

Shington County News

Issued Each Week

BEST GROVE..... OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Summary of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Bill Caine is believed to be the novelist in the world.

Nationalists have a safe majority in newly-elected Philippine assembly.

explosion of firelamp in a Prusian mine killed 18 men and injured 11.

Many cures mental and nervous and drunkards by putting them under employment.

Atlantic Coast lumbermen will fight proposed advance in lumber rates in Mississippi valley points.

The railroads and the Steel trust are fighting over the question of broken rail, each blaming the other.

One hundred unruly members of the 1st, Ireland, police force have been sent and 150 more will follow.

Rich Americans can not escape taxes establishing residences in England. They will be subject to taxation under English laws.

German princess who systematically stole silver plate from European courts has been exonerated on the ground of insanity.

Explosion of 5,000 tons of high explosive was fired in breaking up a mountain of fine marble in Italy. It displaced 500,000 tons.

Five hundred brakemen and a number of conductors on the Colorado and Denver railroad have struck for an increase of 2 cents an hour.

On board the newest German-American steamers no regular meals are served, but a regular short-order restaurant is always open.

Three-fifths of the output of the greatest diamond mines in South Africa is taken by American dealers and the rest is steadily rising.

Howard Paul, the American entertainer, who died in London in December, 1905, and whose will has been in litigation, bequeathed about \$200,000 to London charities.

The empress of China has been ordered by her physician to quit smoking garettes, and according to Chinese custom a law will be made prohibiting garette smoking throughout the empire.

Rota, the fighting leader of the Palauans in the island of Leyte, has been sentenced to death. One companion was sentenced to imprisonment for life and four others were given 35 years. The trial of Faustino Ablen, the chief of the Palauans, will take place this week.

King Edward showed his appreciation of labor in striking fashion during his visit to Cardiff, the center of the Welsh coal trade. He not only knighted Lord Mayor Crossman, of Cardiff, a labor leader, but he announced the institution of an order of chivalry for miners. This new decoration, which will bear King Edward's name, will be for heroes of the mine who distinguish themselves in rescue work.

Haywood was given a great reception at Salt Lake.

Governor Hanley declares that Indiana is solid for Fairbanks.

France has invited Spain to join in an expedition against Morocco.

John Burns proposes a British pure food law to fight American packers.

A band of New York Chinese made a raid on Boston Chinese, killing three.

Union Pacific will encourage coal mining by independent companies now that it has lost much of its coal land.

Irrigation work in California, Arizona and Nevada will be cut from \$15,000,000 last year to \$800,000 this year.

The Alabama secretary of state has declared the franchise of the Southern Railroad forfeited for breaking state laws.

Four American school teachers who have just returned from the Philippines via Asia and Europe say wherever they stopped, in India or other British possessions, Japanese were busily engaged in making sketches of fortifications and harbors.

Corean soldiers revolted against disbandment and fought Japanese in Seoul, but were quelled.

Choate has made a powerful speech for a permanent arbitration court at The Hague.

France, Spain and Italy are to send an army to Morocco to put down the uprising.

Roosevelt will positively not allow himself to be renominated for another term but will support Taft.

The Oklahoma Republican convention has nominated Frank Frantz for governor.

John Sharp Williams has defeated Governor Vandeman for the Democratic nomination for senator from Mississippi.

Congressman Jenkins opposes the state rights doctrine and predicts civil war if it is enforced.

REPORT ON STANDARD OIL CO.**Commission on Corporations Says It Uses Worst of Methods.**

Washington, Aug. 5.—Significant revelations are made public in a report submitted to President Roosevelt by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, concerning the operations of the Standard Oil Company.

In a previous report the ways and methods of the Standard were explained. The present report sets forth the results of these methods and the effect they have had on the consumption of oil and on the profits of the Standard Oil Company. Commissioner Smith says:

"The Standard Oil Company is responsible for the course of prices of petroleum and its products during the last 25 years. The Standard has consistently used its power to raise the price of oil during the last 25 years, not only absolutely but also relatively to the cost of crude oil."

