

## COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

Issued Every Tuesday

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

News Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

Walla Walla poultrymen think hens can bust the beef trust.

A California convict has invented a method to protect checks.

Taft is winning supporters in congress for his legislative program.

Big corporations pay two hundred millions in semi-annual dividends.

Pinchot has been elected president of the National conservation association.

Government attorneys worked all day Sunday preparing for the trial of the beef trust.

British election is considered a tie, which may mean another general ballot in a year.

Government begins attack on concerns composing beef trust, Judge Landis presiding.

Recent Canadian railroad wreck yields over 30 dead and about 20 more are known to be still in the water.

The new comet recently seen from Africa has also been discovered by African observers. It is as yet unidentified and is known as "comet A of 1910."

Nearly every important river in France is swollen beyond its banks. Many have been drowned and the floods have almost reached the extent of a national disaster.

Unionists still gain in English elections and Irish will have control.

Senator Carter will introduce a bill giving waterpower sites to states.

Japan and Russia both refuse Knox plan for operating Manchurian railways.

The constitutionality of the corporation tax will be decided by the supreme court.

Taft prods the senate for doing nothing, and is assured postal banks will be established.

Train robbers held up a Missouri Pacific train, robbed the mail and express cars and escaped.

Canadian Pacific wreck kills 48 and injures 90 or more. A broken rail caused the accident.

Halley's comet is now reported to be between Mars and Saturn, but not yet visible to the naked eye.

Government prosecution of the National Packing Co., known as the beef trust, will be begun at once.

A number of European aviators are intending to give exhibitions in Pacific Coast cities the coming summer.

A movement for a boycott of 30 to 60 days on meat, to force down the trust prices, is spreading throughout the East and Middle West.

Unionists have gained five more seats in the English election.

Paulhan made a splendid flight over the ocean with his wife as a passenger.

The ninth day of the Hermann trial shows only one point scored by the prosecution.

Governors in convention are very jealous of state's rights in discussing conservation.

Banker Walsh spends first night in convict's cell, and prophesies he won't live out his term.

Senate committee on statehood says there is no probability of any new states before 1911.

A Danish professor says Cook is not proven to be a fraud; simply that his proof of having found the pole was insufficient.

Enemies of President Lewis, of the United Mineworkers, have succeeded in suspending the salaries of his organization delegates.

A California woman tramped 16 miles in a blinding snowstorm in the mountains to find her husband who was lost in the storm. Both were rescued.

John R. Walsh begins five year term in penitentiary.

Unionists gained more than they expected in the English election.

United Mineworkers of America begin convention in Indianapolis.

The big ice gorge in the Ohio river has broken without doing any serious damage.

Convicted conspirators in Hermann trial say men in Washington were implicated.

It is rumored that Pinchot may take the presidency of the University of Michigan.

William H. McIlvay, a civil war veteran aged 74 years, died at Madison, Ill., leaving 26 children and 118 grandchildren.

Paulhan makes a new world's record by flying across country nearly 24 miles and then returning safely to his starting point, at an average speed of about 45 miles per hour.

A Boise Chinaman was nearly killed by agents of some powerful tong.

Dismasted and helpless the ship William H. Smith was towed into harbor on Puget sound.

A French astronomer says the earth will pass through the tail of the Halley comet, composed of gas and meteorites, on May 19, but that no inconvenience will result to us.

One thousand farmers hold convention in Walla Walla.

Banker Walsh is preparing to go to prison and serve his time.

## ENUMERATORS' RATES OF PAY.

Census Director Establishes Compensation for Census Takers

Washington, D. C., January 24.—The varying wage scales in different parts of the country and the differences in the nature and extent of the local difficulties confronting the enumerators in the larger geographical divisions of the United States have influenced and guided United States Census Director Durand in the adoption of a classification of enumerators' rates of compensation, within the limits prescribed by the United States Census law enacted by congress.

Per diem rates of pay will be paid to the census enumerators in the sparsely settled rural districts of Arizona, California, Texas, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The rate will range from \$5 to \$6 per day for the enumeration of the rural areas outside of cities and towns. Six dollars is the highest rate authorized by law.

