

MINE BLEW UP SHIP

Maine Destroyed By Big Charge of Low Explosives.

Early Reports of Attack Are Confirmed—Explosion of Ship's Magazines Finished Destruction.

Washington, D. C.—The United States battleship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor in February, 1898, as a result of an explosion, was blown up from the outside. This was announced by the naval board that has been examining the wreck. The finding confirms the report of the original investigators, who made a superficial examination of the wreck soon after the disaster.

The statement was given out by the Navy department in brief. Secretary Meyer does not believe it necessary to issue any extended explanation of the board's conclusions beyond the flat statement that an exterior explosion was responsible for the loss of the warship and the lives of many men.

The statement follows: "The board found that the injuries to the bottom of the Maine were caused by the explosion of a charge of low form of explosives exterior to the ship, between frames 23 and 31, strake B, port side.

"This resulted in igniting and exploding the contents of the six-inch reserve magazine, A-14-M, said contents including a large quantity of black powder.

"The more or less complete explosion of the contents of the remaining forward magazines followed.

"The magazine explosion resulted in the destruction of the vessel."

Secretary Meyer announced that there might be a further statement on the report of the board after it had been considered by the president. One member of the board was of the opinion that the report never would be published in full. The declaration that "a low form of explosive" was used in the outside explosion indicates the belief that a mine, not a dirigible torpedo, was the instrument of destruction.

ALL 1909 TOBACCO SOLD.

Pooling Arrangement to Last Ten Years Now Being Made.

Lexington, Ky.—It is announced here that the American Tobacco company has bought from the Burley Tobacco society at 16½ cents a pound, all the tobacco remaining in the 1909 pool, about 8,000,000 pounds. This closes out all the pool holdings and marks the end of one of the most novel industrial wars ever waged.

The Burley Tobacco society was organized five years ago and has pooled tobacco four times. In the course of its fight for higher prices the night-rider outrages that terrified many counties in Kentucky, Southern Ohio and Indiana occurred. The price of tobacco rose from three to five cents a pound to as high as 25 cents, and many tobacco growers have become relatively wealthy.

A pooling arrangement to last ten years is now being made with growers in this part of the South.

FISH COMPANY BARS JAPS.

Sixteen Vessels to Be Built in England for Pacific.

Ottawa, Ont.—George Collins, managing director of the Canadian Fish & Cold Storage company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, with headquarters at Prince Rupert, B. C., is here en route to England, where he will call for bids for building 16 fishing vessels to be used for carrying fish in the waters of the Pacific, adjacent to the plant. The company will begin business next April, and the vessels must be built and delivered by then. The establishment will give employment to 500 men, none of whom will be Japanese. White men and Indians only will be employed.

Fleeting General Wins Fight.

Shanghai — A telegram from Nanking says that General Chang Hsu, commander of the imperial troops, who escaped from the city with a considerable number of troops when the revolutionists captured it, annihilated a band of revolutionists who attempted to bar his retreat. North of the scene of this fight the revolutionists are reported to be blowing up bridges with dynamite. Wu Ting Fang professed ignorance of the decision of the revolutionaries at Wuchang to accept a constitutional monarchy.

Bacon Theorist Stubborn.

London—Dr. Orville Owen, of Detroit, who early in the year conducted excavations in the River Wye for manuscripts which he believed would establish that Bacon was the author of the Shakespearean plays, and later abandoned them, will sail for America within a few days. He says that he will find the boxes containing Bacon's library if he has to return to England every year for the next 40 years.

Aviator Shoots Five Birds.

Mineola, N. Y.—Flying in a biplane with Lee Hammond as pilot, William Simonson shot three blackbirds with as many shots from a 12-gauge gun. Two sparrows, sitting on a branch of a tree, also fell victims to Simonson's marksmanship.

TAFT WRITES ON PEACE.

