

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.

An insane man tried to kill King Haakon, of Norway.

King Alfonso was received with much enthusiasm at Barcelona.

Four negroes have been lynched in Mississippi for incendiarism.

Spanish anarchists are said to be after the premier, and not the king.

The Mother's congress is in session at the White House, Washington, D. C.

The United Railways company of San Francisco is about to go into the hands of a receiver.

Japan ridicules the idea that naval preparations are being made for an attack on China.

Great Britain has sent a note to Japan advising arbitration of the China-Japan difficulties.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of John McCourt to be district attorney for Oregon.

Portland has been assured that a number of cruisers and torpedo boats will be sent there during the rose carnival.

Schmitz has been released from jail and he and Ruef have patched up their differences. In the remainder of the trials they will stand together.

King Alfonso will visit Barcelona in defiance of bomb throwers.

Mayor Busse, of Chicago, has taken steps to keep all anarchists out of the city.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, says the charges against him are false.

In the New York to Paris automobile race the American car is far ahead of the others.

The janitor of the Collinwood school declares he fastened the doors open at the first alarm of fire.

The incident of the seizure of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru by China has not yet been settled.

John F. Stevens, ex-engineer of the Panama canal, says the big canal will be of little value after it is finished.

Admiral Goodrich says American battleships are equal to those of any other country but could be made much better.

China is about to spend \$60,000,000 in naval construction. The government will also borrow large sums to be used in railroad construction.

An alarm of fire at Lees Summit, Mo., caused the 400 school children to rush out of the building in a panic. No attention was paid to the fire drill.

Hearst papers are accused of inciting anarchy.

Portugal seems to be drifting toward a republic.

Colorado has had 29 homicides already in 1908.

Black Hand leaders are meeting their match in New York.

The death list in the Collinwood disaster has reached 174.

Japan says she will use force with China only as a last resort.

The Knickerbocker Trust company, of New York, is to reopen.

Nine Chinese have been sentenced to death in Boston for murder.

The Interstate Commerce commission will enforce the 9-hour law on all railroads.

Franklin's house in Paris has been demolished to make way for a more modern building.

Professor Quackenbos, ex-professor of Columbia university, announces that he had a medicine that will make bad men good.

A part of the battleship fleet is scheduled to return by way of the Suez canal and will also visit a number of European countries.

Hilinois Central directors are working on a plan to raise \$30,000,000.

King Edward is on a visit to France and called on the French president.

Two women have been arrested at Napa, Cal., for passing counterfeit money.

The Interstate Commerce commission says it is not opposed to the Fulton bill as has been stated.

Charges have been filed against Chancellor Day, of Syracuse university, for speaking ill of President Roosevelt.

Suits for the illegal cutting of timber have been filed in the United States court at Helena against several firms.

Governor Johnson will dedicate the monument erected by the state of Minnesota on Shiloh battlefield on April 10.

A petition signed by 40,000 persons asking pardon for Captain Van Schaick, under 10 years' sentence for criminal negligence in causing the wreck of the steamer Gen. Slocum, whereby over 1,000 lives were lost, will be presented to President Roosevelt.

The first consignment of Easter bonnets from Paris has arrived at New York.

A fire in the suburbs of Tokio burned 400 houses and caused a loss of \$2,500,000.

The house committee on expositions favors appropriating \$500,000 for the Japanese fair.

A monument and statue of Shakespeare will be ready for the 300th anniversary of his death and will be erected in London.

NEW PACKING PLANT.

Plan to Spend Million and a Half in Portland.

Portland, March 11.—Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, the biggest independent firm of meat packers in the United States, will build a packing plant in South Portland costing \$1,500,000 if the consent will permit the establishment to be located within the city limits. An ordinance will be presented to the council today for passage, granting the firm the right to construct and operate a modern packing plant on the present site of the Zimmerman Packing company's establishment. An option is held on the Zimmerman plant by the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger interests. The plant to be erected in South Portland will be a duplicate of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger establishment in Chicago, one of the most complete in the world. It is thoroughly up to the standard of such plants anywhere, and, although not so large as their packing house in Kansas City, is said to be a model in construction. The capacity of the Portland establishment will be 10,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs and 15,000 small stock a week.