There are three general rates—the per capita, the mixed, and per diem. The first and second general rates have five subdivisions each.

The per diem rates range from \$3 to \$5.50, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, and \$6, and are paid for a day of eight hours' work.

For enumerators on the per capita basis, which will be that most widely used, the pay for each inhabitant is: Class A, 2 cents; class B, 2 1/2 cents; class C, 3 cents; class D, 3 1/2 cents; and class E, 4 cents. Such enumerators will also be paid for each farm as follows: Class A, 20 cents; class B, 22 cents; class C, 25 cents; class D, 27 cents; and class E, 30 cents. These rates are in each case 5 cents or more higher than those paid in 1900, when the range was from 15 to 20 cents.

For each establishment of productive industry the rate for each class is 30 cents. For each barn and inclosure containing livestock, not on farms, the pay is 10 cents for each class.

Under the mixed rate, which is a combination of the per capita and the per diem, there are five sub-classes alphabetically arranged, and the per diem is: Class F, \$1; G, \$1.25; H, \$1.50; I, \$1.75; and J, \$2. For each inhabitant the pay is: Class F, 2 cents; G, 2 1/2 cents; H, 3 cents; I, 3 1/2 cents; and J, 4 cents. For each farm: Class F, 15 cents; G, 17 1/2 cents; H, 20 cents; I, 22 1/2 cents; and J, 25 cents. For each establishment of productive industry the rate is 20 cents for each class.

ARIZONA STARTED BY COMET.

Nebulous Body With Flowing Tail Plainly Seen at Sunset.

Douglas, Arizona, Jan. 24.—Without being heralded, there appeared in the western horizon just before dusk this evening, a spectacle such as none in these parts had ever before witnessed.

It was nothing more nor less, than a magnificent comet, or a body having all the appearances of one, with nucleus, coma and a great tail. The word was quickly passed around and soon the whole city was out viewing the beautiful spectacle. At first it was supposed as a matter of course it was Halley's comet, though this is not expected until April, but word from Professor Douglas, astronomer at the state university at Tucson, is that the stranger is distinct from Halley's.

The same word also comes to the Dispatch here from Flagstaff university, in Northern Arizona.

The wonder of the spectacle was its completeness and its appearance without any warning just after sunset.

Douglas is about 4,000 feet above the sea and has a wonderfully clear atmosphere. No comet like this one has ever before been seen in this section.

Honolulu, Jan. 24.—Captains of inter-island vessels arriving here report having seen Halley's comet.

Disputes Delay Settlement.

Paris, Jan. 24.—It is rumored here that the delay in the final settlement of the terms of the Hankow-Szechuan railway loan was due chiefly to disputes over details connected with the apportionment of the roadway between the financial groups interested, the construction material and similar questions. According to a statement in well-informed quarters, the French group, headed by the Indo-China bank, held out because they considered that they had not been fairly treated in the apportionment.

France and Britain Agreed.

Paris, Jan. 24.—After exchanges between the two cabinets, both France and Great Britain have decided to conform their answers to Secretary Knox's Manchurian proposition to those of Russia and Japan, which have declined the proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. Although both Russia and Japan make reservations regarding the Aigun-Tsitsihar proposition, the Temps today insists that the concession would be a violation of the Anglo-Russian convention and the Sino-Japanese convention.

Thaw Declared Bankrupt.

Pittsburg, Jan. 24.—That Harry K. Thaw is a bankrupt and that his estate is subject to the United States bankruptcy laws is held by Referee William B. Blair, who today handed down an opinion on the petition of Roger O'Nara, trustee of Thaw's estate, for leave to sell the bankrupt's real and personal property to his sister, Alice Conley Thaw, at private sale.

The petition was opposed by New York creditors.

Sugar Weighers Stay in Jail.

New York, Jan. 24.—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit court here, denied today the application of the four men now serving a sentence of a year's imprisonment on Blackwell's island for conspiracy to defraud the government in the weighing of sugar on the docks in Brooklyn to be released on bail pending the hearing of the motion of an appeal.

