

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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NEWBERG.....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.

Taft has a plan by which peace may come without intervention.

The government is buying many horses for use by the army.

The Standard Oil company's only rival in Canada has lost its plant by fire.

The bodies of 11 Japanese fishermen slaughtered by Russians have been found.

The United States will send a cruiser squadron to Fex to support our minister in his demands.

Twelve persons have been arrested for an attempt upon the life of Premier Stolypin, of Russia.

The United States has all preparations made for sending a strong army to Cuba if necessary.

Senator Beveridge in a speech declared that if the American flag is again raised in Cuba it will never come down.

Negro assaults on white women at Atlanta, Georgia, caused a race war in which many of the blacks were killed or injured.

The German press is bitter in its denunciation of the action of Great Britain in ordering a German liner out of Portsmouth.

An outbreak is reported to have occurred in Vera Cruz, Tabasco and Chiapas provinces, Mexico. Ten thousand men are said to have joined the movement.

Premier Stolypin is declared to be insane.

Anarchy in Morocco may force intervention.

Russian terrorists have sentenced the czar to death.

Secretary Root was received with high honor at Panama.

The steamer Mongolia has been floated and taken to Midway.

There are now 12 warships of the different classes in Cuban waters.

The death list from the recent Hongkong typhoon will probably reach ten thousand.

Medical authorities in India have discovered that the spread of the plague has been largely due to rats.

A collision between two freight trains on the Great Northern at Cut Bank, Mont., resulted in the death of five men.

An edict has been issued in China giving the people ten years to quit opium using. At the end of that period its use and sale is to be prohibited.

A dynamite explosion at Jellico, Tenn., killed 12 persons and injured scores of others. The property damage will amount to \$500,000. A carload of dynamite was exploded in some manner unknown.

A new treaty with San Domingo is proposed.

A new law in Russia grants more religious freedom.

General Funston will join Taft and Pa. on at Havana.

The stretch from corpses at Hongkong is causing sickness.

The sugar markets of the world are unsettled by the Cuban revolt.

American arsenals are preparing ammunition for use in Cuba in case an army is sent to the island.

Suit has been commenced to oust the Waters-Pierce Oil company from Texas. Violation of the anti-trust law is the ground for action.

Sailors of the navy have sued for damages because they are excluded from amusement places. They are backed by the government.

Taft and Bacon have warned all parties in the Cuban controversy that failure to agree will bring an army from the United States to the island.

Ether Mitchell and Mrs. Orefield cannot distinguish between right and wrong, according to the insanity commission, and are dangerous persons to be at large.

The Pacific Steamship company's steamer City of Seattle has gone on the rocks at Trail Island, near Vancouver, B. C. The passengers were all landed safely and it is thought the vessel can be saved.

Voliva has been elected overseer of Zion City by the residents of the Dowlette town.

The cruiser Minneapolis has sailed for Cuba.

The Cuban government has agents in Kansas buying horses.

More railroad bridges are being burned by Cuban rebels.

Many riots are occurring in Moscow, Russia. Buildings are being burned by the revolutionists.

A card sharper has swindled rich Pittsburghers out of \$1,000,000. Some of the plunder has been secured.

FAIR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Citizens Desire to Show That Metropolis Has Not Lost Grip.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—A very ambitious scheme has been put forward here this week in the form of a proposal that San Francisco hold a world's fair in 1911. The idea had been suggested early in the year, but nothing was heard of it following the fire until this week, when W. H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific, in a letter to James D. Phelan, revived the plan. It was originally intended that the exposition should be commemorative of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa in 1513. The date 1911 has been suggested for the exposition, as it follows so closely on the world's fair to be held in Paris in 1910, and would enable San Francisco to have the exhibits transferred as they were from St. Louis to Portland.

The suggestion of Mr. Mills has been well received. Mr. Phelan in a cordial reply suggested that Mr. Mills consult with others who are known to be interested in such a project. If sentimentary steps will then be taken to form a corporation to finance the undertaking.

It is the general opinion that such an exposition more than anything else would contribute to the future welfare of San Francisco. It is not intended to operate on any such scale as the St. Louis fair, but to use the Portland exposition as a model and build on lines unique and artistic. As a site for the necessary buildings, the burned area and Golden Gate park have been suggested.

MANY ASSETS OVERLOOKED.

Illinois Bank Examiner May Be Asked to Resign.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Depositors in the looted Milwaukee Avenue Savings bank, of which Paul O. Stensland was president, will make a demand on Governor Deneen this week for the removal of Bank Examiner C. C. Jones. How the state examiner overlooked for 10 years such gross frauds as those continually perpetrated in the Stensland bank was a subject of comment among the members of the depositors' committee immediately after the failure.