The completion of the plant will require between a year and 14 months. Machinery must be ordered from the East, and its manufacture will require at least six months. When the machinery is delivered the erection of the packing house will be begun, for the machinery must be built into the house. If the permit desired is given by the council, the option on the Zimmerman site will be closed at once and the contract let for the machinery.

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OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PLANT NEW NUT IN YAMHILL

Fifty California Pistachio Received at McMinnville

McMinnville—The Walnut club, of this city, has received through its secretary, W. H. Latourette, a present of 50 pistachio nut trees from the government experimental farm at Chico, Cal., for distribution to the members of the club. The pistachio is a native of Western Asia, but is grown in England and France. It is believed that the similarity of the Willamette valley climate to those two countries will insure the successful growing of the nuts here. The nuts are very high priced, and are used principally for flavoring the more expensive confectionery.

The Walnut club is active in introducing new varieties of products to the soil of this vicinity. Last year a few olive trees were set out on tracts of land owned by its members, and this spring a great many more are being planted. It has been proven that the almond tree will flourish here and bear an excellent quality of nuts. The fig, likewise, has equalled the California fig in excellence, and yet the possibilities of Yamhill climate and soil have been but half tested.

SEMI-INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

James Withycombe So Describes Agricultural College

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—At a meeting of the San Grael society in the opera house, Dr. James Withycombe, director of the experiment station, defined the Oregon Agricultural college as a semi industrial college. He said that at one time higher education meant training of the intellect exclusively and that this was an extreme view, especially noticeable in Europe. Later many countries in Europe adopted the other extreme, training young men solely for the industries, and in this manner crowded out the humanities from the lives of the great industrial masses. Americans, who thought the industrial phase of school training had been overworked, until it became a fad, have taken intermediate grounds by the introduction of industrial colleges, in lieu of the European theory of industrial training schools.

Pendleton Wants Demonstration

Pendleton—The diversified farming plan of the O. R. & N. officials has met with the approval of the Commercial association, which has appointed a committee to confer with the officials having the demonstration work in charge. This committee will endeavor to induce the Harriman agents to extend their instruction lecture train into this country. An effort will also be made to have the railroad people establish a modern experimental farm in this country where it can be demonstrated that the summer fallow is a wanton waste of land.

Milton Wants Carnegie Money

Milton—At a meeting of the Commercial club, a delegation of young women from the Young People's union waited on the club to secure aid to build and equip a public library. The club appointed a committee of three to work in conjunction with the young people to provide ways and means to raise the needed funds. It is their intention to raise a fund of \$2,500 and then request assistance from Andrew Carnegie. They want a building costing in the neighborhood of \$5,000. About \$800 was pledged at the meeting.

Imports Burros for Miners

Grants asst.—Eight six burros or jacks for packing miners' supplies into the hills have been received here by E. R. Stewart and George Reed. The little animals were shipped from El Paso, Texas, and spent 14 days on the road. They came through in fairly good condition, except in one instance in Arizona, where they were kept for 90 hours without water. The burros are considered a safe and reliable animal, and are exceedingly strong and well designed for pack animals in the brush and through the mountains.

Objects to High Rates

Salem—Complaint has been made to the railroad commission by H. S. Gile & Co., of this city, that the Southern Pacific company has unwarrantedly raised the rates on citrus fruits from San Francisco during the past year from 40 cents to 69 cents, and from Portland for the same commodity from 16 cents to 25 cents, and on sweet potatoes from 10 cents to 19 cents. Gile & Co. claim these increases have practically ruined their trade in California citrus fruit.

