

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Hood River October 11 and 12 Promises Well.

The fourth annual meeting of the Oregon Irrigation association will be held at Hood River in connection with the Hood River Valley Fruit fair, October 11 and 12, 1906, and all who are interested in furthering the irrigation movement which at this time means so much to the development of the state, are invited to be present and participate in the work of this organization.

The appointment of delegates will be as follows: All state officials, including members of the legislative assembly, senators and members of congress, including members of congress elect and senators nominated, the mayor of all cities, the presidents of the state university, state agricultural college and state normal schools, shall be considered ex-officio members of the association, and delegates shall be appointed as follows: Fifteen by the governor of the state, ten by the mayor of the city of Portland, five by the mayor of each other city in the state, five by the county judge of each county and five by each chamber of commerce, board of trade or other commercial body or regularly organized irrigation, agricultural, horticultural or engineering society within the state.

It is respectfully urged that in the appointment of delegates, persons shall be selected who are sincerely interested in the subject and who are likely to attend the convention, and that appointments shall be made as early as possible.

The appointing powers will please have the full name and postoffice address of their appointees mailed to the secretary, A. King Wilson, at his office in the Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, immediately upon appointment being made.

Information of every character relative to this meeting will be furnished by the secretary.

A partial program has already been arranged as follows:

"Irrigation Under the Carey Act in the Deschutes Valley," Jesse Stearns, attorney for D. I. & P. Co.; "Need of Legislation in Oregon on the Subject of Waters," John H. Lewis, state engineer; "Irrigation for Humid Regions," (Oct. 12) Prof. E. L. Kent, dairy instructor, O. A. C.; "Irrigation Conditions in Malheur County, Oregon," F. W. Metcalf, manager famous Arcadia farm; "Fruit Growing on Irrigated Lands," Judd Geer, of Cove, Oregon; "Some Legal Phases of Irrigation," John H. Lawrey, attorney, Pendleton; "Irrigation in the Willamette Valley," Grant B. Dimick, county judge, Clackamas county; "Irrigation in the Rogue River Valley," J. W. Perkins, member of legislature, Jackson county.

Teach Spanish in University. Eugene—The University of Oregon has established a new department, that of romance languages, which will be under the charge of Dr. Timothy Cloran, who has just returned from a year's travel in France and Spain. Heretofore the university has offered courses in French, with the instructor under the direction of Professor F. G. G. Schmidt, professor of modern languages and literatures. But with the coming of Dr. Cloran Spanish will be added to the university curriculum, and there will be opportunity for broader work in the department of Germanic language and literature under Professor Schmidt.

O. A. C. Starts Well. Corvallis—In spite of the fact that the O. A. C. opened early this year, the first two days showed the largest enrollment for a similar time in the history of the institution, 498 being enrolled and many are still coming. This enrollment is an increase of 56 over last year. At this rate an enrollment of more than 900 will be reached this year. With an expectation of this four new professors and assistant professors have been added to the faculty. Very noticeable among the new students is the increase in the number of high school students, several coming from the Portland high school.

Working Old Hammers Mine. Grants Pass—The old Hammers mine, in the Jump Off Joe district, is again the scene of active mining operations, after lying idle for a number of years. R. G. Smith, of this city, has a force of men at work, and the stamps of the old mill are again dropping on good ore. The old pile of tailings, of which there are in the neighborhood of 350 tons, is being run through a cyanide plant which has been erected. The tailings, according to assays, carry \$11 in gold, and as the expense of working them is small, a handsome profit will be realized.

Road Fund is Cleaned Out. Pendleton—For the first time in the history of Umatilla county there is no money in the road fund of the treasury. This condition has come about as a result of the flood of the early spring and during the summer the county has spent more than \$35,000 in repairs of various kinds. From this time on until the treasury is replenished the road work will have to be paid for by warrants which will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. In the opinion of Treasurer Bradley this will take five or six months.