The Standard has claimed that it has reduced the price of oil; that it has been a benefit to the consumer; and that only a great combination like the Standard could have furnished oil at the prices that have prevailed.

"Each one of these claims," says Commissioner Smith, "is disproved by this report."

The increase in annual profits of the Standard Oil Company from 1896 to 1904 was over \$27,000,000. The report says:

"The total dividends received by the Standard from 1882 to 1906 were \$551,222,124, thus averaging 24.15 per cent a year. The dividends however, were much less than the total earnings. It is substantially certain that the entire net earnings of the Standard from 1882 to 1906 were at least \$790,000,000 and possibly much more."

"These enormous profits have been based on an investment worth at the time of its original acquisition not more than \$75,000,000."

The report of Commissioner Smith shows that the Standard Oil Company is responsible for petroleum prices for the past quarter of a century because this company has controlled the industry. The report shows the price history of oil products since 1866, or practically since the beginning of the industry. This gives an opportunity to compare the course of prices during the earlier competitive period with the course of prices during the later monopolistic period. It also shows that prices would have been lower during this later period under normal competitive conditions and in the absence of any such overshadowing combination as has actually existed.

These prices show directly the effect that the existence of this combination has had upon the consumer and also the results that have accrued to the combination itself by way of profits. Just conclusion can thus be drawn of the way the Standard Oil has used its great industrial power.

SECOND HEARING BEGUN.**Federal Courts Continue Investigation of Standard.**

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The preparations for the second federal investigation of the relations between the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, ordered by Judge Landis of the United States District Court on Saturday, will begin tomorrow. The call for the special grand jury will be issued and United States District Attorney Sims will go over all the evidence presented at the recent trial of the Standard Oil Company, which resulted in conviction and a fine of \$29,240,000, and will select the witnesses to be subpoenaed. It developed that the reason for haste in this investigation is that the statute of limitations is running against the government, and because of it the Chicago & Alton will escape re-judgment on the 1,462 on which the Standard Oil Company was convicted.

This statute of limitations bars prosecution on offenses committed more than three years before indictment. Many of the shipments on which the Standard Oil Company was convicted of accepting rebates occurred between September, 1903, and August, 1904. When the grand jury convenes on August 14, a few days will suffice to present the evidence against the Alton.

The jury will consider infractions of the Elkins Law occurring from August, 1904, until March, 1905.

Transport Breaks Down.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The transport Warren, which left Saturday with a large contingent of troops and passengers, was compelled by a breakdown of machinery to put back when the officers in the engine-room noticed that her machinery was not working as it ought. Chief Engineer Donnelly, of the Army Transport Department, made an exhaustive examination of the Warren's machinery and is in hopes that new condenser tubes can be installed by Tuesday.

England Gobbles Island.

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 6.—Captain S. C. Young returned from Isle Royale in Lake Superior, where he was successful in planting the British flag, meeting with no opposition. When asked why he had made his expedition, he said it was for the purpose of opening correspondence between Ottawa and Washington, which would show that great injustice had been done Canada by the agreement which gave Isle Royale to the United States.

John D. Is Not Worried.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 5.—John D. Rockefeller gives no indication in public at least, that the decision of Judge Landis, fixing the Standard Oil Company the limit, affected him in the slightest. As far as appearances go, the magnate has not given the matter a thought.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST**20 Per Cent Decrease.**

Hillsboro.—The hop crop of Washington county this season bids fair to be 20 per cent less than last year's product. This loss is due to lack of cultivation owing to bad weather at a time when yards should have had care; to lice and lack of spraying; to the low prices prevailing; and to the fact that there is some blight in many yards that last season were free from fault.

Last year's Washington county product went about 8,000 bales, and it is estimated that this season the output will be slightly over 6,000 bales. In many districts the lice have been prolific and, as spraying is expensive, many yards were not given any spraying whatever. So far as can be learned the quality of hops is up to the standard, this county generally leading the state in this regard.

