

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

THRESHERMEN TO PORTLAND. STATE TO USE ONE SCHOOL.

Good Roads One of Important Topics of Convention.

La Grande—The selection of Portland as the next meeting place, hearing a message from Judge Webster pertaining to a good roads provision to be brought before the legislature, and framing a law which will be placed before the legislature regulating the transportation of traction engines, constituted the principal features of the State Threshermen's convention. A bill is being drafted for introduction to the next legislature by the central board State Good roads association, containing four salient features, was read and explained by Judge Webster. The threshermen gave unqualified support to it later. It embodies the appointment of three men to name a highway commissioner for the state, who shall direct expenditure of moneys appropriated by counties and state to the amount of \$20,000 from each county and \$5,000 from the state for each county. It includes a bill providing for bonding state and counties to that effect; it provides for maintenance, state prison labor on roads and for the working of prisoners in incorporated cities and county roads.

The plan was explained in detail, and adopted. The Iowa traction engine law, said to be a model of its kind, will be copied in the bill to be presented by the Oregon threshermen. It provides for the blowing of whistles at stated times, stopping the engine when passing teams, and above all, repeals all present laws and substitutes this one. The chief point in the new bill is that after December 1, 1911, bridges shall be built so securely that no bridges will have to be planked while engines are crossing. This gives the county courts over a year to perfect their bridges. Until that date, bridges must be planked as now. The Portland meeting will be held on Friday and Saturday preceding the Rose Festival.

LARGE PURCHASE OF HOPS.

Grants Pass Cleaned Up—Klamber Takes Over 1,800 Bales.

Portland—All the hops in the Grants Pass section of Oregon were purchased by the buyers. All the lots were taken by one firm with the exception of a lot of 224 bales that went to another party.

The big blocks were taken by Klamber, Wolf & Netter and the single lot by McNeff Bros. The purchases by the Klamber firm consisted of the Flanagan & Cornell lot of 376 bales, C. E. Weston, 91 bales, Horace Moses, 90 bales and several small lots that aggregated 28 bales. Besides these purchases Klamber, Wolf & Netter purchased 81 bales from Antone Cone at Aurora and 84 bales from Crisell Bros. at the same place.

McNeff Bros. purchased the DeArmond lot of 22 bales at Grants Pass. Klamber took 126 bales from William Weston at Forest Grove and 550 bales in the Yakima district besides perhaps 500 bales from other local dealers.

The purchases made by Klamber are therefore the greatest for one day in the local hop market by a single firm. The deals indicate that brewers are getting rather short of supplies and are preparing for the next year's brew.

All told, it is now estimated that there are 5,200 bales of hops remaining in the hands of Oregon growers of the 1910 crop, 6,727 of the 1909 crop, 426 of the 1908, 1,192 of 1907 and 1,844 of 1906, a grand total of all growth in growers' hands here of 15,389 bales.

The price paid by Klamber, as well as McNeff, was not made public, but it is understood to be better than 13 cents—perhaps 13½ cents.

Claim Brings \$20,000.

Grants Pass—Considerable interest is being manifested in the mining districts of this county. A big deal was closed this week in which a Los Angeles capitalist purchased a placer claim for \$20,000 from R. A. Dean and H. A. Corliss. Considerable machinery will be installed this winter for operation purposes.

In the Waldo district, New York capitalists have entered the field and have succeeded in taking over the Deep Gravel and the Simmons-Cameron mines. The new concern is incorporated under the name of the Waldo Consolidated company, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, half of which was spent in purchasing mining interests and improvements. O. A. Turner, of Broadway N. Y., is at the head of the organization.

Grants Pass School to Be Modern

THREE OF THE FOUR NORMALS WILL REMAIN CLOSED.

There will probably be no state normal school next year except at Monmouth, the institution provided by an initiative measure at the recent election. This is the opinion of W. B. Ayer, a member of the board of regents for the state normal schools. The schools at Drain, Ashland and Weston will remain idle unless the legislature makes provision for their maintenance, which is regarded as unlikely by those close to the situation.

The board of regents is composed of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction; E. E. Bragg, of Union county; C. E. Spence, head of the State Grange; Stephen Newell, of Grants Pass; Henry J. Maier, of The Dalles; E. Hofer, of Salem, and C. L. Starr, of Salem. The governor is chairman of the board. A meeting will probably not be called until the latter part of January, when incoming officers who will have charge of the schools may be present.

"Undoubtedly the normal school at Monmouth will be the only one maintained next year," said Mr. Ayer, "as the legislature made no appropriation for other schools. The board of regents has no power to dispose of normal school property, and I suppose the schools at Drain, Ashland and Weston will remain idle. The meeting of the board is subject to call of the chairman. I do not think it would be advisable to call a meeting until sometime in January, when all the members, who will have direct supervision of the normal schools, will be present. A meeting in January would also be to advantage, as the legislature will then be in session, and the board would go before that body with matter pertaining to the various institutions."

