

Heppner Gazette

Issued Thursday of Each Week

HEPPNER OREGON

BRIEF NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK

Interesting Events from Outside the State Presented in a Manner to Catch the Eye of the Busy Reader—Matters of National, Historical and Commercial Importance.

Aviation contests began at Los Angeles Monday.

Food is getting scarce in Chicago and prices are soaring.

Guggenheim proposes Federal control of the copper market.

Roosevelt and party have reached the land of the white rhinoceros.

Japan opposes Knox's plan for neutralizing the Manchurian railway.

When Pinchot left his office for good he was given an ovation by his employees.

Boston's strictly non-partisan political campaign cost the candidates about \$250,000.

A. F. Potter, successor to Pinchot, is a former sheep owner and an expert on range conditions.

A blasting accident on the Oregon Trunk killed several Italian laborers and wounded a contractor.

The national wool growers association in session at Ogden selected Portland for its meeting place in 1911.

Over one-third of the students in Tulare college is New Orleans have been found to be infected with hookworm.

A balloon with three men and two women reached a height of one mile and traveled 25 miles at the Los Angeles aviation meet.

Cardinal Satelli is dead.

The new chief forester is a Western man, formerly a grazing expert.

The paper board trust has been indicted for restraint of trade.

Many cougars and wildcats are being killed near Hoquiam, Wash.

A rumor that J. P. Morgan was dying almost threw Wall street into a panic.

Report of the French minister of justice shows an alarming increase in crime.

Secretary Knox dispels the dream of Mexico for a protectorate over Nicaragua.

Wool men in convention at Ogden cheered when told that Pinchot had been discharged.

For the third time a bomb has been found in the yard of a fashionable Denver residence.

Another rich woman in Philadelphia has come to the aid of the striking shirt-waist makers.

Chief Forester Pinchot, Assistant Forester Price and Assistant Law Officer Shaw were removed from office by the president.

Nine Californians were killed by eating canned peaches.

A bill has been introduced for full registry and a ship subsidy.

A big land steal on the shores of Lake Michigan is being investigated.

Bloody finger prints on a railroad ticket led to the arrest of two French murderers.

Morgan's bank trust has absorbed another institution with a capital of over \$60,000,000.

A universal cold wave is spread all over the United States, but in Alaska it is unusually warm.

Insurgent Republicans in congress say patronage will be withdrawn from them as a punishment.

De la Grange, a noted French aviator was killed by the collapse of his aeroplane during a flight.

Representative Adair says a president who can't save money on a \$50,000 a year salary is not fit to manage the affairs of this nation.

A California observer figures that the earth will pass through the tail of Halley's comet May 18, but he does not venture to say whether any ill results will follow.

Archbishop Ireland defends King Leopold's administration of the Congo states.

Zelaya says he has abundant proof that American marines aided the revolutionists against him.

J. P. Morgan, T. F. Ryan and Levi P. Morton form a \$150,000,000 bank trust in New York city.

It is claimed that the recent aeroplane carnival in France frightened all the birds from the vicinity.

A millionaire cattleman of Texas gave his three children \$2,000,000 worth of property each for a Christmas present.

The barkeeper of an American hotel in Havana refused to serve two negro congressmen and a riot followed. Further trouble is expected.

President Taft listened patiently to the committee of railroad presidents but will not change the tone of his forthcoming message to congress.

Over 50,000 people attended President Taft's New Year's reception.

Postal deficit for 1909 is \$17,441,719.

FRANCE FAVORS OPEN DOOR.

Doubts, However, Whether Knox's Position Can Be Maintained.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Although France favors the preservation of the open-door policy and Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, it considers that the issues raised by the American proposition to neutralize the Manchurian railways primarily concern Russia and Japan.

The French reply to the American memorandum, therefore, is likely to be determined by the attitude of Russia, France's ally. The French press regards the question as complicated. The Figaro thinks the United States is trying to retrieve the mistake of 1904-05, when it backed Japan to get Russia out of Manchuria, only to find that Japan had supplemented her there without benefit to the open door.

"Even if Russia accepts," says one paper, "Japan is not likely to agree. England is bound by a Japanese alliance, and a similar reserve is imposed upon us for like and other reasons."

