

## O. & C. GRANT LANDS TO OPEN FOR FILINGS

Entries to Be Allowed on Some 160-Acre Tracts This Fall.

## LAND OFFICE ISSUES ORDER

All Lands Classified as Agricultural to Be Opened—Work of Cruising Will Begin at Once.

Portland—Just as fast as it can be classified, agricultural land in the Oregon & California land grant in this state is to be opened to entry by actual settlers.

This official information was brought from Washington Saturday by Louis L. Sharp, chief of the field division of the general land office, following his return to Portland from a three weeks' conference in Washington with Commissioner Clay Tallman relative to details of the classification and opening to entry.

By the latter end of next week, Mr. Sharp expects to be on his way with a crew of men, including expert timber cruisers, to begin the immense task of classifying the lands, a preliminary necessary before they can be opened to entry.

He will start this work in Southern Oregon, in either Jackson or Josephine counties, which contain a greater proportion of the grant lands than any other counties.

The Oregon & California land grant in this state comprises a total of 2,300,000 acres. Only those lands that are classified as agricultural will be opened to entry.

Just what proportion of the grant is classifiable as agricultural land nobody knows at this time. The best estimate can be no more than a guess. And it was as a guess only, though one based on all the information at hand, that Mr. Sharp expressed the opinion that probably one-half the land will fall under the classification of agricultural.

Deducting to begin with from the 2,300,000 acres of the grant some 300,000 acres that are included in forest reserves, leaves approximately 2,000,000 acres to be classified. If the estimated ratio of one-half is maintained, 1,000,000 acres of this 2,000,000 will eventually be classified as agricultural and opened to entry.

Mr. Sharp said, however, that the public will not be kept waiting for the entire classification to be completed. Just as quickly as enough of the land can be classified to make it worth while, he explained, it will be thrown open to entry. This process will be continued until all the agricultural land is opened to entry.

"I do not wish to be understood as making any definite promise," said Mr. Sharp, "but we hope to open the first batch of land by early fall. This land will be in Southern Oregon, in either Jackson or Josephine counties, for we shall begin work there first."

## United States to Ask British to Remove Blacklist Edict

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and his cabinet determined Friday to insist that England remove American firms from her "blacklist." The entire subject was considered at the cabinet session held Friday. The conclusion was reached that action should be taken to terminate this method of interference with American trade. In accordance with this decision Mr. Polk sent instructions to Ambassador Page in London directing him to make emphatic representations to the British foreign office, not only against the blacklisting of the firms whose names have been made public, but against the continuance of a practice described as in violation of international law.

There is reason to believe that England expected some such action by the Washington government. The firms blacklisted were selected from a long list in the possession of the British authorities. Against those placed under the ban it is asserted the evidence is conclusive and when made public will convince the American government of the propriety of the measure adopted.

## Rotarians Pick Atlanta.

Cincinnati—Atlanta, Ga., was selected a convention city in 1917 of the International Association of Rotary Clubs here late Saturday by the new and retiring officers, who are empowered to make the selection. Kansas City and Salt Lake were also in the field for the next convention. C. R. Perry, of Chicago, was re-elected secretary. This concluded the work of the international convention, which had been in session since last Monday.

## ASQUITH ASKS COMMONS FOR NEW CREDIT OF TWO BILLIONS

London—Premier Asquith Monday asked the house of commons for a vote of credit of \$2,250,000,000 and the total since the beginning of the war to approximately \$14,160,000,000.

The premier said the recent expenditure was approximately \$25,000,000 daily. All the expenditure from April 1 to last Saturday was \$2,795,000,000. Mr. Asquith said that the navy, army and munitions cost \$1,895,000,000; the loans to Great Britain's allies, \$785,000,000, and food, supplies, railways, etc., \$115,000,000. The average daily expenditure on the war, he said, was \$24,750,000.

The July total, continued the premier, probably would be higher than that of November and it was expected that the present level would be maintained for the near future. The munition expenditure had increased steadily and continuously up to May and in the month and during June and July it was fairly constant.

After a speech by Winston Spencer Churchill, criticizing Premier Asquith for not reviewing the war situation, David Lloyd George, secretary for war, replied, saying that it would be premature to survey a military situation and the prospects in the middle of the battle.

"The prospects are good," the war secretary said. "Our generals are more than satisfied with and proud of the valor of our men they are leading. Great as the British infantry was in Wellington's and Napoleon's day, they never have been greater than now."

## Prudential Insurance Company Agents Called Out on Strike

New York—Agents and collectors employed by the Prudential Insurance company were called out on strike Monday by a union recently organized among them and known as the International Insurance Agents' Protective association, with a membership of 6000. Although assertions of the company and the union were conflicting, it appeared Monday night that at least 500 men in the district have responded to the strike call this far.

