

## RE ARRESTS

Frauds Continue to Be Uncarried.

WITH MAIL POUCH MEN

Delivery Sacks Were Sold at nine cents and Clerks Get Forty for Securing Contract.

Washington, June 8.—As a result of a sweeping investigation of affairs at the Postoffice Department, Thomas McGreggor, clerk in charge of the rural free delivery service, and C. Ellsworth Upton, of Baltimore, who were assistants of McGreggor, were arrested today on the charge of conspiracy with Charles E. Smith, of St. Louis, to defraud the government of the purchase of the leather pouches for the rural carriers.

The complaint sets forth that McGreggor and Upton agreed with Smith to obtain for him orders for thousands of leather pouches to be used by rural letter carriers. The price agreed upon was 90 cents per pouch; the actual value was 50 cents. Smith was to pay the difference between 90 and 50 cents per pouch.

It is said that the department that the number of pouches which were ordered exceeded 20,000 for the government paid 90 cents each, and in all, Smith, it is alleged, received and retained of this for his own use, while the remaining \$8000 was paid to McGreggor and Upton.

The government could have bought the same number of pouches from manufacturers for \$8000. McGreggor was the clerk in charge of the rural free delivery service, and was one of his assistants. In 1910, Sullivan is from the St. Louis division of Postoffice Inspectors. McGreggor has been in the postal service since 1891. He came here from Nebraska as a messenger, and was promoted to a clerk, and finally was appointed by McGreggor to take charge of the service of the rural free delivery service.

Mr. Upton is a Baltimorean, and has been in the postal service for years. Both the men arrested are said to have been taken into custody at the postoffice shortly before the office hours.

McGreggor has been under the close supervision of the inspectors for some time, and has been subjected to a examination for several hours during part of that time. The inspectors said that today they could not find the evidence they wanted before taking action.

Postal officials after the arrests did not say whether their investigations in any wise implicated Mr. Smith, who was general superintendent of the system while the alleged transactions occurred in the present year.

**TRUE BILL FOUND.**  
A jury indicted Machen on Charge of Bribery.  
Washington, June 8.—That the charges of bribery preferred against W. Machen, ex-Chief of the Free Delivery Division, by Postmaster-General Payne, rest on a good foundation shown by the action of the grand jury in indicting Machen today. This grand jury has returned a bill charging Machen with illegally receiving \$18,000 in connection with department contracts.

The grand jurors, upon their oath, returned on June 30, 1910, Mr. Machen "with intent to have his decision as Superintendent of Free Delivery in regard to a purchase of fasteners influenced thereby, did unlawfully receive of the Groff Brothers a sum which might be received therefrom by the United States through the Postoffice Department in payment of such fasteners, the purchase of which might be procured upon Mr. Machen's advice, and receive the promise of the Groff Brothers in accordance therewith."

**Coal Barons Yield a Point.**  
Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 8.—The danger of a strike seems to be already passing away, even before the decision of the convention of miners which is to meet in Pottsville within ten days. It is due to the statements of coal companies' officials and superintendents that if the miners work, at their convention, should re-elect the three trustees as their representatives on the conciliation board by a majority vote, there would be no further objections to their legitimacy to serve on the board. This action will probably be taken at the coming convention.

**Evans' Move is Significant.**  
Washington, June 8.—Coming close to the heels of a long report from Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron, concerning the grave international situation in China, the assembling of the Asiatic squadron in Chinese waters is regarded as significant. The Asiatic squadron, which was ordered to leave Monterey and the collier ship, the USS. Albatross, which was ordered to leave Shanghai.

**Iowa is to Be Patched Up.**  
Washington, June 8.—Forty thousand dollars is to be expended on immediate temporary repairs on the battleship Iowa. She will be patched up and kept in commission until autumn.

## TURKS AWFUL DEED.

Entire Population of Village is Massacred by Soldiers.

