

STEEL INTERESTS OF WORLD UNITED

"Golden Rule" Association Entered by Foreigners.

Head of United States Corporation Says Unjust Concerns Would Be Driven Out of Business.

Brussels.—The steel interests of America, Canada, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Spain, were represented by 160 delegates who met in conference recently preliminary to the formation of an international association, broadly similar to the American Steel Institute. E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, presided.

Judge Gary explained his views concerning co-operation in business.

"Suppose," he said, "that a company of men engaged in business and possessing much capital, power, and influence should by their conduct, unjust and oppressive, secure universal disapproval, disgust and antagonism on the part of the public—in a brief time these men would be driven out of business."

"There should be established and continuously maintained," Judge Gary said, "a business friendship which compels one to feel the same concern for his neighbor that he has for himself. It is no less in principle, than the golden rule applied to business."

"If it is, it will be certain to pay. True it is that sometimes, and too often, deceit is practiced and that advantage has been taken by those who have been given confidence by others, but this fact should dishearten no one."

Judge Gary sketched conditions in the United States, where, he said, advantages had been given to the steel men. Americans, he said, were anxious to be and keep near to their European friends.

It is the expressed wish of many of the representatives present to form an international association for the interchange of opinions and information between iron and steel producers of the world concerning all questions relating to the industry and organization distinguished from and broader in the scope of its activities than the existing great institutions.

Herr von Rodenhause, of the German group, warmly supported the idea and one by one the members representing all the nations and groups fully accepted the project. M. Kestranek for Austria, M. Dider, for France; Sir Hugh Bell and Sir John Handley, for England, and M. Greiner, for Belgium. All present had known by correspondence the purpose of the meeting and had decided in advance to join the "golden rule" movement.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow at which a committee will be appointed, representing all the groups to consider a plan of organization. The conference then will adjourn to meet at the call of the committee.

SURVIVORS BACK OFFICERS.

Passengers From Steamship Spokane Thankful for Escape.

Seattle.—"Survivors from the wrecked steamer Spokane, particularly from the East, after they were safe on the beach, instead of being overcome with a spirit of thanksgiving at their rescue from imminent death, acted very much as if they expected the officers of the vessel to serve them with pink tea and chocolate eclairs, and a number of them were loud in their objections to the ship's biscuits and condensed milk provided in the face of the fact that they knew they would be taken away on board the Admiral Sampson in a few hours."

Such was the statement made by T. J. Richardson, of Pacific Grove, Cal., one of the rescued passengers of the ill-fated Spokane, before the Federal Board of Steamship Inspectors, which is making an investigation into the sinking of the ship.

Gold Output \$6,000,000.

Seattle.—Advises received by Seattle banks from their correspondents at Fairbanks, Alaska, state that the season's gold output of the Tanana district will be at least \$5,000,000 and may reach \$6,000,000, exceeding by \$1,000,000 the estimates made two months ago. With plenty of water and enough men to enable operators to work unhampered, \$1,000,000 worth of gold had been cleaned up from winter dumps by June 1. The second consignment of \$650,000 gold has arrived at the assay office.

38 Lives Are Sacrificed.

Chicago.—Revised figures on the number of deaths and injured in the United States, due to the celebration of the Fourth of July show that to date 38 lives were sacrificed and 1217 were injured, as compared with 44 killed and 2485 injured last year, and 62 killed and 3340 injured reported in 1909.

Fireworks claimed 18 victims; firearms 12; gunpowder, 5; and toy pistols, 3.

Bixby Exonerates Spain.

Washington.—The loss of the battleship Maine was caused by the explosion of her three magazines. No such effect could have been caused by an explosion from without. Such is the opinion of General W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers, U. S. A., who has returned from a personal supervision of the work of raising the Maine.

MAN HASN'T MASTERED HER

Characteristics and Peculiarities of American Woman Due to This, Says Marian Cox.

Few books in recent years have created a greater stir in America than "The Crowds and the Veiled Woman," a masterly study of psychology which has just puzzled and surprised the thinkers across the Atlantic.

