

Washington County News

Issued Each Week

FOREST GROVE, 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.

Germany denies she will interfere in Poland.

Thomas Lawson has been arrested for libel.

Balfour threatens to resign if followers don't unite.

Russian workmen have ordered a new general strike.

Garfield is at the head of an inquiry into rebates on oil.

New York has had its first snow storm of the winter.

Secretary Root is working on the new treaty with Germany.

Burke, a mining town in West Virginia, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Advices from Singapore, China, says the anti-American boycott is strong there.

London proposes to establish its own electric lighting system at a cost of \$40,000,000.

The State department knows nothing of the proposed Anglo-Japanese canal at Nicaragua.

Washington's congressional delegation will work for an appropriation for the mouth of the Columbia.

American residents on the Isle of Pines will send a delegation to congress to prevent ratification of a treaty conveying the island to Cuba.

Riots are occurring in Vladivostok.

The American Mining congress is in session at El Paso, Texas.

Witte has determined to crush the rebellion in Poland with iron heel.

Prosecutor Heney is arranging for land fraud trials at the national capital.

An American cruiser has been sent to Cronstadt, Russia, to protect American citizens.

Suit under the Likins law has been begun against the Pabst brewery and several railroads.

Christians are fleeing from the interior of China and America has sent a squadron to Canton.

Speaker Cannon denies that he is a candidate for president and predicts legislation on railroad rates.

The national committee for the relief of Russian sufferers reports having received \$132,685 raised in the United States.

The Reclamation service has asked Secretary Hitchcock to reconsider his decision relative to the Umatilla irrigation project.

Tammany will rely on a decision of Judge Parker, made several years ago, to prevent a recount in the New York mayoralty fight.

An earthquake has been felt in Utah and Idaho.

Russian Socialists, led by Gorki, are agitating for a republic.

A Texas mob lynched three negroes who had murdered a farmer.

More frauds are being discovered in the recent New York election.

Brewers oppose prohibition in Oklahoma, saying beer is not intoxicating.

Yellow fever has broken out in Cuba. The first victim at Havana to die was an American.

A court martial has been ordered on Midshipman Meriwether, who killed a companion in a fight.

Great Britain has perfected the basis of an agreement with Russia in which Germany is slighted.

A former minister of Boston has been indicted for swindling. His operations are said to involve \$1,000,000.

People in all parts of the United States are raising funds for the Jews of Russia. Portland expects to send about \$13,000.

France and Venezuela have reached an agreement. It is said that in this case Venezuela was in the right.

Reed Smoot has fallen into disgrace in Salt Lake City by dragging the Relief society into politics. This has been the only Utah institution on which the Mormon and Gentile have united.

Senator Burton has been indicted again.

Norway is naming her ministers to foreign countries.

All foreigners are leaving Odessa, fearing the disorders.

A strike may tie up the Chicago light and water works.

The merit system will be adopted for the American diplomatic service.

Every tenth man among the Cronstadt mutineers is to be executed.

An Ohio doctor is accused of nine murders, including his whole family.

A New York grand jury has issued 12 indictments in connection with the election.

IRRIGATION MUDDLE.

Oregon and Washington Suffer From "Too Many Cooks."

Washington, Nov. 15.—"The Malheur irrigation project in Eastern Oregon is reeking with graft," said a high official of the Interior department today, "and until this graft has been eliminated the government will not adopt and build the project which the Reclamation service has prepared. The government does not propose to be held up."

This statement was made by an official very close to Secretary Hitchcock, and he, apparently, knows whereof he speaks, for he but recently returned from Malheur county, where he made careful investigation into the entire irrigation situation, and found such conditions as warranted him in recommending against the immediate construction of that project. It is his candid opinion that the time is remote when the government will undertake the construction of the Malheur project; indeed, he has doubts whether that project will ever be built by government aid.

There is no just reason why the Umatilla project should be delayed one day. It has been demonstrated that there is money available; the technical objection is trivial and ought to be waived. The Maxwell company merely asks to retain 300 acres, with water right, but Mr. Hitchcock rules that, under the law, this company can have but 160 acres, with water right, overlooking the fact that the three members of the Maxwell company, should they make entry individually, could each hold 160 acres, or 480 acres in all, with water rights attached.

The same thing is true of the Sunnyside project in the Yakima valley, in Washington. The Sunnyside canal owners are willing to sell out for \$1,500,000, but they ask to retain more than 160 acres of the land they now own, with water right attached, and the secretary is unwilling to grant them this privilege. So he holds up that project, which in the opinion of the reclamation engineers is very attractive and can be acquired to advantage at this time.