This oversight may have been overlooked, however, had it not been discovered yesterday that \$340,000 in assets passed unnoticed when the examiner made his last investigation into the institution's condition. Of this sum, \$81,000 is in actual cash, and perhaps the most startling feature of the case is the fact that had any one cared to pocket this money no one would have been the wiser.

Receiver Fetzler will report the discovery to Judge Brentano tomorrow, and the report will be followed by a request from the depositors for an explanation or a resignation from Examiner Jones.

TWENTY BODIES EXHUMED.

More Victims of the San Francisco Disaster Found.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Another tragedy has been brought to light through the finding of the remains of a score or more of bodies in the ruins of a lodging house at the corner of Fifth and Mina streets.

J. R. Armstrong, a contractor, made the gruesome find while clearing away debris which choked the thoroughfare. The lodging house, which was a four-story frame building, was tossed bodily into Minna street in a heap by the earthquake and immediately took fire. It is said that the fire south of Market street originated here.

Fifty people were in the place at the time of the quake, only seven of whom have been accounted for. Mrs. Murray, the landlady, has never been seen or heard from and it is thought that her remains are among those found. She is said to have a wealthy daughter residing in New York city and a brother-in-law in Vallejo.

Armstrong positively identified one body as being that of a young man named Woods who was employed by the Risdon Iron works.

Standard Oil Plant Besieged.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Angered by a report that further demonstrations of force by pickets which the Firemen's union has thrown around the Standard Oil company's plant at Whiting, Ind., will bring militia, martial law and a practical cessation of business, merchants of that town have come out boldly in the strikers' favor. The Standard Oil plant is practically under siege by the strikers and it is feared that the management's threat to import men will be followed by riot and bloodshed.

Decisive Battle Imminent.

Washington, Sept. 25.—According to information which reached Washington from San Domingo, a battle between the government troops and rebel forces is imminent and the forthcoming engagement is expected to be a decisive one. The contending forces are assembled in the vicinity of Monte Cristi, where the battle is expected to be fought. It is said that should the government gain a victory over the rebels it may end the rebellion.

Up in the Billions.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The foreign commerce of the United States has crossed the \$3,000,000,000 mark. In the 12 months ending with August the exports were \$1,254,399,735 and the imports \$1,759,417,898 a total for the 12 months of \$3,013,817,633. These figures are supplied by the bureau of statistics of the department of Commerce and Labor.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

STATE FAIR A SUCCESS.

Attendance at Salem About Equal to Two Years Ago.

Salem.—Notwithstanding three half days of cold, rainy weather, together with the fact that this is the height of the hop harvest, the Oregon state fair of 1906 has been one of the most successful in the history of the state. The attendance was about equal to that of two years ago and was much larger on Portland day. Sales of concessions and advertising space have been good and receipts from this source have been large.

The additions to the pavilion not only made more space for exhibits, but gave more room for sales of concessions. These circumstances made the fair a success financially and it is stated that there are funds on hand to pay every claim.

Nearly 4,000 people were camped in the grove in front of the fair grounds and the come-and-stay-all-week idea has become so popular that a number of regular visitors at the fair have decided to erect small cottages on the grounds next year. Since regular streets and blocks have been laid out, this can be done satisfactorily.

Visitors to the state fair gave only passing attention to the sample road the government is building adjacent to the state fair grounds. The end of the road and a few rods of its length are plainly visible from the street car track, as also are the crushed rock bunkers, but aside from the view thus obtained the visitors paid little attention to the road. The road won quite general approval, especially on the rainy days, when the crushed rock road was entirely free from mud and slush.

A few farmers and road supervisors took time to inspect the manner in which the road was built and made inquiries as to the construction, but the greater number were more interested in livestock and horse races.

Tunneling on O. R. & N.

La Grande.—An enlarged force of men is now engaged in tunneling the mountains between Kamela and Hillgard in order that the O. R. & N. main line will not cross so many trestles, which at present are high and numerous. When the tunneling is completed the stream that now crosses and recrosses the right of way will have a continuous course on one side of the track. The trestles will be filled in as the new course is fixed, and much repair and loss of time, which necessarily follows from so many trestles, will be eliminated. The scheme is a gigantic one and will require many months to complete.

Labor Famine at Hood River.

Hood River.—The scarcity of laborers at Hood River is said by sawmill men and apple growers here to have become a serious matter. One of the big mills, which have been trying for a long time to get white men for employment in its plant, has had to fall back on Japs. As they are said to be entirely unfamiliar with the work they are a most serious handicap in getting out lumber. Ranchers are in need of men for picking apples, and other work at this season of the year, and are making every effort to obtain them, but without success.

