

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.

Massacre of Jews at Odessa, Russia, has been renewed.

Hughes is being boomed by New Yorkers for president.

The Hague conference has adopted compulsory arbitration.

C. W. Post, head of the National Citizens' alliance, says unions are worse than trusts.

Convicts on the way to Siberia attacked their guards. Twenty-two of the convicts were killed.

San Francisco officers are getting together new talesmen from which the second Ford jury will be selected.

A large band of Ecuadorian rebels have been defeated by a detachment of Peruvian police near the City of Piura, Peru.

The wireless telegraph station at Sydney, Nova Scotia, has received a message from Manila, a distance of 12,000 miles.

The Western Union claims its striking operators at Cleveland, Ohio, want to return to work, but they have no other places for them.

Testimony in the Standard Oil hearing at New York shows that the company conspired the purchase of its oil by railroads and other large consumers.

Great Britain has a new war balloon which has proved a great success.

There are no new developments in the strike of the 8,000 dock laborers at New Orleans.

General William Booth, founder and commander of the Salvation Army, predicts hard times.

Detectives at Baker City working on the Brown murder case are entirely at sea as to the perpetrator of the crime.

A strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia is likely to compel the Dominion government to buy foreign coal for the Intercolonial railroad.

Both telegraph companies claim the strike is over but the business they are handling would indicate that the men who went out have the best of it.

Admiral Dewey says the loss of the Philippine islands would mean the loss of most of our Oriental trade, as they are our possibility of insisting on the open door.

That the Rock Island intends to build from Salt Lake to Portland would seem certain from the frantic efforts of Gould and Harriman to gain possession of the passes.

The Borah trial may cause a reform in the grand jury system.

Revolutionary riots in Calcutta are causing officials much concern.

It seems probable that prohibition for Washington city will pass congress.

Mrs. Brown says she does not believe her husband was murdered by Federation men.

The port of New Orleans is tied up by a strike of the Dock and Cotton-handlers' union.

Germany has expelled a number of Mormons and forbids their doctrine being taught.

A tremendous fire is raging in Sonoma county, Cal. The damage is already estimated at \$100,000.

John D. Daly, surveyor general of Oregon, met death by falling down stairs in a Portland building. Some physicians are inclined to believe he was murdered.

The jury impaneled for the trial of Theodore Halsey for bribing San Francisco supervisors been discharged on account of the sickness of the defendant. The case will be taken up as soon as he recovers.

The Ford bribery case in San Francisco is practically finished.

Four members of the black hand have been hanged at Lancaster, Pa., for committing murder.

President Roosevelt favors deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf.

Senator Borah's acquittal may cause District Attorney Ruick's acquittal.

A large block of Illinois Central stock has been turned gainst Harriman.

Ten Hindus who had crossed the border to Danville, Wash., were mobbed and driven back into Canada.

Senator Borah says the stone and timber law is a piece of infamy as administered by the government and temple men to perjury.

One of the large insurance companies has compiled a statement which shows that suicide throughout the United States is on a decrease. San Francisco is first and Oakland second in the number of suicides per thousand people.

Montana is shipping apples and potatoes to the Eastern markets by the carload.

A Chicago hospital nurse has been left a fortune of \$1,500,000 by an Australian rancher.

CAUSE TO WORRY.

Visit Numbers of Japanese Pouring Across Canadian Line.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Immigration of Japanese into America is increasing at so alarming a rate that it has been determined to adopt extraordinary measures to prevent the introduction into the United States not only of Japanese, but of other Asiatic coolie labor. One result of the trip of Secretary Straus has been to increase the force of immigration inspectors along the Canadian border, with a view to controlling the flood of Asiatic immigration.

It is known that more than double the number of Japanese have come into the United States thus far in the year 1907 than came here during the same period last year. Naturally, the figures of the government do not include the hundreds of Japanese who have come into the country surreptitiously. They have come across from the Canadian and Mexican borders, principally without hindrance, despite the means adopted by the government to prevent the introduction of Japanese laborers.