Hop Outlook Good.

Woodburn.—There will be a larger hop yield in this section this season than in any previous year and the quality will be mostly choice. The lice have practically disappeared and all but a few old yards that have been given no attention are making a fine showing. Some of the old yards are looking better than for the past five years. The new yards show up well and will make an excellent record this year. A party who has made a thorough inspection of the yards of this vicinity was in the city yesterday and reports the outlook very bright, corroborating the opinion of others as to large yield and good quality.

Fund for Maintenance Only.

Salem.—Attorney-General Crawford has given an opinion to the State Board of Normal School Regents that the appropriation for normals could only be expended for maintenance and repairs, and no part of the money could be utilized for the construction of new buildings. This is for the special benefit of President Mulkey, of the Ashland normal, who urged the immediate need of some new buildings to accommodate the growth and demands of that institution.

Railroad Laborers Scarce.

Huntington.—Work on the North-West Railroad is progressing slowly owing to the scarcity of men, who prefer to work in the harvest fields, greatly to the inconvenience of the railroad contractors. Work will begin next week of laying rails and putting in culverts of iron pipes in the large gulches leading from the mountain sides. This means a great saving of time and money to the contractors, who now have to haul their supplies 40 and 50 miles by wagon.

Wind Shakes Prune Trees.

Albany.—The strange wind storm which swept this part of the state last night played the strange freak of relieving prune-growers of the necessity of shaking their trees to thin out the yield. Many bushels of prunes were shaken off the trees by the wind and the growers are thus saved considerable labor and expense as many were planning to shake their trees this week. Perhaps a few more prunes were shaken down than the growers would have liked.

Clackamas Farm Brings \$10,000.

Oregon City.—Robert J. Brown, one of the potato kings of New Era, has sold his 270-acre farm 1 1/2 miles east of New Era, to G. E. Pottratz, of Marion county, for \$16,000, or nearly \$60 per acre, and the purchaser has taken immediate possession. Mr. Brown will remain in Clackamas county and purchase a smaller farm.

Trains to Willows Soon.

Elgin.—It is conservatively estimated by engineers who have been running the grade that trains will be coming from Elgin to Willows over the Willows extension of the O. R. & N. in 60 days. The grade is practically completed and the work of laying the track is being rushed with all possible speed.

Oregon City Has Snakes.

Oregon City.—Rattlesnakes have appeared in this city. City Engineer W. A. White killed a small one on Spring street at the foot of Falls View. The snake was a young one, about two feet in length, and had two rattles. A large snake was seen this week on the rocks on Jefferson street near the residence of Ernest P. Rands.

Picking Begins September 1.

Aurora.—If the present good weather continues, the hop crop here will be fully as large as last year, and the quality equally as good. The hops are buring out fine, the hot weather having killed the lice. The crop will probably be five or ten days earlier than last year. Picking will begin generally September 1.

Bids for New Mail Route.

Baker City.—Postmaster Lachner has received orders from Washington instructing him to advertise for bids for a stage line to operate from Baker City to Unity and Hereford, on Burnt River, a distance of about 40 miles.

Heavy Hay and Grain Yields.

La Grande.—The Amalgamated Sugar Company has begun harvesting the hay and grain on its different farms. They have 225 men and 75 teams at work. The crop yields are heavy.

McArthur Is Reappointed.

Olympia.—Announcement is made at the executive office of the reappointment of J. W. McArthur, of Spokane, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, to take effect November 1.

Estimate 140,000 Bales

Salem.—Estimates from the most conservative dealers of this district, who have made a tour of the hop-growing territory and observed yard conditions closely, place the state crop for 1907 at not to exceed 140,000 bales, as compared to approximately 150,000 for the season of 1906, and this estimate may be reduced fully one-third more by reason of failure to secure picking money.