Second Message Tells of Movement to Extend Arbitration.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft Thursday sent to Congress a message dealing with foreign relations of the United States. He says that the year just passed has been noteworthy for a general movement of the powers for broader arbitration. He mentions the settlement of the Alsop claims against Chile and to the part the United States played in facilitating settlement between Panama and Costa Rica and between Hayti and the Dominican republic.

The insurrection in Mexico and the ensuing mobilization of United States troops along the border are reviewed, and the president makes public the text of his letter of instructions to the chief of staff of which he said:

"It seems my duty as Commander-in-Chief to place troops in sufficient number where, if Congress shall direct that they enter Mexico to save American lives and property, an effective movement may be promptly made. Meantime, the movement of the troops to Texas and elsewhere near the boundary, accompanied with sincere assurances of the utmost good will toward the present Mexican government and with larger and more frequent patrols along the border to prevent insurrectionary expeditions from American soil, will hold up the hands of the existing government and will have a healthy moral effect to prevent attacks upon Americans and their property in any subsequent general internecine strife. Again, the sudden mobilization of a division of troops has been a great test of our army and full of useful instruction, while the maneuvers that are thus made possible can occupy the troops and their officers to great advantage.

"The assumption by the press that I contemplate intervention on Mexican soil to protect American lives or property is of course gratuitous, because I seriously doubt whether I have such authority under any circumstances, and if I had I would not exercise it without express congressional approval. Indeed, as you know, I have already declined, without Mexican consent, to order a troop of cavalry to protect the breakwater we are constructing just across the border in Mexico at the mouth of the Colorado river to save Imperial valley, although the insurgents had scattered the Mexican troops and were taking our horses and supplies and frightening our workmen away. My determined purpose, however, is to be in a position so that when danger to American lives and property in Mexico threatens and the existing government is rendered helpless by the insurrection, I can promptly execute congressional orders to protect them, with effect."

The president reviews the incident at Douglas, Ariz., in which Americans were killed and wounded by bullets fired by belligerents across the boundary line, and tells of his unwillingness, even under great provocation, to order an invasion, and how it was urged upon the people of Douglas that they place themselves temporarily out of the zone of fire, rather than incur the necessity for such action as might have been followed by serious results to a greater number of Americans living in Mexico.

The message urges the completion of conventions between the United States and the Republic of Honduras and of Nicaragua, and adds: "In considering the ratification of the conventions with Nicaragua and Honduras, there rests with the United States the heavy responsibility of the fact that their rejection here might destroy the progress made and consign the republics concerned to still deeper submergence in bankruptcy, revolution and national jeopardy."

The section of the message dealing with the Far East has to do chiefly with the conclusion of the two international Chinese loans—one for the construction of Hukuang railways and the other for the carrying out of the currency reform to which China was pledged by treaty.

Beavers Charm Tourists.

Washington, D. C.—Tourists in the Yellowstone National park have shown so much interest in the beavers that inhabit the streams that the department of the Interior is considering the advisability of placing colonies of the animals in some of the other national parks. The beaver has been one of the most potent factors in the exploration of the rocky mountain region because the early trappers were generally searching for beaver when they first penetrated the fastnesses of the mountains.

Wants Arbitration With Germany.

Berlin—The Tageblatt publishes, under a Washington date, what purports to be an interview with President Taft upon the subjects of international arbitration, armaments, Mr. Shuster and the trusts. According to the correspondent, the president is desirous of obtaining an arbitration treaty with Germany. He foresees that all nations that sign arbitration treaties with the United States will duplicate these among themselves.

Idaho Tract for Entry.

Washington, D. C.—Nearly 2,500,000 acres of land in Idaho, withdrawn from entry about a year ago for coal land classification purposes, was restored by order of President Taft on the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Fisher. Careful field examination revealed the fact that the land was "without coal value." The land restored is along the Snake River.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES.

Delegates From Northwest Coast States Begin Campaign.

Portland—Representing 30 per cent of the timber in the United States, 140 of the leading loggers, lumber manufacturers and practical conservation experts of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California gathered in Portland to attend a forest fire conference of the Western Forestry and Conservation association.

