

Hillsboro Independent

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HILLSBORO OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

A slight earthquake was felt throughout Italy

The Sultan of Turkey shows signs of yielding to the powers.

Cuba has sent a gunboat to investigate the affairs of the Isle of Pines.

Linnievitch is said to have put down a mutiny in Manchuria after much bloodshed.

The University of Pennsylvania has taken the initiative in suggesting new football rules.

New York police authorities have doubled the number of police reserves, presumably in anticipation of a strike by ironworkers.

Heavy seas have swept away 100,000 feet of the east coast of Coney Island and the inhabitants are terror stricken lest more should go.

A terrible gale has swept the English Channel. It is reported that the British battleship King Edward VII foundered during the storm.

Officials investigating the affairs of the Seattle assay office have discovered evidence to show that Adams' defalcations extended as far back as 1903.

The United States sold to Canada last year exports to the value of \$166,000,000. This is more than 62 per cent of the whole of Canadian imports and but 11 per cent of the exports of the United States.

Oregon, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Utah and Maryland all have men in congress who would benefit their states by resigning, as their terms of usefulness have passed.

Henry Watterson says he wants no public office.

The British Liberal party has split on home rule.

Dowie has returned from his new colony in Mexico.

There is a growing disaffection in the St. Petersburg garrison.

Russian police have found letters telling of a plot to kill the czar.

Sarah Bernhardt will build and maintain a theater in New York, according to her manager.

Turkey is expected to offer no resistance to the allied fleet unless troops are landed, in which event a fight may ensue.

The large number of accidents in football games this season has aroused college authorities to take action against the game.

It is probable that in the reorganization of congress Ankeny and Fulton will secure chairmanships of important committees.

The management of the Rock Island railroad has decided to practically rebuild the entire system to secure a minimum grade.

Fifteen persons were injured and many others badly shaken up in a wreck on the Missouri Pacific near Leeds, Missouri.

The Russian minister of finance estimates that the expenditures for the coming year will be \$1,020,000,000 and the revenue \$1,027,000,000.

The powers may allow Austria to seize Macedonia.

A fierce gale in Chicago did much damage to property.

A fresh mutiny has broken out on the Russian Black sea fleet.

More graft is being exposed in the insurance inquiry at New York.

Bulgaria is anxious to invade Macedonia, but is restrained by the powers.

WEALTH IN SANDS

Government Gives Out Report About Coast's Magnetic Iron Ore.

Washington, Nov. 29.—From Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia river, southward 18 miles to Tillamook Head, is one of the richest black sand beaches on the Pacific coast, according to the figures contained in the second preliminary report of Dr. David T. Day, of the United States geological survey, on the results of experiments on concentrating these sands. The Clatsop beach sands were the first with which experiments were made, and the results obtained from them have just been given out by the government.

Magnetic iron ore is shown to be present in immense quantities, in one place attaining the remarkable average of 643,559 pounds in one ton of sand, but much gold and platinum were also found. In fact it is said by Dr. Day that the values in the precious metals alone would in themselves probably pay for the cost of working the sand. It was through the energy of the Astoria chamber of commerce in sacking and loading into cars at its own expense samples to be experimented with, that this sand first received attention. A government geologist was sent to examine the beach from which the samples were taken.

He found the sands 1,500 feet west of Hammond station, near Fort Stevens, to be the richest. At this point the sand is very black, becoming lighter in color toward the south, ranging from dense black to light gray, at the mouth of the Necanicum river. From this point to Tillamook head, the sand is very green, due to the presence of olivine and other portions of decomposed basalt. One mile from Tillamook head large basaltic boulders take the place of most of the sand, which is very thin from here on.

GREAT STORM IN EUROPE.

British and German Coast Resorts Damaged and Lives Lost

London, Nov. 29.—Great damage was done to the coast towns of Great Britain by last night's storm. Many small vessels were driven ashore, but thus far only a few lives are reported lost.

During the night huge waves swept the sea fronts of many favorite resorts. Sea walls and promenades were washed out, and houses and hotels along the sea fronts were flooded. Some houses collapsed.

The small coasting steamer Peridot of Glasgow, was totally wrecked on the Island of Magee. The crew was lost. Seven bodies have been washed up.

The provinces report great damage by the gale. The telegraph wires are down, and the telephone line to Paris is interrupted.