The crop seems to be coming on very unevenly, and all yards, generally speaking, are more or less spotted, while the number of missing hills in most yards is remarkable. Many fields are well advanced and the burrs are fully developed. These give promise of an abundant yield, with corresponding high quality, while on the other hand, in the majority of yards, the vines are still in blossom, with a very small percentage of burrs well set.

New Buildings for Corvallis.

Salem.—At a special meeting of the State Board of Education, the contract for the building of the new Mechanics' Hall in connection with the Agricultural College at Corvallis was awarded to A. F. Peterson, of Portland, for \$37,363, and for the steam-heating plant for the same building to Gardner, Kendall & Co., of Portland, for \$3,525. These were the lowest bids offered. Each successful bidder must furnish a bond in the sum of 50 per cent of the amount of the respective contracts and the building must be completed and ready for occupancy on or before February 1 of next year.

Land Sales Drop.

Salem.—The total amount of collections for the sale of school, tide and swamp land, interest on certificates, etc., in the State Land Department for the month of July, as shown by the statement issued by Clerk G. G. Brown, of the State Land Board, was \$47,785.37, which is a considerable falling off from the volume of business conducted last month when the receipts reached a total of over \$100,000. This latter, however, was due to the transactions incident to the cancellation and repurchasing of certificates resulting from the land fraud investigations.

Lane County Keeps Up.

Eugene.—The hop yield in Lane county this year will approximate the crop of last season, if it is all harvested. The prospective low prices for hops and present high prices for labor may influence a few to neglect the harvest, and there have been three good but small yields dug up this year, but the quantity of hops will not be materially changed. The long, dry, cool weather has been ideal for hop-growing, and the quality at this time is above the average.

More Excuse for Increase.

Pendleton.—Will Moore, manager for the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, says, regarding the advance in warehouse charges: "The warehouse charges, even with the 50 per cent advance, will still be so moderate as to afford the grain brokers but little hope of getting in the same financial class with the farmers. According to the statement of Mr. Moore, the advance in the charges will mean just three-fourths of a cent a bushel to the farmers."

PORTLAND MARKETS.Wheat—Club, 80c; bluestem, 82c; valley, 80c; red, 78c.
Oats—No. 1 white, 25c; gray, nominal.
Barley—Feed, \$21.50@22 per ton; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$23.50@24.50.
Corn—Whole, 22c; cracked, 29c 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, 27 1/2@30c per pound.
Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 12 1/2@13c; spring chickens, 15@16c; old roosters, 8@9c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 12@15c; turkeys, dressed, choice, nominal; geese, live, 8@11c; ducks, 8@14c.
Eggs—French ranch, candled, 22@23c per dozen.
Fruits—Cherries, 8@12 1/2c a pound; apples, \$1.50@2.25 per box; Spitzenbergs, \$3.50 per box; cantaloupes, \$2.50@3.50 per crate; peaches, 60c@1.25 per crate; raspberries, \$1.25@1.50 per crate; blackberries, 5c@7c per pound; loganberries, \$1 per crate; apricots, \$1.50@2 per crate.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.75 per sack; carrots, \$2 per sack; beets, \$2 per sack; asparagus, 10c per pound; beans, 3@5c per pound; cabbage, 2 1/2c per pound; celery, \$1.25 per dozen; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c@61c per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 15@20c per dozen; peas, 4@5c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1@1.25 per crate.
Potatoes—New, 1 1/2@2c per pound.
Veal—Dressed, 5 1/4@8 1/2c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 3 1/4@4c per pound; cows, 6@6 1/2c; country steers, 6 1/4@7c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8@9c per pound; ordinary, 5@7c; spring lambs, 9@9 1/2c per pound.
Pork—Dressed, 6@8 1/2c per pound.
Hops—6@7 1/2c per pound, according to quality.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 16@22c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; molair choice, 29@30c a pound.

FINE D \$29,240,000.