Monastir, European Turkey, June 8.—Horrible details are arriving here of the slaughter of the inhabitants of the village of Smerdash, south of Lake Presba, May 21, by Bashi Bazouks. It appears that on the arrival of the Bashi Bazouks, Chakaloff's band of insurgents withdrew to the mountains without sustaining any loss. As no rebels were left in the village, the inhabitants experienced no anxiety until suddenly at sunset the Turks, who had completely surrounded the place, commenced a regular bombardment, whereupon all the villagers assembled in the streets. Though the artillery ceased firing during part of the night, the Turkish infantry fired all night long. The artillery bombardment was recommenced at daybreak, but as it was ineffective the Turks set fire to the village on all sides and commenced a general massacre. About 300 houses were burned and upward of 200 persons, mostly women and children, were killed. The women and girls were murdered while resisting outrage. Whole households were slain. Not a living soul was left in the village. The survivors, many of them half burned or otherwise injured, fled. Some of the fleeing villagers were captured, and had their ears and noses cut off before they were butchered. The report adds that 1400 villagers were in the mountains without food or clothing. One band of these, consisting of 40 women and children, were caught by soldiers in a ravine and were killed after horrible treatment.

## RUSSIA WILL SOON FIGHT JAPAN.

Officers Have Advised Chinese to Leave Manchuria.

Victoria, B. C., June 5.—The steamer Riojun Maru, which arrived today from the Orient, brings additional news regarding the crisis. The North China Daily News tells of the adoption of Russian tactics by Japan, which is gathering forces into Korea in the shape of settlers. The Shanghai papers say that while the opinion of the best-informed men is that there will be no war this spring between Japan and Russia, there is not that feeling of certainty, which is indispensable if commerce is to be uninterrupted. In Japan and Manchuria the most inflammable materials are piled up ready for conflagration, and no one can be sure that some accidental spark will not start a fire whose extent it is impossible to foresee. The North China Daily News says also:

"Reliable news has been received by local mandarins of the great increase of Russian soldiers in Manchuria. Port Arthur is one succession of large camps, bristling with field artillery and armed men. Russians state in answer to Chinese inquiries without hesitation that they expect war with Japan, whose troops would be likely to try to enter Manchuria through the Western coast of Liaotung. Russian officers friendly with Chinese have earnestly advised them to remove their families and return to China, and not come back until after the war, on the ground that the whole of Liaotung and Southern Manchuria will soon be one great battlefield."

## TRAINS MEET HEAD ON.

Disregard of Orders Caused Fatal Collision in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., June 6.—A disastrous collision between Santa Fe passenger trains at Stilwell, this afternoon, killed nine people and seriously injured six. Train No. 1 was going west at full speed and crashed into the Chicago section of No. 8, east-bound.

The trains were routed on the Missouri Pacific tracks on account of the floods which washed out the Santa Fe tracks. Orders were sent out by the train dispatcher today for both trains to meet at Stilwell. It is charged that the Santa Fe office here night that the crew on the Chicago train disregarded this injunction, and ran a mile or more past the meeting place. No. 1 did not stop at Stilwell, but on running slowly by the engineer saw no other train, and as he had a clear track according to his orders he rushed ahead. No. 8 whistled before the east-bound train had proceeded far, but too late to avoid a collision.

## One Thousand Men Fighting Fire.

Burlington, Vt., June 6.—At least 1000 men are fighting forest fires in Vermont, yet thousands of acres of valuable timber land have been burned over, and there is little prospect that the fires can be checked until the rain shall fall. At Hardwick two residences were destroyed. The most serious situation is on Worcester Mountain, near the towns of Worcester and Elmore. The fire there has burned over 1400 acres of heavy timber and is rapidly spreading. The smoke in that locality is so dense objects a block away cannot be seen.

## Colombia Again Has Peace.

Washington, June 6.—A cable received today from United States Minister Beaupre, dated Bogota, June 1, reads: "A decree issued today declares public order restored throughout the nation." This announcement is believed to have an important bearing upon the pending canal treaty, for it is supposed to indicate the removal of the constitutional objections to the signature of the Colombian Congress under other than peace conditions.