The Red Star line steamer Kronland and the American Hamburg line steamer Patricia, bound for New York, embarked their passengers at Dover this morning, after which they continued their voyage uninterrupted by the storm.

CUBANS ARM FOR HOT FIGHT.

Machetes, Rifles and Cannon Surround American Meeting

Havana, Nov. 29.—Letters received from the Isle of Pines picture an interesting scene at Nueva Guernon Saturday. American flags were hoisted on the American hotel, where the meeting of the Americans was held, whereupon Cuban flags were hoisted on every Cuban house.

The mayor, apprehending that the Americans would seize the town hall, gathered more than a hundred men, who were armed with machetes, some of them with firearms, and stationed themselves inside the building, while many other armed Cubans were in the immediate vicinity. Some of the writers say that the women also were armed with knives. In anticipation of what the Americans might do, a couple of small cannons were placed in front of the town hall. Absolutely nothing occurred, however, to justify the apprehension.

Would Dominate Manchuria.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 29.—Tokio advices say Baron Komura was recently sent as a special ambassador from Japan to Peking to make certain arrangements to secure Japanese domination in Manchuria, as well as to make a general post-bellum readjustment. Japanese publicists are afraid that Peking will soon be again in the center of intrigue, and they are uniting in demanding Japanese occupation. Count Okuma, in a recent speech, said Japan's magnanimity alone should govern the disposition of Manchuria.

Lieb is Discharged.

Washington, Nov. 29.—President Roosevelt today removed from office William S. Lieb, United States assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, for "constant and persistent violation of the civil service law while in office." In a formal statement issued at the White house today by the president, Mr. Lieb's removal is announced. The president gave Mr. Lieb a hearing last Friday, at the request of Senators Penrose and Knox. Mr. Lieb submitted a long statement in answer to the charges made against him.

Carey Working for Jetty.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Judge Carey intends as soon as possible to call on President Roosevelt to interest him in the need of an appropriation for continuing improvement at the mouth of the Columbia river and to secure from him, if possible, assurance that he will aid in procuring the necessary appropriation at the coming session. He will also call on Secretary Taft and such senators and congressmen of influence as can be reached.

Starve Out Mutineers.

Sevastopol, Nov. 29.—Baron Gakomelski, who is now in charge of the situation, will reduce the mutineers, who are enclosed on Admiralty point by starvation. The water supply leading to the point has already been cut.

SIDETRACK TARIFF

Rate Regulation the Only Problem Before Coming Session.

CONCENTRATION OF ATTENTION

President Will Not Give Senate Any Excuse to Avoid Action by Debating in the Air.

Washington, Nov. 28.—For various reasons President Roosevelt will not urge congress at the approaching session to take up the question of tariff revision. He believes the railroad rate question is the most vital issue which confronts the people of the United States today, and he is therefore unwilling to bring to the front any other problem whose discussion would tend to postpone, if not defeat, legislation on that subject. He proceeds on the theory that the worst evil should be first cured. After four years' experience in the white house, and with a comprehensive knowledge of the restrictions resorted to by congress to defeat legislation which is distasteful, the president is fully aware that he would materially decrease the chances of getting rate legislation if he should make tariff revision an issue of equal importance with the regulation of freight rates. It is aware that the senate would quickly seize upon this opportunity and concentrate its attention on a tariff bill, not so much with any idea of modifying the Dingley tariff as to distract attention and sidetrack the bill before it reached a critical stage.

There is other legislation which the president hopes to have passed besides the railroad rate bill, but he is more anxious about that measure than any other, and he will concentrate his efforts to secure such a law as will, in his judgment, effectively check discriminations of all sorts. He wants a law which will apply the "square deal" rule to railroad business, and if his influence, backed by public opinion, can bring it about, such a law will be written on the statute books before the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress adjourns.

CANAL ENGINEERS DEPART.

Ridicule Reports They Have Changed Decision on Sea Level.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The five foreign delegates to the board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal commission left for New York today, and will sail for their homes. They will meet again in Brussels during the first days of January. General Davis will go to that city as representative of the American members of the board, and will take with him the documents, which are not yet drawn up, and which then will have to be signed by the foreign delegates.

Speaking of published stories that they had reconsidered their first vote, one of the delegates made the following statement:

"Whatever we have had to say will be found in the report which will shortly be in the hands of President Roosevelt. That we should change our vote on a subject to which for three months we had given the closest attention, and should change it merely because some parties are not contented with it, is a great absurdity."

