

START WORK SOON

Government Irrigation in Klamath Basin Now Assured.

WILL LEAVE OUT LARGE OWNERS

Malheur Project Hopeless Owing to Belligerent Attitude of Owners of Wagon Road Lands.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The government irrigation project in the Klamath basin in Oregon is certain to be built, and construction will commence at an early day. This assurance is given by F. H. Newell, chief engineer of the Reclamation service, who was recently in Klamath county and at Portland. Mr. Newell is unable at this time to say along what lines the Klamath project will be constructed. Its extent and aggregate cost depend entirely upon the amount of land that is signed for.

If the owners of large ranches are willing to co-operate with the Klamath Water Users' association, and will divide their land into farm units and dispose of them according to the terms of the reclamation law, every irrigable acre in Klamath Basin for which there is water will be reclaimed, but, on the other hand, if these large landowners are unwilling to sign for their lands, the project will be built upon restricted lines, and possibly not more than \$2,000,000 will be expended, notwithstanding that more than \$4,000,000 have been set apart for this work.

Mr. Newell speaks disparagingly of the situation in Malheur county. He seems thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which the owners of wagon road lands under that project have acted, and while he does not censure them, he clearly indicates that, unless those persons change their tactics, sign for their lands on a fair basis and act in absolute good faith towards the settlers of Malheur county, these settlers must suffer.

BIGGS IS ILL.

Third Trial of Land Fraud Cases May Have to Be Postponed.

Portland, Sept. 7.—Marion R. Biggs is ill, and uncertainty reigns in land-fraud circles. The jury, though still kept together, has not been sworn in. Judge Hunt has not passed upon the eligibility of E. Presnell, the Salem fruitgrower, and no one knows whether or not the trial of Williamson, Gesner and Biggs will be carried on as has been done twice already in the Federal court.

Yesterday morning when the Federal court was convened and a small amount of ex parte business had been disposed of, H. S. Wilson, attorney for the defense, arose and stated that Mr. Biggs was not in the court room, being confined to his room by a serious illness, which, in the estimation of Dr. Harry McKay, who had attended him, might necessitate a severe operation and consequent extended convalescence.

Mr. Heney suggested that as the crime charged was a misdemeanor, and not a felony, the defendant could be represented by his attorney, and need not be present in person during the trial. This, however, was objected to by the attorneys for the defense, who stated that they would not consent to such an arrangement.

Judge Hunt did not like to force the trial without the presence of Mr. Biggs, since the attorneys objected, and therefore adjourned court until 11 o'clock in order that an examination might be made of the patient. At the time set the attorneys reported that the physician could not determine the exact condition of the patient, and whether or not he would have to undergo an operation. A few hours would tell, so the court was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Telephones in Reserves.

Washington, Sept. 7.—For better protection of forest reserves, the Forestry service, in co-operation with the Weather bureau, will install a system of telephone lines and stations as rapidly as possible. The first system is being installed on the Big Horn forest reserve in Wyoming. This will enable the forest rangers to notify the Weather department when forest fires break out. In so large an area as the Big Horn reserve, which comprises 1,151,680 acres, the value of rapid communication is obvious.

Last Japanese Victory.

Tokio, Sept. 7.—An official report says: "The Japanese army attacked the Russians at Chyongtuyang on September 1. The Russians forces consisted of four battalions, six guns and several hundred cavalry. The district was mountainous and difficult, but finally the Japanese artillery successfully attacked the Russian left and occupied their position at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Russians strongly resisted but were forced to retire."

Fever Cases on Isthmus.

Washington, Sept. 7.—According to the summary of yellow fever conditions in Panama, as compiled by the Isthmian Canal commission, there were 16 cases and two deaths from the disease in the canal zone during the month of August. There were 14 cases and five deaths during this time in the Republic of Panama, making the total on the isthmus for the month 30 cases and seven deaths.

OIL INDUSTRY DESTROYED.

Destruction of Vast Tanks Means a Loss of Many Millions.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The latest reports received from Baku indicate that the reign of terror there is slackening somewhat. There was only desultory fighting up to last evening, but the disturbances of yesterday were marked by immense property losses, which fall with crushing weight on the Russian oil industry centered at Baku.

The combatants resorted to the torch, as the result of which hundreds of tanks of oil, naphtha and a number of important refineries in its vicinity are now in flames. Oil men here are unable to estimate the loss while the conflagrations continue, but believe that it will run into millions of dollars in Baku alone.

