

The Estacada News

Issued Each Thursday

ESTACADA OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

The torpedo flotilla has reached Magdalena bay for practice.

King Edward is severely criticised by his people for leaving his post at a crisis.

Naval experts say many new records were made by the battleships fleet at Magdalena bay.

Howard Gould is suing his wife for a divorce. Drinking is her worst offense, according to his story.

Oliver C. Dallas, under arrest at Helena, has admitted making many false reports on mineral surveys.

Harriman denies that he has maintained a monopoly of the transportation business in Oregon and California.

The Canadian Pacific railway has decided to build a second line through the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast.

The Italian car in the New York to Paris automobile race has arrived at San Francisco and will take a steamer for Alaska.

Representative Hobson, of Alabama, says the navy needs more ships. That Japan could easily whip the United States is present.

On her return from San Diego to Magdalena the Connecticut exceeded her trial speed, and that after the long trip from Hampton Roads.

A bitter prohibition campaign in Illinois is near an end.

Philippine Democrats have endorsed Bryan for president.

Japan is to abolish the stigma of caste on the lower classes.

Great Britain is alarmed at the growth of Socialism.

The chief of the Crow Indians defends Indian Agent Reynolds.

Russia is inclined to the demands on the control of Manchuria.

Delaware Republicans will send un-instructed delegates to the convention.

An entire trainload of oranges has just been sent from California to Iowa.

Japan is making extraordinary war preparations to continue the expansion policy.

The old Fifth avenue hotel in New York has closed and politicians are homeless.

The German diet has forbidden the use of any language at public meetings but German.

Harriman officials announce that extensive improvements to San Pedro harbor will be made by the Southern Pacific.

It is announced that the coal mine at Hanna, Wyo., in which a score of miners were killed, will probably never be reopened.

A general strike in Rome has followed a labor riot.

Ruef's last objection to a trial has been overruled.

The Brazilian cruiser Bergamio Constant is to visit Honolulu.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$5,000,000 more to pension university professors.

Hard times have forced Helen Gould to retrench her charities. Two industrial schools in which she is interested are to close.

Retired clearing house certificates of Chicago to the amount of \$14,000,000 have been sold to a cardboard factory and reduced to pulp.

Charles Fisher, aged 17, dropped dead in the streets of Bedford, Ind. He was addicted to the cigarette habit and had one in his mouth when death came.

The proposition to build a new subway in New York from the Battery to Lexington avenue, to cost \$60,000,000 has been approved.

For the third time in six weeks the Ohio river at Cincinnati is above flood stage.

A Chicago jury has decided that \$50 hats are excluded from the "necessary household expenses" for which a husband is liable when incurred by his wife without his approval.

Indiana Republicans are boosting for Fairbanks.

Germany is preparing to float a loan of \$162,500,000.

Diamond workers of Germany are on strike for higher wages.

Representatives of national banks of Chicago condemn the Aldrich currency bill.

A St. Louis woman has committed suicide to secure insurance for an invalid sister.

Another rate war between trans-Atlantic lines is expected. Steerage rates are being cut.

Speaker Cannon has called for an inquiry into the paper trust in order to defend the tariff law.

New York university students have struck because hazers are punished.

The battleship Minnesota is now flagship of the fleet, with Rear Admiral Thomas in command.

Robbers dynamited the safe of the bank at Mounds, Okla., and after obtaining \$5,000 escaped.

Castro has answered Secretary Root's charges against the Venezuelan government with a complete denial.

A number of Chinese firms are offering forfeits of \$50 for every cent's worth of Japanese goods sold.

PREMIER RESIGNS.

Many Changes in British Cabinet to Follow as Result.

London, April 7.—Great Britain is in a peculiar position, being without either premier or ministry. The long expected resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the prime minister, was officially announced Saturday night. According to the court circular, he resigned on the urgent recommendation of his medical advisers, and as the constitution provides no automatic successor. It is reported with the king to choose a new head of the government, and in accordance with the custom and precedent, the whole cabinet resigns with the premier, no step to appoint a ministry can be taken until Herbert H. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, who has been summoned to Biarritz for the purpose, has seen the king.

The position of the country is quite unprecedented, there being no previous example of a change occurring in the premiership while the sovereign was abroad. On this account the course of procedure to be followed is in some doubt.