The men demanded more pay, recognition of the union and "more reasonable" working hours. Telegrams from branches of the union in different states in the territory east of Chicago, leaders here declared, indicate that unless the demands of the men are met all the 6000 will follow the lead of those already out. About 13,000 agents and collectors are employed by the company.

Lack of sufficient collectors to see that premiums are turned in at the proper time, the strikers assert, will result in the cancellation of thousands of policies. The company announced that none of the men who walked out would be reinstated.

## Sixteen in Tube Thought Dead.

Cleveland—Imprisoned in a new water works tunnel under Lake Erie as a result of a terrific explosion of gas in the tube, 16 men are believed to be dead.

The blast occurred shortly before midnight Monday and lifesavers and the crews of the fireboats rushed to the outer crib five miles from shore with lung motors, prepared to enter the tunnel and rescue the victims alive.

That any survived the gas explosion is considered hopeless.

At 2:30 a. m., G. O. Van Duzen, with eight members of a rescue party, were overcome by gas in the tunnel trying to rescue the 14 men trapped in the water works tunnel. Two others in the party were saved. It is reported that the rescuers were near death from the gas.

## "Conscience Fund" Gets Record Sums.

Washington, D. C.—Contributions to the treasury's "conscience fund," for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$4,923.15, making a total of \$498,763.54 returned by persons whose consciences were uneasy over frauds against the government.

Returns were much larger during the past year than ever before, chiefly because of two unusual contributions, one for \$30,000 and one for \$10,000.

It was in 1811 when the first \$5 was sent in. It is an unwritten law of the department that no effort shall be made to learn the identity of the contributors, and even in cases where the writer has confessed to theft no effort is made to prosecute.

## Boni Has New Evidence.

Rome—On behalf of Count Boni de Castellane his attorney in the suit before the Holy See for the annulment of his marriage with Anna Gould has presented to the Pope new evidence which, according to the attorney, will prove that Miss Gould married Count de Castellane with the intention of divorcing him if later she became dissatisfied with the marriage bond. This is sufficient to annul a Catholic marriage, the attorney says.

## NEWS ITEMS About Oregon

### Arguments in Favor of Three New Legislative Acts Are Filed

Salem—Arguments in behalf of the proposed tax limitation amendment, rural credits amendment and the amendment to repeal Oregon's Sunday closing law were filed with Secretary of State Olcott this week for inclusion in the official election pamphlet.

The tax limitation argument was submitted by Robert E. Smith, secretary of the Oregon Taxpayers' League, the rural credits argument by the committee in charge of the Oregon Referendum League, and the argument for the repeal of the Sunday closing law by Dan Kellaher and Ben A. Bellamy, of the Independent Retailers' association of Portland.

The arguments for the three proposed amendments in part are as follows:

"Are taxes in Oregon high enough? Shall we limit their further increase to 6 per cent a year? These are the questions in considering the State-Wide Tax Limitation Amendment.

"Oregon's per capita tax is higher than that of any other state in the Union. During the past ten years taxes have increased 37 per cent a year. Taxes have increased five times faster than population.

"As a result, Oregon has been going backward in population and wealth for the past three years. Last year seven families left the state to each new family coming into it. In the face of these discouraging conditions there are those who have plans which will result in still greater increases in our taxes. Unless a limit is provided the legislature and our public officials will continue to increase our taxes as rapidly as they have in the past.

"The amendment limits the increase in taxation to an annual increase not to exceed six per cent unless a greater increase is authorized by the people.

"The farm debt of Oregon, secured by real and chattel mortgages, is conservatively estimated at \$30,000,000. On this debt the farmers are paying an average rate of about eight and one-fourth per cent interest. Added to this the costs of renewal and commissions, the rate paid is probably little under nine and one-fourth per cent.

"The rural credits amendment proposes to take the burden out of the farm mortgage at interest of five per cent. The cost of title searching and appraisal will be from \$10 to \$50, according to the amount of the loan. The farmer must pay off one per cent of the original sum borrowed each year. That is, the payment of six per cent on the mortgage will pay interest, cost of operation and wipe out the debt entirely in a period of 36 years.

"This system would mean to Oregon an annual saving in interest and mortgage costs of \$750,000. It would mean an end to the perpetual worry and expense of mortgage renewing; practically an end to foreclosures, lost homes and blighted hopes; better equipped farms and greater rural prosperity.