Conservation of the forests and the best methods for conserving this resource formed the central thought of the addresses before the convention. The addresses consisted principally of a discussion of forest fires from the standpoint of the slashing menace, the logging hazard and railroad fires. Speakers were generally agreed that the proper time for burning slashings was in the fall, following the early rains, when weather conditions would permit. At the same time, however, it was conceded that this subject, like the tariff, was a local issue, the solution of which depended in large measure on local conditions. Instead of resorting to the enactment of arbitrary legislation requiring the burning of slashings within a prescribed period, speakers recommended education on the part of the various associations as the most direct means of regulating the destruction of debris and minimizing the danger from loss by fire.

FREIGHT GOES TO BURNS.

Auto Trucks Carry Big Loads From Bend in Record Time.

Bend—The success of the auto truck as a freight-carrier in that portion of Central Oregon not yet penetrated by railroads was shown by the first trip from here to Burns and return by the Central Oregon Trucking company's cars. The two big Packard machines made the 300 miles with a perfect score, the drivers declaring the road excellent.

The cars left here Monday afternoon, arriving at the Harney county seat at 11 a. m. Wednesday. Their actual running time was 19 hours. One car carried 7,200 pounds of freight and the other 7,600. The biggest part of it was for Bill Hanley and was delivered to his ranch near Burns.

The return trip was made in 14 hours' actual running time. About as much freight was brought back as taken from here, consisting mostly of hides.

VINEGAR FROM CULL FRUIT.

Professor Advises Use of Low Grade Fruits.

Corvallis—"We should be shipping out train-loads of high grade vinegar, jellies, jams, canned apples and evaporated fruits," said Professor C. L. Lewis of the Oregon Agricultural College division of horticulture in a recent address before the Hood River Fellowship association, on the utilization of low grade apples. He advised cooperative vinegar and evaporating plants for growers, to handle the culls.

"Many communities make a serious mistake," continued Prof. Lewis, "in making these plants too expensive. Elaborate machinery is installed, tying up capital in unnecessary machinery. The result is that many thus prove failures. By using proper precaution in establishing by-product factories and employing men who understand the business, we will be able to manufacture our culls into products that we can dispose of at handsome profits."

HUGE RANCH TO BE DIVIDED

Colony of Omaha Business Men Settle Along Rogue River.

Gold Hill—The Tillson ranch, near the Footh Creek store, nine miles west of here, will be subdivided into small tracts and sold. It adjoins what is known as the Compton colony, a community of people who came here this summer from Omaha and bought tracts from the McDonald ranch, building themselves neat bungalows and starting in at once to bring their land to a high state of productivity by means of irrigation and careful cultivation.

Several have installed pumping plants on Rogue river, which flows past their places.

Wasco Hops Are Best.

The Dalles—Wasco county has gained a National reputation for growing some of the finest hops in the United States. News has just been received here that Houser & Mertz, of Tygh Valley, were awarded first premium for American-grown hops at the Third International Hop and Malt exhibition, which was held at Chicago, October 11 to 30. The same firm won first honors for the state of Oregon and also drew down a cash award of \$160 for the best display at the exhibition.

Teach Farmers Good Roads.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Good roads will be made the subject of two courses of instruction at this winter's short course at the Oregon Agricultural College, one being primarily for farmers and the other for supervisors. The course for farmers will deal mainly with the cheaper methods of construction and the more common road problems which will confront them on their market roads.

VISITING CHICKS WIN.

Many Surprises Among Poultry Show Blue Ribboners.

Portland—Judges and officials agree in declaring the poultry show of the Oregon Poultry and Pet Stock association, in the Multnomah hotel at Third and Pine streets, to be the best in quantity and quality that has been held in the Northwest this season.