## The Fastest Battleship Afloat.

Vienna, June 6.—The speed trials of the Austrian second-class battleship Arpad Pola proves her to be the fastest battleship in the world. Her maximum speed is 22.12 knots in a maximum run. She was constructed by six-hour run. She was constructed by the Trieste Shipbuilding Company.

## CAUSE FRICTION

Postmaster and Assistant at Odds Over Frauds.

ROOSEVELT WILL PASS ON ISSUE

Head of Department Holds Airing Is Too Free—Payne Will Probably Resign—Wynne Strong With President.

Washington, June 5.—Strained relations exist between Postmaster-General Payne and First Assistant Wynne, and as a result, one of them will probably have to go, when the matter is laid before the President. The probabilities are that Payne will be the one, not because he has failed in his duty, but because the work has become uncongenial to him, and the department is much too large for a man in his hands.

When Payne took the department it was expected that he would look after the political end of affairs for the administration, on account of his long connection with the National committee, and acquaintance with politicians throughout the country. It was supposed that the department would run along very smoothly and would not require so very much executive action. But the developments of the last few months have been such as to show that rigid care is necessary in the management of this department, which handles so much money and where there are opportunities for so many irregularities.

The differences between Payne and Wynne resulted, first, from Payne's criticism of the First Assistant, because the latter was too free in giving out reports of abuses and irregularities to the press, while the investigation was in progress. Payne believes that Wynne has also encouraged some newspaper attacks upon him. Wynne feels that Payne has not stood by him as he should, and is trying to prevent him from getting credit for the investigations as far as they have gone.

When the matter is brought to the notice of the President Wynne's position will be quite strong, because he began the fight on Machen and Beavers. When Wynne became First Assistant he found that the two bureaus presided over by these men were run almost independent of the First Assistant, and both of them were inclined to defy him. He began to assert his position, and followed up the newspaper attacks upon the irregularities of the department. The fact that he has forced both of the officials out will not doubt help him with the President in any contest with Payne. Possibly Wynne will be made Postmaster-General, but attention is directed more towards Fourth Assistant Bristow, who, more than any one else, has been responsible for unearthing the irregularities in the department.

## PRIDE OF THE NAVY.

Bids for Three New Battleships Opened—Will Be Our Most Powerful.

Washington, June 5.—Bids were opened today at the Navy Department for the construction of the Minnesota, Vermont and Kansas, the three 16,000-ton battleships authorized by the last Congress, each to cost not exceeding \$4,212,000. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va., was the lowest bidder for one vessel; the William Cramp & Son Ship & Engine Building Company were the only bidders for more than one ship.

These battleships will be the most powerful of the American Navy. They will have an acquired speed of 18 knots, a displacement of 16,000 tons, a main battery of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 1-inch breech-loading rifles, and a secondary battery of 12 four inch, one four-pound rapid fire gun; twelve three-pound semi-automatic guns; six one-pound automatic guns; two one-pound semi-automatic guns; two three-inch field pieces; two machine guns and six automatic guns.

## Americans are Jewel Mad.

New York, June 5.—Americans are going diamond-mad, according to the figures given by the custom-house here. Diamonds and other precious stones worth \$2,442,000 were imported in May. This is greater than in any previous month. More than \$50,000,000 worth of diamonds and other gems have been imported since the great May panic in 1901. The increasing demand for the stones has increased their price so that purchasers find they have proved a fine business investment.

## France Offers Terms.

Washington, June 5.—France has signified a willingness to adhere to the protocol providing for the submission to The Hague tribunal of the question of preferential treatment growing out of the late Venezuelan blockade. She attaches certain conditions to her adhesion. First, that the proceedings shall be in the French language and, second, that instead of limiting the counsel of the nonallied powers to one attorney, Wayne McVeagh, France shall be represented by French counsel.

