

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.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra are visiting Ireland.

A St. Joseph, Mich., pastor has tabooed the "Teddy bear" fad.

The governor of Ngaukwai province, China, has been assassinated.

Telegraph companies in New York are accused of forming a trust.

American delegates at The Hague have proposed a permanent arbitration court.

Vice President Fairbanks saved a woman from drowning in Yellowstone park at the risk of his own life.

Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, says the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific is a good move and none of Japan's business.

The Standard Oil company has offered no evidence against being fined by Judge Landis and he will pass sentence August 3.

A jury is being secured in the case against Louis Glass, of the telephone company, charged with bribing San Francisco supervisors.

An influential Japanese naval expert says the movement of the American navy is of no concern to his country and wishes the fleet would visit Japan.

General Bell says the nation is not prepared for war.

A crisis is near at Chicago in the telegraphers' dispute.

Crown Prince George, of Serbia, will visit the United States.

A prediction is made that Japan will invade Europe and fight Germany.

Consul Jenkins has been recalled for favoring President Zelaya in Salvador.

The Kaiser has offered to buy an airship if its inventor can sail it across Germany.

The railroads of the country have adopted a plan of publicity to conciliate the people.

Mrs. H. F. McCormick, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, says her father is being persecuted.

Endeavorers from all parts of the United States are on their way to Seattle to attend the convention.

Louis publishers are to sue the government because their publications have been barred from the mails as second class matter.

As an evidence of the large amount of money sent out of the United States by Japanese it is shown that those in Portland annually send \$120,000 to Japan.

The Hague conference is having some lively debates over the American propositions.

Express companies in Nebraska will fight the new state law reducing rates 25 per cent.

Japanese have formally demanded licenses in San Francisco preparatory to suing for damages.

Commissioner Neill is making a strenuous effort to keep the telegraphers' strike from spreading.

The Jamestown fair has borrowed another \$350,000. The company's property is given as security.

Sedition is spreading in India and it is predicted that England will soon have another war on her hands.

Archbishop Glendon, of St. Louis, has been appointed to take a census of American Catholics, estimated at 15,000,000.

The Union Pacific at the Omaha shops has just turned out two all steel box cars and it is probable the change will be adopted.

Judge Charles Swayne, of the Northern district of Florida, is dead. The judge was brought into prominence a short time ago by an attempt to impeach him.

A row between Tillman and Dooliver is led to talk of a duel.

Telegraph operators are to vote on a general strike.

It is reported that the Moqui Indians in Utah are on the warpath.

Philadelphia has forbidden games at school in which there is kissing.

Odesa is again the scene of rioting in which many Jews are being killed.

A tornado in Eastern Wisconsin struck several towns and killed two people.

The Hague conference is receiving many propositions to mitigate the horrors of war.

Negotiations are in progress to settle the dispute between United States, Colombia and Panama.

Grover Cleveland, who has been ill three weeks, is improved sufficiently to be around the house.

Bandit Raisuli has captured General MacLean, commander of the body guard of the sultan of Morocco.

GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

Demonstration of How Both Coasts Can Be Protected.

Tokio—Coming of fleet regarded inopportune; better deferred.

London—Heavy debt of Japan considered a bar to conflict, but United States is making an enemy of that country.

Berlin—Japan believed to be preparing to fight United States for mastery of the Pacific, regardless of San Francisco incidents.

The Hague—Fleet may cause popular excitement which Washington government may not be able to control.

Paris—United States and Japan not believed to be near conflict, but fleet will force Japan's hand if Japanese have aggressive designs.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 9.—The significance of Rear Admiral Brownson's addition to the somewhat meager information which has come from President Roosevelt regarding the contemplated two-ocean maneuvers of the Atlantic battleship fleet is regarded here as having been overlooked in the comment, expert and otherwise, which has since been indulged in on both continents.