FOUR POSTMASTERS NAMED.

Washington—Postmasters were appointed as follows: Barlow, Clackamas county, James M. Erickson; Cove, Union county, Helen M. Ramsdell; New Pine Creek, Lake county, Henry Nendt, Jr.; Willamina, Yamhill county, Ora Godsey.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 84c; club, 82c; red Russian, 80c; valley, 82c; forty-fold, 83c.

Barley—Feed, \$22 per ton; brewing, \$23.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$24@25 per ton; middlings, \$29@31; shorts, \$25.50@26; rolled barley, \$24.50@25.50.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20@22 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$23@24; alfalfa, \$14@15; grain hay, \$14.50@15.50; clover, \$13@14.

Corn—Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$27.50@28.50.

Poultry—Hens, 15c pound; springs, 14½c; ducks, white, 16@17c; geese, 12c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 22@23c; squabs, \$2 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 45c per dozen; Eastern, Aprils, 32c; Eastern fresh, 38c.

Butter—City creamery, solid pack, 37c per pound; butter fat, 35@37c; Eastern, 31@34c.

Pork—Fancy, 10@11c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 12½@13½c per pound.

Apples—King, 40@75c per box; Wolf river, 75c@81; Waxen, 75c@81; Baldwin, 75c@81.25; Northern Spy, 75c@81.25; Snow, \$1.25@1.50; Spitznberg, \$1.25@2; Winter Banana, \$1.75@3.50.

Green Fruits—Pears, \$1.25@2 per box; grapes, \$1@1.35; cranberries, \$10.50@11 per barrel.

Vegetables—Beans, 10@11c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per hundred; cauliflower, \$2@2.25 per crate; celery, California, \$3@3.25 per crate; pumpkins, 1@1½c per pound; sprouts, 7@8c; squash, 1@1½c; tomatoes, \$1.25 per box; carrots, \$1@1.25 per hundred; parsnips, \$1@1.25; turnips, \$1; beets, \$1.25@1.50.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.25 hundred. Onions—Oregon, jobbing price, \$1.40@1.50 per hundred.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.75@6; good to choice, \$5.25@5.75; fair to good, \$4.75@5.25; common, \$4@4.50; good to prime cows, \$4.75@5; fair to choice, beef cows, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good, \$3.75@4.25; common to fair, \$2@3.50; good to choice heifers, \$4.75@5; fair to good, \$4.50@4.75; common to fair, \$4@4.25; choice to good fat to fair, \$4@4.25; fair to good, \$3.50@4; bulls, \$4@4.25; fair to good, \$3.50@4; common, \$2.50@3.50; good choice light calves, \$7@7.50; fair to good, \$6.50@7; good to choice heavy calves, \$5.25@6; fair to good, \$4.75@5.25; common, \$3.75@4.75; good to choice stags, \$4.50@5; fair to good, \$4@4.50.

Hogs—Choice, \$7.75@8; good to choice, \$7.50@7.75.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.75@5; old, grain fed, \$4.25@4.50; good choice ewes, grain fed, 3.75@4; feed to choice, grain fed, \$3.25@3.75; feed to choice, \$2.25@3; choice lambs, grain fed, \$5.75@6; good to choice, grain fed, \$5.75@6; poor lambs, \$4.95@5.

Hay fed sheep and lambs 50c lower than grain fed.

91 MILLIONS COUNTED.

Census Bureau Announces Grand Total for United States.

Washington—Total population of the United States, exclusive of possessions, approximately 91,549,500. Totals for these states were announced:

Wyoming, 14,5965, an increase of 53,434 since 1900.

Alaska, 64,356, an increase of 764.

Hawaii, 191,909, an increase of 37,980.

The states so far given have an aggregate population of 85,362,725. This is an increase of 20.4 per cent over the aggregate population contained by the same states in 1900.

The five states not reported had an aggregate population of 5,139,336 in 1900. If they maintain the growth of other states their aggregate will be brought up to 6,186,774, giving a grand total in the United States of 91,549,503. Even if there should be no gain at all the total would be 90,502,061.

Washington is expected to show an increase of almost 100 per cent, and Georgia is counted on to sustain the average, but, while Wisconsin probably will score a gain, it is not believed it will reach 20 per cent.

There is no doubt the total will be over 91,000,000. The computation is confined to the United States proper.

The population of Georgia, Wisconsin, Washington and Montana, the only states for which figures have not yet been announced, will be made public soon, together with the exact total population of the United States.