Great Monopoly Is No Better Than Counterfeiters or Robbers.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis Saturday in the United States District Court fined the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana \$29,240,000 for violations of the law against accepting rebates from railroads. The fine is the largest ever assessed against any individual or any corporation in the history of American jurisprudence. The case will be carried to the higher courts by the defendant company.

The penalty imposed on the company is the maximum permitted under the law and it was announced at the end of a long opinion, in which the methods and practices of the Standard Oil Company were mercilessly scored. The judge, in fact, declared in his opinion that the officials of the Standard Oil Company who were responsible for the practices of which the corporation was found guilty, were no better than counterfeiters and thieves, his exact language being:

"We may as well look at this situation squarely. The men who thus deliberately violated this law would society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail. The nominal defendant in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a million-dollar corporation. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose capital is \$100,000,000, is the real defendant. This is for the reason that, if a body of men organize a large corporation under the laws of one state for the purpose of carrying on business throughout the United States and for the accomplishment of that purpose absorb the stock of other corporations, such corporations so absorbed have thenceforth but a nominal existence. They cannot initiate or execute any inherent business policy, their elimination in this respect being a prime consideration for their absorption. So, when after this process has taken place, a crime is committed in the name of such smaller corporation, the law will not consider that the latter corporation is the real offender. And where the only possible motive of the crime is the enhancement of dividends and the only punishment authorized is a fine, great caution must be exercised lest the fixing of a small amount encourage the defendant to further violations by esteeming the penalty to be in the nature of a license.

"The defendant argues that to hold it for 1,462 offenses would be a violation of the constitutional prohibition against the imposition of excessive fines, and it is urged that congress could never have intended to confer upon the court such power. It is the view of the court that for the law to take from one of its corporate creatures as a penalty for the commission of a dividend-producing crime less than one-third of its net revenues accrued during the period of violation falls far short of the imposition of an excessive fine, and surely to do this would not be the exercise of as much real power as is employed when a sentence is imposed taking from a human being one day of his liberty.

"It is the judgment and sentence of the court that the defendant, the Standard Oil Company, pay a fine of \$29,240,000."

Under the seven indictments still pending against the Standard Oil Company, an additional fine amounting to \$88,440,000 may be levied against the company.

How to Make Public Pay.

How the Standard Oil Company can exact payment from the public: Fine imposed by Judge Landis, \$29,240,000; attorney's fees (estimated) \$260,000; total fine and costs \$31,500,000. Present price (average grade) kerosene per gallon, 12 cents. Proposed price, same, 13 cents. Gallons refined kerosene in one barrel crude petroleum, 15. Number gallons to be sold at increase of 1 cent per gallon over present quotations to reimburse Standard Oil, 3,150,000. Number barrels crude petroleum, 210,000,000. Increase in dollars, \$31,500,000. Capital stock Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, \$100,000,000. Capital stock Standard Oil Company of Indiana, \$1,000,000. Wealth of John D. Rockefeller in excess of \$1,000,000,000. (Exact figures not known to himself.) Rockefeller's interest in Standard Oil (27 1/2 per cent total capitalization), \$27,400,000. Figures based on one barrel crude petroleum producing 35 per cent kerosene and by-products, paraffin, lubricating oils, etc.

Flogged in Public View.

Hazelton, Pa., Aug. 5.—Louis Samoboffa, accused of wife-beating, was publicly flogged by Alderman McKelvey, before whom he had been brought for a hearing. After the testimony had been given, Alderman McKelvey seized the man by the collar, dragged him into the street, pulled the coat from his back and then handcuffed him to a post. The crowd divined his intention, and a mob took off his belt and gave it to McKelvey. The alderman is young and strong, and the flogging was vigorous.

Virginia Roads Give It Up.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 5.—Shortly before midnight the state officials received a telegram from the attorney of the Virginia railroads to the effect that the 2-cent rate would be put into effect on or before October 1, on condition that the matter should be taken to the courts for a final decision as to its legality. The statement given out by the railroads is that they have determined to give in to the people and to end the conflict.