Admiral Brownson came to Oyster Bay Friday to take lunch with the president, professing entire ignorance of the maneuver plans. When he left Sagamore Hill to take the train for Washington, the admiral had one thought which he wished emphasized—that it was desirable and important to demonstrate to the world how quickly the American navy could transfer its fighting strength from one ocean to the other. This was distinctly an addition to the president's previous statement issued through Secretary Loebe, wherein the object of the maneuvers was said to be an exercise movement for the benefit of the navy, to perfect its training in fleet exercise on an extended scale, the purpose and effect of the plan being for the benefit of the navy alone.

In everything that has come from the president regarding the movement, it has been indicated that the fleet, wherever it may go, is to be brought back to the Atlantic, and that the return is to be as great a demonstration of speed as the outward journey.

HAS ANOTHER THINK COMING

Japanese Admiral Says American Marines Would Desert.

Tokio, July 9.—The Hochi this morning prints an interview with Admiral Sakamoto, in which the admiral is quoted as follows:

"Should hostilities break out between Japan and America, the result would be indecisive, owing to a want of bases of operations. Even should the Washington government decide on a war, it is doubtful if the Americans serving in the navy are sufficiently patriotic to fight.

"American naval officers are brilliant figures at balls and social gatherings, but they are very deficient in professional training and practice. It is too much to expect a burning patriotism in the American naval service in case of war with Japan. It is very likely that most of the crews would desert and leave the ships."

MUST OPEN BIG ELEVATORS.

Wisconsin Railroad Commission Gives Peremptory Order.

Madison, Wis., July 9.—The Wisconsin Railroad commission issued an order today requiring the Great Northern and the Eastern Railway companies of Minnesota, and the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad company to open their big grain elevators at Superior to the use of the general public.

If the order stands and is not overturned by the courts, it will, it is believed, re-establish the grain business in Superior on the basis of two years ago, when the railroad companies, in order to get around the Wisconsin grain inspection law, leased their elevators to private parties, thus practically closing them to the public use and putting the independent grain dealers out of business.

Desire Coolie Labor Admitted.

Washington, July 9.—That the Japanese government will not consent to the renewal of the present treaty with the United States if this government reserves the right to insert a clause in the compact excluding Japanese coolie labor from continental United States is indicated by semi-official advice purporting to give the views of Foreign Minister Hayashi, which were received here today by Ototaki Yamaoka, the personal representative of Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party, now in power.

Plan to Find South Pole.

London, July 9.—To continue the exploratory work of the discovery expedition in the Antarctic, a party has been organized by Lieutenant Shackleton, who was a member of Captain Scott's crew, and will shortly start for the Far South. Lieutenant Shackleton has secured an ideal vessel for his purpose. She is the Endurance and spent many seasons in the North Atlantic in search of seals. She is now being refitted for the two years' voyage.

Lebreton May Succeed Schmitz

San Francisco, July 9.—District Attorney Langdon, it is said, has decided to advocate the selection of W. J. Lebreton to succeed Eugene E. Schmitz as soon as the latter is sentenced by Judge Dunn. Mr. Lebreton is a banker and philanthropist. He has been active in previous non-partisan political movements.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PROFIT IN ALFALFA.

Experiment Shows Great Value of Plant for Hog Feed.

Corvallis—A profit of \$27.51 an acre for pasturage on alfalfa for three months has been proved to be a possibility by an experiment on the college farm. There will remain yet during the season three or four months more of pasturage on the same alfalfa field, and Dr. Withycombe, who is directing the experiment, is confident that more than \$50 an acre will be realized from pasturage of the field during the summer. The showing is considered to be of great value in that it is believed an almost equally favorable demonstration can be made on clover, rape or vetch. The results are of striking value in illustrating the possibilities of Western Oregon in the field, as the profit to be gained by the land is more per acre than lands on which it can be done sometimes sell for.