"The continuation of the old blue law, which will be enforced if not repealed, simply means putting the people of Oregon in a straight-jacket on Sundays. If not repealed this antiquated law will be enforced strictly, as it is now being done in Washington, Lane, Linn, and other counties in Oregon, where now you cannot purchase a newspaper, a cigar, refreshments, gasoline or anything else on Sunday.

"If enforced it means that all moving picture theaters must close on Sundays; it means that no baseball games can be played on Sundays; it means that all pool and billiard parlors, and bowling alleys or other innocent exercising sports and recreations operated for pay or profit must not operate on Sundays; it means that Sunday newspapers cannot be printed, sold or delivered on Sundays; it means that all pleasure resorts and recreation delights of all kinds, including picnics, must cease on Sundays, if entrance fees or charges are made.

"Ice cream, confections, foods of all kinds, and regular business of any kind except medicines, and medicines only, at drug stores cannot be sold or delivered on Sundays. It means that you cannot get a shoe-shine, that you cannot buy a cigar, or candies, or flowers, on Sundays, unless you can prove them necessities or charities."

## School Terms Increased.

The school directors of Clatsop county have increased the length of their terms of school until the short term of six or seven months during the year has been almost entirely eliminated. The annual report of County Superintendent Byland, which has just been filed with Superintendent of Public Instruction J. A. Churchill, shows that last year there were but two districts in the county having six months of school, while more than three-fourths of the remaining districts had terms of nine months.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.02½ per bushel; fortyfold, 93c; club, 93c; red Fife, 92c; red Russian, 90c.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26@26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29@29.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$38 per ton; cracked \$39.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c@81 per dozen; tomatoes, 90c@1.25 per crate; cabbage, \$2 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 12½c; eggplant, 15c; lettuce, \$1 per crate; cucumbers, \$1@1.25 per box; peas, 3@4c per pound; beans, 4@6c; celery, \$1 per dozen; corn, 50@60c.

Potatoes—New, 1½@2c per pound.

Onions—California red and yellow, \$2.75 per sack; Walla Walla, \$2.75 per sack.

Green Fruits—Apples, new, \$1.65@1.90 per box; cherries, 4@8c per pound; cantaloupes, \$1.10@3.50 per crate; peaches, 60c@81 per box; watermelons, 1½@1½c per pound; figs, \$1 @1.50 per box; plums, \$1.25@1.60; prunes, \$1.25@1.50; pears, 2@2.25; apricots, \$1.25@1.50; grapes, \$2.35 per box; loganberries, 75c@81; raspberries, \$1@1.25; blackcaps, \$1.50@1.75.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, exchange price, current receipts, 23½c per dozen. Jobbing price: Oregon ranch, candled, 25c; selects, 26c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 14@14½c; broilers, 16@18c per pound; turkeys, live, 20@22c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 9@11c.

Butter—Cubes, extras, no bid; prime firsts, 24½c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 27@29c; butterfat, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c, Portland.

Veal—Fancy, 12c; prime firsts, 24@24½c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 10½@11c per pound. Cattle—Steers, choice, \$7.50@8; good, \$6.75@7.25; cows, choice, \$6.25 @7; good, \$5.50@6.25; heifers, \$4 @6.50; bulls, \$3@5; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Prime light, \$8.50@9.05; good to prime, \$7.75@8.10; rough heavy, \$7.50@7.75; pigs and skips, \$6.60@7.10.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$5.75 @ 6.25; wethers, \$4.75 @ 6; ewes, \$2.50 @ 5.50; lambs, \$6@8.25.

Seattle—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.02; Turkey red, \$1.01; fortyfold, 93½c; club, 93½c; fife, 94c; red Russian, 92½c. Barley, \$28 per ton.

Tacoma—Wheat—Bluestem, 98c; fortyfold, 94c; club and red fife, 92c.

## Washington's 1916 Apple Crop Estimated at 16,000 Carloads

Spokane, Wash.—Sixteen thousand cars is the estimated apple crop in the state of Washington this year. This is 3000 cars in excess of the yield of 1915. The peach yield is placed at 1063 cars, pears 1239 cars, and plums and prunes 395 cars.

R. G. Page, president of the Arcadia Valley Fruit Growers' association, announces that plans are being drawn for a storage warehouse to be built near Deer Park this season. The building will be 100x100 feet, of reinforced concrete construction.

Announcement is made by J. M. Balfour that the Balfour-Greely Grain company will establish a plant here to store, clean and grade Montana wheat. The first unit will cost \$15,000. The company's plan is to bring wheat to the Spokane plant from all the railroads reaching into and through Montana, and to supply cleaned and graded wheat to the mills of the Inland Empire and to the Coast for export and to the East. The Montana crop amounted to 40,000,000 bushels last year.