Its writer, Miss Marian Cox of New York, who is spending a few days in London, is a dreamy-eyed woman—almost a girl, with an amazing imaginative faculty and a depth of thought which one might guess was bottomless. Discussing the American woman generally, she expressed some interesting views.

"The emotional imagination of the American woman," she said, "is starved in the utilitarian civilization of her own country, and this explains why she flocks to Europe for her chief enjoyment and interest."

"From the excess of leisure—with which the American man's industry has dowered her—she has developed both the virtue and the vice of leisure, imagination and curiosity. And nowhere can they be satisfied but in Europe."

"A true Eve, she is primitive enough to hunger after all the fruits upon the tree of knowledge and is civilized enough to desire no one but herself to enjoy them. She desires to shut out everyone—sometimes even her husband—from her own little epicurean garden of success. For her life is a calculated egotism. This is the cause of her famed snobbishness, hardness and self assertiveness. With American women action takes place of emotion; experience takes the place of sympathies."

"She is a born adventurer—on whom is engrained a caste-worshipping Brahmin. No matter if she can trace her ancestry to the Mayflower—and all ambitious Americans do—she has the emigrant instincts in her—instincts which have made the American men the bravest and most initiative in the world, but have made her the most restless, striving, sensitive and audacious woman in the world."

"She is incapable of feeling fear, and so is incapable of deep love or religion. She adopts sects and cults because of her ever-mobile vitality and curiosity, as a substitute for her lack of religion, and she plays the 'game of love' better than the woman in any other nationality, for she loves with her head and not with her heart."

"She is eternal coquette, who is never won, but is always bent on conquest. And all her characteristics and peculiarities issue from the fact that the American man has never mastered her," she added with a puzzling little smile.—London Morning Leader.

An Ominous St. Louis Sign.

There is a sign in St. Louis reading "Hellrung & Grimm." At first one merely smiles at it and passes on. But the thing haunts you. There it is in great yellow letters—sulphurous letters—on a background of gloomy black. For a time you content yourself with saying that one is Hellrung and the other is Grimm, but eventually the personalities fade and you consider the statement as a whole. It is almost profane in its direct assertion of a condition and not a theory. We assert that this sign is the most obnoxious in the country. You will not be able to forget it. At this moment you may plash and pooh, and say it is all nonsense, but before you go to sleep tonight "Hellrung & Grimm" will clatter and clamor through your brain like a set of brazen bells falling into a heap of dispanns and cymbals. Tomorrow you will try to shake it off, but by that time it will begin to whisper to you—a sly, shuddering sort of whisper. Day after tomorrow it will assure a grim—(there it goes again)—a grim, cacophonous cadence, and the next day it will rumble through your thoughts as persistently as the refrain to Poe's "Bells." There is something Danterque about it. It tempts weird rhymes. It sounds like a warning. Let us see now what its effect will be upon you.

How Little She Saw.

"I thought it was a pretty fair sort of telescope for one that wasn't very big," said the squirrel, "I rigged it up in the attic by the high north window and had it fixed so it would swing round easy. I took a deal of satisfaction in looking through it—the sky seemed so wide and full of wonders; so when Hester was here I thought I'd give her the pleasure, too. She stayed a long time upstairs and seemed to be enjoying it. When she came down I asked her if she had discovered anything new."

"Yes," she says. "Why, it made everybody's house seem so near that I seemed to be right beside 'em, and I found out what John Pritchard's folks are doin' in their outkitchen. I've wondered what they had a light there for night after night, and I just turned the glass on their windows and found out. They are cutting apples to dry—folks as rich as them cuttin' apples!"

"And, actually, that was all the woman had seen! With the whole heavens before her to study, she had spent her time prying into the affairs of her neighbors!"

Had Unique Tombs.

Maspero, in his "Dawn of Civilization," tells of a rich Egyptian noble who lived more than six thousand years ago and whose splendid fruit flowers and vegetable garden, formally plotted and laid out, was described upon his tomb.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

FARMERS GO IN AUTOS.