"I have judged more than a dozen shows in British Columbia, Washington, Idaho and Oregon before coming to this show," said W. M. Coats, of Vancouver, B. C., who with Elmer Dixon, of Oregon City, is scoring the fowls entered, "and I can safely say that this is the largest show in which I have officiated this year. There are more fowls entered and they are of as high class in every respect as any of the fowls I have judged at previous shows. The number of disqualifications we have made so far is not only much less than it was last year, but is far less than I expected to be obliged to make, although I was prepared to find an improvement in the stock over last season."

R. J. Renney, of Vancouver, Wash., carried off the highest honors in exhibits in the White Leghorn class. Mr. Renney's entries won four blue ribbons. Close at his heels in prize-winning were Miller Brothers, of Tacoma, and W. B. Brown, of Portland, each with three blue ribbons displayed on the coops of their fowls.

Mr. Renney's showing was remarkable in many respects. In the single-comb White Leghorn class, with only three fowls entered, he won two prizes; first on cockerel and fifth on pullet. In the rose-comb class of the White Leghorns, he won first prize on cock, cockerel and pullet.

The finest fowl in his coops was the winner of the first prize for cockerels, which carried off the blue ribbon over 50 contestants, all of which scored high. In every point this bird appears pre-eminent, and there was a crowd of admirers about its coop all day. Many predictions were made that if it should appear next year, after it has grown out of the cockerel class, it could give "Old Ben," the winner of the prize for White Leghorn cocks, the run of his life in the scoring.

"Old Ben" was another celebrity that came in for a big share of the attention. The rooster received the homage of its admirers with the royal indifference of one that has for two seasons carried off the blue ribbons against all comers. "Old Ben" is the property of W. B. Brown, of this city. Last year "Old Ben" was voted to the show ignominiously in a gunny-sack, and electrified the judges and poultry fanciers by beating out the entire field, in which there were more than 50 high-bred competitors. Competition was keen this year also, but "Ben" succeeded in keeping up the pace he had established when a cockerel, and accepted the blue ribbon as his just due.

EXPERIMENTS TO FATTEN PIGS

Value of Shorts and Middling to Supplant Wheat.

Corvallis—Experiments to test the value of shorts and middlings as a supplement to ground wheat in the fattening of pigs are being conducted by the animal husbandry department at the Oregon Agricultural college under the direction of Prof. E. L. Potter. In the wheat growing districts of Eastern Oregon, where the ranchers are beginning to be greatly interested in hog raising, shorts and middlings are the most available feeds for use as a supplement to the wheat, and thus the experiments will be of a special benefit to that district.

Previous tests have proven on the college experiment farm that wheat alone is not the best feed for fattening, and if some good supplement available to the Eastern Oregon farmers can be found, it will do much to encourage swine breeding in that part of the state.

Expects Growth of Mineral Wealth.

Corvallis—Prof. H. M. Parks, head of the school of mines at the Oregon Agricultural college, predicts a general advance in the mineral output of the state and the development of mining into one of Oregon's leading industries. The vast mineral wealth, not including gold, silver, and coal, such as raw materials for soda, cement and many other natural elements abounding in this region, awaits capital and men to fit it for the needs of industry. Gold, silver, coal, granite, sandstone, limestone, clay for brick, tile, and pottery, mineral water, copper, sand and gravel, and lime and gypsum are included in the list of valuable mineral products of the state.

Survey Partly Finished.

Eugene—The last gap in the first 23-mile section of the right of way for the Eugene-Coos Bay extension was closed this week when the Lane County company transferred its interest in the 30 acres of land at Powell Pass, six miles west of Eugene, to the Southern Pacific. Condemnation proceedings were already under way against this property, but a settlement could not have been reached before the March term of court. This land is high and well drained, and grading will probably begin there at once.

"RED TAPE" COVERS WASTE.

Claim is Made That Irrigation Funds Are Grossly Mismanaged.

Chicago—Sensational charges that "the bureaucratic system of the department of the interior, together with red tape," was retarding the irrigation projects of the country and that thousands of persons in Montana were starving because of the system, were made before the National Irrigation congress at its opening session in this city.