## Parable of the Sugar Bowl.

If there is just so much available fertility in an acre of soil and you use part of it in making a corn crop, part in an oat crop, part in wheat, and another part in grass, and then begin the rotation over again and keep selling off the larger part of it all the time, you are like the housewife who has a bucket of sugar and dips out one day with a teaspoon to make a cake; another time fills the sugar bowl and another time dips out with a spoon to sweeten lemonade or make cookies, without the bucket being refilled. — Green's Fruit Grower.

## Montana Wool High.

Billings, Mont.—The largest clip of wool in Eastern Montana has been sold to a Boston firm at the highest price on record, 34½ cents a pound being reached in this transaction. George Herd, of this city, has sold his clip, estimated at between 240,000 and 250,000 pounds, to Claude Ketchum, representing a Boston house.

The Herd clip is particularly attractive because of its long staple and uniform character.

## University Loses Four Million.

New York—Columbia University loses a bequest of \$4,000,000 under a verdict by a jury setting aside the will of the late Amos F. Eno. This amount represented Eno's residuary estate, which his relatives assert he willed to the institution while of unsound mind.

## LAW TAKES HAND IN DOCK STRIKE

Federal Court Issues Temporary Order Restraining Union Activity.

## ALL PICKETING IS PROHIBITED

Force, Threats or Violence Must Not Be Used Against Strikebreaker or His Home or Family.

Portland.—On the application of the San Francisco & Portland Steamship company, operating the steamers Rose City and Beaver, Federal Judge Wolverton has issued a temporary injunction restraining officers of the Pacific Coast district, International Longshoremen's association, and of the two local longshoremen's unions, individually and as representatives of all members of the association, who are on strike along the entire Pacific coast for higher wages and new working conditions, from interfering in any manner with the business or premises of the company, or with its employes and members of their families.

Under the terms of the injunction the strikers are forbidden to hinder, delay or otherwise interfere with the business of the company, or to enter its grounds or premises.

They may not picket on or near the property of the company. The order restrains them from congregating on the property of the plaintiff for the purpose of picketing or patrolling or guarding the streets or gates to the property.

They are forbidden to use force, threats, violence or other intimidation to induce employes to refuse to work, or to quit the service of the company. Likewise, the strikers must not use these methods to keep other persons from accepting employment of the company.

They are further restrained from following the men now employed by the company as strikebreakers to or from their work, or from going singly or collectively to the houses of the employes to intimidate them by threat or force or violence from going to work.

Lastly, the temporary order restrains the strikers from intimidating the wives and families of the men employed as strikebreakers.

## Senate Refuses to Strike Out \$11,000,000 Armor Plant Item

Washington, D. C.—An attack by Senator La Follette on the general preparedness program as the product of the agitation by moneyed interests, aided by the metropolitan press, prevented a final vote in the senate on the naval bill. The Wisconsin senator had not completed his speech when the senate adjourned, and he did not indicate how long he planned to continue. The general belief, however, was that a vote would be reached at once.

Most of the day was taken up with an unsuccessful fight by Senators Oliver and Penrose on the section of the bill providing for a \$11,000,000 government armor plant. By a vote of 51 to 17 the senate defeated a motion to strike out the section and then voted down, 49 to 16, the Oliver amendment to refer the armor controversy to the federal trade commission for settlement.

Senator La Follette contended that neither conditions confronting the nation nor the testimony given before the congressional naval committees warranted the proposed navy increase.

"A total of \$844,000,000 is the load that goes on the bended backs of the American people," he declared. "Why is this to be done? If it is necessary now, why was it not necessary four years ago? You knew then the naval and military strength of all the foreign countries. But then the interests had not been appealed to. Bethlehem Steel at 40 was not Bethlehem Steel at \$40. The interests behind this preparedness plan do not fear Germany or England. The plan merely fits into their imperialistic schemes."

The senator charged that men had been forced into preparedness parades under threats of having their wages reduced. Workmen in Washington, he said, had told him they marched in the demonstration there for that reason. The larger newspapers of the country, he declared, were influenced by the advantage of the "interests" behind the preparedness propaganda, to devote most space to the testimony of witnesses before the congressional committees who favored preparedness.

## Frisco Railroad is Sold.

St. Louis.—The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (Frisco System) was sold to representatives of the roads' bondholders here Thursday for \$45,700,200, \$200,000 more than the minimum price fixed March 31 by United States Judge Sanborn.

The sale ends the receivership, and the road will be returned to the stockholders under a plan recently approved by the Missouri public service commission. There was no contesting bid.