The Matin believes that France will follow Russia's lead.

Gil Bias expresses the opinion that the situation is filled with gunpowder, and declares that the real issue is commercial supremacy in China, for which the United States and Japan are struggling. It charges that the entire aim of American diplomacy is directed to that end, and insists that the United States has pushed China to resistance in every struggle with Japan.

"Even after the arrangements of October 4, last year," continues the paper, "in which China agreed not to construct a railroad in competition with the South Manchurian, American support comes forward for the construction of the Chin Chow Fu-Tsai-shih line."

"Now America proposes to go further and force Japan back into Corea, and thus render effective Chinese domination of Manchuria, which today is purely nominal."

"Secretary Knox's arguments dwell upon the advantages of terminating the cause of constantly renewed disputes in Manchuria, but it is proper to ask whether the aim of the United States is always to the benefit of humanity and not to the promotion of her own interests. Tokio must give the answer. Already the Yankee policy has compelled Japan to take the military precautions that so greatly alarmed Russia. Japan knows how to act quickly. Therefore the Japanese response will be awaited with iniquity."

MILLIONS POSTAL GAIN.

Increase Over 1908 Is \$12,083,720, or Six Per Cent Advance.

Washington, Jan. 11.—As a business institution the postoffice department, next to the United States treasury, is the greatest in the government. According to figures submitted today by Charles P. Grandfield, first assistant postmaster general, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, in his annual report, the gross revenue of the postal service reached the enormous total of \$203,562,353, an increase of \$12,083,720, or 6.31 per cent over the preceding year.

There were 60,144 postoffices in operation on June 30, 1909. During the year 1626 postmasters were appointed at presidential offices. At fourth-class offices 9161 postmasters were appointed.

Concerning the routine of his bureau, Mr. Grandfield says: "The retention of fourth-class postmasters during satisfactory service has become the established practice of the department, and the policy of recommending the reappointment of presidential postmasters who have proved efficient has been followed consistently, with highly beneficial results."

"It is recommended that the law be so amended as to provide for the advancement of an office of the fourth class to the presidential class whenever the compensation of the postmaster amounts to \$1000 and the gross annual receipts to \$1900 for four successive quarters."

Mr. Grandfield makes a strong argument in favor of 30 days' annual leave of clerks and carriers in first-class and second-class offices.

Potter's Work for West.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 11.—A. F. Potter, on his way to Washington, D. C., to succeed Gifford Pinchot as head of the forest service, stated today that his experience and personal knowledge of western conditions undoubtedly would bring the forestry service and the west into closer harmony and that his policy would be more favorable to western industries.

"I expect my relations with the western interests to be most congenial," he said. "I desire to work in harmony with the livestock associations, to promote the fullest use of the national forest ranges, to foster the stock interests and promote the general welfare of the west."

China Pins Faith in Rockhill.

Pekin, Jan. 11.—The highest government officials are pessimistic with regard to British support of the proposals of the American government relative to the Manchurian railways, and believe that more active German support would bring about a realization of the scheme. The Chinese government is placing reliance in W. W. Rockhill, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, to secure Russian assent to the proposals, which would also mean French support.

Davis Represents U. S.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The fourth Pan-American conference to be held in Buenos Ayres in July is now occupying the attention of officials of the state department and others interested in the meeting. The United States committee has elected Major General George W. Davis, United States army, retired, as one of its members, and appointed a committee to urge upon congress a proper appropriation for the participation of the United States.

Ice Gorge Breaks Loose.

Mount Carmel, Ill., Jan. 11.—A heavy ice gorge in the Wabash river broke loose unexpectedly today, causing a property loss of \$75,900 and sweeping away two steam ferryboats while their crews were asleep.

NEWS NOTES GATHERED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF OREGON

FREIGHT HOUSE CROWDED.

Shipments to Central Oregon Average Over 100 Cars Per Month.

Shaniko—As the distributing point for Central Oregon, Shaniko is doing a record breaking business. From September 1 to December 1 there was received at the depot here 347 carloads of general merchandise for central Oregon, a grand total of 14,617,044 pounds of freight.