Sisalaw is Full of Salmon. Eugene—Reports from the Sisalaw river state that the present run of chinook salmon is the biggest in a number of years, and the pack of the two canneries and the cold storage plant at Florence will be a record breaker. The canneries are owned and operated by Q. W. Hurd and William Kyle & Sons, respectively, and the cold storage plant by the latter. The silversides are just now beginning to run, and they, too, promise to be very plentiful.

Offers Big Ranch for Sale. Athens—J. J. Ransdane has placed his large ranch on the market. He has 1,100 acres of the very best wheat land in Umatilla county, has farmed it for many years and reaped a fortune. The price asked is \$75 an acre.

BIDS FOR CHINESE.

Four Firms Offer to Supply Them for Work on Isthmus.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Proposals were submitted to the Isthmian Canal commission yesterday for the furnishing of Chinese labor to be employed in the construction of the Panama canal. The requirements of the specifications were, in brief, that the contractors should agree to supply the commission with at least 2,500 Chinese, the commission having the privilege of calling upon the successful contractor for additional labor not exceeding 15,000. It was further specified that the laborers should be on the isthmus ready for work within three and a half months of the opening of proposals and that the contractors should deposit with their proposals a bond of \$50,000, as a guarantee to fully carry out the terms of the contract.

While the commission has been in communication with about 150 individuals and corporations who had signified a possible desire to submit proposals, only four proposals were finally offered to the commission. In the presence of the contractors and others interested the propositions were opened by W. Leon Pepperman, assistant chief of the office of administration of the commission.

At the conclusion of the reading of the proposals, Mr. Pepperman announced that no award would be made of the contract until the proposals had been examined by the commission and its general counsel. In accordance with the specifications, the proposals were made for the furnishing of different classes of labor at a price fixed by the hour in American gold.

A summary of the four proposals submitted follows: The American-China Contracting company: Common laborers, 10 cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 20 cents per hour; physicians, 40 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 15 cents per hour.

International Contracting company, Washington, D. C.: Laborers and cooks, 13 cents per hour; doctors, 39 cents per hour; assistant doctors, 36 cents per hour; interpreters, 24 cents per hour; foremen, 14 cents per hour.

Wah Me Lee Hang & Co., Baltimore: Laborers, clerks and barbers, 12 1/2 cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 15 cents per hour; doctors, 25 cents per hour.

Joel Julian Reuben, Washington, D. C.: For the first 2,500 Chinese laborers, 11 cents per hour; foremen, 40 cents per hour; doctors, 60 cents per hour; interpreters, 60 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 30 cents per hour. For additional laborers above 2,500 per hour: First 1,000, 11 cents; second 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; third 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; fourth 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; fifth 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; sixth 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; seventh 1,000, 10 1/2 cents; eighth 1,000, 10 cents; ninth 1,000, 9 1/2 cents; tenth, 1,000, 9 1/2 cents; eleventh 1,000, 9 1/2 cents; remainder of 15,000 9 cents.

The last proposal is assumed at the department to provide that, if the commission enters into a contract with Mr. Reuben and he will furnish them at the rate of 9 cents per hour for common laborers.

TESTIMONY IS SHELVED.

Interstate Commission Turns Down Pacific Coast Lumbermen.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Various Eastern and Western railroads, through their legal representatives, made strenuous objections today before the Interstate Commerce commission to the presentation of testimony by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers association in its petition against 25 Western railroads. The lumber manufacturers are asking to compel the railroads to furnish adjustable racks on flat cars for the transportation of lumber. They claim that the roads furnish proper facilities for the shipping of other commodities, and is not doing likewise for the lumbermen, discriminating against them. After the attorneys on both sides of the lumber case had made exhaustive arguments, the commissioners declared that the case would be indefinitely postponed.

Passengers in Need of Food.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The plight of the 500 passengers of the Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, which recently went ashore near Midway island, was made known to government officials here today through a cablegram received by the manager in this city of the Commercial Cable company. The necessity for the immediate sending of supplies was made apparent. There are ordinarily less than 40 people on Midway island, and the influx of 500 would mean a serious drain on the resources of the island.