Annual Convention of Union County is Held in Elgin.

Elgin.—The annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Union county, was held here Saturday. Many of them coming in autos, the farmers began to assemble as early as 8 o'clock, and by 11 the streets were filled with cars driven in by members of other local unions at Summerville, La Grande, Cove and Union.

A long table of 63 plates was spread in Eagle hall, covered with dainties prepared by the farmers' wives. This table was served four times before all had eaten. At 2 o'clock the convention programme began.

Among the principal speakers were John Couch, of Wallawa; Mr. McMillan, of Alicel, and Mr. Moore, of North Powder. Following the addresses there was a discussion of matters of general interest to the union, the principal feature of which was the adoption of a resolution to compel the Home Independent Telephone company to allow the farmers better rates. The farmers propose to furnish their own phone and pay the company \$10 a year for them, and demand 10 free calls monthly through any two central within the boundaries of Union county, with the privilege of more at the usual rate, the company to keep phone and line in order.

If the company does not accept these terms, members of the union throughout Union county will cut out their phones on August 1, organize a stock company and install a telephone system of their own throughout the Grand Ronde valley.

This was the largest convention of the Farmers' Union ever held in this part of the state.

NEW STRAWBERRY FIELD.

Weston Mountain, Umatilla County, Sends Fine Shipment.

Portland.—A crate of strawberries from Umatilla county has been received and placed on exhibition by the Portland Commercial club. The berries were sent by the Weston Commercial club and were grown in the Weston mountain district just east of Weston.

"Our country is destined to be one of the greatest strawberry sections in the world," said ex-Senator P. W. Proebstel, a hardware and implement dealer of Weston. "The raising of fruit is a new industry but already is making a wonderful showing. One man sold over \$400 worth of berries from a half acre last year, besides using all he wanted. The country is also a fine apple district. Weston's fruit commands high prices on account of its shipping qualities and excellent flavor. Land is held at \$60 to \$70 an acre at present, as the raising of fruit is in its infancy and the people do not realize its real value. The people of that country are all prosperous."

"Engineers have reported that 10,000 acres of the land can be irrigated at a cost of \$65 an acre and plans are being made for the conservation dam on Pine creek to be 150 feet high. Local capital will finance the project."

PEAK SENDS OUT SMOKE.

Mountain West of Bend is at It Again After Long Inactivity.

Bend.—Coming on the heels of the recent seismic disturbances in California, the discovery that smoke is issuing from the old crater of Broken Top mountain, in the Cascade range, some 30 miles west of Bend, has created no little supposition regarding the possible connection. Not for several years has Broken Top been seen to smoke. So active is it now, however, that prospectors returning from trips about its base report that a column of steam rises often for many hours at a time from its long-cold crater. It is a well known geological fact that this locality is reckoned the scene of the most recent volcanic disturbances in the northwest.

Lumber Industry Brisk.

Marshfield.—The C. A. Smith Lumber & Manufacturing company is turning out a large amount of lumber and in one day shipped from Coos Bay a total of 3,000,000 feet. This is the most lumber that ever before left this port in a single day. It was all bound for California and was carried on the Nann Smith, the San Pedro and the Newberg. Some record shipments have also been lately from Bandon, as the mills are running full force now.

Postal Bank Averages \$100 a Day. Grants Pass.—The postal savings bank at Grants Pass has averaged \$100 a day in deposits since it was opened. At first patrons were slow in coming in, but now deposits are coming in fast.

20 Acres Bought for Specialty.

Grants Pass.—E. J. and William Winter of Walla Walla, have bought 20 acres of the Charles Ferdine ranch near the city limits on the upper river road. The purchasers will specialize with grapes and berries on the tract.

Developing Lime Deposit.

Metolius.—The lime deposits east of town is being developed by L. G. Savage. Fifteen men are employed in the work.

TOWNS WILL PULL AS ONE.

Development Leagues Meet at Prineville in Interest of Central Oregon.