The fire, which commenced in the refineries of the Moscow-Caspian society, according to private reports, spread to 300 tanks and to one tank in the "black town" quarter, containing 5,000,000 pounds of oil. At Biebat, near Baku, the works of the Mantaschell company, among the most important in Russia, and the works of the Tiflis society are on fire. Refineries at Noman and Sabunto have been destroyed.

The oil men have telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas, imploring the protection of the government and asking for assistance to prevent the complete destruction of their properties in the Baku district, "which give to the state 100,000,000 roubles in revenue and furnish heat and light to Russia."

The blow will be felt all the heavier through Russia as there is already a great scarcity of oil for fuel purposes.

TO OUST MITCHELL.

Senators Find Him Obstacle to Progress on Canal Committee.

Washington, Sept. 6.—When the committees of the United States senate are being reorganized next December a fight is to be made to wrest the chairmanship of the Isthmian canal committee from Senator Mitchell of Oregon. Because of the prominence which canal legislation is likely to attain at the coming session, it is desirable that the senate committee should be in the hands of some good strong man, fully competent to conduct hearings, direct the work of the committee and assume charge of whatever canal legislation may be reported to the senate. It is recognized that Senator Mitchell can do none of these things. Therefore there is a general desire that a new chairman be selected.

Even though he did not care to resign his seat in the senate, Mr. Mitchell might relinquish his chairmanship in order that there need be no fight to pry him loose. This would simplify the situation and make way for some other and more active man. But it is not believed that Senator Mitchell will pursue this course. It will be up to the "committee on committees" to solve this problem, and it would be a long guess indeed to attempt to predict what that committee will do.

BUILDS NEW MOUNT.

Huge Volcano Is In Eruption in the Samoan Islands.

Honolulu, Sept. 6.—The steamship Sierra, which arrived here from Australia on the way to San Francisco, reports a volcanic outbreak on the island of Savaii, in the Samoan group, which is very extensive. The outbreak is three miles south of Mautau and has created a new mountain estimated to be nearly 7,000 feet high.

The lava flows from the base of this mountain a distance of several miles. Travelers report that five or six hills are moving, apparently on lava foundations. Some have advanced several miles from their starting place, indicating a vast molten lava area beneath. Ernest Neill and George Furlong, who visited the scene, say many millions tons of lava are being ejected. The hills are now moving very slowly and the lava is solidifying on the surface. This will eventually stop their further progress, which threatened much damage.

The natives have held gatherings and had decided to abandon the threatened towns, but having become assured that there is no danger of loss of life, they are settling down again.

Third Trial Commences.

Portland, Sept. 6.—For the third time Congressman J. N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs have faced the Federal court. For the third time the attorneys for the defense have attempted by technical means to delay the trial and quash the indictment and once again the court has disallowed their motion and ordered that the case proceed. The first day was slower in action than the other first days, and the evening found the attorneys yet battling over the selection of a jury.

Cholera In Prison.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—A serious outbreak of cholera is reported in the prison at Krone, a small town 13 miles from Bromberg, Prussia. The information has created a condition of panic at Bromberg, a city of 50,000 people. The prison authorities content themselves with the bare announcement that some of the prisoners have the disease. It is believed that the cases number many and that the disease is running riot within the prison walls.

Parker Gets Fat Job.

New York, Sept. 6.—Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker will succeed Professor Collins as chief counsel of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, at an annual salary of \$100,000, according to an announcement today.

SPEAKS OUT PLAINLY

Taft Tells Chinese That Boycott Violates Treaty.

LEADERS ARE TO BE PUNISHED

Visit of American Statesmen to Canton Expected to End Anti-American Movement.

Hongkong, Sept. 5.—The Taft party arrived at Canton this morning and proceeded to the American consulate, where its members were met by a battalion of the viceroys' guards. After a reception at the consulate the party became guests of the new Canton railway, covering its entire distance.

At 3 o'clock the visitors were entertained at luncheon by invitation of the viceroy, who, however, was ill and unable to be present. His representative made a speech referring to the friendly relations between China and America. Secretary Taft in his response said that, by direction of the president, he was pleased to note the friendly relations of the two countries. The United States did not want one foot or one acre of the soil of China. The secretary said he thought the boycott of American goods was an unreasonable violation of treaty rights and conditions between the two countries, and declared that he was glad the viceroy had ordered the boycott stopped.