Fred Whiteside, a state senator and a delegate from Montana, said that 50 per cent of the money spent by the government on irrigation was for "supervision" and that in one instance 17 supervisors were employed to watch eight men dig a tunnel.

The Milk River project in Northern Montana, he said, although begun in 1903, was not anywhere near completed, as only a few thousand acres of the 340,000 acres had been watered, and while one-fourth of the money had been spent, less than one-twelfth of the preliminary work had been done.

"An instance of the extravagance" the speaker said, "is shown by the abandonment, just announced, of a part of the project which cost \$245,000. That much money is to be thrown away just as flippantly as if it were no more than a postage stamp."

He cited instances in which he said men carried bags of flour on their backs miles across the desert to save their families from starvation. All the money spent on irrigation projects, he asserted, was levied on the property, so that many of the holders, unable to produce any crops because of lack of water, had to sell out.

SOCIALISM AND PROHIBITION DEFEATED AT LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles—Socialism grappled in a final struggle with its foes under the "Good Government" banner at the ballot box Tuesday and was beaten.

The red emblem, which waved victoriously over Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate, in the municipal primary a little more than a month ago, went down with him under an avalanche of votes cast for Mayor George Alexander. The only question remaining a few hours after the polls had closed was as to the size of the majority.

Prohibition, the other big issue in the campaign, received scant attention from the vote counters and the fate of the drastic dry ordinance remains uncertain, though the probabilities are that it has been defeated.

Ninety precincts complete on prohibition give 1,450 for and 3,721 against.

REYES IS BACK IN MEXICO.

Cannot Escape Charges, However—Rebels Are Lynched.

Mexico City—General Bernardo Reyes has returned to Mexico. Just where he was and just where he now is, is not generally known, but that he is in Mexican territory is an official statement.

Instead of manifesting alarm because of his coming, government officials profess keen pleasure. They believe they will have little trouble in effecting his capture, and the statement is made that if taken, he will have to stand trial on the charge of inciting rebellion.

The Gomez, whose rebellion at Juchitan resulted in a clash between Permedo and the governor of Oaxaca, was lynched at Ricon Antonio. Eight of Gomez' partisans met a like fate.

City Kidnaps John D. Lake.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—The mystery surrounding the sudden disappearance of a lake on John D. Rockefeller's estate at Pocantico Hills, one night last week, has been solved. The lake was kidnaped by New York City, but not intentionally. The Croton aqueduct runs through the Rockefeller estate about 300 feet underground. It is believed that a crevice opened and the water from the lake flowed into the aqueduct. The feeder for the lake is still supplying water which disappears down the crevice.

Counterfeiter's Outfit Captured

Seattle—The printing plant of Albert Leon, the celebrated counterfeiter who was arrested in New York October 9, was brought to Seattle Wednesday from Nootka island, British Columbia, packed in three trunks, and will be shipped to New York at once, to be used in the trial of Leon. The hiding place of the outfit on Nootka island was found from a description furnished to secret service officers by Leon after his arrest.

Tea Tests Are Upheld.

Washington, D. C.—The request of the Eastern tea importers that the Treasury department adopt a more stringent test of tea, to detect artificial coloring, was denied by the secretary of the treasury. The present methods of analysis, adopted in October, and uniform throughout the United States, will not be altered. An appeal will probably be taken to the custom court.

20,000 Italians Victors.

Tripoli—A force of 20,000 Italians attacked and occupied the Turkish military camp on the oasis side of Ain-Zara, after a severe battle in which both sides are reported to have lost heavily. The fighting lasted from daylight to dusk, when 8,000 Turks and Arabs disappeared rapidly to the southeast. A long line of camels was with them, bearing their wounded.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

CHURCHES.

Church of the Visitation, Verboort—Rev. L. A. LeMiller, pastor. Sunday Early Mass at 8 a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m.; Vesper at 3:00 p. m. Week days Mass at 8:30 a. m.