In the experiment hogs were used. Thirty-two of the animals were put on a two-acre field of alfalfa April 1. All but five of the pigs were picked up in the open market, and were of ordinary grade as to breeding. Up to July 1 they had made a net gain of 1,630 pounds. Besides alfalfa they had consumed during the three months' period 11,850 pounds of skim milk, and 1,420 pounds of chopped wheat. For the skim milk, 25 cents per 100 pounds was allowed, aggregating \$29.62. For the chopped wheat, also grown on the farm, 1 1/2 cents per pound was allowed, aggregating \$21.30, making the total cost of food, aside from alfalfa pasturage, \$50.92. At 6 1/2 cents live weight, the present market price of hogs, the value of the increase in weight is \$105.95, leaving a net balance for the alfalfa pasturage of \$55.03, or \$27.51 per acre.

DEER SEASON OPENS JULY 15

Change in Game Laws Not Generally Known by Hunters.

Albany—That not more than 5 per cent of the sportsmen of Oregon know that the open season for deer begins this year July 15, is the opinion of a local hunter. The fact that the last legislature changed the deer season has not become known at all in this part of the state and men who always begin deer hunting as soon as the season opens are making no plans to go into the mountains until next month.

According to the new law, the open season for buck deer is from July 15 to November 1. It was formerly from August 15 to November 1. The season for female deer remains the same under the new law as it was under the old from September 1 to November 1. These changes in the deer season are embodied in house bill 151, which is recorded on page 341 of the 1907 session laws.

Another change in the deer law is that it is now a misdemeanor to kill dogs chasing deer. It was formerly illegal to hunt deer with dogs and that provision is also contained in the new law. Under the old law many dogs caught chasing deer were shot and killed and the new provision was inserted in order to protect owners of valuable dogs, which would break loose and chase deer without the knowledge of their owners.

Salmon Reach the Calapooia.

Albany—Salmon are reported to have been seen in the mouth of the Calapooia river, where it enters the Willamette at this city. If salmon are successfully passing the falls at Oregon City and ascending the Willamette a long deferred hope of residents of the upper valley is being realized. In spite of all the contrivances which have been placed in the river at Oregon City to enable salmon to ascend, very few of the fish have ever been seen far south as this city.

Will Find Klamath Reds Active.

Klamath Falls—The Klamath Indian reservation is a busy place this summer, and Secretary Garfield will find much to interest him when he visits the home of Uncle Sam's wards in the middle of July. At the Klamath agency, where the schools are located, about \$40,000 is being expended in improvements. The chief improvements being made are the constructing of a sewerage system and an electric light and water system.

Starts Store at Susanville.

Susanville—John Hughes, a pioneer of this camp, and the original discoverer of the Badger mine, has started a general store here. He was formerly a merchant of Long Creek and Galena, Or., but was out of business for a few years. He predicts a very prosperous future for this district, with the advent of the railroad.

Clackamas Land Booming

Oregon City—The large increased fees of the recorder's office in Clackamas county is a good indication of the healthy growth in the real estate business. The fees of County Recorder Ramsby for June were \$421.01, against \$269.35 for the same month during the previous year.

Murphy Estate Valued at \$70,000

Salem—The will of the late Judge J. J. Murphy, has been probated here. It leaves an estate estimated at \$70,000 to be equally divided between the widow, Elizabeth C. Murphy, and the son, Chester G. Murphy, the latter being named as executor without bonds.

NEW NORMAL REGENTS.

Men Placed on Board Have No Affiliation With State Schools.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has named the members of the new board of regents who will have control of all state normal schools. The regents are C. E. Spence, of Carus, Clackamas county, to serve one year; E. Hofer, of Salem, two years; E. E. Bragg, of La Grande, three years; W. B. Ayer, of Portland, four years; Henry J. Maier, of The Dalles, five years; Stephen Jewell, of Grants Pass, six years.