Sir Henry's condition remains unchanged, according to the physicians' bulletin. The king, in telegraphing his acceptance of the premier's resignation, conveyed an expression of his regret and esteem, with best wishes for Sir Henry's recovery.

POLICY IS CHANGED.

Japan Much Influenced by Coming of American Fleet.

Tokio, April 7.—A few days ago Count Okuma received a deputation from the Japanese residents of Sacramento, Cal., and from the Japanese newspaper men of San Francisco, who wished to solicit his views on the emigration problem. The count is reported by the vernacular papers to have said that it was very difficult to find out wherein lay the object of the dispatch of the American battleship squadron to the Pacific at this time. A good deal has been made of the movement by the European press and it was looked upon there as an occurrence of unusual significance. Japan, however, had received the assurance of the United States government that it was not intended as a menace to Japan, but was merely undertaken for the purpose of training officers and men.

Nevertheless, whatever the real object of the movement might be, it was indisputable that Japan's emigration policy had been considerably affected thereby and it was not easy to sever entirely the dispatch of the fleet from the policy Japan had lately pursued toward the United States in this connection.

FLEET ASSURES PEACE.

Evans Says Voyage to Pacific Was Well Timed.

San Francisco, April 7.—Admiral Robley D. Evans, in an interview printed in the Chronicle today, said: "The greater interest of the United States today is the Pacific. The coming of the fleet to this coast has not only demonstrated to the world that we have 16 battleships which can be brought together for a long cruise at a moment's notice, but it has called the attention of the people of our own country to the fact that we have a Pacific coast as well as an Atlantic coast, and that that will be defended just as much as every inch of land around New York, and that our interests in the Pacific today are greater than in the Atlantic."

"This is the short road to the countries of the Far East, where the greatest commercial development is to be. With development will come war, but it will be a commercial war, fought with brains and dollars and not with iron and guns. It will be generated by such men as Harriman, and the part of the navy is only to be always ready. We do not plan nor fight commercial battles."

"The coming of the fleet was most opportunely timed by the president, and its arrival in the Pacific has resulted in the present assurance of peace. Not that I ever believed that there was any actual danger of war. The people of both countries realized too well what a dreadful calamity such a war would have been."

Corean Revolt Reviewed.

Tokio, April 7.—Advices from Seoul say that insurgents are showing increased activity in the neighborhood of Seoul. The insurgent element has been encouraged by the attitude of certain members of the Corean court. Privy Councillor Fan has demanded the suppression of the insurgents by Corean troops instead of Japanese. He has objected to the employment of foreigners. The insurgents have issued a violent circular demanding the expulsion of the Japanese from Corean territory.

Collect Money by Autos.

San Francisco, April 7.—With a "flying squadron" of ten big automobiles pressed into service for the occasion and a corps of volunteer collectors, extraordinary efforts will be made by the fleet committee to bring the total of the fleet fund to \$70,000, and to cease work in that connection by Wednesday. Before the collectors wind up their efforts Tuesday night they will visit 2,300 saloons and 600 restaurants within the boundary of the city and expect the to secure pledges of between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Stolen Bust is Found.

Rome, April 7.—After a diligent search the police have found the bronze bust of Pope Clement VIII, which was stolen from the Villa Aldobrandini. The thieves gained access to the villa by breaking open a window. The bust, which weighs fully 500 pounds, was found buried about half a mile from the villa. It was the evident intention of the thieves to keep it concealed until an opportunity should be afforded to ship it abroad.

Transport Sherman Sails.

San Francisco, April 7.—The transport Sherman will sail at noon tomorrow for Manila with a large number of United States marines. The transport will carry 100 soldiers, 100 sailors, and 130 recruits for the troops in the Philippines.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PLAN BIG FRUIT WAREHOUSE

Growers Get Architect's Drawing.—Soon Start Work

Milton—Plans for the new warehouse and cold storage plant to be erected by the Milto Fruitgrowers' union have been received from the architect, F. E. Finkenbinder, of Walla Walla, and preparations are being made to begin work. The building will have 18-foot walls, with a 11-foot basement. The second story will be used as a box factory and for storage purposes. Half of the basement will be used for cold storage, the remainder for storage of fruit, and berries awaiting shipment.