Representative Jones, through his secretary, today made inquiry as to why Mr. Hitchcock refused to approve the Tietan and Okanogan projects, and found, as previously stated, that both were sidetracked "because there is no money." Nearly a year ago Mr. Hitchcock allotted \$2,800,000 for the construction of the Palouse project, but the reclamation engineers recommended indefinite postponement of this undertaking, and it has been temporarily abandoned because of excessive cost. It has been decided to withdraw this allotment, which contains enough money to build the Tietan and Okanogan projects, and purchase the Sunnyside canal as well, yet the department still cries "no money." There is much quibbling among officials over the exact status of irrigation projects in Oregon and Washington, but the situation is as represented: There is money enough in both states for immediate work, but Mr. Hitchcock refuses to authorize its expenditure.

Bargain in Irrigation Works.

Washington, Nov. 15.—A nonpartisan delegation from New Mexico called on the president to discuss with him the proposed sale to the government of an irrigation project which has been built to irrigate the Pecos valley. The dam and its contingent system were constructed by private individuals at a cost of \$750,000. Last spring a flood carried away a part of the dam and left the reservoir practically dry. The farms, orchards and gardens, which were irrigated by the system, are threatened with total destruction unless the dam is rebuilt. The delegation proposes to sell the entire plant to the government for \$150,000. The president promised to give full consideration to the proposition.

Witte's Health is Breaking.

London, Nov. 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends an interesting picture of Count Witte attending a cabinet council for many hours on Monday until long after midnight. Then, being afflicted with a severe headache and unable to sleep, the premier devoted the whole night to arrears of official work. "My private opinion," says the correspondent, "is that, unless these conditions change, Count Witte's marvelous staying powers will be subjected to a very dangerous strain."

Suez Route is Favored.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Navy department has been informed that the charges for the passage through the Suez canal of the floating drydock built for the Philippines will be about \$20,000 or to give favorable consideration to the Suez route, and, in fact, all preparations contemplate that route.

Work is being hurried on the colliers Caesar and Brutus and the supply ship Glazier, which are being fitted with towing machinery.

Mutiny at Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The latest advices from Vladivostok, received at an early hour this morning, state that the mutiny there is now under semi-control, although the danger is by no means over. The Chinese quarter has been entirely destroyed by fire, and the loss of life is reported to be very large, but, owing to the strict censorship, it is impossible to secure details.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PORTAGE ROAD WILL PAY.

Low Water in River has Interfered With Its Traffic.

Salem—"That the Portage railway will be self sustaining when regular traffic has been established, there is no doubt," said Superintendent L. S. Cook, of the Celilo Portage railway, when in Salem to attend a meeting of the Portage commission. "For various reasons we have not been getting the business we should have had at the start, but present difficulties will be removed and avoided in the future."

"Low water has made it impossible for the boats on the upper river to take on wheat at some places to bring it down to Celilo. For example, at Quentin there was 12,000 sacks of wheat piled up on the shore, but the water was so low the boats could not get near enough to load. Some 150,000 sacks of grain along the Upper Columbia have been shipped out by rail, when under normal conditions of water, it would have come down by boat and the portage road."

"I cannot give exact figures at present concerning the expenditure and income, because we have not made settlements with transportation companies when the charges are collected by one line and the amount apportioned. In round numbers I should say that it costs us \$800 a month to operate the road and our income is about \$600 a month. If we were getting all the traffic that is available and naturally tributary to the portage road, we would have an income of \$1,200 a month and an expense of perhaps \$1,000. We have handled 10,000 to 15,000 sacks of wheat this month, whereas we would have handled much more if the boats could have reached it."

WANT WATER FOR CANAL.

Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company Files on Water Rights.

Salem—The Deschutes Irrigation & Power company has made two water filings to secure new sources of water supply for its extensive irrigation system near Bend. The present source of supply is about two miles above the town of Bend, but it is understood that the land upon which the headgate is located is owned or controlled by A. M. Drake. The Deschutes company has now made a filing for 1,000 cubic feet of water per second about three miles further up the stream. The filing is for the purpose of securing water for the Central Oregon canal. The other filing is for 1,500 cubic inches per second at a point about 10 miles above Bend, at Beham falls. The filing is for the purpose of securing water for the Benham falls canal, which will extend eastward and northward a distance of 30 to 40 miles, bringing the water to Prineville and irrigating large areas of land north of the canal.