New Points Under Meat Law.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The decision of the acting attorney general has been asked by the secretary of agriculture regarding certain provisions of the new meat inspection law, particularly as to whether or not foreign meat products, or food products in which meat is largely a component part, will be absolutely prohibited from entering the United States and whether England, Germany and France will be forced to provide a system of governmental inspection and labeling which will be acceptable to this government.

Mexican Plotters Held for Trial.

Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 21.—The preliminary hearing of Thomas Espinosa and Eufanio Martinez, who, with a number of other Mexicans, were arrested here recently on a charge of conspiracy against a friendly power, and violation of the neutrality laws, was concluded today before United States Commissioner Sames. The men were held to the Federal grand jury, bond being fixed at \$500.

Opens More Oklahoma Land.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 21.—The president has issued a proclamation opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands in Oklahoma. The Interior department will announce the date for the reception of sealed bids; under which the 50,000 acres of land are to be disposed of to homesteaders.



Secretary Wilson has made a computation showing that it would require an investment of \$500,000,000 at two per cent to reproduce revenues enough to run the Department of Agriculture for one year. This is an illustration, he said, of what is being done for the farmer. The income to the department from all sources, including the direct appropriations, revenues from forest reserves, and the allowance for public printing is a little more than \$11,000,000 a year. When the new meat inspection law, the work of exterminating the cattle fever, tick, and the grey and brown-tail moth, and the irrigation of dry land farming have been put in operation, the department will have a pay roll of over 6,000 persons. About half of these are scientists, trained along special lines. The average salary is less than \$900 a year. Over 12,000,000 pieces of literature are circulated each year, and this amount will be greatly increased as new lines of investigation are begun. One of the new lines provided for this year is grain inspection, and this promises to be one of the largest fields of scientific labor.

The census bureau will soon begin collection of marriage and divorce statistics under the census authorized by Congress. A few special agents will go into the field at once to confer with county authorities and others as to scope of the information available. Over 200 clerks will be sent out to gather statistics on marriage and divorce from the records of counties, State courts and like available sources of information. It is the intention to gather data in large centers like New York and Chicago this summer, and later to obtain it in the rural districts. The census will cover the last twenty years. President Roosevelt is deeply interested in it. Uniform divorce legislation in the States is expected to grow out of it.

Nowhere in the world are bank deposits increasing at a greater rate than in the United States. The French, justly famed for their economy and saving activities, are easily outspendthrifts by the Americans, reputed spendthrifts on earth. Official figures just at hand show that in France from 1885 to 1905 bank deposits increased from \$182,000,000 to \$579,000,000, or 218 per cent. In the United States during the same years the deposits increased from \$1,248,000,000 to \$7,735,000,000, or 271 per cent. This great increase is properly chargeable to the prosperity enjoyed in the United States rather than to a healthy growth of the habit of economy.

Hereafter every man in the military service of the United States will have his thumb-nail taken and men with the records of his enlistment, so that there may be no mistake in his identification whether dead or alive. The impression of different fingers will also be taken, so that the loss of a thumb would not shut off means of identification. This system has been adopted on recommendation of a board appointed by Acting Secretary Ainsworth. The board found that the chances of finger prints of two persons being alike was one in 64,000,000,000. The system will also be employed for the detection of deserters and to prevent fraudulent indorsements.

The postmaster general has issued a fraud order against the Vineless Potato Company of Chicago, which has been advertising a substance at \$4.50 per bottle known as potatoine, which was guaranteed to produce as many potatoes in a garden without vines or foliage as could be grown on an acre of ground, within a period of sixty days.

A statement made by the Secretary of the Interior showing the allotment of funds under the provisions of the national irrigation act, says that the sum of \$41,000,000 derivable from the sale of public lands is available for this purpose. Work will be continued or begun in fifteen western States.

A crew of fifteen special agents of the Interior Department which had been rhoused for several months on account of lack of funds, resumed active investigation of land frauds in the Western and Southern States under the appropriation which became effective July 1.

The Isthmian Canal Commission has issued invitations for proposals to furnish labor for the construction of a period of less than two years. The working force is to consist of ten hours, with all overtime paid for at the time and a-hare.