Books for School Libraries.

Salem.—So satisfactory have the results of the traveling library system proven, from an educational standpoint, that the State Library commission has elected to place a new order for 42,000 books for school libraries, in addition to what is already on hand, at a total cost to the state of \$11,802.35. Among the most popular of the books ordered are the life of Robinson Crusoe, Baldwin's Life of Lincoln, Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans—50 famous stories, and Black Beauty.

Italians Crack on Trees.

Oregon City.—The rain and scarcity of help have conspired to do extensive damage to the Clackamas county prune crop, which promised a good yield with large returns to the grower. Many Italians are cracking on the trees as a result of the severe rain of the last few days, while hundreds of bushels of this fruit on the ground beneath the trees are becoming unmarketable and will be a total loss to the grower because of the inability to get necessary help.

Very Heavy Sales of Sheep.

Baker City.—Owing to the unofficial announcement by government officials some days ago that next year the ranging of sheep on forest reserves would be restricted to at least 50 per cent, sheep owners have, during the past three weeks, sold large portions of their flocks. The prices have been good and it is estimated by one sheep buyer that 75,000 head have been sold out of Walla-walla and 65,000 out of Baker.

Larger School Attendance.

La Grande.—The public schools opened with an attendance of 750 and a corps of 19 teachers, with one teacher yet to be supplied in the high school. The first day's attendance was in advance of last year's. A business department has been added to the course and the high school has the twelfth grade.

Hops Damaged by Rain.

Eugene.—The recent rain, by mold and breaking strings and poles, damaged Lane county hops to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. Pickers are in great demand as growers wish to hurry the harvest.

GRABBED BY SPECULATORS.

Klamath County Development Will Be Delayed, Says Blanchard.

San Francisco.—O. J. Blanchard, a member of the reclamation service from Washington, is authority for the statement that the development of the Klamath country will be hindered because of the fact that land speculators have seized upon hundreds of acres in this new irrigation project of the government.

"I look for a great development in the Klamath country," he said, "but this development will be delayed because of the number of land speculators who have secured fine tracts there. They are holding this land at from \$25 to \$40 an acre. This price will prevent many settlers from coming to Oregon, and will retard the progress of the Klamath country. The government will charge the settlers \$25 an acre for water, and this amount, added to the speculators' price for the land, will act to the detriment of the purchaser. The news that the Southern Pacific will build through Klamath will greatly add to the value of the land there."

Blanchard was delighted with the work of the irrigation congress at Boise, which he attended.

"We appointed a publicity committee there," he said, "which will greatly aid the Pacific coast. This committee will place before the common people of the United States a truthful report of the irrigation country and will help them get land."

Change Poor Farm System.

Albany.—Paupers don't make good farmers, and as a result Linn county will soon change its system of managing its poor farm. No attempt will be made to operate the farm as an industry hereafter, but the land will be rented, and the man in charge will be paid a stated price per month for the board and care of the poor. Heretofore the county has maintained the farm, paying a superintendent, and the system has not proved profitable.

Begins Work on Second Unit.

Klamath Falls.—Work on the second unit of the irrigation system has commenced under direct supervision of the government officials. This unit includes 19 miles of the East Branch canal and 27 miles of laterals. Bids for the construction of this unit were advertised for some months ago, but none was received, and the construction work is now undertaken by the government, on force account.

Hop Picking Resumed in Clackamas.

Oregon City.—Hop-picking has been resumed in earnest in all yards in this locality. No damage has resulted to the hop crop here on account of the rain, except in a few yards where some of the vines were laid on the ground on account of the heavy foliage. The yield continues about one-fourth below the average, but the quality is good. Picking will be finished in most of the yards in this county by the last of the week.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 63c; bluestem, 66c; valley, 66c@68c; red, 60c.
Oats—No. 1 white, 23c@24c; gray, 22c per ton.
Barley—Feed, 20c@21c; brewing, 21.50c@22c; rolled, 22c per ton.
Rye—\$1.35 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, 7c; cracked, 28c per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, 10c@11c per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, 12c@14c; clover, 7c@7.50c; cheat, 7c@7.50c; grain hay, 7c; alfalfa, 10c; vetch hay, 7c@7.50c.

Fruits—Apples, common, 25c@50c per box; fancy, 75c@1.50c; grapes, 60c@1.60c per crate; Concord, 27c@30c per basket; peaches, 80c@1.1c; pears, 50c@1.25c; plums, 5c@6c per pound; blackberries, 5c@6c per pound; crab apples, 1c@1.25c per box. Melons—Cantaloupes, 50c@1.25c per crate; watermelons, 7c@1c per pound; casabas, 25c per dozen.