Leave Isle of Pines to Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Cuban government will be permitted to settle to its own satisfaction the existing trouble on the Isle of Pines. The State department has so announced. Of course, if American citizens were to be unduly persecuted or maltreated because of an exercise by them of their right of freedom of speech or assembly, this government will take steps to secure for them justice. But if those Americans on the islands place themselves outside the pale of the law by refusing to recognize the authority of the Cuban government, they will have to take the consequences.

Pesthouse Was Burglarized.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 28.—A Great Falls dispatch to the Miner states that the people of Teton county are in a furore over what is believed to be a threatened epidemic of smallpox as the result of burglarizing of the pesthouse. Several smallpox patients were confined in the detention house and the place has never been fumigated to the extent that it is believed that all danger of contagion is past. The people have been publicly warned by the health officials to be on the alert for any appearance of the disease.

First Shot in Revolt.

Havana, Nov. 28.—The first shots between rural guards and insurrectionists were exchanged today near the center of Havana province, and a telegram from the captain of the rural guards says that his detachment discovered a party of 20 insurgents led by Mario Roulan and Rafael Castillo, who organized the band from Saluda. The party, says the telegram, after an exchange of shots, fled, some to the mountains and others across the fields. Nobody was hurt with the exception of a sergeant of the guards, whose horse threw him.

Allies Have Acted.

London, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Mitylene, dated November 27: "Eight warships of the combined fleet arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. Admiral Ritter von Jedina, accompanied by the Austrian consul, proceeded to the government house at 10:30 o'clock and handed an ultimatum to the governor. At 1 o'clock this afternoon 500 sailors landed and seized the customs and telegraph offices. Everything is quiet."

Governor of Moscow Dismissed.

London, Nov. 28.—The correspondent of the Standard at Moscow says that General Dranov, governor of Moscow, has been dismissed in disgrace owing to the revolutionary proceedings of the congress of peasants.

GREATEST HARVEST IN HISTORY

Present Year Was Record Breaker in United States.

Washington, Nov. 28.—"What production on the farms of the United States in 1905 reached the highest amount ever attained in this or any other country—\$6,415,699,000." In the first annual report of his third term Secretary of Agriculture Wilson presents an array of figures and a statement representing products and profits of the farmers of this country, which he admits "dreams of wealth production could hardly equal."

Four crops made new high records as to value—corn, hay, wheat and rice—although in amount of production the corn is the only one that exceeds previous yields. In every crop the general level of production was high and that of prices still higher. Beside the enormous yield of wealth the secretary estimates that the farms of the country have increased in value during the past five years to a present aggregate of \$6,133,000,000.

"Every sunset during the past five years," he says, "has registered an increase of \$3,400,000 in the value of the farms of this country."

Analyzing the principal crops for the year, the secretary says that corn reached its highest production at 2,708,000,000 bushels, a gain of 42,000,000 over the next highest year, 1899; hay increased in order of value, although cotton held second place during the two preceding years. The hay crop this year is valued at \$60,000,000. Cotton comes third, with a valuation of \$57,000,000; wheat, \$52,000,000; oats, \$28,000,000; potatoes, \$13,000,000; barley, \$8,000,000; tobacco, \$12,000,000; sugar, cane and sugar beets, \$50,000,000; rice, \$13,000,000; dairy products, \$50,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000, over last year.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

Secretary of Interior Has Not Been Furnished Proper Figures.

Washington, Nov. 28.—When the secretary of the Interior and the Reclamation service reach an understanding as to the extent and condition of the national reclamation fund, it is expected that a number of new irrigation projects, including projects in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington, will be approved and placed under contract. But until there is a complete understanding, the present chaotic condition must continue, and inactivity will be the rule, save on projects that are actually under contract.

The great misunderstanding that now prevails is as to the amount of money available for use, and the restrictions under which that money may be expended. The Reclamation service has its own set of figures, but those figures do not coincide with the figures which have been furnished Secretary Hitchcock by the men in his own department upon whom he relies. The secretary, confronted with very different financial statements, from sources which ought to agree, has concluded that neither is right, yet he is unable to figure out for himself just how much money he has to spend, and how much he has spent in the 3 1/2 years the reclamation law has been in force.

WRECK TAKES FIRE.