Prineville.—Next to the building of the Oregon Trunk and Deschutes railroads, the meeting of the Oregon Development League at Prineville last week has been the greatest thing that has happened to central Oregon. It has cemented into closer relationship the towns of the great interior and made them feel one object in view, and one only—the upbuilding of the interior as a whole.

Speakers such as Thomas W. Lawson and President Carl Gray of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railroad injected new enthusiasm in the get together movement and gave sage advice relative to the upbuilding of the interior. Mr. Gray made it plain that a study of the soils and conditions in central Oregon must be made and the settler posted as to results or many would be the failures and the country would be greatly harmed. Land owners were cautioned not to hold their land values too high.

At the meeting the editors of the interior resolved to pull together for a greater central Oregon and the secretaries of the different interior organizations also have joined hands for a greater co-operation than has been the practice.

The meeting has strengthened greater confidence in the people of central Oregon in the future of the great territory in the counties immediately to be benefited by the railroads which have penetrated Deschutes valley, that is, Crook, Lake, Harney and Klamath counties. The sessions were very well attended, delegates being present from all the towns practically of the whole interior, including Bend, Burns, Crescent, Culver, Hillman, Klamath Falls, Laidlaw, Lakeview, La Pine, Madras, Metolius, Opal City, Paisley, Redmond, Silver Lake and Sisters, aside from Prineville. Sisters was present with an exhibit of products and soils.

WELLINGTON, NEW TOWN.

Large Tract Near Malheur Lake Being Surveyed.

Burns.—A new town is being surveyed 30 miles south of Burns. It is creating quite a stir here as it is supposed to have a railroad backing the enterprise. Mr. Howell, of Portland, who came here a few years ago purchased quite a large tract of land near Malheur Lake while land was cheap and it was supposed that it was purchased for the purpose of speculation. Lately there has been great activity in that part of the valley which followed the announcement of the Harriman interests that construction would soon commence at Vale.

The tract of land that is being surveyed as the new town of Wellington will be 1000 acres and is near Malheur Lake, about two miles from the present town of Narrows, on the north ridge of the lake. Wellington is located on the Oregon Eastern and Hill railroad surveys where the two roads make a junction.

It will have good water and is surrounded by a good agricultural country. There is electric power on the Blitzen river which can be developed and brought to Wellington for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Howell is having the sagebrush removed from the townsite. There is no doubt but what the enterprise will be a success.

LAKES TO BE RESTOCKED.

26,000 Young Trout Taken to Mountains From Springfield.

Springfield.—Twenty cans, containing 18,000 young lake trout, have been taken from here to Summit Lake, 100 miles from here in the Cascade Range, where they will be distributed in an effort to restock that lake and other mountain lakes. Eight thousand fish of the same kind were also sent by automobile to Triangle Lake in the Coast Range.

The fish were sent here from Oregon City, where they were hatched from eggs shipped from the East. Drew Griffin and George McClain, of Eugene, are the men who have undertaken to take the young fish to Summit Lake. The fish must be kept in fresh water, changed several times daily, and the cans must be kept on ice. The first for Triangle Lake were taken there in a few hours by W. A. Kuykendall, of Eugene.

Plenty of Water in Deep Well.

Gateway.—The Central Oregon Well Drilling company has completed a well for the Deschutes Railway company at Gateway, which comes very near answering all the requirements of an artesian well. With a hole down 210 feet, water stands in the well to within 20 feet of the surface and the quality of the water is said to be second to none for any purpose. The machinery is now being loaded on cars for shipment to Madras, where the company has let the contract for another deep well.

Pressed Brick for Sale.

Vale.—The Vale Trading company is erecting a store building 90x100 feet, one of the most modern in eastern Oregon. The building is of pressed brick, with large plate glass fronts. Last year the Drexel hotel, costing \$55,000, was erected by the United States National bank, and T. F. Nelson put up a white pressed brick building costing \$22,000. The crops are good this year, as water has been more plentiful than in the past.

Extensive Railroad Work.