Population of the Islands of Hawaii is as follows:

Hawaii, 55,382; Kauai, and Niihau, 23,952; Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe and Molokai, 29,762; Oahu, including Honolulu district, 82,028; Kalawao, 785.

Population of cities: Superior, Wis., 40,308, an increase of 9,293; Augusta, Ga., 41,040, in increase of 1,599.

MANUEL IS IN POVERTY.

Deposed King of Portugal Given Refuge by Duke of Orleans.

Rome—The Tribune prints an interview with a Portuguese personage whose name is not mentioned, but who is said to be a leading Royalist, concerning Manuel II, exiled king of Portugal.

Manuel, he says, is poverty-stricken and unable to choose a place of residence. Owing to lack of money the deposed king has been compelled to accept the hospitality of the Duke of Orleans at Wood Norton, Eversham, England. For three months, he has not had means with which to pay his servants.

Manuel, according to the interview, hopes that he will be restored to power, insisting that a republic in Portugal cannot exist. His friend predicts that a congress of the powers will settle the Portuguese affair, but he says that otherwise the Royalists are ready to fight for the restoration of the monarchy.

AVIATOR UP 10,499 FEET.

World's Record for Height Broken by Frenchman in Monoplane.

Pau, France—Ascending from the aviation field here, M. Legagneux broke the world's altitude record, rising to a height of 10,499 feet. The Frenchman landed half frozen after a remarkable plane downward. He used a Blériot monoplane.

The previous official height record was made by Ralph Johnstone, who in the recent meet at Belmont Park, soared 9,714 feet.

At Philadelphia, November 23, J. Armstrong Drexel made a remarkably high flight and claimed the world's record. When this was disputed, Drexel requested the officials of the Weather bureau to examine his barograph. They did so and credited him with an altitude of 9,897 feet. These figures, however, have not been officially accepted by the Aero club of America.

20 Rescued from Wreck.

Oswego, N. Y.—The steamship John Sharples, of Chicago, grounded on the shore of Galloup island, while going from Chicago to Ogdensburg. A snow storm was raging and waves rolled over her, flooding the boiler room and putting out the fires. Not until next day was the stranded vessel sighted by the steamship Hinckley and by that time, driven from the vessel by intense cold, Mrs. George Russell, wife of the first mate, and half of the crew, had reached one of the islands. The Hinckley took all hands aboard.

Propose Auto Battalion.

Berlin—In the reichstag General Von Heeringen, Prussian minister of war, describing the government's plans of enlarging the army, declared: "The organization of an automobile battalion is required. The progress of aerial navigation demands the organization of three aeronautical battalions of two companies each."

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Monday, December 12.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, today introduced a bill to remove all doubt as to the meaning of section 5 of the \$20,000,000 irrigation law of last session, which broadly prohibits opening to entry of any lands on government projects until the farm units have been established and water is available for irrigation.

Senator Borah's bill provides that on existing projects when an entry has been relinquished, lands embraced in that entry may be again entered. Section 5 remains in full force and effect, however, regarding lands on new projects.

With but one protest heard, that of Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, the senate today confirmed the nomination of Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana, to be chief justice of the United States Supreme court.

Accompanying Justice White's name in the list of nominations were those of Justice Willis Vandevanter, of Wyoming, now a judge of the eighth judicial circuit, and Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia, formerly of the Supreme court of his state, to be associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States.

The ocean mail bounty bill came up as the unfinished business in the senate today, but the senate laid it aside temporarily.

This course was taken on motion of Senator Gallinger to accommodate other business and does not mean that the bill will not be pressed later.

The senate today testified a protocol changing the dates fixed for the arbitration with Mexico of the Chamizal case, which involves title to the Chamizal tract situated between El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

The pension appropriation bill carrying \$153,688,000 was ordered reported to the house by the appropriations committee.

Saturday, December 10.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The house this afternoon passed the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$31,000,000. Debate on the measure was very brief and only one amendment was adopted. The house then adjourned to Monday.

Following are the principal appropriations for the Pacific Coast:

Los Angeles harbor, \$270,000; Oakland harbor, \$150,000; San Joaquin river, \$25,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers, \$225,000; Coos Bay, Or., \$40,000; Columbia river, Celilo falls to Snake river, \$25,000; Dalles river to Celilo falls, \$600,000; lower Willamette river, \$105,000; mouth of Columbia river, \$950,000; Willamette above Portland, \$20,000; Grays Harbor, \$30,000; Puget Sound \$20,000; Snohomish river \$75,000.

The Indian appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$8,000,000, passed also.

The senate was not in session today. Governor Harmon of Ohio, Henry Watterson of Kentucky, and former Representative Hay of Illinois, went before the house committee on industrial arts and expositions and explained the memorial project planned for Put in-Bay and Lake Erie, the scene of Commodore Peary's naval victories.