Vegetables—Beans, 5c@7c; cabbage, 13c@20c per pound; cauliflower, 75c@1.1c per dozen; celery, 90c per dozen; corn, 12c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10c@12c per dozen; peas, 4c@5c; bell peppers, 12c@15c; radishes, 10c@15c per dozen; spinach, 2c@3c per pound; tomatoes, 30c@60c per box; parsley, 25c; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, 1c@1.25c per crate; turnips, 90c@1.1c per sack; carrots, 1c@1.25c per sack; beets, 1c@1.25c per sack; horseradish, 10c per pound.

Onions—New, 1 1/2c@1 3/4c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 80c@90c; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery, 25c@30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27c@27 1/2c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 14c per pound; mixed chickens, 13c@13 1/2c; spring, 14c@15c; old roosters, 9c@10c; dressed chickens, 14c@15c; turkeys, live, 16c@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21c@22c; geese, live, 8c@10c; ducks, 14c@15c.

Hops—1906 contracts, 17c@20c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal. Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15c@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20c@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 28c@30c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2c@8c per pound. Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2c@5 1/2c; country steers, 5c@6c. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7c@8c per pound; ordinary, 5c@6c; lambs, fancy, 8c@8 1/2c. Pork—Dressed, 7c@8 1/2c per pound.

STANDARD EMPLOYES STRIKE.

Conflict at Whiting, Ind., May Spread Throughout Middle West.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Warfare between the Standard Oil company and the labor unions of the country was begun last night, when the Whiting, Ind., employees of the company quit work to force their demand for an increase in wages. The strike, which already threatens to tie up the business of the big corporation in the Middle West, is likely to assume gigantic proportions before it is ended. It was predicted last night it might involve all the employees of the company in the country.

Already the Chicago labor unions are preparing to seize the opportunity presented by the Whiting strike to make more trouble for the company. They were wholly unprepared, because the employees there were not members of a union, but after a hasty conference last night it was said that they would support the men who went out and that no one from Chicago would take their places. Three hundred firemen employed by the Standard Oil company left their places yesterday. More than 5,000 employees who are working with the firemen are scheduled to leave their places today. These include engineers, skilled mechanics, laborers and others, the officials of whom said last night that they would refuse members of the organization work when new members might be put to work in place of the strikers.

The firemen were called out because the representatives of the Standard Oil company refused to advance wages from 22 1/2 cents an hour to 25 cents an hour, and agree to grant all the workmen the eight hour day. They also refused to recognize the union.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

Parties Hold Muzzled Conventions—Reaction in Trepoft's Favor.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—Active work in the autumn electoral campaign was inaugurated by the Octoberists, who today opened the Kazan congress with delegates from 12 of the Volga provinces and the vast central districts of Russia in attendance. Alexander Guchkoff, the Octoberist leader, was present, laboring tooth and nail.

Owing to failure of the Octoberists to obtain official sanction, the congress was held behind closed doors and members of the press were excluded.

In pursuance of the decision of the government to permit the national congress of the Constitutional Democratic party anywhere except in St. Petersburg, the administration has permitted the reopening of Constitutional Democratic clubs in Moscow and elsewhere, but persists in its determination to suppress political agitation in the capital. The most remarkable development of the week has been the change in sentiment concerning the late General Trepoft. The universal chorus of malediction and condemnation has given place since his death to a non-partisan appreciation of his real merits and defects, and his career has been the subject of fair and even laudatory criticism in nearly all circles. M. Memchinski, a prominent writer and publisher, who was recently suppressed, but who is now a contributor to Herold, gives the following verdict on the basis of lifelong acquaintance with the dead man:

"General Trepoft was an excellent man and a good official, though he sometimes violated his own convictions because of a false notion of soldierly obedience. He would have made a splendid soldier, but lacked a thorough education and, above all, the preparation necessary for the political activity thrust upon him. He possessed, however, one great asset, lacking in all contemporary Russian statesmen—character."

Day of Rest for Railroad Men.

Paris, Sept. 24.—Although the railroads are specifically exempt from the operation of the Sunday rest law, the chairman of the six leading railroad companies have notified Minister of Public Works Barthou that they have arranged to grant, within 18 months, 52 holidays a year to their entire staffs, numbering in all 280,000 men. It is impossible to make this day of rest fall on Sunday, but it will come for different men in rotation. This will place the railroad men on an equality with other workmen in holidays.