For many months the government has had immigration commissioners in Mexico and Canada. In practically every instance, the inspectors have reported that the Japanese who reach Canada or Mexico are bound for the United States. Inquiries in the Hawaiian islands have revealed organizations whose business it is to procure Japanese laborers to work in the United States. They not only provide the means, but pave the way by which Japanese may easily obtain entrance to this country through Mexico and Canada.

It is this sort of position that the government proposes to combat. In the appointment of what principally constitutes a patrol guard of the Northern and Southern borders of the country, Secretary Straus hopes to reduce the number of Asiatics who daily are coming across the borders in great and increasing numbers.

Returns from the Canadian immigration offices show that 8,286 Asiatics landed at the British Columbia ports of Victoria and Vancouver between January 1 and September 18, 1907. Of this number 2,872 were Hindus and 4,811 Japanese, most of the latter reaching Canada from Honolulu. The remaining were Chinese, who paid admission fees of \$100 for the privilege of landing in Canada. The field of labor in that section of Canada is limited, and the investigations of the United States immigration inspectors have shown that most of the Japanese and Chinese expect ultimately to get into the United States.

ROBBERS MAKE RICH HAUL.

Alabama Bandits Steal Half Million and Escape.

Seddon, Ala., Oct. 8.—Four masked robbers looted the First National bank of this town last night, shot and killed Sheriff John Williams and escaped on a hand car, north bound on the Southern railway. It is said the amount taken is \$575,250. The robbery and the killing of Sheriff Williams caused intense excitement and a posse started on the trail of the bandits soon after the crimes were committed.

The robbers were discovered at work about 10 o'clock, when a man passing the bank happened to peer through one of the darkened windows. Hastily giving the alarm he ran to notify Sheriff Williams. The official reached the bank just as the robbers, evidently scenting discovery, were about to leave. Before he could locate them in the darkness they opened fire upon him and he was instantly killed. The crowd which had gathered was panic-stricken and in the confusion the bandits escaped, running through the street with their booty and firing as they ran. Running north to the railway yards of the Southern railway, they procured a hand car, ran it down a heavy grade and escaped.

Quakes Break the Cable.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.—A story came from Sitka, Alaska, today that the series of earthquake shocks felt west of that town is really responsible for the breaks in the government cable between Sitka and Valdez. No damage beyond frightening the natives was done until the cable was reported broken 300 miles from Valdez. The theory is advanced from Sitka that volcanic activity has changed the contour of the bottom of the sea along the 900 miles of cable between that town and Valdez.

Meant No Harm to Taft.

Nagasaki, Oct. 8.—During the trip of the steamer Minnesota on which the secretary of War, William H. Taft, and his party were passengers from Kobe to this port, a Japanese passenger was imprisoned in his cabin by order of the captain of the vessel. He said he was a member of the Taft party. He was turned over to the police here and it was developed that the man had been drinking. The affair was exaggerated to an attempt to injure Secretary Taft.

Hurry Battleships Around.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Acting under orders issued by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, every effort will be made to get League Island to place the four battleships there in condition to accompany the North Atlantic squadron around Cape Horn to Puget sound. The orders are positive that the battleships must be ready for sea duty by December 15.

Smallpox in College Hospital.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—The university hospital of the University of Pennsylvania was quarantined tonight because it was discovered that Henry Yankun, a patient, had developed smallpox. About 200 patients and as many employees are shut up in the institution.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PRUNE YIELD BIG.

Southern Oregon Produces Crop of Excellent Quality.