The War Department has awarded the first issue of Philippine bonds to the firm of \$1,000,000 to Fiske & Robson, New York, at 102 1/2. These certificates bear 4 per cent interest, are redeemable in one year and are acceptable security for public deposits. It is the sixth issue of its kind.

The postoffice department has decided that at Baltimore the use of automobiles in the collection of mail. If successful, the system will be extended to the larger cities. Two automobiles have been constructed which are capable of doing work of four horse-drawn vehicles.

Thirty Hebrew children, who were orphaned by the Kishineff massacre, lived at New York the Immigration officials ruled that they must be sent to the United States. An appeal was taken, however, the United Hebrew charities and other individual Hebrews, and the case was rescinded by direction of the president. Homes have been provided for the children who will adopt them.

ITALIAN SHOES POOR.

High Tariff Keeps American-Made Goods from Market.

The average Italian-made shoe is sold at the same price as the American product, but is not half so good in quality, according to the New York Tribune. It is made on the same kind of last, Italian makers having successfully copied every American style. Women's shoes made in Italy are particularly ugly and ungraceful, rendering the ankle crooked and the position of the foot on the ground unnatural. Most Italian women wear buttoned shoes, like wood. A few shoemakers will fill orders for children's shoes with flexible soles, but the price is high and the quality low. The only reason why the superior American shoes do not obtain a hold on the Italian market is the high tariff duty imposed on them. Imports are taxed \$40 for every 100 pieces, except those from Germany and Austria, on which the duty is 50 per cent. Hides come into Italy free, so that the native shoemaker has an advantage in cheap raw material. Unfinished leather pays \$5 for each 220 pounds, finished leather for shoe soles \$9 for 220 pounds, glazed leather \$18 for 220 pounds, and leather for uppers 20 per cent additional on the above rates.

Under these conditions Italian shoemaking has naturally thrived. Most of the shoe machinery used in the Italian manufacturing trade is Italian or German, and electricity is fast taking the place of steam as power. Men and women are employed in the factories in about equal proportion. Russet shoes make up about a third of the total output annually. One-quarter of the population wears the wooden sandals characteristic of the country.

These facts regarding the Italian shoe trade may prove suggestive to American manufacturers who have captured markets for American shoes all over the world. The demand in Italy is for a man's shoe which will sell at not more than \$3.50 and will outwear the inferior native stock. That means something like a \$2.50 shoe in the United States, deducting the tariff. For women, lace shoes could be introduced with a little good work, if the conditions of price could be met. It is impossible to purchase in Italy a child's shoe of the comfortable type sold in America, or of anything like equal quality. Prices of this class of goods run from \$1 to \$1.80, the latter being demanded for shoes made to order in American style with flexible soles. One pair of American shoes of this class will outwear not less than six pairs of the Italian make. The north Italian market would seem to be available for a campaign, with a special shoe which would be a novelty. Still, the rapidly increasing Italian factories, fostered by the protective tariff, might readily meet such an attack.

HE WORKED.

There was an astonishing contrast between Mr. and Mrs. Payette. Mrs. Payette was the thin, shabbily clad, overworked mother of nine children, and certainly looked the part. Mr. Payette was a sleek, robust person of leisure, and wore his adequate clothing with a pleasing air of jauntyness. Although Payette looked the picture of health, and although the doctors who had his wife consulted anxiously could find nothing wrong with him, this indolent, easy-going Frenchman declared that he was too much of an invalid to work. "It ees the heart," he would explain, when kindly disposed but skeptical persons carried cast-off clothing to the wayside destitute little Payettes. "I have too large the heart. Listen! Hear how she ees palpitate! I mos' not be haggitate. I mos' remain of a calmness within my hinside. I mos' myself carry with a softness lak the basket of haig."

"Out!" loyal Mrs. Payette would affirm. "Mon Adolphe, she mos' novalre be haggitate. She ees not of a sufficient strongness to do no work."

One year, during the berry season, the Payettes borrowed an old tent and camped out, children and all, on the berry fields. Afterward Mrs. Payette, tired but beaming with satisfaction, told about it.