Metolius.—A force of men is employed by the Oregon Trunk railway improving the trackage in the yards. It is reported that the work will require several weeks.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, July 6.—A more general sentiment for expeditious action on the Canadian reciprocity, without revision and free list bills, was apparent today after informal conferences among various groups of Senators and six hours of continuous debate in the superheated chamber of Senate.

It was the first of the longer sessions under the decision of the Senate to meet one hour earlier than usual to hasten action on the Legislative program.

Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, insurgent Republican, after a long speech in opposition to the agreement, in the course of which he clashed frequently with advocates of the measure, was forced to give up, almost exhausted, at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the Senate almost immediately adjourned.

The informal discussions among Senators showed that the present feeling is doubtless influenced by the existing hot wave and debate may be brought to an end within 10 days or a fortnight.

The insurgent Republicans are still holding out for other legislation. Gronna, who is a new member of the Senate, had a crossfire of questions from Democrats during his speech, which was the only set reciprocity effort of the day.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, a Democrat, asked Mr. Gronna whether he believed the President would sign the reciprocity bill if the House and Senate passed it with certain tariff revision amendments attached.

"Why don't you address your queries to the President, under whose banner you are operating?" Nelson, of Minnesota, demanded, with some heat. "You know that this agreement passed the House by a majority of Democrats and that if it passes here it will be by the same strength. Don't ask us, who are fighting the measure, what the President will do."

Washington, July 6.—A remarkable personal history of his family's experiences in that faith, including the story of his own transition from scoff to devout believer, was made in the Senate today by Senator Works, of California.

His speech was in reply to one by Senator Owen, whose bill for a department of public health has met opposition from many Christian Scientists and supporters of various schools of medicine.

Works denounced the movement for a National Department of Health as an attempt by the American Medical Association to control medical activities.

Works said that ten years ago he had ridiculed the power to heal that was said to rest in Christian Science. For years, he said, he had suffered from a complication of diseases. He decided that death was approaching and, since everything else had failed, he determined to try Christian Science.

Steadily he improved under the science treatment, he said, and finally was completely restored to health.

The Senator said his wife, after years of suffering as an invalid and confronted with the prospect of an operation, was healed in three treatments through Christian Science. His son, he said, after the drink habit had "taken complete possession of him," decided after one of his long spells of drinking to submit to Christian Science treatment.

"He has not taken a drink from that day to this," Works said, "and in the seven years there has been no recurrence of the desire and torture of the appetite."

Washington, July 5.—The Democrats of the Senate, with two or three exceptions, are well pleased with the legislative situation in Congress—and they are the only ones who have passed. They figure that they have this about where they want them. The Canadian reciprocity bill is sure of passage, sooner or later, and probably without amendment. If they get nothing more, they will feel that they have gained a great deal, for they are prepared to claim all the credit for the enactment of President Taft's pet measure, and the credit coming from the ratification of this agreement they count will help them mightily in the next campaign.

As to the rest of the tariff program, the Senate Democrats are in a position largely to dictate the terms of whatever bills may be passed, or if no bills are passed, they are in a position to show their own readiness to vote for them, and place the responsibility for defeat on the shoulders of the Republican majority. Then again, if a combination of Democrats and Insurgents is able to pass the wool bill, free list bill, or a general tariff revision bill, and the President exercises his right of veto, then again the Democrats can point to their votes, and show that it was a Republican President who prevented revision of the unpopular schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law.

Soldiers' Home Proposed.

Washington.—Senator Poindexter has introduced a bill providing that the buildings at Fort Walla Walla and 75 acres of land surrounding shall be reserved by the Government and converted into a National Soldiers' Home, the remainder of the reservation to be appraised and sold in small lots.

Poindexter also introduced a bill prohibiting dealing in grain, cotton and other futures by telegraph.

Will Try Case in Portland.

Washington.—Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has departed for San Francisco. He will be absent from Washington until October 1. Meanwhile he will hear cases at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Santa Rosa, Cal.; Portland, Or., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. The cases involve questions important to all transcontinental carriers. They will not be determined until some time early in 1912.