Not one of these men live in a normal school town, or has any connection with a normal school. It is evident that in making the appointments the governor studiously avoided appointing men who might by past associations, geographical location or political interests, be prejudiced for or against any one of the four normals. Not one of the men is interested particularly in either the University of Oregon, the Agricultural college, or any other state institution. This fact will leave them more free to handle the normal school problem free from other influence.

Spence is a farmer, a Democrat and a member of the executive committee of the State Grange.

Hofer is editor of the Capital Journal and a Republican.

Bragg is county superintendent of Union county and a Democrat.

Ayer is a lumber manufacturer and a Republican.

Maier is a merchant and a Democrat. Jewell is county judge of Josephine county and a Democrat.

The state board of education, composed of the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction, are ex-officio members of the board of regents.

Among educational workers in attendance at the session of the State Teachers' association, it was generally remarked that the governor has selected a strong board that will be free to manage the normal schools with a view to the best interests of the state.

S. P. Behind Spencer Power Plant.

Klamath Falls—The positive announcement has at last been made that the work being done at Spencer's on Klamath river is the beginning of a large power plant which the Southern Pacific company will complete in the course of a few years. The operations of the workmen engaged on the plant have been rather mysterious and employees who have worked there for six months or more did not know what they were working at or for whom.

Buy Land for Weston Brick.

Weston—The proprietors of the Weston brickyard have purchased of James D. Gish his addition to Weston, consisting of nearly 10 acres in the lower part of the city. Before making the purchase the brickyard people quietly demonstrated that the soil was well adapted to the making of a superior quality of brick. The price paid was \$2,000.

Fruit Box Factory for Weston.

Weston—C. W. Avery, manager of the Blue Mountain sawmill, has gone to Portland to purchase machinery for the equipment of a box factory to be run in connection with his mill. The demand at present is far in excess of the supply with present facilities.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 86c; bluestem, 88c@89c; valley, 86c; red, 84c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$27.50@28; gray, nominal.

Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, nominal, rolled, \$23.50@24.50.

Corn—Whole, \$28; cracked, \$29 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$21@23; clover, \$9; cheat, \$9@10; grain hay, \$9@10; alfalfa, \$13@14.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27 1/2c per pound.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13c per pound; mixed chickens, 11c; spring chickens, 14@15c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 11@12c; turkeys, dressed, choice, nominal; geese, live, 10c; ducks, 8@9c.

Eggs—Candied, 24@25c per dozen.

Fruits—Cherries, 8@10c per pound; apples, 7c@8c per box; storage Spitzenbergs, \$3.50 per box; gooseberries, 7c per pound; cantaloupes, \$3.25@3.50 per crate; apricots, 75c@82c per crate; peaches, 75c@1.50 per box; plums, \$1.50 per box; blackberries, 7c@9c per pound; loganberries, \$75@1.25 per crate; raspberries, \$1.25@1.50 per crate; prunes, \$1.50@1.75 per crate.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$2 per sack; carrots, \$2.50 per sack; beets, \$2.50 per sack; asparagus, 10c per pound; beans, 7@10c per pound; cabbage, 2 1/2c per pound; cucumbers, 50c@41c per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 15@20c per dozen; peas, 4@5c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3 1/2c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.50@3 per crate.

Potatoes—Old Burbanks, \$2.50@3 per sack; new potatoes, 3c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3 1/2@4c per pound; cows, 6@6 1/2c; country steers, 6 1/2@7c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8@9c; ordinary, 5@7c; spring lambs, 9@9 1/2c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@8 1/2c per pound.

Hops—6@8c per pound, according to quality.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@22c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

STANDARD MEN TESTIFY.

Rockefeller So Long Out of Business He Knows Little About It.

Chicago, July 8.—John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, of New Jersey, occupied the witness stand in the United States District court Saturday, while Judge Landis plied him with questions regarding the financial strength and the business methods of the corporation of which he is the head.