The Portland Irrigation company, represented by Edwin Mays, of Portland, has filed on 15,000 inches of water in Chewaucan creek, Lake county, the point of diversion being in section 34, township 33 south, range 18 east.

Fruit Drier Closes Down.

Freewater—J. P. McMinn, proprietor of the large fruit drier north of Freewater, has closed for the season, after a very short run, owing to the scarcity of prunes and the active demand and high price paid for the green fruit, 75,000 pounds being the output this year as compared with 200,000 pounds last year. Heretofore he has shipped his prunes east, disposing of the same in the large cities at prices from 3 to 3½ cents a pound. He has sold half of this year's output at 6 cents a pound to Pendleton and Walla Walla merchants.

Sandlake May Talk.

Cloverdale—The Cloverdale Telephone company this week completed ten miles of new telephone line to Sandlake. The company has also lately completed its line to Dolph. This gives Tillamook City telephone connection with every voting precinct in the south part of the county. There is hardly a farm house from Tillamook to Slab creek that has not telephone connection, and it is hoped next year will see the system extended to the valley by way of Willamina. The system now embraces over 60 miles of wire.

Work on Coquille Bar.

Bandon—Work on the north jetty at Coquille bar is now fairly under way, and will be completed probably within a year. This is part of the improvements along the Coquille river, for which the government recently appropriated \$55,000. The jetty will be extended 555 feet seaward. Contractors Wakefield & Jacobsen, of Portland, have the task in hand, and extensive work had to be done before the actual work of building the extension was started.

Winter Irrigation a Success.

Milton—W. T. Shaw, the well known Hudson bay rancher, was in the city recently and reports that irrigation on the line of the Hudson Bay ditch is increasing. This ditch uses the surplus water of the Walla Walla river, and as a result it can only irrigate when the ordinary irrigation season ends.

Car Shortage Felt.

Freewater—Owing to the scarcity of cars on this division the Peacock and Eagle mills are working at a great disadvantage on account of storage capacity being blocked with millstuffs ready to ship. Manager J. H. Hall advises he has 20 cars of flour and feed ready to move and can get but one car a day.

NEED NOT VACCINATE.

Children Cannot Be Forced to Take Precautionary Measures.

Salem—In answer to an inquiry from State Health Officer Robert C. Yenney, of Portland, Attorney General Crawford has rendered a decision holding that the State Board of Health has no authority to require that children shall be vaccinated before gaining admission to the public schools.

The attorney general quotes from the law creating the board of health, showing that the board has general supervision of the health of the state and power to establish quarantines. The vaccination rule would not be in the nature of a quarantine; hence the board cannot find its authority in that provision.

Neither does Mr. Crawford think the clause giving the board general supervision will authorize them to establish a new qualification for admission to the public schools unless there is apparent danger of an epidemic of smallpox.

AIDS THE CATALOGUE HOUSES.

Baker City Merchants Protest Against Numbering of Rural Boxes.

Baker City—The merchants of Baker City are circulating a petition asking the postmaster general to withdraw his order to the effect that all rural mail boxes must be numbered in consecutive order. In this work they have asked the aid of all the merchants from Boise to Spokane, and petitions have been sent to these towns for circulation.

The merchants allege that the numbering of the mail boxes on the rural free delivery routes would give the catalogue houses in the large cities like New York, Chicago and St. Louis a great advantage, as these big concerns would be enabled to send out their catalogues and other literature to every patron along every rural free delivery route without knowing the names of the parties, as the literature could be addressed to Box 24, or any number, and reach its destination.

Start Free Library.

Baker City—Baker City now has a free public library, the council having ratified the appointment of the library commission as named by Mayor C. A. Johns. A special library tax will be voted on at the next June election, and in the meantime Andrew Carnegie will be asked to renew the offer of \$1,000 made about a year ago for the establishment of a library in this city. The present library was instituted by a private library association and conducted for the benefit of the public at a small membership fee.

O. R. & N. Block System.

La Grande—The construction gang at work erecting the block system on the mountain division of the O. R. & N., has almost completed its labors for the winter. The system is installed well along the line between Meacham and Bingham Springs, and when the crew reaches the latter place work will be suspended this season, although it is likely that it will be extended on as far as Umatilla, at least by another year.

Nucleus of Permanent Exhibit.