Dairy Industry Growing

Lebanon—The dairying industry is becoming a large factor in Lebanon's business life. It is growing a great deal faster than the most hopeful ever thought it would. There is shipped from Lebanon cream to six different creameries. One has a station here and having several wagons out to gather up the cream, it of course has the biggest part of the trade. In 1907 this creamery paid out at the Lebanon station \$21,116.27, which was an increase of more than \$3,000 over 1906 and three times the amount paid out for 1905.

Cannery for Independence

Independence—An enthusiastic meeting of citizens and farmers last week decided to take steps toward establishing a cannery at this place. There will be another meeting of the citizens and farmers at the opera house, at which time there will be prominent experienced cannerymen, professors from the Oregon Agricultural college and others to address the people on the profits from a cannery and when the committee appointed will report.

La Grande After Settlers

La Grande—At least 25 families from Idaho will arrive in La Grande this week with a view to securing homes in the valley. A local real estate firm has had a missionary employed in Idaho and the state of the Middle West during the past winter.

OWNERS PROTEST TAXES

Claim Land is Worth but 75 Cents Instead of \$2 per Acre

Klamath Falls—The California & Oregon Land Grant company, owners of thousands of acres in Klamath county, have brought suit against their attorneys, Noland & Smith, against Klamath county relative to 1906 taxes on their lands. Assessor J. P. Lee valued them in 1906 at \$2 and \$5 per acre. The companies appeared before the board of equalization, objecting to the assessment, but the board sustained the assessor.

The complaint filed states that lands adjoining will not sell for more than 50 cents per acre, as all lands in that region are arid, uncultivated and far from transportation. The soil is of a pumice stone formation, and whatever timber grew there has been removed. The 1907 valuation was 75 cents per acre, which the companies regard as fair. They have refused to pay the 1906 taxes and the land is listed as delinquent and will be sold unless the county is restrained by the court.

Telephone Company Loses

Portland—Oregon and the Initiative and referendum law has won the first round in the fight being made by the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company, and the Sunset Telephone company, to declare the constitutional amendment permitting the initiative invalid and contrary to the constitution of the United States. Judge Cleland in the Circuit court has sustained the demurrer of the state in the case of the state against the Pacific States company, thus upholding the contention of the state. Notice of appeal was given and the case will be taken to the Supreme court at Salem as soon as possible. From there it will be taken to the United States Supreme court, it being assumed, in view of former decisions by the Oregon court, that the ruling will be for the state and against the company.

Market Day Not Success

La Grande—La Grande's first market day was not quite the success that was anticipated, at least from the standpoint of those who brought livestock to be auctioned. Prices offered in most cases were so low that the owners preferred to withdraw their property from sale. But the merchants of the city made every effort, and were eminently successful, to give the visiting farmers much more than the usual value for their money. Bargains abounded in all the mercantile establishments. Hundreds of country people thronged the streets.

Huge Timber Tract Lessed

Klamath Falls—J. F. Kimball, timber cruiser for the Weyerhaeuser Lumber company in this region, has just closed a deal with J. D. Elder, of Lake county, for the leasing of 53,400 acres of timbered grazing lands. This is the largest tract ever leased to one man in this section. Mr. Elder will pay 4 cents per acre the first year, with the privilege of extension for another year at 4 1/2 cents. He owns 27,000 head of sheep that are now on this immense range about April 1.

Want Railroad Extended

Condon—The farmers of the Southern part of Gilliam county are uniting in an effort to secure the extension of the Arlington-Condon branch of the O. R. & N. as far south as the Buckhorn country, a distance of at least 15 miles from Condon. The reason is that much time is wasted every fall and winter in hauling the Buckhorn grain crop to market, as it takes one day for the Buckhorn farmers to make one trip to the station and warehouses.

Wallawa Extension Rumor

La Grande—There is hope of a speedy resumption of activities on the Wallawa extension of the O. R. & N. Officials have been looking over the ground. It is reported the work will be resumed April 1, and that arrangements are being made to put a large force of men at work.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Club, 83; bluestem, 85c; valley, 83c; red, 81c.