A French scientist has advanced the theory that there is no such metal as radium, but that radio-activity is the result of certain now unknown chemical combinations of which barium forms the chief part.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate irrigation committee today drafted a substitute for the Borah-Ballinger bill authorizing the issuance of \$30,000,000 worth of bonds to assist in the completion of government irrigation projects.

Aside from changing the name of the securities from bonds to certificates, the committee made no material change in the Borah bill, except to provide that moneys shall be applied exclusively to the completion of existing projects or extensions thereof. No new projects can be built with this fund.

After sitting almost continuously for the last three days, the senate committee on territories today perfected the Beveridge measure to create a legislative council for Alaska.

The proposed council was increased by the sub-committee so that it will be composed of a governor, an attorney general, a commissioner of Interior mines and eight others, two from each of the four judicial divisions.

All the members of the council are to be named by the president. The council is authorized to levy a special tax of not more than one per cent on the value of the gross output of the mines. This tax is to create a fund to defray the expenses of the meeting of the council, and is in addition to direct appropriations to be made by congress.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senator Carter of Montana, has prepared and will introduce a bill carrying out the recommendation of the governors of the country at their recent meeting in Washington with reference to the disposition of waterpower sites on the public domain.

The bill provides that all public lands immediately adjoining streams and forming a part of power sites shall be ceded to the various states in which they are located; the states to retain perpetual ownership of such lands, with authority to lease them for power development in such a way as to prevent monopoly.

The house of representatives, after a long fight led by Representative Hawley, as a member of the claims committee, today passed the bill directing the secretary of the treasury to refund to registers and ex-registers of the local land offices money earned by them in issuing notices of cancellation of the subject to July 25, 1892, at the rate of \$1 per cancellation.

Testimony given today by Secretary Knox before the house committee on appropriations revealed the fact that the United States is endeavoring to induce the Argentine Republic to have two Dreadnoughts built in shipyards in this country.

The visit of Mr. Knox to the capital was for the purpose of explaining the estimates for his department for the next fiscal year, with special reference to the request for \$100,000 for promoting foreign trade relations.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, at the hearing before the senate territories committee today, objected to all the provisions of the Beveridge Alaska bill, recently introduced, on the ground that it gave the people of Alaska no voice in their own government.

Senator Beveridge had numerous clashes with Wickersham and professed to know more about Alaska's needs than does its delegate.

Representative Poindeux, of Washington, was the only Republican member of the house of representatives who today voted to place Representative Rainey, of Illinois, on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee.

The senate Indian committee today favorably reported Senator Jones' bill authorizing additional allotments on the Yakima Indian reservation, and the setting apart of townships thereon; it also favorably reported his amendments appropriating \$250,000 for draining the lowlands on the Yakima reservation and appropriating \$5,000 to complete the appraisal and classification of lands to be obtained.

Secretary Ballinger, in response to requests from Prosser, Wash., has laid down certain conditions under which he will direct reclamation service to extend the Sunnyside canal, so as to irrigate about 2,200 acres in the vicinity of Prosser by the beginning of the season of 1911.

Owners of these lands must come into Sunnyside Water Users' association, sign up their lands and agree to pay \$31 per acre for water if they are now receiving water from the Prosser Falls Land & Power Co., or \$52 per acre if they have no water rights, and Prosser Falls must agree to relinquish to the government 25 cubic feet of water per second.

Salmon Inquiry Opens.

Washington, Jan. 19.—An investigation of the salmon canning industry has been started by the department of agriculture. Salmon canners asked the government to take up a charge that low-grade canneries engaged in unlawful and undue competition by putting up as salmon many fish that are not salmon at all, misbranding as to locality. "We have made our first step in this matter," said Dr. Wiley, today. "It is a great industry and we are taking it up at the instance of the packers themselves."