The party's trip to Canton has had an immense effect, and it is believed that within two weeks the boycott will end. The viceroy on Monday morning gave notice that he had ordered the boycott to be declared off and all of its leaders to be arrested and punished.

Old residents of Canton say they believe the agitators are using the boycott as an excuse for a demonstration against all foreigners.

During the stay in Canton a few members of the Taft party visited the old city. They made many purchases and were treated with great respect, there being no evidence of ill feeling. The entire party returned to Hongkong late tonight.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Three Vessels Wrecked by Furious Hurricane on Lake Superior.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 5.—Eighteen or 20 lives were lost and property valued at \$500,000 sacrificed in the furious storm that swept over Lake Superior Sunday and Sunday night. The gale was the most destructive to lake shipping that has been experienced in many years. Beside the wreck of the steel steamer Sevonia, which broke in two on Sand island reef, seven of the crew losing their lives, it is now believed that two more ships were lost with their entire crews.

One of these is the schooner Pretoria, of Bay City, Mich., the largest sailing ship on fresh water, carrying a crew of eight men. The other is believed to be the schooner Olive Jeanette, which carried a crew of seven men.

The storm at times reached the proportions of a hurricane and the staunchest new steel vessels were forced to run for shelter in a more or less battered condition. The new steel steamer Stackhouse arrived at the Soo on her first trip with her hatch covers so badly sprung that water poured continually into the hold. One of the crew was washed overboard. The steamer Samuel Mather also lost one of her crew overboard.

The terrific battering the steel steamers received in the storm gives rise to the gravest fears for the safety of many wooden ships which have not yet reported, and the record of deaths and destruction may reach much greater proportions than the present estimates. The monetary loss on the Sevonia is placed at \$170,000, while that on the Pretoria is estimated at \$150,000.

Many Witnesses Called.

New York, Sept. 5.—Sixty witnesses have been called to attend the first session of the legislative insurance investigation committee, which will be held here Wednesday. Unusual efforts have been made by the committee and its counsel to keep secret the plans for the opening session. All that any of the committeemen would say today was that it was probable witnesses would be examined the first day and that they would be representatives of not one, but several insurance companies.

Disease Slowly Spreading.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—It was officially bulletined today that 66 cholera cases and 23 deaths have occurred in Prussia. Of this number, ten new cases and three deaths were reported up to noon today. The number of cases reported by private sources since the official bulletin was made up indicates a total of fully 70. While anxiety is not yet the word to describe the feeling of the imperial health officers, concern over the cholera situation does exist.

May Rebel Against Treaty.

New York, Sept. 5.—It is reported in Tientsin, says a London dispatch to the Herald, that the dissent in Japan over the concessions granted to Russia in the proposed peace treaty is so deep that it is feared that a revolution will break out throughout the empire. This movement, it is declared, has manifested itself in Tokio. All cables are cut.

NORTHWEST WHEAT CROP.

Oregon, Washington and Idaho Produce 50,000,000 Bushels.

Portland, Sept. 5.—Unless there should be some unexpected light returns from the late sown grain not yet harvested, it now seems quite probable that the three states, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, will for the first time on record harvest a crop of approximately 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The figures now submitted do not, of course, possess the same degree of accuracy that would be possible a month later. However, they have been compiled from information secured by a large number of men in very close touch with the situation. The totals estimated for the three states are: Oregon, 12,400,000; Washington, 32,800,000; Idaho, 4,800,000.

The crop, if these figures are substantiated by the final returns, available at the close of the season, will be more than 3,000,000 bushels greater than any of its predecessors and will be nearly 6,000,000 bushels greater than that of last year. Practically all of the increase is in the state of Washington, Oregon falling slightly behind last year's figures.

This shortage in Oregon is due to the damage by hot weather in the river counties, where the crop was exceptionally heavy last year. The Willamette valley, while turning out a very disappointing yield compared with that which was expected early in the season, has a better crop than that of last year, and the Grand Ronde probably has twice as much wheat as it produced last year.

The big gains in Washington were largely due to an immense amount of new land that is this year turning off its first crop, and also to excellent yields where crops were very poor last year. The greater part of this new land is in the Big Bend, but there is also a large amount of new acreage in the Washitucna and Horse Heaven districts.