The plans are now to construct the building of concrete. Large shipping platforms will surround it on two sides and one end. The building will be 40 feet wide and 100 feet long with freight elevators at each end. It will have a capacity of handling \$500,000 worth of fruit during a season.

PAYS \$25,000 FOR ORCHARD

Dr. F. C. Page, of Medford, Buys 258 Acres in Ashland District.

Ashland—The papers have been drawn at Ashland in what is believed is the biggest orchard sale yet consummated in the history of the Rogue River valley. The property involved is the orchard and farm of County Commissioner Joshua Patterson, located in Talent precinct, four miles north of Ashland. Two hundred and fifty-eight acres was the acreage involved in the deal, 130 acres being young orchard of four and five-year-old apple trees in fine condition, the remainder being farm lands suitable for fruitgrowing, but unplanted to trees. The consideration in the deal was \$52,000.

Set Out Many Grapes.

Grants Pass—One of the largest shipments of Tokay grape cuttings was unloaded at the depot this week that has ever been received in one lot in Southern Oregon. One hundred thousand cuttings were consigned to W. B. Sherman, who is setting out 80 acres in the foothills just outside of the city limits overlooking town. Several other consignments of small amounts have been distributed to various other fruit growers. Growers feel jubilant over the outlook for grapes and are hustling to get well rooted vines to plant and in some instances Willamette valley nurseries have been unable to fill more than half the orders.

Cuts Freight Rates.

Salem—The Oregon Railroad commission has rendered its decision in the O. R. & N. distributive rate case, ordering a reduction in rates between Portland and points east of The Dalles. The reduction amounts to 3 cents a hundred on rates to Portland, 7 cents to Arlington, 13 cents to Bend, 18 cents to La Grande and Baker City, and 19 cents to Huntington, with proportionate reductions to other points and on other classes of freight. Rates to The Dalles are already low enough, owing to water competition. All the commissioners concurred in the decision.

Sheep Sheep With Machinery.

Arlington—Sheep-shearing will begin at Smythe & Smith's plant, five miles south of here, this week. Sixteen shearing machines will be used, the power being furnished by a six-horse power gasoline engine. Forty thousand sheep will be sheared at this plant this season, and an average of 2,000 head daily is expected. Sheepmen report that the sheep are in good condition, but that pasture is getting scarce. This has been one of the most successful lambing seasons known, but few lambs being lost from any cause.

Fight for Water Rights.

Milton—Hearing of the second irrigation suit in the involved water situation in this part of the Walla Walla valley is on, court being held here instead of at Pendleton because there are about 350 witnesses. The first suit was the Peacock Milling company against numerous farmers on the Walla Walla river. This second suit is brought by the Irrigation union, which has lands below Milton and Freewater and which is trying to stop land owners above them from using water to which they claim exclusive right.

Apple Land at \$1,600 an Acre.

Hood River—One of the biggest sales of orchard land that has taken place at Hood River was reported in the purchase of 32 acres of bearing orchard from C. K. Marshall for \$50,000. The purchaser was F. W. Angus, of the firm of MacRae & Angus. The orchard is set to young trees that have only been in bearing a year or two, and the price paid is not regarded as high, owing to the standard varieties of apple trees and its location.

To Examine Soils.

Klamath Falls—Through the joint efforts of the Klamath Water Users' association and the Klamath chamber of commerce, and the personal requests of citizens of this section, a soil survey of the Klamath basin will be made by a corps of soil experts of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is very urgently desired by the people that the survey be made this summer, and assurance has been received from Secretary Wilson that it will be undertaken as soon as possible.

The Dalles Makes Good Brick.

The Dalles—Mr. Litherland, a Portland brick expert, whose opinion was sought by the architect of the city hall, now in process of construction, regarding brick lately burned here by The Dalles Brick & Tile company, has made a report after a careful examination and declares the brick equal to any made in this state. Some of the existing brick delivered in this city by mistake had been rejected by the architect, which led to the examination.

Seek for Oil.

The Dalles—Articles of incorporation by the "Beavis-May Oil company" have been filed with the county clerk here. The incorporators are George R. Beavis, Anna May and Dr. Harry F. McKay. The capital stock is \$30,000. The company proposes to engage in developing oil lands in the vicinity of Dufer, Or., at which place the head office is to be located.