"At last, madame," cooed she, triumphantly, "there ees work that mon cher Adolphe can do. He ees work hard, for aee whole week. Me, I am proud, I am ho! up my haide. Me, I am tale eavalydy. Mon bon Adolphe, she ees now a man lak older man—she ees work!"

"But surely," replied the interested listener, "he didn't pick berries? There's nothing easy about that."

"But, no, madame. It ees I who peck the berry, but, madame, beho!" It ees Adolphe, mon bon Adolphe, who finds for me dose place where I shall peck."

No "Deadhead" Trip. One of the most famous of American shipping lines in the palm days of our marine was the "Cope Line," which ran between Philadelphia and Liverpool, says the author of "Memoirs of Charles H. Crampton." By this line John Randolph, of Roanoke, determined to go to Russia, when he had been appointed minister to that country by President Jackson.

Entering the office of the company in Philadelphia, he said to a clerk, in his usual grandiloquent manner: "Sir, I wish to see Thomas P. Cope."

He was shown to Mr. Cope's office. "I am John Randolph, of Roanoke," he said. "I wish to take passage to Liverpool in one of your ships."

If he expected to be tendered a pass he was grievously disappointed.

"I am Thomas Cope," replied the head of the line. "If thee goes aboard the ship and select thy stateroom, and will pay one hundred and fifty dollars, thee may go."

Not a Head Flight. Miss Prim The idea of a man trying to kiss you! Why didn't you slap him? Miss Koy—I did—the first time.—Philadelphia Press.

Women find employment in being martyrs.



The first place in London which the American visits is almost invariably the tower of London. This structure is the germ of the modern city. The building is black, with a blue dome and a gleaming gold ball that crowns its lantern. A narrow, winding staircase leads to the room where the little princes died so pitifully. Here is the spot where Anne Boleyn, wife of England's "bluebeard," was executed, and Katherine Howard likewise, her equally unfortunate successor, and where the lovely and lovable Jane Grey was beheaded, a martyr to political intrigue and royal jealousy. Here is the traitor's gate, and the little cemetery which Macaulay declared to be the saddest spot on earth.

Next in point of interest comes the cathedral of St. Paul, with its monuments of heroes, a blue dome overhead, where organ tones roll amply, wide aisles from whose mute walls Crispe's tattered banners speak of glory. There is, however, no monument in London which Americans so dearly love as the beautiful abbey church of Westminster. All who boast of English blood feel that this Valhalla of Great Britain is a racial inheritance. All in the abbey is beautiful, with a beauty consecrated both by the holiness of man's high faith and by the peaceful, noble, reconciling touch of time. In spite of the many tombs, Westminster's atmosphere is not depressing. An air of reverence but not one of madness overhangs "the silent meeting place of eight dead centuries." There are lessons taught by this great sculptured tomb of kings and nature's noblemen. High purposes and high resolves surround the mind, and teach in the vaulted quiet of this sacred sepulcher, peopled so plentifully with inspirations, truths of life and love learned more slowly in the busy, lonely streets outside.

The tourist who wishes to take in at a glance how big and how important is London, should go and stand on London bridge, where can be seen the continuous throng crossing the river, the great part of the Thames crowded as far as the eye can reach with docks and river craft, and the bristling forests of masts. Here centralizes the thought of the vast relation of London to the rest of the world. It is not merely the biggest city—it is by all manner of means the greatest. It is both the commercial and the financial center of affairs. Its port, the largest in the world, extends way down the Thames on both banks as far as the sea, so

that it forms a harbor that is sixty miles long. All ocean telegraphs converge here. And people from every quarter of the earth come to London, either to sojourn for a while or merely to pass through the city en route for some place else. And these dingy looking dock warehouses below contain untold wealth, the greatest treasure probably that ever has been collected in one place in all the world. People speak with justice of "Father Thames," for the river is mainly responsible for London's greatness.

Whitehall is superb. On both sides of the road are palatial masses of architecture. Near by is Scotland Yard and the admiralty, and then the Horse Guards, the headquarters of the British army. The name is taken from the household troops always on duty here. The site of the place is that of the ancient tilt yard of Westminster, which was so renowned for its jousts during the Tudor reign. Sir Philip Sidney used to tilt here, the Earl of Leicester, too, and that brave old Sir Henry Lee who is celebrated in British history for having lived eighty years and served five English monarchs.