Christian Science Hall, 115 Fifth st., between First and Second ave. South—Services Sundays at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; mid-week meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Free Methodist church, Fourth st., between First and Second Avenue. J. F. Leese, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, 3rd street—Sabbath school 2 p. m., preaching 3 p. m. each Saturday. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome. H. W. Vallmer, Elder.

Catholic Services, Rev. J. R. Buck, pastor. Forest Grove—Chapel at cor. of 3rd street and 3rd avenue south. 1st and 4th Sundays of the month, Mass at 8:30; 2nd and 3rd Sundays of the month, Mass 10:30. Cornelius—1st Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30; 3rd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00. Seghers—2nd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00; 4th Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30.

M. E. Church, Rev. Hiram Gould, pastor. Second street, between First and Second avenues. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church, corner Third st. and First Ave. Rev. C. H. Hilton, pastor. Bible school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday at 8:00 p. m.

Congregational Church, College Way and First ave. north. Rev. D. T. Thomas—Sunday school 10 a. m.; Morning service 11 a. m.; evening, 8:00 p. m.; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m.; Senior C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

LODGES.

Knights of Pythias—Delphos Lodge No. 36, meets every Thursday at K. of P. Hall, Chas. Staley, C. C.; Reis Ludwig, Keeper of Records and Seal.

G. A. R.—J. B. Mathews Post No. 6, meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 1:30 p. m. in K. of P. hall. John Baldwin, Commander.

Masonic—Holbrook Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., regular meetings held first Saturday in each month. D. D. Bump, W. M.; A. A. Ben Kort, secretary.

W. O. W.—Forest Grove Camp No. 98, meets in Woodmen Hall, every Saturday. A. J. Parker, C. C.; James H. Davis, Clerk.

Artisans—Diamond Assembly No. 27, meets every Tuesday in K. of P. Hall. C. B. Stokes, M. A.; John Boldrick, Secretary.

Rebekahs—Forest Lodge No. 44, meets the first, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month. Miss Alice Crook, N. G.; Secretary, Miss Carrie Austin.

I. O. O. F.—Washington Lodge No. 48, meets every Monday in I. O. O. F. Hall. Wm. Van Antwerp, N. G.; Robert Taylor, Secretary.

Modern Woodmen of America—Camp No. 623, meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Sam Marshall, Consul; Geo. G. Paterson, Clerk.

Rosewood Camp, No. 3835 R. N. A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. M. S. Allen, Oracle; Mrs. Winnifred Aldrich, Recorder.

Gale Grange No. 282, P. of H., meets the first Saturdays of each month in the K. of P. Hall. A. T. Buxton, Master; Mrs. H. J. Rice, Secretary.

CITY.

Mayor—J. A. Thornburgh. Recorder—R. P. Wirtz. Treasurer—E. B. Sappington. Chief of Police—P. W. Watkins. Street Commissioner—E. B. Sappington.

Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Bishop. Councilmen—Chas. Hines, George S. Allen, V. S. Abraham, Carl L. Hinman, O. M. Sanford and John McNamer.

CITY SCHOOL.

School Directors—M. Peterson, Mrs. Edward Seymour, H. T. Buxton. Clerk—R. P. Wirtz. Justice of the Peace—W. J. R. Beach. Constable—Carl Hoffman.

COUNTY.

Judge—R. O. Stevenson. Sheriff—George G. Hancock. Clerk—John Bailey. Recorder—T. L. Perkins. Treasurer—E. B. Sappington. Surveyor—Geo. McTea. Coroner—E. C. Brown. Commissioners—John McClaran, John Nyberg. School Sup't—M. C. Case.

S. P. TIME TABLE.

North Bound.
Sheridan No. 4 8:27 a. m.
Corvallis No. 2 4:53 p. m.
South Bound.
Corvallis No. 1 8:44 a. m.
Sheridan No. 3 6:00 p. m.

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