WEATHER CONDITIONS FAVOR

Fruit in Willamette Valley Promises to Do Unusually Well.

Salem—Climatic conditions during the past winter have been exceptionally favorable for all farm crops and the present fair weather is considered ideal for fruit. The cold spring has kept the fruit trees back, thus protecting them to a large extent from danger of injury from frosts and late rains. Growers expect fair weather through the blossoming period and with such conditions prevailing a full crop of fruit will "set."

Apples in the Willamette valley were a short crop last season and with even fair conditions this year the trees should bear an immense crop. Cherry, pear and prune trees are apparently in perfect condition and there seem to be no reason why a bumper crop should not be realized. The high prices secured in recent years for fruit has encouraged the growers to do more extensive pruning and spraying than ever before, with the result that the quality of fruit harvested will be exceptionally good. The coming of fair weather has set the plows going and all orchards and cultivation will this year be unusually thorough.

Will Seek Isolated Land.

Union—Property in this county which has been lost to the assessment rolls is about to be discovered and made to pay its share of the expenses of county and state government. It is said that numerous tracts of isolated lands have never been located by assessors in listing property. J. S. Williamson, of La Grande, who has made a business of locating land for a number of years, has arranged with the county commissioners to do the work on a percentage basis. The early records are very poor and will require much work.

\$2,000 Raised for Diking Fund.

Freshwater—A largely attended meeting of farmers, interested in controlling the floodwaters of the Tum-ahum and Walla Walla rivers, met last week in Badger's hall. About \$2,000 has been subscribed for the project, and the work of diking the river has already commenced. Twenty-three thousand acres of land in this valley are irrigable, of which there are 5,000 acres now under cultivation producing excellent crops.

The Dalles to Have Float.

The Dalles—At a meeting of the commercial club it was decided that this city shall be represented at the rose show in Portland by a float to be designed and constructed by J. W. Harper, of Portland. A committee has made a canvass of the business houses and obtained \$600, with the promise of an additional \$100. The float will be decorated with the products of this vicinity and will be one of the features of the spirit of the Golden West parade.

Seeking Coal Near Dalles.

Dalles—Hon. W. C. Brown will begin the work of drilling for coal on his property in the northern part of this city within a few days. Several good specimens of lignite coal have been found in recent excavations, and the contour of the land at that place indicates the presence of a large deposit. Mr. Brown is convinced that the project will pay, and will lose no time in making the preliminary excavations for sinking a shaft.

Big Batch of Steelhead Eggs.

Oregon City—Superintendent Henry O'Malley, of the United States bureau of fisheries, reports that prospects are good for a take of 2,000,000 steelhead eggs at the Rogue river station, which he has just inspected. Superintendent O'Malley has just received 100,000 Rainbow trout eggs from the government station at Baird, Cal., and these will be hatched and liberated from Clackamas station.

Baking Powder Plant at Portland.

Portland—Portland is to be made the manufacturing and distributing point for the Northwest territory of the Hunt's Perfect Baking Powder company, of Minneapolis. The plant will be built during the summer. William C. Rigg, of Minneapolis, vice president of the company, is at the Hotel Portland, and is making all arrangements to locate a branch of the concern here.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 83¢@84¢; bluestem, 85¢@86¢; valley, 83¢@84¢; red, 81¢@82¢. Barley—Feed, \$26 per ton; rolled, \$28@30 per ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$27@28 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$33.50; cracked, \$34.50. Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$19@20; clover, \$14@15; cheat, \$15; grain hay, \$14@15; alfalfa, \$12@13. Fruits—Apples, \$1@3.50 per box, according to quality; cranberries, 8¢@11 per barrel. Vegetables—Artichokes, 75¢@80¢ per dozen; asparagus, 8¢@10¢ per pound; beans, 30¢ per pound; cabbage, 1¢@1.25 per pound; cauliflower, \$2; celery, \$4.50@5.50 per crate; parsley, 25¢ per dozen; peas, 15¢ per pound; peppers, 20¢ per pound; radishes, 30¢ per dozen; rhubarb, \$2.50 per crate; spinach, 85¢ per crate; sprouts, 10¢ per pound, squash, 1¢@1.25 per pound. Onions—Oregon, \$4@4.25 per hundred. Potatoes—50¢@60¢ per hundred, delivered Portland. Butter—Fancy creamery, 25¢@30¢ per pound. Poultry—Average old hens, 14¢@16¢ per pound; mixed chickens, 12¢@13¢; spring chickens, 16¢@20¢; turkeys, live, 15¢@17¢; dressed, whole, 16¢@20¢; geese, live, 8¢@10¢; ducks, 16¢@17¢; pigeons, 75¢@81¢; squabs, \$1.50@2. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 16¢ per dozen. Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 8¢@9¢; 125 to 150 pounds, 7¢; 150 to 200 pounds, 6¢@6.5¢. Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 7¢@7.5¢; packers, 5¢@6.5¢. Hops—1907, prime and choice, 4¢@5¢ per pound; olds, 1¢@1.5¢ per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 13¢@16¢ per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 16¢@18¢, according to quality; m hair, choice, 25¢ per pound. Casaca Bark—3¢ per pound.