Opposite to the Horse Guards is the Whitehall banqueting hall, out of the window of which Charles I. stepped to the scaffold. To-day it is in the possession of the United Royal Service commission, having been given over to it by Queen Victoria. Any one who wears a sailor's blue jacket or a soldier's uniform is admitted free to its important naval and military library and museum.

Richmond terrace is lined with handsome edifices, and the visitor passes by the government offices through what is known as the principal avenue in London, and comes to an intersection of four roads which forms the center of a group of important buildings. Beyond are Westminster hall and the houses of parliament.

In the former building, which is now the entrance of the latter, the first English Parliament sat. It has been, besides, the scene of splendid royal festivities, of those coronation banquets of olden time when the champions of England rode into the hall and threw down the glove in challenge against all comers. Charles I. was tried and condemned here, and Cromwell, magnificently attired in ermine and in purple, was proclaimed lord protector. It was only a few years later that his head was exposed at this same place on the point of a pike.



VINDICATION OF DREYFUS.

Court's Verdict Closes a Long Chapter of Injustice.

When the supreme court of France announced its decision annulling the condemnation of Dreyfus without a retrial, it completely vindicated Dreyfus, restoring him to his rank in the army as though he had never been accused and making him a chief of squadron of artillery. Together with him Picquart was also reinstated and made a brigadier general. This closes a long chapter of injustice which, perhaps, has no parallel in the nineteenth century. The Dreyfus case exemplifies two extremes of human conduct—unthinkable infamy and the loftiest sense of justice. The criminal expedients employed in the original conviction of the unhappy off-

cer; the savage tortures to which he was subjected, especially during his life in that cage on Devil's Island, and the entire drift of conduct of the bureaucrats that were opposed to him, mark the outermost limit of hatred and cowardice. But Dreyfus is now vindicated. Guilt has been brought home to the guilty and the innocent has been rehabilitated in the garments of innocence. The highest court in the French republic has declared that the accusation, the farcical trial, the inhuman sentence, the heart-breaking public degradation of an officer of the army, whose honor was dearer than life, the breaking up of a tender family relation, the suffering that was laid upon a devoted wife and adoring children because of the husband's and father's wrongful plight, and all the direct and collateral horrors of the Esterhazy infamy, had no reason for being. Out of this dark night rises the beautiful picture of a wife's untiring devotion to her husband, and Mrs. Dreyfus's name is now lauded throughout the world.



DREYFUS THEN AND NOW.

All substances, even eggs, are poisonous when they are injected in certain quantities into the circulatory system of an animal. A French investigator has taken the powdered yolk of a duck's egg, treated it with a 20 per cent solution of salt and injected it into the veins of an animal until it died. In order to kill a rabbit fifty-five grains of the substance were required for each pound of the rabbit's weight. The yolk of a hen's egg is less poisonous, but that of a turtle more so, than that of a duck. The albumen of eggs is also poisonous.

Much interest is taken in the recent opening of a gigantic siphon that carries the water of the Aragon and Catalonia irrigation canal across the valleys of Sosa and Ribabona. By this means water is brought to more than 247,000 acres of land hitherto virtually barren through lack of irrigation. The great siphon consists of two main tubes, five-eighths of a mile long, and 12 feet 5 inches in diameter, lined with steel plates three millimeters thick, bound with iron hoops and encased in concrete. The tube has a capacity of 7,700 gallons of water a second.

In Germany some interesting experiments have recently been made in the protection of orchard trees against night frosts by means of fumigation. A part of an orchard in bloom was thus successfully guarded against an April frost by the dense smoke of naphthalene. But the experiment was very expensive, 50 kilograms of naphthalene being consumed by seven flames in one hour. Later a new preparation of chemicals was tried, producing a comparatively large volume of smoke.

It's easier to do the things we shouldn't do than it is to avoid doing the things we should do.

It's a wise dentist who is able to draw his own conclusions.