Urgency Deficiency Bill Cut.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Cutting the estimates nearly \$1,000,000, the committee on appropriations today reported to the house the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, carrying altogether \$5,006,816. The largest items are \$1,568,490 for the military establishment, and \$1,023,569 for the treasury. The cost of customs appeals, not yet organized, is allowed \$70,420, and the naval establishment \$388,136.

Washington, Jan. 18.—No new stars will be added to the American flag before the summer of 1911, according to the plan under consideration in the senate committee on territories.

The programme is said to have the endorsement of President Taft. It provides for the reporting of an entire new bill for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states.

The Hamilton bill which was passed by the house is declared to be objectionable to the senate committee.

Representative Ellis today recommended to Secretary Ballinger that the nine warm springs on the Warm Springs Indian reservation be set apart as a resort, so that a sanatorium may be erected for the benefit of those desiring to make use of the springs. These springs will be readily accessible as soon as the railroads are built along the Deschutes river.

A general denial of the sweeping charges of reckless and improper expenditures in the interior department made today by Fred Dennett, commissioner of the general land office, at the opening session of a hearing before the house committee on expenditures in the interior department. He admitted, however, that some of the minor specifications were true.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Without debate and by a viva voce vote the house today passed the bill to amend the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry resolution and then devoted almost five hours to further discussion of the urgency deficiency appropriation bill. Consideration of this bill was not concluded.

After cleaning up the calendar by passing about 40 bills, a majority of private character, the senate today adopted a resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury to advise the senate if newspaper reports were true that the customs house at Newport News, Va., was to be closed tomorrow in observance of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee.

Speaker Cannon today officially ruled that President Roosevelt had acted without authority in appointing representatives to the third international conference of maritime war at Brussels. He did this by sustaining a point of order made by Representative Harrison of New York against an appropriation for the continuance of the service of these representatives.

Accordingly, the paragraph asking such an appropriation was stricken out when consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was resumed in the house.

Representative Hawley today introduced a bill to pay the state of Oregon \$712, the amount due the state on lands selected on desert land list No. 11.

Washington, Jan. 17.—For the third time the house of representatives passed a bill today giving separate statehood to the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. The vote was taken amid applause. The absence of opposition was the most striking feature of the debate.

The house committee on claims today reported favorably a bill to reinstate William Boldenweck, assistant United States treasurer at Chicago, for the \$75,000 stolen from the sub-treasury there in February, 1907.

Consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying more than \$5,000,000, was begun by the house.

The conference report on the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry resolution by the senate was a feature of today's session in both houses.

Eulogies on the late George L. Shoup, ex-Senator from Idaho, in connection with the acceptance of his statue was the special order in the senate.

Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hawley today introduced a bill, drafted by the interior department, granting relief to bona fide settlers on the Siletz reservation. The bill is even broader in its provisions than the Hawley bill previously introduced.

Secretary Ballinger today recommended the appropriation of \$250,000 to irrigate and drain from 30,000 to 40,000 acres of low land on the Yakima Indian reservation not included in the present irrigation project.

Civil Pensions Considered.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The subject of relief for men and women who grow old in the government service was taken up today at a joint session of the senate and house committees on civil service, at which President O'Donoghue and 15 members of the United States civil service retirement association had a hearing. All the representatives of the association declared they could stand no reduction of salaries to further a plan for annuities.

Eleven of the association's committee favored pensions, three favored annuities through assessments on their salaries, providing their salaries were increased to meet the expense, and one had no preference.

Alaska Bill Introduced.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Beveridge today introduced an administration bill providing for the government of Alaska by a commission of eight members to be appointed by the president. This commission is given authority to legislate for Alaska, its acts to be subject to modification by congress. The bill creates new offices of Attorney-General, Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of Mines, each at \$7,500 per annum, and all are ex-officio members of the governing commission.

"Resign? No!" Hot Reply.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Secretary Ballinger made it plain tonight that he does not intend to resign under fire. When told of a report that he was to be succeeded by a man from Oklahoma, the Secretary showed some heat. "I don't intend to resign while there is anything to fight," he said. "That cannot be made too plain. It will be time enough to mention this resignation rumor when it comes up in the future."