CLOSED AGAINST ISTHMUS.

Central American and Mexican Ports Refuse to Receive Goods.

Colon, Sept. 5.—The report by the medical authorities of the canal that the death, August 28, of employes working on the wharf at La Boca was due to bubonic plague has given rise to much discussion. Jeromimo Ossa, the Ecuadorian consul at Colon, declares officially that the report is false and that there have been no additional cases of bubonic plague on the isthmus.

The direct result of this reported prevalence of the plague is that Central American and Mexican ports refuse to receive freight sent by way of the isthmus. Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been altogether closed to isthmian ports. Several thousand tons of freight for Central America and Mexico are now tied up on the isthmus and this freight is increasing with the arrival of every vessel.

Sweeping changes are taking place in the management of the Panama railroad. H. G. Bierd, who has just arrived here from New York, has assumed the duties of superintendent of the road, and William Rodman, who accompanied Mr. Bierd, has been appointed roadmaster.

Gives Roosevelt All Credit.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—United States Congressman Smith, of Michigan, was one of Emperor William's guests at dinner Saturday night. During a conversation of about 15 minutes with Mr. Smith after dinner, Emperor William referred to the peace conference at Portsmouth, saying: "President Roosevelt alone deserves credit for bringing about peace. He was the only man in the world who could have done it. He did his part splendidly." Mr. Smith, after the dinner, was presented to Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor.

Novel Sort of Justice

New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 5.—A peculiar kind of justice has come to light in the ruling of the Chief Magistrate of Ladner, who yesterday fined a man \$5 and cost for not proving a charge he had laid against a fisherman for stealing a fishnet from his boat. John Grichen, who laid the charge, was unable to get proof enough that Richard Harding had stolen the net, and received the above fine, much to his surprise. The magistrate explained his action by stating that of late he has had many groundless cases before him.

Oscar's Feelings Hurt.

Stockholm, Sept. 5.—The semi-official Dagbladt, in strong terms, says the Swedish emperor has changed his mind and declares that he is still in opposition to any prince of the house of Bernadotte ascending the Norwegian throne. King Oscar, the paper says, has expressed himself as being deeply wounded at the reports that he is in favor of the candidacy of a Swedish prince, despite his repeated statements to the contrary.

Sailors To Be Put in Army.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—One thousand sailors who participated in the mutinous disorders at Libau and in the Black sea will be transferred to the army and be sent to the Far East to serve in the army of occupation.

HARVESTERS EN ROUTE TO MANITOBA WHEAT-FIELDS.



In August in each year a busy scene takes place at Winnipeg Railway Station, the harvesters—a jostling, sturdy crowd—entering here for the great wheat districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of the Canadian Dominion. Thousands of men and a large number of women leave this place during the course of a few weeks to take up the work of harvesting. The general wage offered to the men is \$40 a month for the harvest, but in some cases good men secure \$45 to \$50 for that period—the larger wages are, however, principally for threshing.

QUEEN OF SOCIETY.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, an American Woman, the Rage of London.

Many Americans, and especially those who look with longing eyes toward the top round of the social ladder, are fond of saying in a knowing and rather convincing manner that Mrs. So and So, a wealthy leader in society, has gained her place "by sheer charm of manner," and that Mrs. Blank, a multi-millionaire's wife, holds her envied position in the fashionable world simply through "grace of character" or "sweetness of disposition." As a matter of fact it often seems to the every-day, "common" people that "character" or "personality" has very, very, little to do with the process of "getting into" society. Unlimited wealth, the knowledge of how to spend it and a very ordinary disposition make a much more popular combination among "smart" people than do a manner "charming," "fascinating," "sweet," "lovable," etc., etc.



MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

coupled with but \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year.

For some time the main topic of conversation among New Yorkers and Londoners who are "high up" in social life, and among many who are not, but who would give a great deal to be, has been the reign of Mrs. John Jacob Astor in London. In a single season this beautiful American has achieved what some of the best-born women in England have never done—the privilege of entertaining his majesty the King. She has all that can be desired in the social world; there is nothing more to be had; there are no more worlds to conquer!

In the drawing-rooms of London the name of Mrs. Astor has been on every lip. No American woman has ever done in one season what Mrs. Astor has done. They have become well known, popular and have even achieved the acme of success, but it has taken years where it took Mrs. Astor weeks.