HOPELESS SPLIT.

Interstate Commission Cannot Agree on Spokane Rate Case.

Washington, April 6.—After having the Spokane rate case under consideration for more than one year, the Interstate Commerce commission is apparently hopelessly divided regarding the decision which should be rendered. The case is the most important upon the docket of the commission, and upon it hinges the entire rate fabric of the United States.

If the commission should decide with the shippers of Spokane, the theory upon which the railroads have made rates in the earliest days will be upset and past decisions on the short and long haul clause of the commerce act will be more or less nullified. On the other hand, if the commission refuses to disturb the present adjustment, a long step toward establishing the justice of the ratemaking methods of the railroads will have been taken. Recognizing the import of the case, the commission went to a most careful and elaborate investigation and hearing of all the facts and listened to arguments from a large number of the business, railroad and commercial lawyers in the West.

Since the arguments were heard the commission has had numerous conferences regarding a decision, and it develops that there are at least three different views which thus far have proved irreconcilable. The commission has straggled in vain to get a majority report and apparently is in a deadlock. The case is one which had been both eroding the railroads of the Northwest for years prior to the commission's being given greater powers. Owing to water competition, according to the railroads, the rates to Spokane from the Eastern seaboard are the rates to the Pacific coast, plus the local rates from the Pacific coast back to Spokane. The latter city insists that this is unfair.

FIGHT FOR SALT BEDS.

Deposits of Enormous Value Discovered in Utah.

Washington, April 6.—Title to lands in the state of Utah containing salt deposits of an extent and purity hitherto not only unknown, but undreamed of, is involved in a sensational contest now being fought out in this city. About 35,000 acres of lands lying along the western border of Utah have been discovered to be overtopped with salt, and an attempt is being made to acquire them by the filing of placer mining claims on the part of individuals. The value of the lands was today estimated by one of the claimants at \$90,000,000.

Deposited by nature on the lands over which the contest is being made is a bed of pure salt, which in some places lies to a depth of six feet. This salt is of so fine a quality that it has been found unnecessary to refine it. It can be marketed direct from the deposit and tests have shown it to be 98 per cent pure. Elaborate preparations have been made for the control of the land by individuals, who have thus far kept the discovery of the deposit out of the newspapers.

For two or three months they were successful, but now the state of Utah has awakened to the vast possibilities of this salt deposit and the aid of the senate of the United States and the president has been invoked in an effort to retain the product, which the commonwealth claims under a section of the enabling act making it a state.

SOON DECIDE LUMBER RATES

Then Commission Will Act on Opening Portland Gateway.

Washington, April 6.—The Portland gateway case, which was argued last fall and which involves the shipment of lumber eastward from Puget sound via Portland, will not be decided until the Interstate Commerce commission has rendered an opinion on the lumber rate cases which were recently argued here. The commission will this week hold its first conference on the lumber rate case and its decision in that case may not be forthcoming for many weeks, though there is a disposition to settle this question with as much expedition as possible, as it involves the lumber industry of the entire Northwest.

Fast Voyage Around Horn.

San Francisco, April 6.—The British steamer Carlton, Captain Adams, which arrived today, made the run from Baltimore to this port with only one stop and that for ten minutes to enable the engineers to replace a badly behaved check valve. The voyage occupied 65 days and 14 hours. The Carlton brought 6,530 tons of coal for the United States navy, part of the 80,000 tons being stored here for the use of the big fleet. Contrary to the custom for steam vessels, the Carlton rounded Cape Horn.

