 acres by building a long canal to the Sandridge country, or by irrigation 15,000 acres south and east of La Grande by building a less expensive canal in another direction. The cost price for the water under either project will be \$20 an acre.

The detailed plans for the project were prepared by Engineer Young, whose report points out how the Meadow Brook canyon, 18 miles up the Grande Ronde river from La Grande, is the outlet for an abundance of water. Where the canyon widens into the river, nature has provided stone walls a distance of about 100 feet apart. Here it is that a huge cement dam is to be built. The ends are to be imbedded into the solid rock on either side, preventing possibility of washouts or leaks. Thus harnessed, the canyon will in the spring store enough water in a natural rock basin behind it to cover 20,000 acres of land with one foot of water.

U. of O. Takes Up Wrestling.

University of Oregon, Eugene—The university students have taken up wrestling with a great deal of zeal. Twenty or 30 are out on the mat every afternoon. Joe La Salle, who had the match recently with O'Connell in Portland, is being conditioned by Trainer Hayward and at the same time is teaching wrestling to the students. Bill Hayward is trying to arrange a match with O. A. C. for the latter part of February.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Barley—Feed, \$27.25 per ton; brewing, \$28.
Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.05; club, 92c; five, 92c; red Russian, 90c; 40-fold, 96c; valley, 95c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$33.50 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$16 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$17.18; clover, \$12.13; alfalfa, \$14; grain hay, \$12.13.

Fruits—Apples, 75c@83¢ per box; pears, \$1.15 per box; quinces, \$1.15 per box; cranberries, \$14.50@15 per barrel; persimmons, \$1.12.5.
Potatoes—\$1.25@1.50 per hundred; sweet potatoes, 2½¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@2.25 per hundred.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per sack; carrots, \$1.25@1.50; parsnips, \$1.50@1.75; beets, \$1.50@1.75; horseradish, 8@10¢ per pound; artichokes, \$1.40 per dozen; beans, 2½¢ per pound; cabbage, 2½¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$2 per crate; eggplant, 11¢ per pound; parsley, 30¢ per dozen; peas, 20¢ per pound; peppers, 15¢@20¢ per pound; pumpkins, 1@1½¢ per pound; sprouts, 10¢ per pound; squash, 1@1½¢ per pound.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 37¢; fancy outside creamery, 35¢@36¢; store, 18¢@20¢ per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 40¢@42¢ per dozen; Eastern, 30¢@35¢.
Poultry—Hens, 12½¢@13¢ per pound; spring, large, 1½¢@1¾¢; small, 18¢@20¢; mixed, 12¢@13¢; ducks, 19¢@20¢; geese, 10¢@11¢; turkeys, 18¢@20¢.

Veal—Extra, 10¢@10½¢ per pound; ordinary, 7½¢; heavy, 5¢.

Pork—Fancy, 8¢@8½¢ per pound; large, 8¢@8½¢.

Hops—1908, choice, 7½¢ per pound; good prime, 6½¢@7¢; medium, 5½¢@6¢; 1907, 2¢@2½¢; 1906, 1¢@1½¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 10¢@14¢ per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 15¢@16½¢; mohair, choice, 18¢@19¢.

INSISTS JAPS ARE LEAVING.

Secretary Straus Gives Statistics on Immigration and Emigration.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Straus forwarded a letter to Senator Frank P. Flint, of California, discussing the statistics of the department of commerce and labor covering the immigration of Japanese to the United States and the emigration of Japanese from the United States. Mr. Straus says:

"You will observe that the entire number (Japanese) admitted was 12,413 for the calendar year 1907, while the entire number admitted was but 4477 for the calendar year 1908. You will also bear in mind that the executive order of the president was issued on March 14, 1907, but it took a considerable time to prepare regulations and put them into effect and for the department of state, both here and through our ambassador to Japan, to arrive at a definite understanding with the Japanese government.

"I desire furthermore to direct your attention to the fact that the entire immigration for the year beginning with November 1, 1907, and ending with October 31, 1908, was 6017, while the departures for the same period were 5832, leaving an increase of immigration of Japanese for that year of 185.

"It is further to be observed that, beginning with the month of June, 1908, to October, 1908, the emigration of Japanese from the United States exceeded the immigration to the United States by 1542, showing distinctly that the trend of the migration of Japanese is from the United States. It is further shown by the marked decrease of immigration during the months referred to of 1908 as compared with the same months of 1907.

"The press reports which I have seen contain statements made by some of your people in California that these figures are inexact. I desire emphatically to state that they are absolutely correct, and the proof thereof, which is on file in the department, clearly demonstrates the accuracy of the figures.