Myrtle Creek—The harvesting of the prune crop throughout the prune districts in the southern part of Oregon is now nearing the end. The season has been an exceptional one for the grower of fruit. Intermittent rains have produced a yield unusual and a size and quality hardly before known. The French or Petite prune is the one most extensively grown and in ordinary years fruit weighing 70 and 80 prunes to the pound would be considered good, while this season has produced fruit weighing 35 to 40 prunes to the pound. Douglas, Jackson and Josephine counties have always produced Oregon's best French prunes. This fruit is equal if not superior to the famous Santa Clara valley prune boasted of by all California fruitgrowers. There will probably be about 150 carloads of this fruit shipped from the packing houses of the Douglas County Fruitgrowers' association at Roseburg and 50 carloads from the E. S. French company's plant at Myrtle Creek.

In addition to the excellence of the yield this season the growers have been favored with very high prices in the Eastern market, owing to the failure of fruit crops throughout the East. The fruit will in most cases be shipped direct to the markets at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and other cities, while some of it will reach the best markets of Europe.

Correspondence Course for Teachers.

University of Oregon, Eugene.—With a view to bringing the work of the university within the reach of the teachers of the state and others who find it impossible to attend the regular sessions, the department of education of the university is announcing a number of correspondence courses. No charge is being made for tuition, and the only expense attached will be that of postage and books. The state library commission is co-operating in the matter of furnishing libraries. Courses are now being given in English Classics, (state high school course) Shakespeare, (History of England, Pedagogy, and Algebra.

Successful Prune Run.

Eugene.—The local fruit evaporator has just closed a very successful season's run on prunes, curing over 600,000 pounds of green fruit, which makes over 200,000 pounds after they are dried. The entire crop in this vicinity was saved this year, whereas last year perhaps one-fourth of the crop was allowed to go to waste on account of lack of drying facilities. Since then the company that operates the evaporator here has built one at Irving of similar capacity and other smaller ones have been built near Eugene. The crop this year was almost as large as last.

Reign of Wheat Kings Ended.

Pendleton.—A sensation has been created here by the announcement that Agent McFartridge has received positive instructions to institute new conditions on the Umatilla Indian reservation regarding the leasing of Indian land. In future the leaseholder must reside on the land leased, which will do away with the wheat kings of Pendleton and other places who have been farming thousands of acres of reservation land. The new rule will make smaller farms and more people on them. It will go into effect at once.

Ship Peaches by Carload.

Milton.—For the first time in the history of this district Milton has sent to outside points straight carload lots of peaches. During the present season more than 40 carloads have been shipped direct to Spokane, Montana and the Dakotas. Heretofore the shipments have been made in smaller lots and to the commission houses. This time the shipments have been made to the dealers direct. The price ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box.

Money for Road in Sight.

Baker City.—William L. Vinson, promoter of the proposed Eagle Valley railroad to extend from Baker City to Eagle Valley, has announced that the full amount of subscription to stock in Baker City, \$1,000,000, has been raised. His engineers have begun cross sectioning the line out of Baker City, and in a few days the engineers will be followed by the graders.

Big Peaches on Willow Creek.

Vale.—J. T. Logan, one of the best known farmers of Willow creek, brought into Vale last week a sample of ten peaches that are prize-winners. The smallest measured a little more than 10 1/2 inches in circumference and the largest was 11 1/2 inches around. A selection of four weighed 2 1/2 pounds. This record beats the winners at the Sacramento Irrigation congress.

Open Wallows Timber Land.

La Grande.—Thirty-five thousand acres of the Wallows forest reserve is to be thrown open for settlement October 30, and a line-up at the La Grande land office is expected to begin this week. Most of the land is said to be heavily timbered. A large portion of it has been squatted upon already.

Old Taxes; Old Law.

Salem.—Attorney General Crawford has given an opinion that taxes assessed and levied in 1906 and now in process of collection must be collected under the old law and not under the 1907 legislation.

FINDS SEEDLESS PEARS.

Hood River Fruit Grower Makes Discovery of Frank.