They asked that the government contribute \$250,000. The committee will act upon this subject during this session of congress and it is believed will report a bill carrying the necessary appropriation.

Although refusing to comment on the proposed constitution of Arizona until printed copies of the document have been received, it can be authoritatively stated that there is a general impression among congressmen that congress will reject the constitution unless the provision for the recall of judges is removed.

Friday, December 9.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The house committee on agriculture was requested today to modify the law giving Western states 25 per cent of the receipts from forest reserves within their boundaries by conferring upon the secretary of agriculture authority to go into the various states and ascertain whether this money, when so paid to the states by the general government, is being expended as provided by law for schools and roads, or is being used otherwise, and in case he is of the opinion that the money is not being used for these specific purposes, to take it from the states and turn it over to the forest service for their own use.

Representative Hawley and other Western members of the committee are decidedly opposed to this proposal, regarding it as a move to deprive the states of that share of the forestry fund to which they are legally entitled. They fear that such a provision, if inserted in the bill, would result in diverting this entire fund into the coffers of the forest service.

Charges of irregularity in regard to the allotment of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma were made in the house of representatives today by Chairman Burke, of the Indian affairs committee. He said that misrepresentations had led to the passage of an act for the allotment of 100 acres to James S. Rowell, a white man from Connecticut,

who had married an Indian woman and received an allotment near Lawton, Okla., which a United States inspector declared to be worth \$75,000 to \$100,000. It was decided to let the question of Rowell's citizenship go to the courts.

The Indian appropriation bill, as finally passed, carried appropriations of \$8,277,985, or \$97,000 more than recommended.

Thursday, December 8.

Washington—Currency reform, extension of the scope of the national banking laws, in the event of no immediate general changes in the monetary system; civil service requirements, a customs service free from "practical" politics; businesslike methods in the daily transactions of the government and a general abolition of red tape wherever it clogs the wheels of the government's business, are among the recommendations contained in the annual report of Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, presented to congress today.

The expenses of the government in the fiscal year 1912, for which this session of congress is asked to appropriate, are estimated at \$630,494,013.-12. The estimated expenditures of the Panama canal are given as \$56,920,847.69, making a total of \$687,414,860.81. The estimates, if carried out, represent a net savings of about \$13,000,000 in the executive departments, as compared with the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Receipts for 1912, Secretary MacVeagh estimates, will be \$680,000,000, which would leave an ordinary surplus of about \$50,000,000. If the treasury should continue to pay for the Panama canal out of the cash drawer, as at present, such a surplus would be turned to a deficit of \$7,414,860.81.

Secretary MacVeagh expresses the hope that the monetary question will come into congress detached from sectional or political considerations.

"Our system can fairly be called a panic-breeding system," he says, "whereas every other great national banking and currency system is panic-preventing. As long as we continue under our present system, we are liable to panics, and the vast deprivations of panics reach Republicans and Democrats and all parts of the country alike. Panics are no longer necessary and no longer respectable. It is for the government to say whether we shall have panics in the future or not. It is a mere matter of choice."

Wednesday, December 7.

Washington—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, after 11 months' work, made its final report to congress today.

In the opinion of seven Republican members, a majority of the committee, Secretary Ballinger "honestly and faithfully performed the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest."

In the opinion of the four Democrats, Mr. Ballinger "has not been true to the trust reposed in him as secretary of the interior and should be requested by the proper authorities to resign."

The Democratic members, led by Senator Fletcher, of Florida, agreed to this method of getting the reports before congress. Senator Fletcher first raised the point of order that the committee had already approved the report that was made public at Minneapolis. This point was overruled by Chairman Nelson.

A motion then was made to substitute the Democratic report for the report agreed upon by the seven Republicans. This was voted down, 7 to 5. It was agreed after the majority report had been adopted that all three should be presented at once in each house and printed together. Under this arrangement the dissenting reports have equal standing with the majority report before the two houses. An order for 30,000 copies of the report was made by the senate.

Tuesday, December 6.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Congress convened at noon today and shortly afterward the annual message of President Taft was sent in and its reading begun in both houses. The members, who had been provided with printed copies of the document in advance, paid close attention as the reading clerks droned out the message.

The various recommendations of the president for the enactment of laws he deemed desirable were received without any demonstration, but it was evident from the attention that was paid to the reading that they were being carefully followed by the lawmakers.

Greatest interest was displayed in the president's recommendations regarding the tariff. The president's statement that the tariff board would not be ready to report during the present session, but that it would report probably before the opening of the next regular session caused a buzz of comment.

The reference to criticisms of the tariff bill, some of which he called justifiable, some unfounded and some misrepresentations, was received with careful attention.