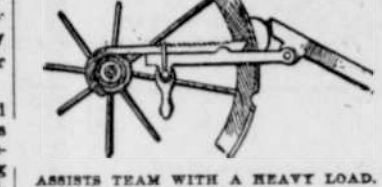
## Maine One Wall of Flame.

Portland, Me., June 5.—Maine tonight is burning from one side to the other and in almost every section. Thousands of dollars' worth of property and valuable timber land are being destroyed hourly by forest fires, and there is little prospect for changed conditions until rain has soaked the ground and woodlands. At least 30 fires were reported tonight, and many others are raging. The fire line at Remis and Rainier Lakes extends from one to twelve miles.



## Wagon Wrench and Jack.

When a team gets stalled with a heavy load and the driver uses every means of persuasion, from the whip to bad language, to urge the horses to start the wagon, nearly every passer-by has a feeling of sympathy for the animals and a desire to caution the driver against cruelty. A more practical thought than these has entered the mind of a Missourian, resulting in the invention of a simple apparatus, which can be carried on every wagon for use in emergency of this kind. Instead of "putting his shoulder to the wheel" the driver will get out his wrench, secure it in position and exert his strength at the end of the long lever, lifting and rolling the wheel out of the rut or up the grade. The arrangement consists of a pair of hook members, which engage the hub and are adjustably secured to the arms pivoted to the lifting lever. The latter has a tilting shoe, which engages the face of the wheel as pressure is exerted on the level. The device will fit



any diameter of wheel by loosening the cams which connect the arms with the hooks, and adjusting the latter at the proper length. By placing the hook ends on the ground and the end of the lever beneath the axle this device can also be used as a wagon jack to replace the one which teamsters usually carry.

## A Thing to Do.

Another thing we general farmers ought to do, and that is set out more forest trees. Did you notice the story of that old walnut bridge in Indiana that a certain company wanted so badly that they were willing to put up a good steel bridge in the place of it? The wood, they thought, would be worth more than the steel bridge. And the men who controlled the walnut bridge refused the offer. Now, this state of affairs is likely to continue. Our forests are vanishing, and unless you and I, the general farmers of the country, get right down to business and plant trees the day is near at hand when fencing and building material will be worth almost as much as gold. Every farm ought to be turned into a little forestry station. We can easily get the seeds of such trees as are indigenous to our locality and plant them. Time will do the rest, and some day the world will thank us for doing what we did.—Up-to-Date Farming.

## Harness for Unruly Sow.

There are several devices for overcoming the proclivities of some swine to eat their young, but none of them better than the method shown in the illustration, which consists in making a harness and attaching it to the animal in such a manner that she cannot get it off. At the same time this harness does not prevent the animal from eating slop or shelled grains. Little explanation is necessary about this harness, for the cut shows how it is made and adjusted. The essential feature is to have the strap back of the forelegs adjusted tightly enough so that the animal can not slip it over her head. It must also come close enough to the forelegs so that there will be no chance of its slipping. The harness should be made of heavy leather well joined with rivets. The expense of such a harness as shown is small and several of them can be made if necessary so that any and all of the pig-eaters may readily be kept from doing mischief.

## Muzzle for Ugly Pig.

The stalks which have reached their growth are mostly near the outside of the hill and can be told by the large and comparatively smooth leaf. Central stalks with small, crinkled leaves should be left to grow. Careful selection will greatly increase the total yield. Grasp stalks near the lower end and pull quickly, but not in a jerky manner, down and back. Throw in fairly large piles, two rows together, stalks facing in same direction. After gathering, follow quickly with a knife, with a single stroke clipping the leaves an inch or so above the stalk, and with another stroke trimming the butt. Gather in large baskets or wheelbarrows and take to the packing house to be bunched as the market requires. Do not ship in large packages, as heating quickly causes injury. All seed stalks should be broken off low down while gathering the crop.

## Harvesting Rhubarb.

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## Farmers and Cannery.