Ontario—The Malheur county exhibit returned from the fair at Portland is being installed in the office of Don Carlos Boyd. It is to be made the nucleus of a permanent exhibit of the products of the county.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 73c per bushel; blue-stem, 75c; valley, 74c@75c; red, 69c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$26; gray, \$26 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, \$22@22.50; rolled, \$22.50@23.50.
Rye—\$1.50@1.60 per cental.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15@16 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$8@9.
Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.50 per box; huckleberries, 7c per pound; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; grapes, \$1@1.25 per box; Concord, 15c per basket; quinces, \$1 per box.
Vegetables—Beans, wax, 10@12c per pound; cabbage, 1@1¼c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@2 per dozen; celery, 75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50@60c per dozen; pumpkins, ¼@1c per pound; tomatoes, \$1 per crate; sprouts, 7c per pound; squash, ¼@1c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.
Onions—Oregon yellow Danvers, \$1.25 per sack.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 75@85c per sack; ordinary, 55@60c; Merced sweets, sacks, \$1.90; crates, \$2.15.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27½c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 32½@35c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 11@12c per pound; young roosters, 9@10c; springs, 11@12c; dressed chickens, 12@14c; turkeys, live, 17@18c; geese, live, 8@10c; ducks, 14@15c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 9@11c; olds, 7½@10c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 19@21c; lower grades down to 15c, according to shrinkage; valley, 25@27c per pound; mohair, choice, 30c.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3@4c; country steers, 4@4½c.
Veal—Dressed, 3@7½c per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@7½c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7½@8c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@7½c per pound.

SELL ADULTERATED SEED.

Agricultural Department Blacklists a Long List of Dealers.

Washington, Nov. 14.—While the air is full of talk about graft, Secretary Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, is going ahead quietly puncturing one form of graft that is imposed upon the farmers of the country—that operated by the fraudulent seed men. Under a special act of congress Mr. Wilson's department makes an examination and analysis of seed sent in by farmers who are suspicious that dealers are selling them adulterated goods. As a result of investigations recently made, the Agricultural department has issued a warning to farmers against buying red clover or alfalfa seed from a number of dealers who have been found disposing of adulterated seed. The dealers named on the list are:

W. W. Rawson & Co., Boston; Ross Bros., Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Small & Co., Evansville, Ind.; The W. E. Barrett Company, Providence, R. I.; Barteldes & Co., Denver, Colo.; Crossman Bros., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Dailwig, Milwaukee; J. A. Everett, Indianapolis; James Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.; W. Crossman, Petersburg, Va.; Hamilton Bros., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Huntington & Paige, Indianapolis; Jacob F. Kirchner, Pittsfield, Mass.; McMillan Seed Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. E. Martin, Salem, Ill.; L. L. May & Son, St. Paul, Minn.; National Seed Company, Louisville, Ky.; The Frank S. Platt Co., New Haven; Rush Park Seed Company, Independence, Ia.; Steckler Seed Company, New Orleans, and Young & Halstead, Troy, N. Y.

The names of these dealers are publicly posted by the department, in reality they are blacklisted. This note is a warning to farmers who are in the market for red clover or alfalfa seed.

ITS WORK A FIASCO.

Committee on Public Printing Does Not Fix Blame for Waste.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Judging by results so far obtained by the "joint committee on printing," the public printing graft is not going to be checked by congress this winter, as President Roosevelt had hoped. After giving hearings to officials of the government printing office, officials in charge of senate and house documents and some of the men in charge of publications in the various departments, the committee arrives at the conclusion that there has been waste. It is not able to point out the manner in which the waste can be checked; it is not able to fix the responsibility. In short, the committee has brought to light nothing new. And now it has taken an indefinite recess.

But this class of investigation is typical. It is about as effective as the average congressional inquiry. It is parallel to the inquiry held in the last congress for the purpose of clearing senators and representatives of charges made against them in the famous Britton postal report.

NO BILL, SAYS BURTON.

Congressional Appropriations Must Be Kept at Lowest Figure.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Post tomorrow will say: No general river and harbor bill will be passed by congress at the approaching session. This forecast was made by Representative Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the river and harbor committee, before he left Washington for Hot Springs, Va., for a short vacation.

There are two cogent reasons for not enacting such legislation next winter, according to Representative Burton—first, because a large bill passed last session carried appropriations for all projects deserving of immediate attention from congress; second, the necessity of holding down appropriations to the lowest figure to prevent, if possible, another deficit in the treasury.