This freight was all teamed to interior points, some as far south as Silver Lake, 220 miles from Shaniko. Indications that Prineville, Madras, Bend, Lamont, Mitchell, Dayville and a dozen smaller towns are doing a record breaking business judging from the unusually large consignments for these places. Owing to the impassable condition of the roads throughout the south, which has made teaming practically impossible this month, the warehouses are congested with freight. The main freight house, which is 600 feet in length by 70 feet in width is practically blocked. Merchants in the interior are offering fancy prices for delivery of their wares.

As to a stock shipping point Shaniko can well be proud of her record. She shipped, from August 1 to December 1, 420 cars of live stock, mostly cattle and sheep, September and October being the banner months with 121 and 182 cars respectively.

A great portion of the cattle went to Portland markets while sheep were shipped to Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming grazing grounds before being placed on Chicago and Omaha markets.

As a wool market Shaniko is surpassed by none in the west. Last season approximately 4,000,000 pounds was marketed at prices ranging from 14 to 23 1/2 cents per pound. As in several years past Shaniko had the distinction of receiving the highest prices paid in the west. Shaniko was the only point in Oregon, last season, where the sealed bid wool sales were held. This is accounted for by the fact that throughout Eastern Oregon and Idaho extensive contracting was carried on. Practically all wool except that consumed by mills in Oregon is baled and shipped to Boston, requiring 67 cars to move last season's output from Shaniko alone.

Morrow Is Prosperous.

Heppner—In speaking of the chief accomplishments of Morrow county for 1909, it would be proper to first say that the county's population of 5,000 souls—covering a territory of 40 miles in width and 60 miles in length—is well contented. Half of the population resides in the towns, while the remainder finds breathing room on 1,313,000 acres of Morrow county soil. This year Morrow sold 2,250,000 pounds of wool at 20 cents per pound, along with 10,000 yearling lambs at \$3.25 per head, and 35,000 lambs in the fall at \$3.10 per head. While two-thirds of the lands are prairie and capable of cultivation, Morrow county's timber has kept three saw mills running at full capacity during the past year.

A first class creamery has been established at Lexington, which is stimulating the dairy industry. A big gas-oil power plant has been installed. The Woolery tract of 20,000 acres of farm lands will be cut up into small farms. Bank deposits have greatly increased. The county's great coal fields are beginning to attract attention.

The soil is thoroughly saturated with moisture and 150,000 acres are sown to grain for next year's crop.

Rushing Work on Diking Project.

Clatskanie—The Columbia Agricultural company has completed the levee around the 350-acre tract of land opposite the Clatskanie depot and preparations are being made to install the pumping plant, tide gates for connecting up the ditches for draining off the water and putting the land in condition for plowing in the spring. An electric light plant has been installed on the dredge Muskrat, giving better lighting facilities.

Church Works Completion.

Pendleton—Work on the new building of the First Christian church is so far progressed that those in charge hope to have the building ready for occupancy in February. The church is a handsome stone structure, resembling the Central Christian church in Walla Walla, and will be one of the handsomest in Eastern Oregon.

Stamp Sales Double in 1909.

Springfield—The report of the postmaster of Springfield on stamp sales shows an increase of 49.8 per cent in 1909 over the sales in 1908. The sales in 1909 were \$2,535.91, compared to \$2,360.24 in 1908.

Thirty Musicians in Joseph Orchestra.

Joseph—Joseph has one of the best orchestras in Eastern Oregon. There are 30 musicians in the organization a number of them having played in professional organizations at other places.

Band Has New Uniforms.

Milton—The new uniforms for the Milton band have arrived. The uniforms represent an expenditure of \$200, which is met by the members of the band.

More Telephones at Pendleton.

Pendleton—A new telephone directory is being distributed among patrons here. The book contains over 150 names more than the one it displaced.

BUILD NEW TOWN.

Lakeview Development Company Will Plat 1,800 Acre Tract.