"It has further been intimated, as I see from reports, that there is a large surreptitious influx of Japanese over the Mexican and Canadian borders. I am justified in saying that this is not true, for obvious reasons. That there are some few scattered surreptitious entries is quite probable, but the sum is so small that it cannot be consequential.

"Finally I wish to call your attention to the fact, which the statements above are forced to indicate, that the arrangements which have been called the 'gentlemen's agreement' we have with Japan, in my judgment, are working more effectively than would result from any restrictive laws, because of the effective embargo Japan has placed on the departure of her subjects from Japan."

MEAT AT FAMINE PRICES.

Short Hay Crops and Floods Make California Suffer.

Stockton, Cal., Jan. 28.—The scarcity of beef, hogs and sheep has caused meat prices here to increase fast of late, and the retailers have raised their prices until the head of the house is compelled to pay fancy figures for all kinds of meat.

Of late years, at certain seasons, the greater portion of California depends on Nevada and Arizona, and even Oregon, to supply the bulk of meat. Owing to the failure of the hay crop in Nevada and Arizona last season, the stock in these two states are not in condition for slaughter. The prevailing wet weather, with washouts and few loads of stock, has created almost a meat famine and prices are soaring.

Japan Not Worried.

Tokio, Jan. 29.—In an editorial which the Hochi will print tomorrow the Japanese people are warned against connecting the movement for naval expansion and increased fortifications in America with the anti-Japanese agitation in California. It will say that the American government is only showing a wise care for its dependencies, Hawaii and the Philippines, and that only harmful sensationalists could connect such proper naval expansion with any feeling against Japan.

Mystery in Navy Suicide.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 29.—J. S. Mollen, a warrant machinist on board the cruiser Albany, at anchor in the harbor here, committed suicide last night by shooting. The captain of the Albany has revoked all shore leave, denied admittance to civilians aboard ship and refuses to give out any information concerning the affair. Coroner Morgan has not gone aboard the ship and reasons for such secrecy are unknown.

Chile and Peru Quarrel.

Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 29.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru, signalized by the withdrawal of Senor J. M. Echique, the Chilean minister at Lima, has aroused more or less excitement here, and the old animosities between the two countries, dating back to the war of 1879 and the consequent acquisition of the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica by Chile, have, to a certain measure, been revived.

Remove Wreck of Maine.

Washington, Jan. 29.—President Roosevelt today sent to congress a message approving the recommendation of Governor Magoon that an appropriation be made to remove the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor.

A BRIEF DAILY REPORT ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Saturday, January 30.

Washington, Jan. 30.—An omnibus bill providing separate statehood for the territories of New Mexico and Arizona was introduced in the house today by Hamilton, of Michigan, chairman of the house committee on territories. The bill was framed by the republican members of the committee and submitted to the minority members, who approved it.

New Mexico is given two representatives in the house, to be elected at large, and the city of Santa Fe is designated as the capital of the state until 1920.

Four sections of land in every township are granted to New Mexico for the support of common schools. Two of these had been previously granted to the territory.

Most of the provisions for Arizona are similar to those for New Mexico. Phoenix is designated as the capital until 1920. Arizona is given one representative in the house; 120,000 acres of land are granted for university purposes, and other grants are equal to those made for New Mexico.

A bill designed to afford protection to nursery stock in this country has been introduced by Representative Scott, of Kansas, chairman of the house committee on agriculture. The bill provides for the inspection of nursery stock at ports of entry of the United States and authorizes the secretary of agriculture to establish a quarantine against the importation, and also against the transportation in interstate commerce, of diseased nursery stock or nursery stock infested with injurious insects.

Friday, January 29.

Washington, Jan. 29.—As soon as he could get the floor today, Rainey, of Illinois, read to the house the cablegram which he received from C. P. Taft yesterday in which the brother of the president-elect denied that he has ever had any business association with William Nelson Cromwell or any interest at any time in the Isthmus of Panama. In the message, he asked Rainey to retract his statements regarding Mr. Taft, which he made in his speech on Tuesday.

"The country will be glad to know that Mr. Taft's name is being used there without his consent," he said.

The omnibus claims bill, carrying an appropriation of about \$3,000,000, which has been favorably acted upon by the house of representatives, was passed by the senate today with an amendment repealing the law allowing the reference of Southern war claims to the court of claims by the senate or house of representatives.

The house committee on interstate commerce today decided to report no general railroad legislation this session.

Frances Folsom Cleveland, widow of ex-President Cleveland, and Mary Lord Harrison, widow of ex-President Harrison, were today granted the franking privilege for life by the provisions of a house bill passed by the senate.

The law permitting either house of congress to refer Civil war claims to the court of claims for adjudication will be repealed if an amendment to the omnibus claims bill which was adopted today by the senate becomes a law.