Barley—Feed, 42c per ton; rolled, \$22.00 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$28; gray, \$28 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$32.50; cracked, \$33.50.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$20@21; clover, \$14@15; cheat, \$15; grain hay, \$14@15; alfalfa, \$12@13; vetch, \$14.

Fruits—Apples, \$1@3 per box, according to quality; cranberries, \$8@11 per barrel.

Vegetables—Turnips, 75c per sack; carrots, 65c per sack; beets, \$1 per sack; asparagus, 25c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@2; celery, \$4.25@4.75 per crate; parsley, 20c per dozen; peppers, 17 1/2c per pound; radishes, 30c per dozen; rhubarb, 50c per pound; spinach, 10c per pound; sprouts, 10c per pound; squash, 16 1/2c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, \$2.50 per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, \$3.50 @3.75 per hundred.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c per pound.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; spring chickens, 16@18; turkeys, live, 14@15c; dressed, choice, 16@17c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 15@16c; pigeons, 7@8c; squabs, \$1.50@2.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 17@17 1/2c per dozen.

Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 9@9 1/2c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 5@6 1/2c.

Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 7@7 1/2c; pickers, 6@6 1/2c.

Hops—1907, prime and choice, 4 1/2c @6c per pound; olds, 1@2c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 16@20c per pound, according to shrink.

Wool—valley, 16@20c per pound, according to shrink; mohair, choice, 29@30c.

BLOODY FIGHT AT PEN.

Three Montana Lifers Make a Mao Dash for Liberty

Deer Lodge, Mont., March 10.—Warden Frank Conley, of the Montana state penitentiary, was fearfully wounded Sunday morning and his first assistant warden, John Robinson, was killed, when three life convicts, George Rock, W. H. Hayes and another whose name is not given out, about a week of liberty in the penitentiary office at 8 o'clock. It is thought the warden will live.

Robinson's throat was cut from ear to ear and the jugular vein was severed. Conley's throat was gashed and he was stabbed several times in the shoulder and groin before he was able to draw his revolver and shoot two of the assailants down. Convicts Hayes and Rock were both shot down by Conley after the latter had been wounded.

The attack on the prison authorities and a subsequent effort to escape has, according to the prison authorities this afternoon, been long planned by Rock and Hayes, who were cellmates. Both were armed with penknives, the blades of which were sharpened like razors. The three convicts were brought to the office of the penitentiary Sunday morning by Deputy Warden Robinson, to be tried for some trivial infraction of the prison rules, and Conley was waiting to sit in judgment.

The moment the men entered the office door Rock turned swiftly upon Robinson, who was closing the door behind the men, and quickly drawing a knife, he began slashing at the deputy warden's throat. Robinson was unable to retreat or move before his throat was cut wide open and he sank to the floor dying.

At the same moment that Rock attacked Robinson, Hayes also pulled out a knife similar to that of Rock and started for Conley. The latter retreated to the rear of the office before the oncoming desperado. Before Conley could draw his revolver, however, Hayes had slashed his throat, cutting him from the left ear to a point under the chin. The convict, seeing his intended victim getting away, grappled with him and stabbed him several times in the shoulder and groin.

Although bleeding terribly, Conley managed to draw his gun from his pocket and fired four times with the weapon pressed against Hayes' abdomen.

As Hayes sank to the floor, Rock rushed at Conley, who emptied the two remaining cartridges in his gun into Rock and he later also went down. The third convict, who had been called to the "carpet," took to his heels at the first of the battle, but was quickly captured and placed in his cell. The authorities refused to give out his name until they had investigated whether he had merely been called to the office at the same time as the other two.

ARE FIRE TRAPS.

Too Many Filmy Buildings Are Constructed in America

Washington, March 10.—In a statement made public last night, Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of the structural material laboratories of the government, discusses recent fire horrors and asserts that fire traps as bad or worse than that which cost the lives of so many school children at Collinwood and town in and in many of the large cities.

He urges the passage of laws to prohibit the occupation of anything except a structure of the highest fire resisting type, especially when it is used as a school, theater or other structure in which people assemble in large numbers.