Sale of Lots Postponed.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The sale of lots in the new townships of Heyburn and Rupert, on the rich Minidoka reclamation project in Idaho, has been postponed from November 14 to 21 to some date early in April. This action has been taken by the secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of the governor of Idaho and prominent citizens of that state. Bad weather is feared and lack of suitable accommodations for the purchasers. It is advisable to postpone the event until later, when prices will be higher.

Strikers Call to Arms.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The strike leaders, after a conference which lasted until 1 o'clock this morning, drafted an appeal calling on all citizens to arm in defense of their homes and families. The delegates to the union of unions decided to again stop all traffic between Warsaw and St. Petersburg, and orders to that effect were issued. All workmen have been commanded to work not more than eight hours a day beginning this morning.

Buy Mountain of Iron.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 14.—News has come from Mexico that the United States Steel company has purchased the famous Solid Iron mountain, the richest of its kind in the world, at Durango.

POINTS OF MESSAGE

Measures President Will Recommend to Congress.

RATE QUESTION FIRST ON LIST

Will Be the Longest and Most Remarkable of President Roosevelt's State Papers.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The proofs of the message that President Roosevelt will send to congress on the first Monday in December are now in his hands for final revision. It is said by those members of his cabinet who have heard portions of it that it will be the longest and most remarkable document that has been written by President Roosevelt. Among other topics that have been treated in a striking manner are the following:

Correction of the rebate evil and the regulation of railroad rates.

Telling what has been done toward building the Panama canal and advocating legislation that will expedite the work.

Urging the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service.

Advocating moderation in Chinese exclusion laws.

Suggesting methods for cementing up the cracks in the immigration laws.

Recommending administrative reforms in governmental departments and the adoption of business methods in operating the government.

Urging the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty.

Recommending better tariff relations with the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Explaining the government's right to inquire into corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Pointing to the benefits of a greater navy.

Preservation of Niagara Falls from the encroachments of commerce.

Statehood for territories.

Federal supervision of insurance companies greatly desired.

Other topics touched upon are:

Treaty of Portsmouth, trade in the Orient, treasury deficiencies, public lands, forest reservations, rights of labor, Venezuela and economy in government expenditures.

AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

Washington State Commission Upholds All Complaints.

Colfax, Wash., Nov. 14.—"Found guilty as charged on each count of the indictment." This is the verdict of the State Railroad commission rendered yesterday evening in the State Railroad commission vs. the O. R. & N. Co., the Great Northern Railroad company and the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

Shipments from Puget sound for points on the O. R. & N. in Eastern Washington must not be routed via Portland unless requested by the shipper. Coal rates from Roslyn to points on the O. R. & N. in Eastern Washington must be lowered to that existing before the cancellation of the joint rates January 1, 1902, and joint rates must be re-established between all the railroads of Washington. In fact, the railroads have lost every point, and the commission has arbitrarily announced its intent to fix the rates to favor Puget sound at the expense of Portland.

The O. R. & N. Co., by its attorney, James Wilson, announced just before adjournment of the commission, after all the testimony had been taken, that it would grant a rate of \$2.55 on Roslyn coal from Wallula to Colfax, making the total rate on both roads of \$4.45, thus placing Roslyn coal on an equal basis with Wyoming coal.

Commissioner McMillan asked if the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific would make the same rate on Roslyn coal to Colfax that the Northern Pacific makes to Gardfield and Pullman. Mr. Wilson stated he has no authority to make such a rate.

Concessions to Peasants.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The government has decided to make an appeal to the peasants. With the workmen of the cities completely estranged and Liberals refusing to aid the authorities, there is nothing left but to turn to the peasants, and the emperor has approved a ukase informing them that measures for the amelioration of their condition will receive immediate consideration. The discontent of the peasants and the danger of the spread of the agrarian movement largely contributed to the government's decision.

Troops in Finland Mutiny.

Helsingfors, Nov. 14.—A revolt broke out yesterday in the garrison of Sveaborg. Hundreds of the men assert that they have been retained with the colors from two to three years beyond the legal period of their service, and also complain of their conditions of life. The mutineers refused to obey orders, expelled the civilians from the precincts of the fortress and in several of the barracks threw beds, chairs and kitchen apparatus out of the windows.

Reviving a Dead Scheme.

Mexico City, Nov. 14.—The Mexican Herald prints a story claiming it has information that the governments of Great Britain and Japan have practically decided to construct a ship canal on the lines of the plan rejected by the American government, Great Britain to furnish the capital and Japan the labor.