Fourteen Persons Lose Lives in Massachusetts Disaster.

Lincoln, Mass., Nov. 28.—Forteen persons were killed, 25 were seriously injured, and probably a score of others cut and bruised in the most disastrous railroad wreck recorded in this state for many years. The wreck occurred at 8:15 o'clock, at Baker's Bridge station, a mile and a half west of Lincoln, on the main line of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad. The regular express, which left Boston at 7:45 o'clock for Montreal, by way of the Rutland system, crashed into the rear end of an accommodation train bound for points on the Marlborough branch, and which started from Boston at 7:15.

Of the dead, a dozen were passengers in the two rear cars of the Marlborough train. The other two were Engineer Barnard, of the Montreal express, and his freeman. No passengers on the express train were injured. Of those who lost their lives, a number were apparently instantly killed in the collision, while others were either burned to death or died from suffocation.

Final Agreements on Reports.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal met today to add the finishing touches to the work and compare notes upon which to base the majority and minority reports which will embody the views of the members upon the seal-level and lock projects. This was necessary because the foreign members of the board have arranged to sail for Europe on November 28, leaving the compilation of the preliminary reports in the hands of the American members, subject to their personal and amending.

Congress Will Investigate Expense.

Washington, Nov. 25.—It was stated at the War department today that while congress would be asked to appropriate a total of \$16,000,000 to meet the needs of the Panama canal work to June 30 next, it is not expected that congress will appropriate it in a lump sum. The canal officials expect that congress will pass a bill making available a portion of this amount to meet the immediate wants because, congress would probably investigate to learn how the money thus far expended has been used.

Three Big Battleships.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Three first-class battleships of at least 18,000 tons displacement and 18 knots speed, three scout cruisers of 5,000 tons displacement, one submarine of the Holland class and four other gunboats of light draft, two for use in the Philippines and two for service in the rivers of China, with additional torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, are the principal recommendations of the general board of the navy in its program.

Hyde-Dimond Case Postponed.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The hearing by the Criminal court on the demurrer filed in the Hyde-Dimond case, in which fraudulent land transactions on the Pacific coast are charged, which was set for today, was postponed for two weeks.

Famine in Part of Japan.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 25.—Famine prevails because of the failure of the rice crop in Northeast Japan. The government has begun relief measures.

REFUSES TO CHANGE

Hitchcock Admits California Has Share in Klamath.

BUT CHARGES ALL TO OREGON

Fulton's Plea for Umatilla Irrigation Falls on Deaf Ears—Secretary Denounces Malheur.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Secretary Hitchcock is now convinced of the interstate character of the Klamath irrigation project and acknowledges that California is to benefit by the work in contemplation fully as much as Oregon, but he is not willing to change his order charging the entire allotment to the state of Oregon.

When Senator Fulton again took up the matter of the Umatilla project with the secretary, he found Hitchcock holding the same views he voiced on the occasion of his previous visits, contending that Oregon's 51 per cent reserve fund has been appropriated and explaining that there are no funds available for construction of the Umatilla project.

Mr. Fulton maintains that, even if the secretary adheres to his determination to charge the entire cost of the Klamath work to Oregon, there is yet enough money in the reclamation fund to the credit of Oregon to build the Umatilla project. On June 30 last Oregon's restricted fund was practically \$2,500,000. Deducting \$2,000,000 allotted for Klamath, there was yet \$500,000 left, and it is Mr. Fulton's contention that since July 1, 1905, enough money has been received from disposal of public lands in Oregon to make the other \$500,000 necessary for the Umatilla project. The secretary is unable to state how much money Oregon has contributed to the fund since July, but will advise the senator when he ascertains the facts.

Notwithstanding that he denounces the Malheur project as "steal," and alludes to the operation of the wagon road people as a "graft," the secretary will not formally set aside this project, though admitting that he will not construct it. Nor will he permit the Malheur allotment to be used in part for the Umatilla project. He says Oregon has had her full share of reclamation money outside of the Malheur project, and is not entitled to the benefit of the money which is now credited to a project, but which is not being used.

TRY TO DAM SALTON SEA.

Large Force Working to Save Railroad From Destruction.