Increases Fire Hazard.

San Francisco, April 6.—The present unsatisfactory condition of San Francisco's water supply, especially from the point of view of protection against fire hazard, was forcibly pointed out in a communication sent to the board of supervisors today by the board of fire underwriters of the Pacific. The report sets forth that the water system of the city is a gravity system, with "pressure not standard," and that the distributing reservoirs and tanks within the city "do not contain five days' supply."

Ford Trial Set.

San Francisco, April 6.—Judge Lawrence indicated this morning that he would place T. L. Ford, general counsel of the United railroads, on trial for the bribery of Supervisor Coleman next Wednesday, if he denied the defendant's motion for a change of venue when Ford's attorneys filed their reply. It is believed that Assistant District Attorney John O'Gara today filed his affidavit in reply to that of T. L. Ford.

Police Assist Burglar.

Philadelphia, April 6.—An amazing story of alleged dishonesty in the police department of this city was told today by Harry Rothenberg, aged 19 years, who was arrested charged with larceny. The youth made a confession, in which he says he was aided and abetted in a number of burglaries in the wholesale district of the city by four policemen.

WEST MUST UNITE

Important Legislation Pending at National Capital.

TEAM WORK WOULD CARRY DAY

Dry Farm Homestead Bill, in Which West is Greatly Interested, among Measures.

Washington, April 4.—There are several important bills pending before senate and house, or in their committees, of great interest to the West, any one of which can probably be passed if Western senators and congressmen will get together and make a united effort. Most conspicuous among them at the present time is the 320-acre dry farm homestead bill, a measure that means a great deal to the states west of the Missouri river, in many of which settlement is practically checked because the best lands have passed to private ownership, and what remains cannot be successfully entered under the existing homestead law.

Another most meritorious measure hanging in the balance is the Borah bill, providing funds for building schools, installing sewer and water systems and making other municipal improvements in towns established on government irrigation projects. This bill proposes to donate to such towns all moneys derived from the sale of town lots, a fund which, in most instances, will be ample for the purpose.

Experience has shown that towns on government projects have been slower of development than towns on Carey act projects. The latter have grown rapidly. Large schools have been erected; adequate water and sewer systems have been installed, streets have been improved, etc., whereas in towns on government projects the citizens have been obliged to go down into their own pockets to provide and maintain schools and property holders have been compelled to bear the entire expense of all civic improvements.

The national drainage bill, which contemplates the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands in all parts of the United States, stands little chance of passing this session. Though it is a measure of great merit, there does not seem to be that interest that is essential to force through a bill of such magnitude and importance. It is difficult to explain this lack of interest, too, for there is scarcely a state that has not some lands that would be benefited by a national drainage law.

There is one bill that congress will certainly not pass this session, yet one that should have been enacted long ago—a bill repealing the timber and stone act and substituting some more practicable statute providing for the disposal of government timber. It has been amply demonstrated that the timber and stone act is vicious and unjust.

POPULISTS NAME TICKET.

Watson and Williams Their Choice for National Officers.

St. Louis, April 4.—For president of the United States, Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. For vice president, Samuel W. Williams, of Indiana. This ticket was nominated yesterday by the Peoples' party convention after two stormy sessions, throughout which the Nebraska and Minnesota delegations, working in the interests of W. J. Bryan, strove desperately to bring about an adjournment till after nominations had been made by the Democratic and Republican parties. Hopefully outnumbered, and without any chance whatever of gaining their object, the Nebraska men fought desperately to the last, and when Jay A. Forrest, of Albany, N. Y., mounted the platform to place Mr. Watson in nomination, they withdrew from the convention, attended by the Minnesota delegation.

Confer With Governors.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4.—John Mitchell, ex-president of the miners of the country, is one of the five Americans selected by President Roosevelt to be special guests of the big conference of state and territorial governors to be held in Washington May 13. This conference, which will last three days and the sessions of which will be held in the east room of the White House, will be presided over by Mr. Roosevelt. It will be the first meeting in the history of the country of Federal and state and territorial executives.

Smelter Trust Pays Big Fee.