Pan-American Conference.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Delegates will soon be appointed to represent the United States at the fourth Pan-American congress to be held at Buenos Ayres next July. At that time all South America will be celebrating the centennial of its independence from Spanish domination. On the grounds of national courtesy it is considered necessary that the United States be represented by persons of the highest national and international importance.

## AVIATION MEET CLOSERS.

Curtiss Wins Speed Contest; Paulhan Height and Endurance.

Aviation Field, Los Angeles, Jan. 21.—As dusk gathered over the old Dominguez ranch tonight four flying machines that had been circling in the air in rivalry of the meadowlarks that for so many centuries have held dominion there, settled softly to earth. The masters of the newest air craft walked to their tents, the great crowd fied down the roadway, and the first international aviation meet ever held in America was over.

All was peaceful and but few knew that one man had been near death in those last few minutes. Charles K. Hamilton was returning from a 15-mile flight toward the ocean, and while a mile from the aviation field the crank of his machine snapped.

To ship it would have meant a helpless drift upon the sea. The no one in the crowd noticed anything wrong. Hamilton shut off his engine and so leveled and swayed his planes that he was drifted gently down, touching with scarcely a thud. It was the best piece of emergency handling of a machine that has been seen at the meet.

Curtiss and Paulhan, the great rival of the meet, furnished the excitement for the closing day. Paulhan went up at 3:25 o'clock for an endurance flight. After he had gone two or three laps of the course, Curtiss started on a ten-lap speed trial, half a lap, or more than three-fourths of a mile behind Paulhan. Instantly it was seen that a great race was on—the first real race of the ten days.

The two airships, full power on, came over the landscape with the speed of express trains. Curtiss was plain, was gaining. He crept swiftly on Paulhan's heels, and on the third lap after starting he reached Paulhan, flying above. The Frenchman for a few seconds held his own, then Curtiss, in his American machine, forged ahead by a nose, a length, and finally by half a lap. It was no race after that. The American machine was demonstrated as the faster and more maneuverable.

As Curtiss rushed over Paulhan he received the greatest applause that any of his efforts have evoked. Paulhan went on until he had traveled 64.4 miles and had been in the air nearly an hour and a half. Curtiss came down after a 30-mile trip.

This race gives the whole story of the meet. The Curtiss machines have won all the prizes for speed, quick starts, perfect landings, and those events where a light, swift machine showed best.

Paulhan has won all the cross-country, passenger-carrying and endurance tests, having a heavier, slower machine and an engine which is less completely. Paulhan has taken more than \$15,000 in prizes, and has broken the world's records for altitude and for cross-country flights, alone and with a passenger.

A model presentation took place after this, then Paulhan went upon his endurance flight. The French machine never seemed to run so smoothly. Mr. E. Cleary, Paulhan's distinctly English manager, was filled with emotion. He broke out as follows:

"Look at her! There she goes! Watch the turn when the sun glints the white planes! Isn't it mystical—something about me? By George—what a magnificent altitudes after a thunderstorm. Isn't it lost on the turn! It's great!"

TAFT WILL FIGHT MERGER.

Lovett Expresses Confidence Railroads Will Win.

Washington, Jan. 21.—It was stated authoritatively today that the government suit for the dissolution of the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railways would not be dropped. Attorney-General Wickersham has found nothing so far in his investigation to warrant such action.

A conference was held today between the attorney-general and Frank B. Kellogg on the one side, and Judge Lovett, president of the Union Pacific, and counsel representing the allied Harriman lines on the other, for the formal presentation of reasons why the suit to dissolve the merger of the railways should not be pressed.

The railroad interests have made it clear that they feel confident the suit cannot be pushed to a successful conclusion, and are willing that it should be compromised.

Just before leaving for New York tonight Judge Lovett, when asked if he would have further conferences with the attorney-general on the subject, said that would depend upon many circumstances that he could not discuss.

