

# 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.

An Anglo-Russian treaty has been signed.

Rebel Moors have at last accepted the French terms of peace.

The San Francisco city jail has been condemned as unsafe.

Henry feels confident of convicting Tiley L. Ford, of the United Railways, now on trial.

Standard Oil lawyers say it is not the policy of that company to drive rivals to the wall.

The Russian government has resumed its policy of shooting suspected revolutionists without trial.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that the Great Northern must pay its fine for giving rebates.

Pennsylvania and Kansas are assured of a 2-cent passenger rate by action of the executive officials of the roads interested.

The Standard Oil announces that as soon as present suits are finished it will reorganize and enlarge its capital, also that earnings will be published.

Judge Lochren, of the United States court, has issued an injunction which suspends the Minnesota rate law pending a final settlement of the case in the courts.

Grover Cleveland's illness has become very serious.

A mining plant at Jonplin, Mo., has been blown up by dynamite.

The king of Siam is visiting Germany and spending money lavishly.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul officials expect to see that road finished to the coast in 1909.

Mississippi has ordered the Gulf Compress company to withdraw from the state as it is a trust.

Dewey does not favor disposing of the Philippines and says there is no danger of war with Japan.

The Japanese Foreign office has decided to leave Ambassador Aoki at Washington for the present.

The English steamer Lusitania has started on her return trip to Liverpool and her officers hope to establish a new record.

The government has several experts examining the books of the Standard Oil company between the years 1882 and 1892.

Helena, Mont., labor unions have ordered a strike on all industries in town to enforce a boycott on the telephone company.

Russia threatens armed intervention in Persia.

Prohibitionists aim to make Washington, D. C., dry.

The crown prince of Japan is to visit Corea to investigate affairs there.

China has taken a decided step toward parliamentary government.

Many Eastern Democrats are uniting on Governor Johnson, of Ohio, for president.

The Standard Oil inquiry at New York shows Rockefeller's income to be about \$40,000,000 a year.

Fanatics at Zion City have been arrested for torturing a woman to death in order to drive the devils out of her body.

France and Canada have just signed a new commercial treaty. France is given many more favorable terms than before.

Eastern critics can't prevent the voyage of the battleship fleet to the Pacific, as Roosevelt is determined it shall make the trip.

Emma Goldman, who has been attending an anarchist congress at Amsterdam, may not be admitted when she attempts to return to the United States.

Delegates to The Hague are unanimous for holding regular conferences.

England is preparing to build a fourth battleship of the Dreadnaught class.

Russia is to spend \$10,000,000 constructing new fortifications at Vladivostok.

Burbank, the horticultural wizard, has an apple tree on which 73 varieties are grown.

The Western Union claims to be able to handle promptly all business east of Buffalo and north of Washington.

Japan may annex Corea to end the rebellion.

Attorney Delmas may defend Thaw at his second trial.

A wreck on the Mexican Central railroad near the northern boundary of Mexico resulted in the death of 32 persons.

H. H. Rogers' breakdown is said to be due to immense losses on a new railroad he was backing. He has lost \$50,000,000.

### SMALL FOR ARBITRATION.

Tells Operators President Roosevelt Can End Strikes.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—"I have positive inside information that the companies are ready to arbitrate, and I predict to you now that you will be at work within ten days, and that victory will be yours."

This was the information given out by President S. J. Small, of the striking commercial telegraphers, at the best attended meeting held since the strike was declared. There were loud cries of "No arbitration" when President Small began speaking, but these grew weaker as he said:

"I think I have heard that cry before, but I want to say something on the other side. If President Roosevelt should ask the companies to arbitrate, and they consented, what position would it place you in if you refused?"

"I don't know that you will get a chance to arbitrate," he said as the cries continued. "If Colonel Clowry has his way about it you won't be given the chance. We have had some bitter experience with arbitration, but if it comes this time with the stamp of the United States government on it I believe we can afford to accept it."

Although he did not say so, President Small gave the inference that President Roosevelt was in a fair way to end the strike. He said it had already cost the companies \$12,000,000.

Chairman Wesley Russell said the cotton growers of the South are clamoring for better telegraph facilities, and that many Southern associations had appealed to President Roosevelt. The situation, he said, looked decidedly hopeful.

M. J. Beldy, of Boston, and S. K. Koenekamp, of Pittsburg, members of the national executive board, said the strike would be over in two weeks.

### HAGUE MEETING BARREN.

Delegations Go to Peace Conference Without Preparations.