Mr. Rockefeller was a very willing and an unsatisfactory witness. He was ready to tell all that he knew, but he said that he knew practically nothing. The net result of his examination was that he believed during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, the period covered by the indictments on which the Standard Oil company of Indiana was recently convicted, the net profits of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey were approximately 40 per cent on an outstanding capitalization of \$100,000,000.

The investigation by Judge Landis was instituted by him for the express purpose of determining whether or not the Standard Oil company of Indiana, which was convicted of violation of the law, was really owned by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, whether the Union Tank Line company, whose cars were used for the shipments, made in violation of law, were similarly owned, and also to obtain an idea of the financial resources of the convicted corporation in order to inflict a fine proportionate to the offense and the assets of the convicted company.

It was stated by officers of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey that it owned the greater part of the stock of both the Union Tank Line company and Standard Oil company of Indiana. Specific figures as to the earnings of the parent corporation were given by Charles M. Pratt, its secretary, and they were close to the estimate given by Mr. Rockefeller.

SMASH WHOLE DEFENSE.

State to Prove Moran Was Sent to Denver for Cash.

Boise, July 8.—A little at a time the outlines of some of the features of the rebuttal testimony to be introduced by the state in the Haywood case leak out. It is found that among the witnesses for the defense whose testimony will be demolished is Pat Moran, the Cheyenne saloonkeeper. Orchard testified that Moran went to Denver for him in June, 1904, and got \$500 from Pettibone. That was when Orchard and John Neville, with the latter's boy, reached Cheyenne on the occasion of the flight from Independence after the depot explosion. Orchard wanted more money for his trip. Moran was a friend of Pettibone and he readily consented to run down to Denver to get the money, as Orchard did not feel safe in showing himself in the Colorado city just then.

Moran denied the story in every feature. He did not even know Orchard's name, hearing him called "Shorty," and he could not recognize pictures of the famous witness when these were shown him while he was on the stand. Though he was sadly rattled and discredited on the cross examination, he stuck to his denial.

Nevertheless, the state will have witnesses to prove Moran was in Denver.

CHINA TO BE AVENGED.

Prominent Oriental Writes Roosevelt Threatening Letter.

Mexico City, July 8.—The most aggressive utterance that has come from the pen of a Chinese concerning the Chinese exclusion act is a document written by Kong Yu Wei, leader of the Chinese reform movement, who recently left this city for New York. The letter was written to President Roosevelt, seeking to enlist the president's aid in a revision of the present laws. The letter says in part:

"Two decades of rigid enforcement of the exclusion laws have brought about the ill will of 400,000,000.

"A united Chinese will seek to avenge its wrongs. I anger will be vented in ways that I dread to think of.

"The time will come when a small spark may start an uncontrollable conflagration and the friendly ties between our people severed beyond remedy. Americans have been wont to condemn Russian cruelty toward the Japanese. How much more humane has been America's treatment of the Chinese."

French Revolt Ended.

Montpellier, France, July 8.—The municipal council of this city decided tonight by a large vote to withdraw the resignations of the members handed in during the trouble arising from the protests of the winerygrowers of the south. This step means the collapse of the agitation in this section. It followed the rejection by the Montpellier winerygrowers' committee of a resolution urging the various municipalities not to recall their resignations until requested to do so by the winerygrowers' congress which will meet soon.

Appeal to Mrs. Russell Sage

Berlin, July 8.—An attempt will be made to induce Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York, to use part of her enormous fortune to abolish the terrible white slave trade, which is continually going on between Europe and America. In no manner could Mrs. Sage immortalize her husband's and her own names than by wiping out this blot upon her country's reputation. Germans say. The white slave trade, it is claimed, is increasing instead of lessening.

Sultan's Credit Exhausted.

Constantinople, July 8.—The sultan is being persistently dinmed for repayment of his numerous loans from European financiers and is at his wits' end to find a way out.

SCHMITZ SENTENCE

Penalty for Grafting Is Five Years in Prison.

CROWDS CHEER TO THE ECHO

Judge Dunne Scores Fallen Mayor Without Mercy—Makes Unavailable Protest Against Lecture.