The Farmers' Protective Association of Central New York is making trouble for the canning factories in setting prices for which the members are willing to grow their produce instead of

taking the prices offered, as heretofore. The scale adopted is considerably in advance of what was received by farmers last year. Some factories have granted a slight increase. In Maryland there are much agitation and conflict between growers and packers of tomatoes along the eastern shore.—Country Gentleman.

## The Mythical Corn Wheat.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington reports that an enormous number of letters are being received, from farmers in all parts of the country, asking for definite information concerning a so-called new grain designated as "corn wheat." Samples for trial are asked by most of these inquirers. The department says that these letters are obviously the result of widely published untruthful newspaper articles. The department authorizes the statement that there is no such thing as "corn wheat," and that it is not probable corn and wheat can ever be crossed, and that it is a certainty, if they were, that the hybrid would not be fertile. The grain which has caused the furor, the department says, is known correctly as Polish wheat, although the grain is not a native of Poland, as the name suggests. Its original home is in the Mediterranean region. The heads and grains of this wheat are very large, the grains being, in many cases, twice as large as those of ordinary wheat. The statement that it yields from sixty to 100 bushels per acre, however, is an exaggeration, although there may be instances in Idaho and Washington, where the ordinary wheat yield is large, where the crop may be sixty or seventy bushels per acre.

The experiments made by the department with the Polish wheat have generally shown that the yield is disappointing. The new wheat has been grown, except experimentally, in but few places in this country. From the experiments so far made the inference is that the grain may be very good as a hog food. But Polish wheat is much restricted in its adaptability, and, the department says, cannot be successfully grown anywhere east of the Mississippi River, but only in the great plains region in Washington, Montana, Idaho and the other parts of the Pacific States where the grain is grown.

## Onion Culture Profitable.

Onion growers are feeling more hopeful over the prospects than for a number of years back, for the prospect is for good prices for several years ahead. While there is little chance that prices will reach the figures of twenty years ago, when onion growing was so profitable, the prospects are, at least, encouraging. One of the best classes of onions for profit is the Southport Globe, illustrated herewith. The improved strain of globe onions was given the name Southport, and both the white and yellow sorts are superior to the old globe varieties. The red Southport does well in many sections, but is not so reliable as the red Weatherfield. Both the white and yellow Southports are of good size, most attractive in appearance and are excellent keepers. Both are also late sorts and heavy yielders. The Southport Globes are well worthy of attention on the part of onion-growers.

## Farm Notes.

By cutting back the limbs of old peach trees so that the tree resembles a stump more than anything else new and vigorous fruit-bearing shoots will be put out and several good annual crops produced, while the young trees are coming into bearing. Unlike apple tree suckers, these shoots will bear fruit the second year.

The conformation of the dairy cow is of vital importance. The type of the cow is more essential than the breed as indicating the ability to produce milk and butter economically. Most records show that animals of the spare and angular type remain in good service for a much larger period than cows that have the tendency to lay on flesh.

If the beans have a tendency to rust, as they often do, especially in cold, wet weather, sprinkle or spray them with a solution of salt-peter or nitrate of soda and water. An ounce of the former to a gallon of the latter, applied occasionally, will prevent rusting and give wonderful growth and productivity. This is excellent, also, for all of the vine crops.

The value of shelter and comfort for cattle is demonstrated in an experiment made by the Arizona station. A herd of milch cows were exposed for three days to a cold rain, at the end of which time the flow of milk had decreased just one-half, notwithstanding that the cattle were properly fed. It was a month before the cows gave as much milk as before the exposure.

For a good grafting wax take four pounds rosin, one pound beeswax, one pint linseed oil. Put into an iron kettle and heat slowly, stirring thoroughly until all is well mixed. Pour the whole mass into cold water and pull by hand until it assumes a light golden color. Make into sticks and put in a cool place until required for use. Grafting wax never comes amiss, and it always pays to keep it on hand. In case of injury to a tree at any time it is valuable.

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