A plan for harmonizing the views of republican senators who have been at variance on the re-enlistment of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment, discharged on account of the Brownsville affair, was laid before the senate today by Aldrich and accepted by advocates of other similar measures.

Thursday, January 28.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Almost the entire session of the house was taken up today with a discussion of the conference report on the bill providing for the taking of the next census. A provision granting to the director of the census the right to have the printing of reports done by private concerns, in case such action should be deemed advisable, was agreed to. The conference report was adopted.

The army appropriation bill had been briefly discussed when the house adjourned.

Representative Humphrey, of Washington, has introduced a bill intended to provide for a system of auxiliary police in Alaska. The bill authorizes the attorney-general to appoint as special "peace officers" such employees of the Alaska school service as may be designated by the secretary of the interior. These officers will have authority to arrest any person violating or charged with violating the Alaska criminal code, and persons so arrested shall be taken before a United States commissioner or other judicial officer for trial.

The omnibus claims bill was before the senate today. Various amendments were proposed, the vote on the amendment to repeal the Tucker act, under which war claims are sent to the court of claims, being postponed until tomorrow.

Foraker gave notice that tomorrow he would call up his bill for the re-enlistment of the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment.

Cayuse War Bill Passes.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate passed the bill previously passed by the house authorizing settlement and payment of claims of volunteers serving in the Cayuse Indian war and their heirs. The beneficiaries under the bill are John Minto, Charles Bonds, Ellen E. Hackett, Missouri A. Cornelius, Mary J. Keizer, Amanda Reese, Mary E. Cornahan, Polly C. Butler and Sarah E. Schaatz.

JEROME WILL INVESTIGATE.

Says Panama Canal Scandal Is Case for State.

New York, Jan. 27.—The possibility of the federal authorities having to stand aside to permit the state and county of New York to proceed against the publishers of the New York World for alleged libel in connection with the Panama purchase was made apparent today in a letter written by District Attorney Jerome to United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson.

Provided Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the president, is willing to appear as a complaining witness, Mr. Jerome is ready, the letter states, to bring action at once in the state courts. It would be useless for him to do so, he explains, if his inquiry is not given precedence over that begun by the Federal grand jury.

"I have given the matter published in the New York World of October 3, 1908, careful consideration," the letter says, "and I am of the opinion that it is plainly a libel upon Charles F. Taft and Douglas Robinson, assuming, of course, that it is untrue as to the syndicate mentioned therein and their alleged connection therewith. Under the law of this state its publication is a crime and, as it was published in the county of New York, it is my duty under certain circumstances to prosecute those responsible for the publication."

"The publication has a much wider general importance than is found in most libels. It in substance charges that by corrupt and dishonorable, if not criminal means, the treasury of the United States was depleted to the extent of \$36,500,000 through the connivance, to give it no harsher description, of some of the chief officers of the state and that this great sum was 'divided among government favorites in the world of politics and finance.'"

Mr. Jerome expresses his conviction that so serious a charge should not pass unchallenged and that adequate justification should be shown or those making it be properly punished.

JAPAN HAS A SCANDAL.

Young Count Married Secretly to Hungarian Woman.

London, Jan. 27.—The Tokio correspondent of the Standard relates a scandal, indirectly involving the imperial house of Japan, which is causing a great stir in the Japanese capital.

Count Todor, 21 years old, was sent to England two years ago to complete his education, and while there married a woman of Hungarian birth, Mrs. Elena Addison, 29 years old, widow of an Englishman. The count's family, upon learning this, peremptorily ordered him to return to Japan. He did so, leaving his wife in England.

When he arrived home he found his family, which shares the traditional aristocratic repugnance to mixed marriages, had in his absence started negotiations for his marriage to Princess Take, member of a collateral branch of the imperial family. The count's divorce from his English wife was immediately resolved upon.

This was comparatively easy in Japan. The count secured a divorce without consulting his wife. As soon as free he formally applied for the Princess Take's hand and the emperor sanctioned the alliance. Congratulations were pouring in upon the Todors, when an editor of a Tokio newspaper, hearing the facts, printed them.

General consternation followed. The nobles of the disciplinary council investigated and found the editor's statement true. The emperor immediately revoked his consent to the betrothal of the count and princess, the count's patent of nobility was withdrawn, and the star of his family literally put in eclipse.

Various penalties have been dealt out to others concerned in the affair, including the officials who had been "squared." All these were compelled to resign. It is stated that this incident is without precedent in Japan.

Senate Cannot Pump President.

Washington, Jan. 27.—That the senate has no right to call upon President Roosevelt for information which he may have obtained from the United States Steel corporation when he countenanced that concern's absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company is the opinion of the special committee on judiciary appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Bonaparte directed the committee's attention to the act to establish the department of commerce and labor. Under that act the commissioner of corporations is empowered to gather from corporations engaged in interstate commerce such data as will enable the president to make recommendations to congress for regulation. This provision of law concludes as follows:

"And the information so obtained, or as much thereof as the president may direct, shall be made public."