The Hague, Sept. 24.—After having been in session for over three months, and adjournment probably a month in the distance, it is recognized generally and even by the most optimistic in the peace movement, that the second international peace conference has been and will be at its conclusion, barren of results leading to permanent measures of benefit to the peace of the world.

Even the proposition for a future meeting of the conference, which was unanimously adopted has been so altered as to suppress its most important part, namely, the periodicity of meetings, merely providing for the calling of a third conference, but establishing nothing with regard to convening of the future conferences.

The prevailing opinion as expressed by one of the leading delegates is that the absence of results in the conference on the great questions was due to the lack of preparation by all the countries represented. This, he said, was especially striking in the case of the American delegation, which was supposed to have come here in complete accord with the Latin-American countries.

### HIS VACATION DAYS OVER.

President Roosevelt Returns to Washington and Hard Work.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt's summer vacation at his Sagamore Hill home will end at 10 a. m. Wednesday, when he, with Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the family and the executive staff, will take a special train for Washington.

During the three and a half months the president has occupied the homestead he has had the quietest and at the same time the busiest vacation he has indulged in since he became an occupant of the White House. The records show that since June 12 the president has received 125 persons at Sagamore Hill. Some of the callers have been distinguished foreigners and a few have made purely social calls, but the majority of them have been officials on strictly government business.

While visitors have been comparatively few, the work which the president has accomplished in other directions has been great. His annual message to congress is practically completed. The document needs only finishing touches, and but few of them.

### Thirty-two Hurt in Wreck.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Thirty-two passengers were injured, none seriously, by the derailment of the Chattanooga & Washington limited train on the Southern railway, just north of Ryan's Siding, Virginia, early today. A broken rail was the cause of the accident. The entire train, composed of a baggage car, day coach and three sleepers, being almost destroyed by fire. A special train was quickly made up and proceeded to this city with all the passengers of the limited. The track was blocked several hours.

### Leased Wire Men to Remain.

New York, Sept. 24.—A determined effort to pass a resolution calling on strike regardless of their contracts, all newspaper wire and broker office operators, was made at a meeting of the local telegraphers' union today. After a long debate, the resolution which has before been introduced at meetings of the strikers, was again tabled, but it was said later with the understanding that it would be taken up at a meeting tomorrow.

### Moorish Camps Burned.

Casa Blanca, Sept. 24.—Negotiations for the cessation of hostilities having failed, General Druce today resumed the offensive, and burned the Moorish camps at Sidi Ibrahim, south of Casa Blanca, and dispersed the tribesmen, who offered but little resistance.

## OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

### EASY TO GET CARS.

Trolley Line Proves Great Aid to Freewater Shippers.

Freewater.—The several packing houses in this city have about completed their season's prune packing and will now begin on the apple crop. Over 100 carloads of fruit, chiefly prunes, peaches, pears and plums, have been shipped from here during the past 20 days over the O. R. & N. and the Walla Walla Valley trolley line via the Northern Pacific.

The shippers say that since the advent of the traction company and their ability to furnish Northern Pacific refrigerator cars, troubles have ended regarding the securing of cars as the O. R. & N. agents have "loosened up" wonderfully, and even take the trouble to call up the growers over the long distance telephone to ask if they can supply them cars. Such a state of affairs has heretofore been unknown in this city, and of course the shippers appreciate it.

The apple crop is a good one and top notch prices have already been offered and accepted. The apple trees have been well sprayed this year and the good derived thereby is already showing itself by the absence of scale. There will be over 100 car loads of apples from this point. Hay shipments are becoming general, the ranchers consigning their hay to points on Puget sound where prices are good.

Harvesting has begun on the third alfalfa crop which promises to be above the average yield.

### Money in Clover Seed.

Albany.—Local dealers are building up a lucrative business in handling the clover seed produced by the growers of this section. Carter & Robson, of this city, have made a specialty in supplying alyke and red clover seed to one of the largest seed concerns in Wisconsin. Should it be possible to obtain the cars, a total of 240,000 pounds will have been sent to Milwaukee by the end of this week. The local firm seeks to purchase sufficient seed to make out a shipment of seven carloads with a total valuation of about \$25,000. This opens up a new market for the clover seed raised in this section and will have a tendency to strengthen the local market and bring the top price to the valley growers. It is said that the supply is not equal to the demand and that a lucrative business awaits growers who will specialize in the growing of clover for seed purposes.