Counterfeit Bills at Moscow.

Moscow, Idaho, Sept. 24.—Ten dollar counterfeit bills are numerous in Moscow. They are all new and bright, which has led the police to the conclusion that the city is infested with a gang of green goods men. The bills are well engraved and printed, requiring almost expert knowledge to detect them. Suspicion points to two men, giving their names as W. A. Remington and Frank Clark, but they have succeeded in eluding the police.

Newfoundland Angry at Parent.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 24.—The reported determination of the Imperial government to override the colonial authorities and concede to the American commission a more liberal construction of the herring fishery laws asked on behalf of American fishermen, has evoked much criticism here. Canada, it is said, may be a factor in the dispute, as she has for years enforced against Americans the laws that Newfoundland now seeks to make effective.

Monster Meteor Seen.

Stockton, Sept. 24.—At 6 o'clock last evening a great meteor fell in the north western heavens, and many persons declared that an explosion occurred which was felt in this city. A monster tail of smoke followed the falling body, which seemed to go in a zigzag course.

MUST INTERVENE

Only Disposition of the Controversy in Cuba.

TAFT DESPAIRS OF MEDIATION

Moderates Willing to Accept Terms of Mediators, but Liberals Not Inclined to Yield.

Havana, Sept. 23.—Peace for Cuba, unless accomplished through American intervention, seems to be further away now than when Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon began negotiations to harmonize the opposing factions. The arrival today of three United States battle ships and two cruisers in addition to those already here has had little effect on the insurgents in the field, and, when the leaders of the revolution were apprised of the squadron's presence they greeted the information with Spanish expressions to the effect that:

"They cannot come into the brush."

A meeting of the executive committee of the Moderate party was hastily summoned this evening and it was voted unanimously to accept whatever disposition of the controversy Messrs. Taft and Bacon may decide upon, in the hope that such a concession will induce the Liberals to yield similarly. The latter, however, have as yet signified no willingness to accept the decision of the American mediators.

Messrs. Taft and Bacon have practically abandoned their hope of finding a middle ground and fear that a decision in favor of either side would result in no more than temporary tranquility for the island. It is their belief that American occupation is the only way to end the civil warfare, and it is not denied that intervention must be followed by American sovereignty. Mr. Taft has cabled to President Roosevelt regarding the gravity of the situation, and Mr. Roosevelt is expected to dictate any further program.

MEAT LABELS TO TELL TRUTH.

Wilson's Rules Forbid Calling Pork Beef and Libels on Lard.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Further rulings in connection with the enforcement of the meat inspection law after October 1 next were made public today by the secretary of Agriculture and give an idea of what consumers are to expect hereafter when purchasing meat products, particularly canned goods. Anything favoring of a false or deceptive name will not be tolerated and no picture, design or device which gives any false indications of origin or quality will be permitted on any label, as for instance the picture of a pig appearing on a label placed on beef products, or the picture of a chicken upon the label of a veal or pork product.

Geographical names are allowed to be used only with the words "cut," "type," "brand," or "style," as the case may be, except upon foods produced or manufactured in the place, state, territory or country named. For instance, "Virginia ham" must be marked "Virginia style ham;" "English brawn" must be "English style brawn;" "Westphalia ham" must be "Westphalia style ham." The word "ham," without prefix indicating the species of animal is considered by the department to be a pork ham, but trimmings removed from the ham and used in the preparation of potted meats or sausage, or when used alone, may be known as "potted ham" or "ham sausage."

Frankfurter sausage no longer can be known as such, but must be called "Frankfurter style sausage." The rules clearly define what constitutes pure lard, but prescribe that a substance composed of lard, stearin or other animal fat and vegetable oil may be labeled "lard compound."

Wants Meat Inspection.

London, Sept. 22.—The city corporation, at a meeting held today, resolved to exert pressure on the president of the local government board, J. Burns, for the introduction of a bill for compulsory inspection at the time of slaughter of all animals intended for the food of man, as well as the official stamping by inspectors of all meat found to be without disease. This bill is to provide further that all foreign killed meat brought in is required to comply with the same standard as home-made meats.

Peasants in Grip of Famine.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—The official report just issued gives but little ground for expectation that the famine which has already a grip on many provinces in Russia will be less this winter. Although the winter wheat harvest was above the average, spring wheat proved a disappointment. The Zemstvo officers are empty through the failure of the peasants to pay taxes, and all the work of relieving the famine falls upon the central government.

Kuropatkin's History of War.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—General Kuropatkin has completed his book reviewing the Russo-Japanese war. The work is in several volumes and has been submitted to the general staff. It may not be permitted general circulation.