Los Angeles, Nov. 25.—Two hundred men, divided into day and night shifts, 20 teams hauling brush and sand, two piledrivers thumping away almost incessantly, two sternwheel steamers carrying construction material and commissary stores from Yuma—these forces under Superintendent J. Tolin are engaged in the Herculean task of building a 600 foot dam across the west channel of the Colorado river four miles below Yuma, by which the California Development company hopes to bring Salton sea to a standstill and eventually restore the Salton Sink to a dry bed of evaporation of the flood waters that have wreaked such havoc there.

If the dam is a success, the Southern Pacific railway line will be able to abandon its 16 miles of shoofly track east of Salton, and resume its main line. If the dam is a failure, 40 miles and perhaps more of shoofly may have to be built, the whole Imperial country may be deprived of its supply of canal water, and the Colorado river may be diverted through the River Padrones into Volcano lake, thence to find its way northward, through the new river into the Salton sea. What this would mean may be conjectured from the damage already done by the flooding of the great sink.

Summons by Judge Hunt.

Helena, Nov. 27.—United States Judge Hunt today ordered Frederick A. Hyde, John A. Benson and other Californians to appear and answer on February 5 the complaint charging them with having fraudulently obtained a forest reserve strip, under which 4,000 acres of Montana land was secured from the government. The government seeks to have the land returned to it. There are a number of Montana corporations and individuals who are also named as defendants in the bill of complaint filed.

Sailors Want Discharges.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—Details of the mutiny at Sevastopol are not available at the admiralty, the dispatch of the Associated Press from the war port giving the first intimation of the outbreak. An officer of the staff said that four equipages and the Black sea fleet were at Sevastopol at present. He explained that in addition to other long-existent causes of discontent the sailors had been angered by their retention in the service as reservists, and by the releasing many of them from the service having just been published.

Burton is Guilty.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, was Saturday night found guilty on all six counts in the indictment upon which he has been on trial for the past week in the United States Circuit court, charged with having accepted and having accepted compensation from the Rialto Grain & Securities company, of St. Louis, to appear for the company in the capacity of an attorney before the Post-office department.

Will Cut Forests and Crops.

Istanbul, Nov. 27.—Agrarian disorders have broken out in the Baltic provinces. A peasant meeting adopted resolutions to cut forest on private land and to appropriate crops. The governor general has issued a proclamation to the troops to fire on such offenders, and saying that the participation from any of the will be court martialled and sent to distant provinces.

MAY LOSE POSITION.

Mitchell Likely to Be Displaced on Senate Canal Committee.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Apparently Senator Mitchell is to be deprived of the chairmanship of the committee on Inter-occeanic canals when the senate reorganizes next month. This has not been definitely decided, but it is the consensus of opinion of arriving senators that Mitchell will have to relinquish his chairmanship in order that some active member of the canal committee can preside at its meetings this winter.

Congress must appropriate money early in the coming session for continuing work on the Panama canal, and must decide whether the canal shall be built with locks or at the sea level. This legislation, together with all other legislation pertaining to the canal and the canal zone, must be considered by the canal committee, and will be one of the most important topics to be considered. Because of its importance, senators believe the canal committee should have an active chairman, who can not only preside at committee meetings, but who can vote both in committee and in the senate, and who can furthermore take charge of canal legislation after it has been reported to the senate.

AMEND IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Sargent's Plan for Keeping Out All Undesirables.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Radical changes in the immigration laws will be made next year, if the suggestions of Commissioner General Sargent are put into effect. Mr. Sargent is anxious to have limits placed on the number of immigrants, and that persons who are either too young or too old to support themselves should not be permitted to disembark. This would not, however, apply to those who can furnish guarantees that they are on their way to relatives.

Mr. Sargent believes that by an arrangement with foreign governments the useless traffic of deportation of immigrants unfit to land here could be stopped. Before an immigrant is permitted to take passage for America, he should undergo an examination at the point of embarkation.

HITCHCOCK TO RESIGN.

Rumor That Western Congressmen Have Got His Scalp.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The fact leaked out tonight from a responsible source that at a recent cabinet meeting Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the Interior, expressed a desire to tender his resignation July 1 next. The same authority announces that Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, now commissioner of pensions, is to succeed him.

It is said the proposed change in the cabinet has been brought about by members of congress from western states, who charge that Mr. Hitchcock, in operations against land grabbers, has permitted his personal feelings to enter into the prosecution. While this charge had been often repeated, it is said that the retirement of Mr. Hitchcock will be wholly due to the desire of the president to surround himself with younger men.