San Francisco, July 9.—The sentencing yesterday of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz to five years in San Quentin penitentiary for extortion was one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in a Western court. The effectiveness of the fearful denunciation of the convicted mayor as delivered by Superior Judge Frank M. Dunne prior to the passing of judgment, was heightened by the demeanor of the prisoner, who time and again interrupted the court to demand that those "humiliating remarks" be deduced from and that "the court do its duty" by pronouncing sentence at once.

Once, while the sentence impended, the judge threatened to send Mr. Metcalf, of the mayor's counsel, to jail for contempt because he derided the court's comments as "cruel and unusual punishment," and Mr. Metcalf was told by Judge Dunne that he ought to be "begging a day in court to defend himself against the charge of having tampered with a witness in the case."

The defense filed a bill of exceptions after motion for a new trial and motion for the arrest of judgment had been denied and Judge Dunne granted a certificate of probable cause, upon which Schmitz will go to the District court of Appeals for a new trial.

As the last words of the sentence fell from the judge's lips, the great crowd that had stood throughout the dramatic scene, sent up a thunderous cheer.

"Good for you," shouted a man from the back of the room.

His ejaculation was echoed and echoed by one after another of the spectators. Several threw their hats into the air. Others scrambled upon chairs to look over the shoulders of the crowd. The greatest confusion prevailed.

WHICH SHALL LOSE \$90,000?

Commission Must Decide Between Railroads and Grain Dealers.

Chicago, July 9.—At a conference today of the leading traffic officials of the Western railroads it was agreed to ask the Interstate Commerce commission to decide what is the legal rate on more than 6,000,000 bushels of grain now stored in elevators at various points on the Missouri river.

The commission will decide whether the railroads or the grain dealers will lose \$90,000. Most of the railroads are confident that all grain stored in elevators at Missouri river points and elsewhere is subject to an advance of one-third cent per bushel, according to the tariffs on all lines made effective July 1. Last March the Western railroads agreed to make an advance on May 1 of 1 1/2 cents per bushel on grain from Missouri river points to Chicago.

NEILL GOES TO SAN FRANCISCO

Telegraphers' Peacemaker Will Arbitrate at Scene of Strike.

Chicago, July 9.—In the hope that they will be able to effect a settlement of the telegraphers' strike in San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., United States Commissioner of Labor Neill and M. J. Reidy, J. M. Sullivan and S. J. Konenkamp, members of the international executive board of the Telegraphers' union, left tonight for San Francisco.

The decision to proceed to San Francisco was reached by Mr. Neill and the union officials at a conference. After canvassing the situation at length, the conclusion was reached that better results can be accomplished by going direct to the scene of the strike called by the union against both companies. They will also have the advantage of holding conferences daily with President Snaill.

Wine Growers Again Angry.

Paris, France, July 9.—Dispatches from the South of France today report that the situation there is again growing serious. The dissatisfaction with the new wine-fraud law and the supplementary measure, together with the arrest of 30 persons suspected of complicity in the burning of the prefecture at Narbonne has rekindled the people. The mayor and other municipal officers are holding meetings and have decided again to resign their offices unless the arrested persons are released and the troops withdrawn.

Held for Timber Fraud.

Denver, July 9.—It was announced today that seven more Coloradans had been arrested by Deputy United States Marshals Frank and Clark for coal and timber frauds, as a result of indictments of the late Federal grand jury. The names of those apprehended are: James A. Coppinger, Durango; James S. Hatcher, Pagosa Springs; Ellis M. Hampton, Pagosa Springs; Ephram K. Caldwell, E. M. Taylor, R. E. Sloan, Pagosa Springs; and William Morrison.

Japan to Send Investigator.

Tokio, July 9.—It is reported that Director Ishii, of the commercial bureau of the foreign office, has been ordered to proceed to America and Canada, evidently in connection with Japanese labor question.