Hood River.—A discovery has been made by A. I. Mason, vice president of the Northwest Fruitgrowers' association, that may rank with the greatest horticultural feats of Luther Burbank, the wizard of Santa Rosa, Cal. It consists of a pear, well developed in every way, large, of fine quality and flavor but absolutely seedless and coreless. The fruit was examined by some of the best known fruitgrowers and horticulturists at Hood River and many others and is pronounced the most wonderful example of entirely seedless deciduous fruit ever seen or heard of. Unlike the seedless apple, the Mason seedless pear, as it has been named, is a perfect one, being from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches in height and 4 to 5 inches in circumference.

In telling the story of his discovery Mr. Mason stated that the tree on which they grew was bought for a Clapp's Favorite, and is but three years old. Last year it had but few pears on it and little attention was paid to them except to note that they bore later than that variety is supposed to.

This year, however, it had several boxes of large, fine fruit and in being prepared for canning one of the pears was cut open and to the astonishment of Mason's wife, had no seeds in it. Thinking this was just a freak on the part of one pear, Mrs. Mason cut open another which also had no seeds or core and called Mr. Mason's attention to the fact. Hurriedly he cut open half a box of the fruit and found it all seedless and coreless, and not being posted on pears, as apples, he came to town to discover if any one knew of a similar incident.

None could be found among either growers, shippers or students of horticulture and the pear was pronounced not a Clapp's Favorite, but one of unknown variety that gives every evidence of having in some way performed what mankind has been trying to do for years, grow seedless deciduous fruit that will be the equal in flavor and quality of that with cores and seeds.

Referendum Ties Up Funds.

University of Oregon, Eugene.—Although the girls' dormitory and the new library building have been completed, it is not probable that they can be used this year, on account of lack of money for furnishing and heating them. The referendum has tied up the funds with which it was expected to install an additional boiler at the heating plant. The two boilers in use now are already taxed to their fullest capacity. The university is badly crowded for additional recitation rooms and a dormitory for girls was especially needed. The main library room in the new building has been partially fitted up, and will be used.

Plant Wheat Land To Fruit.

Pendleton.—Five thousand acres of wheat land to be cut up into five and ten-acre tracts, to be irrigated and devoted to the raising of all varieties of fruit. Such is the proposition to be put up to the Pendleton Commercial club in the near future by men who are seeking support in their efforts to develop the territory surrounding Pendleton, thereby increasing fifty-fold the contributory value to Pendleton business interests.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 84@85c; bluestem, 86@87c; valley, 83@84c; red, 82@83c. Oats—No. 1 white, \$27; gray, \$26. Barley—Feed, \$25.50@27; malt, \$26.50@27; rolled, \$28. Corn—Whole, \$31; cracked, \$32. 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@1.75 per box; cantaloupes, 75c@1.50 per crate; peaches, 75c@1 per crate; prunes, 50c per crate; watermelons, 1@1.50 per pound; pears, \$1@1.75 per box; grapes, 40c@1.65 per crate; casaba, \$2.25 per dozen; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box; huckleberries, 7@8c per pound; cranberries, \$8@9 per barrel. Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; cabbage, 1c per pound; cauliflower, 60c@1 per dozen; celery, 35c@1 per dozen; corn, \$1@1.50 per sack; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; onions, 15@20c dozen; parley, 20c per dozen; peppers, 8@10c per pound; pumpkins, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; squash, 50c@1 per box; tomatoes, 35@45c per box; onions, dry, \$1.25@1.65 per sack. Potatoes—Delivered Portland, 75@85c per hundred; sweet potatoes, 2 1/4c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@35c per pound. Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 8 1/2@9c; 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, 11c per pound; mixed chickens, 11c; spring chickens, 11c; old roosters, 8@9c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, old, 16c; young, 18c; geese, live, per pound, 8@9c; ducks, 13c; pigeons, \$1@1.50; squabs, \$2@3. Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 32 1/2@35c per dozen. Hops—1907, 9@10c per pound; olds, 4@5c per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 16@22c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

JURY DISAGREES.