"It is a matter of record," he said, "borne out by statistics, that this country spends enormous sums of money in providing equipments in fighting fires, while foreign countries spend their money in building structures which offer the greatest resistance to fire. The per capita loss in this country yearly exceeds \$5, against an annual loss in 21 of the principal cities of Europe of 33 cents per capita. Estimating the population of the country at 80,000,000 the loss from fires here is \$740,000,000. If we had the same conditions that prevail in European cities our loss would be but \$26,400,000 a year."

Japan's Naval Strength

Tokio, March 10.—Some reliable figures are now to hand showing the present strength of the Japanese navy compared with its strength when the war broke out. Details are appended, but the totals may be briefly stated, viz: One hundred and fifty seven vessels of all descriptions, representing a tonnage of 283,242 tons, before the war, and 204 vessels and 515,082 tons at the present day. Further scrutiny of the figures shows that Japan today possesses more than twice the number of battleships she had before the war.

Japan's Move High Handed

Paris, March 10.—The French press, despite the Franco-Japanese entente, considers that the Japanese government has been brusque and even high handed in its deliberations with China over the matter of the seizure of the Tatsu Maru. The Temps, in an editorial, points out that there has been extensive smuggling of arms to South China, where there is a widespread revolutionary agitation, the chief instigators of which are students, who have returned from Japan, and excites over anxiety on the part of China under the circumstances.

Shivering in the Dakotas

St. Paul, March 10.—Extremely cold weather prevailed throughout the Northwest Sunday night and yesterday, the warmest place in this region being St. Paul, where the temperature was four degrees below zero yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. Throughout North Dakota at that hour the temperature ranged from 4 to 26 below. The crest of the cold wave extended from South Dakota to Winnipeg. The temperature rose slowly during the day.

Portugal Not Involved

Lisbon, March 10.—Investigation instituted by the Portuguese government regarding the Tatsu Maru incident, have elicited from the Pekin government the emphatic assertion that the seizure occurred on the high seas, and that, therefore, there was no violation of the law governing Portuguese waters, which has been denied.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Tuesday, March 10.

Washington, March 10.—The senate today ratified and made public six of the 13 treaties negotiated at the international conference at The Hague. The conventions adopted are those to which no opposition had been made.

The final reports of the committee on military affairs, in relation to the Brownsville affair, will be made to the senate tomorrow. Senator Warner will present the report of the majority of the committee sustaining the action of the president in discharging without honor a battalion of the Twenty-fifth infantry on the ground that the negro soldiers had done the shooting.

Washington, March 10.—Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed by the house of representatives today. Although amendments were in order, the bill, when it was laid aside for the day, with 11 pages disposed of, had undergone no material change.

A noteworthy speech by Hamilton, of Michigan, upholding the right of the Federal government to control corporations and sustaining the president in his attitude toward them, was the feature of the day's proceedings.

Other addresses were made by Small, of North Carolina, and Finley, of South Carolina, each of whom attacked the proposition to increase the pay for ocean mail service on the ground that it was but a subterfuge for a ship subsidy.

Monday, March 9.

Washington, March 9.—The senate discussed at length Senator Frye's joint resolution providing for the carrying of materials for the Panama canal in American bottoms only. Frye advocated the adoption of the resolution, saying that at least 5,000,000 barrels of cement would be required in the work, and that so long as foreign vessels were permitted to compete, it would be impossible for the domestic ships to participate in the transportation because of the difference both in construction and operation. He said that in both these respects British built ships had an advantage of at least one-third.

An amendment by Foster, of Virginia, providing that the restriction should not apply to the Gulf ports of any part of the United States from which vessels of the United States could not be secured for the trade was accepted by Frye.

Fulton, of Oregon, and Bacon, of Georgia, sought to have the amendment extended to the North Pacific and South Atlantic coasts respectively, but were unsuccessful.

Resolutions of sorrow upon the announcement of the death of Representative Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana, were adopted, and at 4:20 p. m. the senate adjourned as a further mark of respect to his memory.