Undoubtedly there are very few women in society who possess the beauty of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. She is tall and willowy, with masses of soft, curling hair slightly tinged with gray. Her chief loveliness lies in her eyes, which are large and literally glowing with a clear, soft radiance. They attract great attention wherever she goes and give her a singularly naive, artless look. Mrs. Astor's gowns are part of her attraction, as she has made them a study, and some of her "creations" are marvels of beauty and richness. The King was heard to remark after having met Mrs. Astor at a gathering of social lights, "She is the best advertisement Worth ever had!" She seldom wears a gown more than twice. Her costumes all come from "gay Paris" and are of two distinct styles. In the daytime she is stately and decidedly "clean cut" in the English style of tailor made, but at night she is a radiant vision of beauty in soft, clinging, sweeping frocks and with her hair falling in loose waves about her face. She possesses sets of jewels to suit each costume which she wears, whether intended for day or evening. It is said that "Live and let live" is Mrs. Astor's motto, which sentiment ought not to be unusual for a woman whose husband is one of the world's wealthiest men.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was Miss

Ava Willing, a beauty of Philadelphia. She was married to Mr. Astor in February, 1891.

The first John Jacob Astor was a financial success of the first rank. In 1780 he was a merchant in New York, who dealt in furs and pianos, certainly a most singular combination. Five years before that he was a poor immigrant working for \$2 a week as a delivery boy to a German baker. In the course of time, attaining success as a merchant, he began to put his money into land and, his prophesy of the growth of New York having been verified, he became wealthy. He was the richest man in the city and worth the then fabulous sum of \$1,000,000.

The two present heads of the Astor house are William Waldorf, who lives in England, and John Jacob, of New York. To-day the combined Astor estate is estimated at \$450,000,000, and it is said will reach \$1,000,000,000 before many years pass. William Waldorf Astor is a keen-sighted business man, prudent and energetic. John Jacob has been interested in literature and scientific subjects, but in real estate matters he has been quite content to follow the lead of his more progressive cousin. The English Astor is worth about three times as much as John Jacob, but the latter manages to worry along somehow on about \$100,000,000. The wealth of the Astors is in land, and a writer, William S. Bridgman, says their fortune does not depend, as most of the others do to a greater or less extent, upon the life of any individual or individuals. Industries may change and fluctuate, railroads may be injured by new competition or new inventions, but nothing can stop the expansion of the American metropolis; and it cannot expand without paying an ever greater tribute into the Astor coffers.

Kaiser Races a Train.

The Kaiser's recent journey from Hanover to Hamburg, a distance of about 120 miles, was accomplished in about three and a half hours.

Owing to the rain, the Emperor had intended to travel in the royal train, but the weather becoming fine he expressed his intention of making the journey by motor car in order to enjoy the beauties of the Luneburger Heath, across which he would have to pass.

In the forest the royal train, which had left Hanover shortly after the Kaiser, came in sight.

His majesty immediately gave orders to his chauffeur to quicken speed, and the motor, a Mercedes car, dashed forward at the rate of about sixty miles an hour.

His majesty enjoyed the sensation immensely, and was anxious to race the royal train. He had long expressed a desire to see such a race, and had maintained that on a straight road the automobile would win. The race was entered upon with great zest, but owing to the curving of the road had to be abandoned.

Near Celle the royal car met with an accident. A loud report was heard, the automobile staggered, turned, tilted sideways, and almost pitched into the ditch. One of the tires had burst.

The Emperor continued his journey to Hamburg on a car which was following.—London Mail.

Beyond the Reach of Soap.

While playing with other children a few days ago a little 8-year-old girl was overheard by her mother to call one of her mates a "d—d fool." She immediately called the child into the house, talked with her seriously on the sin of profanity, and proceeded to wash her mouth with strong soap and water in the most effectual manner.

When all was over the little girl looked up in her mother's face and said: "Well, mamma, I s'pose you think you've done it now, but there's lots of little d—s way down my throat you never hit!"—Boston Herald.

What Zoo Animals Eat.

The cost of feeding the animals in the London Zoo last year was \$17,115. The principal items of food were 207 horses, 270 goats, 34,921 pounds of fish, 25,196 eggs, 6,855 quarts of milk, and 137 loads of hay.

If a woman is afraid of losing her hair she should put it in a safe deposit vault.

It pays to be good; if you get in the penitentiary it shortens your term.