Ford Trial in San Francisco Must Be Heard Again.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The jury which tried ex-Attorney General Trolley L. Ford, general counsel for the United Railroads, on the felony charge of bribing Supervisor Thomas F. Loneragan in the sum of \$4,000 to vote for the trolley franchise in June, 1906, voted eight for acquittal and four for conviction and was discharged by Judge Lawlor, after having been out 18 hours.

Judge Lawlor informed counsel that the regular trial jury box having been exhausted in the trial of Ford, he will organize a panel of several hundred takersmen to serve for all cases coming before his department of the court.

This has the effect of doing away with the likelihood of special venues. As Ford is under heavy bond on the other indictments returned against him, he was given his freedom and will not be required to furnish fresh bonds in the present case until today. The case will come up for retrial Monday, October 14.

CANCER CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Evidence That Germs Remain in Walls for Many Years.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Are certain houses infected with cancer? Are rooms inhabited by cancer patients liable to convey the disease years after the patient is dead? According to the researches of some doctors, the results of which have just been published, these questions must be answered in the affirmative. The strange coincidence had often been observed and pointed out by practitioners, even so far back as 20 and 30 years ago. A patient would die of cancer in a certain house. A year afterwards, or even longer, other persons come to live in the same house, and suddenly some member of the family is afflicted with the terrible disease. For years and years the same phenomenon recurs. One family removes after one or more of its members has succumbed to the illness, others succeed them, and become in turn victims of the same fatal affection. The observations have been so frequent that the sanitary authorities in Paris have decided to study the matter thoroughly. A census has been taken of all the houses where cancer patients died during the last six months of the year 1906, and a careful watch will be kept over these houses. The list comprises 1,062 cases, and out of these it has already been observed that in 12 houses two successive cases occurred, not counting five old age asylums, where 26 deaths occurred from the same disease.

MORE JAPANESE THAN EVER.

President's Proclamation Does Not Have Desired Effect.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The proclamation of the president, issued March 14, 1907, has not operated to retard the immigration of Japanese into the United States, as was expected. On the contrary, the influx of Japanese has been greater since the issuance of the proclamation than before. The annual report of Commissioner General Sargent, of the bureau of immigration, will show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, 30,824 Japanese entered the United States, and of that total 10,091 came in during March, April, May and June. This shows that the influx has been greater since the proclamation than before.

The president's proclamation was not intended to be a bar to all Japanese, but only those of the laboring classes—the coolies. Yet it is not reasonable to suppose that all the Japanese who came into the United States since March 14 have been of the educated classes; those prepared to engage in some profession. The investigations of the bureau of immigration show that fully 50 per cent of those coming here have taken up some manual occupation.

In addition to the Japanese shown on the returns of the immigration bureau, it is supposed that not a few gained unlawful access to this country through Mexico and Canada, but this number will be reduced if Canada enforces its law prohibiting the admission into that country of Japanese who do not bear passports.

Send Poor Hindus Back.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 7.—It is possible that a large majority of the 500 Hindus who will arrive from the Orient tomorrow by the steamer Tarrar will be immediately deported. They will if they have no more money to show than those who arrived a month ago. Dr. Munro, immigration health inspector, today received special instructions from Ottawa that if any of the new arrivals were likely to become charges on the public they should be deported at once. Dr. Munro declares that he interprets this liberally.

Corruption in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—A grand jury inquiry into the operations of an alleged combination of gamblers resulted in the report this afternoon involving bribery, corruption and incompetency on the part of certain police and city officials. The jury recommended that the portion of the police force that had been in charge of the prosecution of gamblers be reorganized and that those "responsible for the laxity and corruption be transferred or dismissed."

More Honor For Taft.

Nagasaki, Oct. 7.—Secretary of War Taft on his arrival here this morning from Kobe on board the steamship Minnesota, was welcomed by the mayor and municipal officers and was banqueted by the municipality. The Minnesota will sail at midnight for Manila.