Klamath Falls—A town has sprung up on the shores of Goose lake, in Modoc county, about 27 miles south of Lakeview. The Lakeview development company has bought 1,800 acres of the best land available in Goose lake valley, and Lakeside will be made the trading center of the tract. The land is nearly level, and provided with an abundance of water for irrigation. The company has control of all the water in Lassen creek and has constructed a large flume to run the water from its natural course to the new town site. The flume is about a mile long and is built around a rock point high above the old creek channel, making it possible to get water on all the land in the new tract.

No saloons, breweries or distilleries will ever be allowed to do business in the new town. There is a clause in every deed which prohibits the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors forever. It is the plan of the company to make Lakeside a summer resort.

Union Waters 35,000 Acres.

La Grande—Many things have been accomplished in Union county in 1909, but standing out preeminently is successful launching of an irrigation project along lines where the water users are to govern the project through a board of directors.

One hundred thousand dollars was subscribed to buy a dam site and rights of way. A corporation sufficiently large was formed and it is now building canals and is about ready to call for bids for the construction of a dam at Meadow Brook, eighteen miles away, sufficient in size to irrigate 35,000 acres of Grande Ronde valley land. Because of this project land has advanced in value.

Insurance Fees Increase.

Salem—Notwithstanding the fact that since March 1, 1909, the insurance fees formerly collected by the secretary of state have been collected by the new department of insurance, the fees collected during last year by the secretary of state were greater by more than \$5000 than for 1908. The total fees collected by the secretary of state's office in 1909 equaled \$75,127.79, an increase over the previous year of \$25,250.03.

Klamath School Bonds Sold.

Klamath Falls—Bonds in the sum of \$20,000 for the erection of a new school building in Klamath Falls have been sold to McCoy & Co., of Chicago. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The school building will be built as soon as the weather will permit. The ground for the institution was donated to the school district by Moore brothers. This will make the second large school building for this city.

Storing Water for Mining.

Grants Pass—The Freehold Mining syndicate is constructing a \$12,000 dam on its property on Briggs creek, 18 miles above Wonder postoffice. The dam will be 300 feet long and 20 feet in height, made of cement and stone and will furnish the water for five hydraulic 18 inch pipes.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, \$1.20; club, \$1.10; red Russian, \$1.09; Valley, \$1.10.

Barley—Feed and brewing, \$30@30.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white \$32.50@33 ton. Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette Valley, \$18@20 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$18@21.50; alfalfa, \$17@17.50; clover, \$15@16; chest, \$15@16; grain hay, \$15@16.

Butter—City creamery extras, 39c; fancy outside creamery, 34@35c per pound; store, 22 1/2@24c. Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices.

Poultry—Hens, 16 1/2@17c; Springs, 17@18c; ducks, 20c; geese, 12c; turkeys, live, 19@20c; dressed, 22@23c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon extras, 42 1/2@46c per dozen; Eastern, 27 1/2@32 1/2c per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound. Veal—Extras, 11@12c per pound.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$1@3 per box; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel.

Potatoes—Carload buying prices: Oregon, 65@85c per sack; sweet potatoes, 2c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1@1.50 per dozen; cabbage, \$1.50@1.60 per hundred; cauliflower, 1.25@1.75 dozen; celery, \$3.50 per crate; garlic, 10c pound; horseradish, 12 1/2c per pound; pumpkins, 1 1/2@1 3/4c; sprouts, 6@7c per pound; squash, 1@1 1/2c; turnips, 1.50 per sack; carrots, \$1; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.50.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.50 per sack.

Cattle—Best steers, \$4.75@5; fair to good, \$4.25@4.50; medium and feeders, \$3.50@4; cows, top, \$3.50@4.00; fair to good, \$3@3.25; common to medium, \$2.50@3.75; bulls, \$3.25@5.50; heavy, \$4.00@4.75.

Hogs—Best, \$8.50@8.65; medium, \$7.50@8.25; stockers, \$6.50@6.75. Sheep—Best wethers, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good, \$4.50@5; ewes, 1/2c less; yearlings, best, \$5@5.25; fair to good, \$4.50@4.75; lambs, \$6@6.25.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16@23c pound; mohair, choice, 25c pound.