### Freighting at Klamath.

Klamath Falls.—An average of 150,000 pounds of freight every five days is being hauled into Klamath Falls by the J. M. McIntyre Transportation company. Other freighters are carrying smaller amounts. The merchants are stocking up for winter trade, as the freight rates are higher during the bad roads season. The McIntyre company is keeping 13 teams on the road, each making a round trip every five days. After October 1 the freight will be unloaded at Keno, 18 miles down the river from Klamath Falls, and brought up on the steamer Klamath. While the haul from the end of the track of the California Northeastern railway to navigable water, and thence by boat to Klamath Falls, would be easier than the present one it is not likely that there will be any change in the present route until spring.

### Railway Route to Lakeview.

Klamath—Engineer Journey and his corps of engineers, who are surveying a line of railroad from Klamath Falls east to Lakeview, have just succeeded after four surveys in finding a grade of 1 per cent through Langell valley and thence into Lakeview. The survey will be comparatively easy. Engineer Journey is quoted as saying that as near as he can determine his instructions are to finish to Lakeview and then return over the route to Klamath Falls.

### To Mine Coal Near Medford.

Medford.—The Pacific Coal company, of Los Angeles, has bonded for \$50,000 the coal mine at the base of Roxyaun, four miles east of here, belonging to the Medford Coal & Mining company. The Los Angeles company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The deal was closed by R. E. Dorn, manager of the California company, which agrees to thoroughly explore the interior of the property, to begin work within ten days and push it with proper diligence at all times.

### Getting Factories for Town.

Woodburn.—Since its recent organization the Woodburn Commercial club has done good work. It has circulated 5,000 leaflets in the East, and is already getting good returns, parties having come here on the strength of the leaflets and purchase land in this vicinity. The club has also induced two Chelabisi men to put in at this point a creamery, ice cream factory and cold storage plant. An effort is also being made for a first class hotel.

### New Salmon Industry.

Astoria.—Another industry has just been fostered or developed through the canning or salting of salmon. It is the salting of salmon heads and exporting them to Sweden on orders received from there. The prices paid are very remunerative and if the experiment is successful the most of salmon checks will be greatly enhanced to our local buyers.

### Eastern Oregon Appointment.

Salem.—Governor Chamberlain has appointed H. M. Cockburn a commissioner of the Third (Eastern Oregon) District Agricultural society.

### EARNINGS OF SLEEPERS.

Pullman Company Reports to State Railway Commission.

Salem.—The state railway commission has issued an order extending the time given the transportation companies of the state to file their annual reports to October 10. Only six companies sent reports, the Wells, Fargo, Denver & Rio Grande, the Salem, Falls City & Western, the Pullman, the Central Railway Union, and the Oregon & Sunset Logging company of Clatskanie. Letters have been received from the Portland Railway, Light & Power company and the Rogue River Valley Railroad company saying reports had been sent, but so far they have not been received.

The Swift Refrigerator Transportation company filed its report under protest, as not being a common carrier. The Sunset Logging company reports earnings of \$10,914.05, operating expenses \$64,810.88, a deficit of \$53,896.83.

The Pullman company gives its gross earnings in operating cars wholly in Oregon at \$57,479.08, gross earnings on all lines entering Oregon \$1,373,640.04, Oregon's proportion of the latter \$323,289.49, receipts from car mileage on lines entering Oregon \$711.74, Oregon's proportional share \$80.34; total expenses of operation \$859,356, Oregon's share \$197,037.26; property owned by the company in Oregon used in the operation of cars \$112,251.75. The cost of the cars could not be stated.

### Can't Get Cars at Albany.

Albany.—Though local shippers of perishable goods are successful in getting cars, the car shortage for grain shippers is now worse than ever. Present conditions here are pronounced worse than that which prevailed last year, so far as grain dealers are concerned. Now the condition has reached such a point that exporters of grain cannot even get cars for Oregon shipments. It is only in the past few days that this condition has existed generally, though one shipper has had an order in for 25 days for one car for an Oregon shipment and no car has come. Several orders have been in a week and are not being realized.

### Rich Strike in Quartzville.

Albany.—A rich ledge of quartz has been discovered in the Quartzville mining district by Grant Lindley, a resident of Letanon. Lindley came out of the mountains this week with samples of some remarkably rich ore, but said little about the mine, as he had not yet filed his notices of location. He has now returned to the site for that purpose. The samples of ore Lindley found have not yet been assayed, but the discoverer expects it to prove richer than anything yet found in the Quartzville country, and says he has plenty of the ore.