MILLION WOMEN FIGHT S'WOOT.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—A meeting of the executive committee of the National League of Women's organizations, formed two years ago to oppose the continuance in the United States senate of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, was held here today. Women from all sections of the country were present. It was announced that a petition would be presented to the senate asking for the exclusion of Mr. Smoot on the ground that "he is a member of a hierarchy whose practice and teach polygamy." The memorial will state that "Mr. Smoot has never raised his voice against these doctrines, and the Mormon hierarchy has broken its covenants which it gave to the United States when statehood was granted."

Characterize Him as a Man Sanctioning Practice of Polygamy.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 23.—The Japanese admiralty has entered upon an elaborate scheme of naval expansion which is expected to be approved at the coming session of the diet. According to news by the Shawmut today, admiralty officials say Japan's best ships are beginning to be out of date, and larger ships with much heavier armament and higher speed will be built.

Will Build Many Huge Battleships of High Speed.

The Jiji Shimpo says the battleship of the future navy of Japan will displace 22,000 tons and have an armament of 14 12-inch guns and a speed of 29 knots, while the future cruisers will displace 15,000 tons and have a speed of 25 knots, but no official announcement has been made in this regard.

The Five Submarines Recently added, built in America in sections, gave such success that the squadron will be increased.

Hungry and Bloodstained.

Tokio, Nov. 23.—An eye witness who left Vladivostok on November 18 reports that at Nagasaki that food is scanty there, owing to the destruction of the storehouses, and that only sufficient barley remains to support the people for 20 days. Another person who has arrived at Moji, having left Vladivostok on November 20, reports that rioting had ceased there. The streets, he says, are a mass of debris, and bloodstains are in evidence everywhere. Many corpses are still lying exposed, forming a gruesome sight.

Plan to Save the Buffalo.

New York, Nov. 23.—To prevent the extinction of the buffalo, prominent naturalists and men interested in zoological matters have planned to organize an association to be known as the American Bison society. The society will hold its first meeting in this city next month. William T. Hornady, director of the New York Zoological park, who is one of the promoters of the new society, recently talked with President Roosevelt regarding a plan to establish another government reserve in the West, and offered the government 15 head.

Tammany Man Accused of Fraud.

New York, Nov. 23.—James A. Maguire, chairman of the election board in the Ninth election district of the Nineteenth assembly district, was arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the election laws. He is accused of leaving the polling places in his district at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of election day and of going to the 20th election district polling place and voting there under the name of Harry W. Jennings.

Beyond Control of Troops.

Kursk, Russia, Nov. 23.—The agrarian disorders in the district of Sulzha have assumed such violence that the troops are unable to cope with them. The whole northern half of the district is in the hands of peasant rioters, who are pillaging the estates and burning the harvested crops.

UMATILLA PROJECT

Fulton Endeavors to Obtain Approval of Hitchcock.

HOLDS OREGON TO THE LIMIT

Did Not Know Half Klamath Tract Was in California—Fill Senator Told Him.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Senator Fulton had a conference with Secretary Hitchcock today on Oregon irrigation matters. He was advised, as previously stated in these dispatches, that the secretary will not think of building the Malheur project under existing conditions, but was surprised to find the secretary unwilling to make any allotment for the Umatilla project. After some argument the senator obtained a conditional promise from the secretary which, if fulfilled, will mean early adoption and construction of the Umatilla project.

At the outset the secretary stated that he had already allotted \$2,000,000 to the Klamath project, which he had charged up to Oregon. This amount is within \$465,000 of Oregon's restricted fund; in other words, is within that amount of 51 per cent of Oregon's contribution to the reclamation fund. The secretary, under the law, is obliged to expend this 51 per cent in Oregon, but he clearly showed to the senator that he is unwilling to give Oregon more than his 51 per cent. The senator told the secretary that the Klamath is not entirely an Oregon project. He pointed out that about half the land under that project lies in California, and further stated that Klamath trade, after the project is built, will go largely to California. He therefore insists that it is unjust to build the Klamath project entirely with Oregon funds, and demands that the \$2,000,000 allotment should be divided and at least half of it charged to California. If this is done, the secretary will have \$1,500,000 for immediate expenditure in Oregon, and only \$1,000,000 is asked for the Umatilla project.

The secretary said he did not know that the Klamath project included California as well as Oregon land. He had supposed it was entirely an Oregon project. He added that he could