Cascara bark—4 1/2c pound. Hides—Dry hides, 18@19c pr pound; dry kip, 17@18c pound; dry calfskin, 19@21c pound; salted hides, 19@21c; salted calfskin, 15@16c pound; green, 1c less.

WHERE MEN WILL FLY.

Aviation Field at Los Angeles Is Ideal Place.

Los Angeles, Jan. 10.—On a level and broad field, where but a week ago a herd of cows grazed in peace, a miniature city of tents and plain wooden structures today marks the spot where the first aviation meet in America is to begin, and above which the first competitive trials of speed and endurance between heavier-than-air machines will be seen on this continent.

Aviation camp is 13 miles from this city on the lines of the Pacific Electric extending to the numerous beach resorts along the Pacific coast. On a stretch of high ground at one side of the field a high grandstand has been erected, rising 40 feet in the air and extending for 700 feet along the course over which the trials of air craft and speed contests will be held.

Stretching out across the aviation field from a point in front of the grandstand is a long row of tents that now cover numerous flying machines and will house many more during the ten days of the aviation meet. On another side of the broad field another line of tents are placed and here the United States army dirigible balloons and many other dirigible airships are being assembled, ready to be inflated.

Aviation camp is on ground made historic in the days of the Spanish Dons. It is a part of the famous Dominguez ranch given to Lieutenant Juan Jose Dominguez of the army of Spain in the year 1784, and its extent was determined in the grant by a clause which said that the gallant soldier, for valiant services, was entitled to as large a tract as he could ride around between sunrise and sunset. The soldier waited until one December 21 to ride the boundaries of his land.

PRELIMINARY FLIGHT A SUCCESS.

Three Men and Two Women Make Short Balloon Voyage.

Los Angeles, Jan. 10.—The big balloon "New York," carrying its owner, Clifford B. Harmon; Mrs. Alvin French and her niece, Jean French, as passengers, and George B. Harrison and George Duessler, balloon pilots, landed at Casaverdula, in the Glendale valley, at 4:47 yesterday afternoon after a flight of nearly two hours.

The landing was made with ease, and no discomfort or danger attended any portion of this, the initial flight of the aeronauts who have gathered here for the aviation meet events.

An altitude of 5000 feet was attained and observations were taken by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Duessler. When the great gas-bag was cut loose at Huntington park at 2:55 in the afternoon, its flight was almost straight up until it had attained a height of 1000 feet. Then a strong current bore it to the northward until it passed out of sight beyond the haze that lay over the mountains.

Spectators of the flight believed it was the intention of the aeronauts to attempt to sail over the Sierra Madre mountains, but those on board say this would have been impossible. At a height of 5000 feet, another current took the balloon to the westward, and when they were over the Glendale valley the aeronauts decided to come to earth. A distance of about 25 miles was covered.

BOSTON HAS FIERCE CAMPAIGN.

No Party Lines, But \$250,000 Is Spent by Various Candidates.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 10.—Boston Saturday night would not, except for the finishing touches, the fiercest municipal campaign in its history. The election Tuesday will be the first under the new non-partisan plan and for a non-partisan campaign this has certainly been a revelation to the sponsors of the new order of things.

One of the candidates for mayor confesses he has spent nearly \$10,000, and he accuses his chief opponent of having spent more than \$200,000. This charge is not denied. The other two candidates, without a ghost of a chance of election, have spent about \$5000. The various candidates for the city council have probably spent \$20,000, so that the cost of the campaign to the various aspirants figures up close to a quarter of a million dollars.

The ballots on Tuesday will bear the names of the candidates without party or other designation, and the campaign has been non-partisan except so far as the known political affiliations of the candidates have influenced voters.

White Rhino Hunt Begun.

Butiaba, Jan. 10.—The Smithsonian African scientific expedition arrived at Rhino camp, the basis for the hunt for the eagerly-sought white rhinoceros, today. Rhino camp is on the Congo side of the Bar-El-Jebel river. The expedition, as made up in the present hunt, consists of Colonel Roosevelt, Kermit, Mearns, Heller, Loring, Cunningham and 30 porters and boys. They have 200 loads of supplies. The party has temporarily left Uganda for the territory remarkable for the presence of the white rhinoceros.

Jury Justifies Lynching.