Coin Design His Last Work.

New York, Aug. 5.—Through a letter from President Roosevelt, made public, it was learned that Augustus St. Gaudens, the famous American sculptor, who died, had designed the new gold coins which are now being completed. This design is probably the last completed work that left the hands of the sculptor.

RAILROAD IS OUTLAW**Openly Defies Authorities of the State of Alabama.****MILITIA MAY BE CALLED UPON****Governor Will Take Possession of the Road by Armed Force if Necessary to Enforce Laws.**

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 6.—It is not unlikely that troops will be ordered out within a few days to take possession of the line of the Southern Railway, the cancellation of whose license to operate in the state is calmly ignored by the company. A four-hours' conference held here this afternoon between Governor Comer, Attorney-General Garber and prominent attorneys, including two ex-Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, is believed to have resulted in a determination to make wholesale arrests of officials of the Southern road if that company does not recede from its present position.

A state official close to the Governor made the statement that Governor Comer was going to use every power at his command to make the Southern Railway obey the laws of Alabama.

"If the railroad carries out its threat to stop all business inside the state and confine itself to only interstate business," said this official, "then the Governor will order out the state troops and take possession of the railroad, which has already placed itself in the attitude of a mob, defying the rightful authority of the state. This action would be followed up by an extra session of the legislature, at which a law would be enacted whereby the railroad would be placed in the hands of a receiver in less than 60 days."

STANDARD CANNOT ESCAPE.**Only Two Pretenses, and Neither One Will Hold.**

Washington, Aug. 6.—Two avenues of possible escape are open to the Standard Oil Company, but whether one or both are taken the government will be found strongly entrenched, confident of repeating the victory it scored in Judge Landis' court. The trust may appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals on a writ of error, or to the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional grounds. One appeal will not conflict with the other, and no further appeal lies in either case. The Circuit Court of Appeals has final jurisdiction in questions of error affecting the law in the case, and so far as Judge Landis' official acts in the construction of the law are concerned, the Supreme Court of the United States can only consider one question.

Under article 8 of the Constitution, "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." In the opinion of officials of the Department of Justice, the case can reach the Supreme Court on the ground that the \$29,240,000 fine is excessive, because the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the defendant, has capital stock of only \$1,000,000 and assets of only \$10,000,000. The state lawyers employed by the trust may find other constitutional questions to raise in the Supreme Court.

The government is ready to meet such an issue and is confident of victory. It will reply that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is, as the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the great Standard trust, in fact, and that the fine imposed upon the trust must be measured by the resources of the trust, and not one of the subsidiary, dummy branches.

By the Department of Justice attention is called to the common practice in criminal courts of imposing fines upon vagrants, when the inability of the culprit to pay the fine is known to the court. But such sentences have never been construed as excessive fines.

More Land Frauds.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—The sudden departure of United States District Attorney Oscar Lawlor for Portland and Seattle is considered significant, when taken in connection with the recent disclosure of extensive land frauds in the Imperial Valley. When he left the city Mr. Lawlor said he was called by important business, but would not give any information as to its nature. As the investigation is continued it is believed the names of prominent capitalists will be called with these desert land entries.

About to Start North.

Spitzbergen, July 25, via Tromsø, Aug. 6.—The Weilmann-Chicago Record-Herald polar expedition has been hampered greatly by a high wind, which at times became a violent gale, threatening the balloon-house. The damage done has been repaired and as arrangements now have been perfected and the apparatus has been found to work most satisfactorily, it is hoped, unless further accidents occur, to start for the pole about the middle of August.

Captured Jap Poachers.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 6.—Advices have been received here of an attempted sealing raid by the Japanese sealing schooners Kaiko Maru and Midori Maru on the seal rookeries at Cooper Islands, guarded by Russians. The schooner Kaiko Maru has returned to Miyako, Rickusa province, Japan, and reported three of her sealing boats and 12 men captured by Russians.