Indianapolis, July 4.—Replying to the contention that reciprocity would be wholly at the expense of the farmer and in the interest of the wage-earners of the large cities, Mr. Taft declared that in his judgment, "the reciprocity agreement will not greatly reduce the cost of living, if at all."

"It is said that this reciprocity covers competitive products of each country," said the President, "and that the reciprocity of the former Republican leaders was intended to include only a lowering or abolition of duties on products of other countries which did not compete with products of this country."

"Therefore it is said that the Canadian reciprocity, as now proposed, is nothing but a Democratic measure, reducing or abolishing the tariff on goods or products from Canada that compete with those raised by our own people, and that it is especially injurious because it is so drawn as to prejudicially affect the farmers of the country as a class."

"The Republican party in their last National platform declared in favor of tariff duties which would measure only the difference in the cost of production of articles here and of articles abroad. The Canadian reciprocity agreement squares exactly with this doctrine."

"Another answer to the objection of Republican friends who denounce Canadian reciprocity as a heresy is the amount of competition which is to take place in our markets between Canadian products and those of the United States under this agreement is very much less than they would by their general statements have you believe. In the first place, they say that by free trade in agricultural products we are giving them a market of 90,000,000 people and taking only a market of 8,000,000 people for the same things, and necessarily they derive greater advantage. As a matter of fact, in the vast bulk of our agricultural products, they can furnish no competition whatever, while this agreement admits all our products free into Canada."

Washington, July 3.—That Germany will not be far behind Great Britain in her acceptance of the principle of unrestricted arbitration of all issues, including those involving national honor, is regarded here as virtually certain in view of recent developments.

When Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, departs for Berlin, it is expected he will be charged with a new presentment of the question that will insure favorable consideration.

It appears that there has been a radical misunderstanding on this important point. The treaty provides that even after the action of the Senate upon a "pro-let" or upon a definition of the exact limits of the matter to be arbitrated, the issue shall not go to actual arbitration until there has been an exchange of notes between the two governments, and an objection by either to the form would result in stopping the proceedings. This point has been made clear to the German Ambassador, and now it is expected the way has been cleared for adhesion of Germany to the convention.

Washington, July 4.—Many Senators not engaged in the inquiry have expressed a desire to observe the demeanor of witnesses before the Senate committee charged with the investigation of the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate. Their desire to watch the witnesses, particularly the confessed bribe-takers who are expected to be examined after the committee reconvenes, nine days from now, is with a view to informing themselves in connection with the case when it comes to a vote in the Senate. So great promises to be the attendance of these outsider Senators that a larger hearing room will be procured if possible for the committee's sessions, to replace the present cramped quarters.

It was largely to afford these Senators an opportunity of attending the hearings and because of the committee members wanting to remain here in connection with other legislative matters while Congress remains in session that the committee decided to continue its hearings in Washington instead of resuming them in Chicago, deferring the trip until probably in August.

600,000 Acres Are Opened.

Washington.—Approximately 600,000 acres of land have been opened to settlers under the registration plan through a proclamation signed by President Taft, 150,000 acres being within the Fort Berthold Indian reservation, of North Dakota, and 450,000 in the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations in South Dakota.

These lands are to be opened under the regulation plan heretofore followed. The registration for the North Dakota lands will begin August 14 at the towns of Bismarck, Minto, Plaza, Garrison and Rider, N. D., and the registration for the South Dakota lands will begin October 2 at the towns of the Chamberlain, Dallas, Gregory and Rapid City, S. D. Each of these registrations will continue for three weeks.

Torpedo Craft Assigned.

Washington, June 30.—Eight boats of the Pacific torpedo fleet have been assigned to duty at Astoria from August 15 to September 1, on account of the celebration. The other four of the fleet will be stationed at Portland during part of the time and at Astoria during the remainder, between these dates. The boats are the Whipple, Truxton, Hull, Perry, Hopkins, Paul Jones, Preble, Stewart, Lawrence Rowan, Goldsborough and Farragut.