### Brown Again Land Board Clerk.

Salem.—The state land board at its last meeting re-elected George G. Brown clerk of the board and George Mitchell, of The Dalles, deputy clerk. The application of H. T. Hendryx and other for the purchase of approximately 2,400 acres of tideland on Cathlamet bay, on the Columbia river, at the rate of \$2 per acre was also taken up again and the final action continued until the board could make a visit to the land involved and ascertain the real value.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 82c; bluestem, 84c; valley, 82c; red, 80c.  
Oats—No. 1 white, \$23.50@24; gray, \$23@23.50.  
Barley—Feed, \$23@23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.50@24.75; rolled, \$24.50@25.50.  
Corn—Whole, \$29@30; cracked, \$30.50.  
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$19@20; clover, \$11; cheat, \$11; grain hay, \$11@12; alfalfa, \$12@13.  
Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.50 per box; cantaloupes, 75c@1.25 per crate; peaches, 60c@1.25 crate; prunes, 50c@75c per crate; watermelons, 1@1.50 per pound; plums, 50c@75c per box; grapes, 50c@1.50 per crate; casabas, \$2.25 per dozen.  
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; cabbage, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound; celery, 75c@1 per dozen; corn, \$1@1.50 per sack; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; onions, 15@20c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; peppers, 8@10c per pound; pumpkins, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; spinach, 6c per pound, squash, 50c@1 per box; tomatoes, 40@50c per box; sweet potatoes, 2 1/4c per pound.  
Onions—\$1.50 per sack.  
Potatoes—New, 80c@90c per hundred.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@35c per pound.  
Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 8@8 1/2c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7 1/2c; 150 to 200 pounds, 6@7c.  
Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 8@8 1/2c; packers, 7 1/2@8c.  
Poultry—Average old hens, 14@14 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; spring chickens, 13@13 1/2c; old roosters, 8@9c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 15c.  
Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 30c per dozen.  
Hops—1907 Fuggies, 6 1/4@7c per pound; 1907 clusters, 7@8c; olds, 4@5c.  
Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 16@22c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

### ESTABLISH PRIZE COURT.

Hague Peace Conference Votes on Great Tribunal.

The Hague, Sept. 23.—The sixth plenary sitting of the peace conference today attracted an unusually large audience. The members of the International Seismological and Dairy congresses, which were meeting here, were present. In the course of the discussion regarding the establishment of an international prize court, Senor Esteve (Mexico) announced that the Mexican delegation would now vote in favor of the proposition, as the modification permitting a country interested in a case to have its own judge on the tribunal largely does away with the objectionable features of the earlier proposition which he said contravened the principle of the equality of nations. Senor Esteve added that while Mexico would support the proposition to establish a prize court, she did not withdraw her opinion, repeatedly expressed, against the project to establish an international court of permanent arbitration, if based on a principle contrary to the equity of the states.

The proposition to establish an international prize court was ultimately approved, Brazil alone casting a vote against it. Russia, Japan, Siam, Venezuela, Turkey and Persia abstained from voting.

On the motion of President Nelidoff, the resolution in regard to convening the third peace conference, introduced September 19, was unanimously adopted, together with the expression of gratitude to Emperor Nicholas, as the initiator of the conference and to Queen Wilhelmina for her hospitality.

Prior to the vote, M. Tsukui, head of the Japanese delegation drew cordial applause because of his expression of appreciation of the personal initiative of Emperor Nicholas in bringing about the meeting of the convention.

### JOHN D. TO TESTIFY.

Federal Government Wants to Know of Standard Oil.

New York, Sept. 23.—John D. Rockefeller, genius extraordinary of the gigantic Standard Oil trust, will be forced to take the witness stand and under oath divulge certain secrets of the combination's history, which he, better than any other, is able to render accurately. Other leading figures in the trust, who, it was expected, would escape the ordeal, also will be called to face Deputy Attorney General Frank Bellogg's formidable inquisitorial battery.

Those in charge of the government's case in the Federal suit to dissolve Standard Oil as a corporation violated today that the issuing of more subpoenas is necessary. Although Mr. Kellogg would not tell who will be compelled to testify, the fact remains that the only men in possession of many much sought secrets who have not been subpoenaed are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, W. H. Flagler, Oliver H. Payne, John D. Archbold and H. H. Rogers.

It is believed that, with the possible exception of William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers, all these men can be forced to appear in court. William Rockefeller suddenly disappeared from the city the other day and Mr. Rogers is declared to be in no condition to undergo examination.

### NO EFFORTS TO HIDE FACTS.

San Francisco Health Officials Will Tell Truth About Plague.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—At a joint meeting today of the Federal, state and municipal authorities to discuss the bubonic plague situation, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that the fullest authorized publicity be given to the plague situation in the city at all times; that the newspapers be requested to publish such reports as may be furnished by the department of public health; that the interests of the city are best served by this course."