Pinchot's Acts Illegal.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Controller of the Treasury Tracewell declared today that there was nothing in the law or appropriation for the forest service giving the secretary of agriculture power to send forest rangers to college at government expense and to pay their traveling expenses. When Senator McCabe of the department of agriculture took charge of the forest bureau after the dismissal of Gifford Pinchot, he found that about 200 of these forest rangers were attending universities and colleges in the west for short courses in forestry.

Firearms Are Identified.

Toledo, O., Jan. 21.—Postal Inspector J. F. Oldfield was the first witness today in the trial of four members of the alleged Black Hand band of Ohio. A trunk full of firearms, dirks and ammunition was exhibited for identification by Oldfield. He identified certain of these weapons, which he said were taken in raids of the homes of several of the defendants. He identified also a voluminous collection of letters, money orders, checks, writing paper, memorandum books and newspaper clippings as having been found in the homes of various defendants.

Wealthy Japanese Held.

Tacoma, Jan. 21.—United States Court Commissioner Bridges today bound Z. Akawa, charged with smuggling, over to the federal court, committing the \$3000 bond given by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Steamship company promptly on his arrest. Akawa is a wealthy Japanese, and is a partner in the large importing house of the Morimura company with houses in New York, Kobe and Niwasa, Japan. The value of the goods was \$750.

Monoplane Strikes Wires.

Oran, Algeria, Jan. 21.—A monoplane collided with the telegraph wires here today. The gasoline supply-tube was cut. In a moment the machine was enveloped in flames and crashed to the ground. The aviator escaped with a few burns.

## HAPPENINGS FROM AROUND OREGON

PENDLETON PLANS BIRD SHOW.

Eastern Oregon Poultrymen Will Make Splendid Exhibition.

Pendleton.—The first annual exhibit of the Umatilla-Morrow County Poultry association will be held in this city Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 25, 26 and 27. The show will be held in the large store room in the Smith-Crawford building formerly occupied by Cook & Perry, and the committee in charge has already started to get the room in shape for the show.

The association has secured the services of Elmer Dixon, of Oregon City, who will be present all during the show and will personally pass on each entry. Mr. Dixon is a member of the American Poultry association and is licensed by that organization to judge all varieties of poultry, and is recognized authority in this line of work in the Northwest, being a breeder of poultry himself, and his knowledge has been gained by actual experience.

In order that each exhibitor may have a full knowledge of what his exhibit is worth and in order to stimulate the breeding of only first class varieties of birds in the two counties, the score card system will be used throughout the show and each bird will pass a most rigid examination, and the result of each examination will be contained on the score card hung in front of the pen containing the bird.

In addition to the other features of the poultry show, the committee has in view the holding of a cat and dog show during part of the time, and appropriate prizes will be offered in this line to cause a large exhibit of this class of animals to be shown.

Lowland Grain Frozen.

Salem.—"It is difficult to estimate the damage the average weather has done, as it has varied in severity in different localities," said A. C. Armstrong, county fruit inspector of Marion county, in speaking of the effect of unusual winter.

"Upland grain has been protected by snow to some extent, while lowland grain, has been frozen out, so that in some instances, I would say, less than one-third of a crop remains. However, it will be found upon investigation, I think, that the farmers this year planted less fall grain than they ordinarily would, because of persistency of early rains last fall.

"A large proportion of potatoes not yet dug have suffered, I am told, but other crops aside from potatoes and grain have not suffered greatly. Cold winter will be good for fruit trees. It will keep them back, giving them longer rest, making them harder, besides decreasing liability of late frosts doing damage. Cold weather will also lend flavor to next winter's apples."

Fruit in Good Shape.

Eugene.—While the recent continued cold weather has injured the grain crop of Lane county to some extent, all fruit is in good shape and it is expected that the usual crop will be gathered, according to the predictions of S. J. Holt, manager of the Eugene Fruit Growers' association and County Fruit Inspector J. Beebe. They think the trees did not suffer from the cold at all. The extent of the damage to the grain cannot be ascertained, but is not as great as first thought. Following each hard freeze there came a good rain which packed down the ground that had been raised by the freeze and