Cañon, Ill., Jan. 10.—The grand jury which investigated the murder of Miss Anna Pelley and the lynchings of Henry Salzman and Will James, the latter a negro, adjourned today. The report stated that it was evident the so-called lawless element was not concerned in the lynchings, and "we believe no innocent man met his death at the hands of the mob." Salzman was accused of murdering his wife. James was suspected of causing Miss Pelley's death.

Hookworm in College.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 10.—Consternation prevails among the 100 or more students of Tulare college following the examination of every student for hookworm. It is known that more than a third of the members of the class were found to be infected.

PINCHOT FIRED BY PRESIDENT

Executive Says Chief Forester Is No Longer "Helpful Subordinate"

Place Given To Western Grazing Expert—Pinchot's Three Principal Assistants Also Discharged—President Holds That Dignity of His Office Has Been Assailed.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Gifford Pinchot, chief forester and intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt, was dismissed last night from the service of the United States by President Taft for insubordination. Associate Forester Overton W. Price and Assistant Law Officer Alexander C. Shaw, Pinchot's immediate assistants in the forestry bureau, followed their chief out of government employ.

Thoroughly indignant over the action of Mr. Pinchot in inducing Senator Dolliver to read a letter from him in the senate yesterday, President Taft today would listen to no advice that the forester's violation of executive orders be overlooked pending the inquiry soon to be undertaken by congress.

He declared the dignity of the presidential office was being attacked and he would be unfaithful to his trust if he submitted longer.

Mr. Taft undoubtedly realizes fully what the dismissal of Forester Pinchot means in a political way. He has been convinced for some time that the so-called "insurgents" and other critics of his administration had enlisted the services of Mr. Pinchot and practically were defying him to dismiss Pinchot from office. The latter's letter of yesterday, few here doubt, was written with the direct purpose of "putting it squarely up to the president."

The president sought to avoid the threatened war as long as he could, but declared today that patience had ceased to be a virtue. He picked up the gauntlet of battle thrown down by Mr. Pinchot through the hand of Senator Dolliver in the senate, and, with the administration supporters, is ready for the coming fray.

Political observers in Washington declare that the situation created by today's developments is the most tense in many years. What the outcome will be no one is willing to prophesy. In the house of representatives today Speaker Cannon lost his first fight to the insurgents, who, combining with the Democrats, caused to be adopted an amendment to the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry resolution so as to take from the speaker the power to appoint the house members of the joint committee of special investigation.

CARDINAL SINKS TO DEATH.

Apostolic Delegate to America High in Ecclesiastical Circles.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Cardinal Satelli, whose life has been slowly ebbing away for the past two weeks, died this morning at 4 o'clock. It had been known for several days that the eminent prelate could not survive his present illness, and the last rites of the church had been administered some days ago. His death was a gradual sinking, and the end came peacefully.

Francesco Satelli was born in Merano, Perugia, July 21, 1841. In his earlier manhood he became professor of dogmatic theology in the Urban College of the Propaganda at Rome, and in 1888 he was made archbishop of Lepanto. At the establishment of the see of Baltimore in 1889 he was sent to America as papal representative. He returned to the United States in 1892 in the position of appellate judge with extraordinary discretion.

Italy Names Ambassador.

Berne, Jan. 8.—The Marquis Cusani-Confalonieri, who for three years has held the post of Italian minister to Switzerland, has been notified of his appointment as ambassador to the United States in succession to Baron Mayor des Planches. The marquis, his wife, son and daughter are most popular here and have a large circle of friends in the United States. The marquis speaks five languages and also is a painter and author. He belongs to one of the oldest families in Milan, and is a personal friend of King Victor Emmanuel.

Nitrate Trust Proposed.

Christiana, Jan. 8.—It is said J. P. Morgan of New York and the Deutsche bank of Berlin are planning a world-wide trust in the nitrate industry with a capital of \$200,000,000. It is understood that the syndicate intends to purchase all the saltpetre mines in Chile and the nitrate works in Norway, where \$20,000,000 is invested. The scheme, it is said, has not passed the stage of preliminary discussion, and skepticism concerning its success prevails.