Kieran Again Arrested.

New York, Jan. 27.—Patrick J. Kieran, vice-president of the Fidelity Funding company, was arrested at his home here late today on the ground that he was a fugitive from justice and that he was wanted in Pittsburgh, where charges of grand larceny had been lodged against him. Kieran had been locked up only a few hours when word came from Pittsburgh that Kieran had given bonds there and requesting that he be released.

\$600,000 to Ruin Rivals.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The first actual accounting of \$600,000 paid by A. Booth & Co., the fish concern recently placed in the hands of a receiver, to the law firm of Thornton & Chancellor, was given today before Master in Chancery Booth. More than half of the amount, it was stated, was used in destroying competition.

WOULD UPSET NAVY BUREAUS

Roosevelt Recommends Entire Reorganization of System.

Says Chiefs Don't Pull Together—Secretary Newberry's Plan Summarily Piled Aside—Would Run Navy Yards Same as Private Factories—Urges Centralization.

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Roosevelt believes the organization of the Navy department is not such as to bring the best results, and he appointed a committee today to "consider certain needs of the navy." His action was somewhat of a surprise, in view of the fact that the members of the commission appointed today met at Washington two weeks ago and endorsed Secretary Newberry's plan of reorganization, and in view also of the authorization by the senate of an inquiry into naval expenditures and the need, if any, of legislation to improve the administration of the Navy department.

Announcement of the president's action was entirely unexpected at the Navy department. Mr. Newberry appeared to be the most surprised of all.

The president has sent identical letters to each of the eight members of the commission, which is headed by Paul Morton, ex-secretary of the navy, the other members being Justice Moody, also an ex-secretary of the navy; Judge A. G. Dayton, ex-chairman of the house naval affairs committee, and Rear-Admirals S. B. Luce, A. T. Mahan, William H. Folger, Robley D. Evans and W. S. Cowles, all of whom are on the retired list. The letter follows:

"My Dear Sir—I have appointed you as a member of a commission to consider certain needs of the navy. The organization of the department is now not such as to bring the best results and there is failure to co-ordinate the work of bureaus and to make the department serve the one end for which it was created, that is, the development and handling of first-class fighting fleets. With this proposition I will ask you to consider:

"First—All defects in the law under which the Navy department is now organized, including especially the defects by which the authority of chiefs of the bureaus is made in certain respects practically equal to that of the secretary or the president.

"Second—The division of responsibility and consequent lack of co-ordination in the preparation of war and for conduct of war.

"Third—The functions of certain bureaus, as to whether it is not possible to consolidate them.

"Fourth—The necessity of providing the secretary of the navy with military advisers who are responsible to him for co-ordinating the work of the bureaus and for preparation for war.

"Fifth—The necessity for economical allotment and disbursement of appropriations and for a system which will insure strict accountability.

"Sixth—Finally, I want your views as to how best to recognize and emphasize the strictly military character of the navy, so that preparation for war shall be controlled under the secretary by the military branch of the navy, which bears the responsibility for the successful conduct of war preparations.

"I wish to have the above subjects considered under two general heads:

"1. As to the fundamental principles of an organization that will insure an efficient preparation for war in time of peace.

"2. Specific recommendations as to the changes in the present organization that will accomplish these results.

"In addition to the above reports, I desire your recommendation as to the number, location and general facilities of the navy-yards which are required by strategic considerations in time of war, and for maintaining the fleet in constant readiness for war in time of peace."

Earl's Son Is a Prisoner.

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 28.—Lyle Leland, a prisoner charged with forgery, says he is the blacksheep son of the Earl of Aberdeen and a former employee of the San Francisco Examiner and the San Francisco Bulletin, and at the time of the Spanish-American war was correspondent in Cuba for the New York Journal. Leland has won the gratitude of Sheriff Woolery by "tipping off" a plan of two murderers this morning to murder the sheriff and his deputy and Mrs. Woolery and escape.

Revolutionists Give Up.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Reports have been received here of the doings of the congress of the social democratic party recently held abroad to avoid interference from the police. The most important decision was to abandon for the present the propaganda among the troops. There seems to be no hope of reviving the revolutionary movement for several years, and the party will now devote its attentions entirely to Russian workmen.

No Business Excuse Goes.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28.—When the court opened today for resumption of the trial of Colonel Cooper, his son Robin and ex-Sheriff Sharpe, charged with the murder of ex-United States Senator Carmack, Judge Hart began to listen to the excuses of men summoned on the second venire. "The first man who presents a business excuse will be fined \$10 right off the reel," remarked the court.