JURORS WERE FIXED

Serious Charge in Ford Trial at San Francisco.

SPECIAL JURY TO INVESTIGATE

Detective Burns Says Honest Jury Will Convict Ford and Sentention is Promised.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The grand jury will meet today to investigate the charges that have been freely made that improper influences were used upon certain members of the jury that tried Trolley L. Ford. It is hinted that a sensation will be sprung before the matter is dropped. Special Agent Burns refused to make any specific charges today, but said: "Ford will be found guilty by an honest jury."

Earl Rogers, chief of counsel defending Ford, came back with a charge that the prosecution had made efforts to get friends on the jury. Mr. Rogers comes from the southern part of the state, where he is known as "the fighting attorney of Los Angeles." Mr. Burns says he will call the bluff and will give Mr. Rogers a chance to go before the grand jury.

Francis J. Heney is out of the city, on an automobile trip. He will return in time to conduct the investigation before the grand jury. He is absolutely unmoved by the failure of the Ford jury to agree and will place Ford on trial again next Monday. After the trial of Ford the prosecution will turn its attention to Patrick Calhoun.

The jurors in the Ford case who stood for acquittal have stated in interviews that the failure of the prosecution to call Abe Ruef to the stand influenced them more than anything else in their decision. The failure of the prosecution to call Ruef to the stand has completely mystified the defense. Ford's attorneys will therefore be as much in the dark as to the plans of the prosecution in the next trial as they were in the last.

The expansion given the widest credence for the failure of Mr. Heney to call Ruef to the stand is that the prosecutors had a "tip" that the jury had been tampered with, and did not desire to reveal a more evidence at this trial than was necessary to prevent an acquittal.

TWO MORE INDICTMENTS.

Jury Returns Charges Against Southern Pacific, Pacific Mail.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The United States grand jury today presented two supplementary indictments, one against the Southern Pacific company, and the other against the Pacific Mail Steamship company, charging them with violations of the interstate commerce law. Each indictment contains eight counts, which relate to shipments of matting from Kobe, Japan, to various points in the United States at rates lower than those mentioned in the schedule furnished the Interstate Commerce commission.

The Southern Pacific and the Pacific Mail Steamship company were allowed until October 21 to plead to the former indictments.

DYNAMITE PLOT FOILED.

Prominent Denver Men Marked by Unknown Assassins.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 8.—That Governor Buchtel, David H. Moffat, banker, C. B. Kountze, Lawrence Phipps, the steel man, and Edward Chase, king of the Denver gambling syndicate were doomed to die at the hands of dynamiters was the astonishing discovery made by accident late last night and reported to the police in time to prevent the killing of Mr. Chase and his family.

Enough of the deadly explosive was found by the police concealed near the Chase home to blow up the captives.

Santa Fe Grants Increase.

Topeka, Oct. 8.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad announced today an increase in the wages of all telegraph operators on the system. This went into effect October 1. The increase came as a surprise to the men, the first knowledge they had of it being a voluntary announcement by the company. The increase varies from \$2.50 to \$4 per month. This is the second increase in wages the Santa Fe operators have had in the last 12 months, the increase being in that time about 8 per cent.

President in Canebrake.

Stamboul, La., Oct. 8.—Assistant Secretary Latta started out early today to find the president at his camp in the wilderness and at a late hour tonight had not returned. It is presumed that when he arrived at the camp the president was out on his hunt and that Secretary Latta found it necessary to remain over night. Except that the atmosphere is too humid to render physical exercise enjoyable, the president is having good weather.

Obeys Mayor's Decree.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 8.—Mabel Bennett, daughter of the Fort Dodge mayor, who has been urging bachelors to marry, eloped last night with Noland Snow, a chauffeur, and they were married here today. Mayor Bennett recently issued a ukase urging all bachelors to marry. Snow took him at his word.