The decision henceforth to encourage publicity is in line with the views held from the beginning by the federal authorities.

The total number of verified cases of plague to date is 39; deaths, 22; unverified suspects, 23.

### Japan Excludes Foreigners.

London, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Peking today says that the labor troubles at Vancouver are being followed with much interest in the Far East, where an analogous problem has now arisen between China and Japan. Japanese imperial ordinance No. 325, of July 27, 1899, vigorously forbids all foreigners, whether Europeans, American or Chinese, from working in Japan as laborers in agricultural, fishing, mining, manufacturing and other classes of industry outside of the narrow residential settlements.

### Get After the Paper Trust.

New York, Sept. 23.—Members of the American Newspaper Publishers' association have appointed a committee and instructed it to call the attention of President Roosevelt to what the association asserts is an unlawful combination of paper manufacturers to keep up the price of white paper and to demand relief from what they consider an oppressive burden. The action is the subject of numerous opinions here from both sides.

### Army of Shoeworkers Out.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—A conservative estimate places the number of shoe factory workers out here, at 25,000. The companies, at a meeting today, decided not to accede to any demands made by the strikers.

## WILL PROTECT CHINA

President Roosevelt Cognizant of Japan's Game.

### COREA ONLY A STEPPING STONE

Japan Blustered About School Question in California Only to Get Free Hand in China.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—That the Japanese question has not been settled but is merely in its infancy is the belief of a large number of naval officers who have arrived at San Francisco with the advance guard of the fleet that is to be mobilized in Pacific waters. According to these authorities, the fleet has been ordered to the Pacific not so much as a warning to Japan for her past actions as for a floating protest against her contemplated seizure of China. In fact, these naval men interpret that the presence of the fleet on this side of the continent as a message to Japan clearly saying: "Thou shalt not steal China."

These authorities bring forward a number of interesting facts to support their contention. In the first place they point out that a treaty existed between the United States and Corea which was the nearest thing to an alliance that the United States has undertaken. This treaty under a possible construction pledged the American government to protect Corea against just such a coup as Japan has carried to a successful conclusion. It is said that immediately after the Portsmouth treaty was signed, in which, by the way, Japan guaranteed the independence of Corea, the island empire busied herself tying the hands of all the big European powers by means of treaties and alliances. The United States government was the only big power with the exception of Germany not included in this arrangement.

The naval officers above referred to give it as their opinion that the ill feeling stirred up between the United States and Japan was the work of the Japanese government. While Japan was beligerently protesting against the attitude of the Californians toward the Japanese, it was doing nothing more or less, according to the authorities cited, than holding America at a distance with one hand while with the other it was choking the life out of Corea.

The naval officers hold that as soon as Japan took possession of Corea Mr. Roosevelt was convinced that the next move would involve China, and accordingly began preparations for active interference. The United States sat quietly while Japan put Corea in its back pocket. It will not sit quietly if Japan makes the effort to deal in the same manner with China.

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### LAST TECHNICALITY FAILS.

Supreme Court Upholds Indictments of Accused Bribers.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The state Supreme court late yesterday rendered a decision upholding the validity of the so-called Oliver grand jury. On this decision depended the fate of the indictments found subsequent to March last.

The attack was made on the grand jury by William M. Abbott, of the United Railroads; Frank G. Drum, John Martin and Eugene De Sable, of the San Francisco Gas company, and other defendants to test the validity of the indictments charging them with bribery. They contended that in February last the names for a new grand jury were drawn and that, while the Oliver jury had not been discharged, its powers lapsed with the first step taken to impanel its successor.

Justice McFarland filed a dissenting opinion.

### Has New Rebate Evidence.

New York, Sept. 24.—It is understood that Frank B. Kellogg, the government's counsel in its suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, has important evidence in his possession bearing on alleged relationship between railroad rebates and the profits of the corporation in the last eight years. It is also said that this phase of Mr. Kellogg's case is being reserved until the line of questioning he pursued last week is finished. Mr. Kellogg has had subpoenas served on several railroad men.

### Several May Defend Cup.

New York, Sept. 24.—Preparations for the defense of the America's cup has begun. At least one syndicate is being organized and possibly more. Everyone appears to be of the opinion that the appearance will be vested in E. D. Morgan. Those mentioned as generous subscribers are Edward H. Harriman, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, C. K. G. Billings and Roy A. Rainey. The cost of producing the Reliance would be upward of \$500,000.

### First Snow in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—A few flakes of snow fell here late yesterday. The fall was not large enough to be recognized by the weather bureau, but for several minutes it was plainly visible.