

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.

Grover Cleveland's illness has become very serious.

A mining plant at Jonplin, Mo., has been blown up by dynamite.

The king of Siam is visiting in Germany and spending money lavishly.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul officials expect to see that road finished to the coast in 1908.

Mississippi has ordered the Gulf Compress company to withdraw from the state as it is a trust.

Dewey does not favor disposing of the Philippines and says there is no danger of war with Japan.

The Japanese Foreign office has decided to leave Ambassador Aoki at Washington for the present.

The English steamer Lusitania has started on her return trip to Liverpool and her officers hope to establish a new record.

The government has several experts examining the books of the Standard Oil company between the years 1882 and 1892.

Helena, Mont., labor unions have ordered a strike on all industries in town to enforce a boycott on the telephone company.

Russia threatens armed intervention in Persia.

Prohibitionists aim to make Washington, D. C., dry.

The crown prince of Japan is to visit Korea to investigate affairs there.

China has taken a decided step toward parliamentary government.

Many Eastern Democrats are uniting on Governor Johnson, of Ohio, for president.

The Standard Oil inquiry at New York shows Rockefeller's income to be about \$40,000,000 a year.

Fanatics at Zion City have been arrested for torturing a woman to death in order to drive the devils out of her body.

France and Canada have just signed a new commercial treaty. France is given many more favorable terms than before.

Eastern critics can't prevent the voyage of the battleship fleet to the Pacific, as Roosevelt is determined it shall make the trip.

Emma Goldman, who has been attending an anarchist congress at Amsterdam, may not be admitted when she attempts to return to the United States.

Japan may annex Korea to end the rebellion.

Attorney Delmas may defend Thaw at his second trial.

Delegates to The Hague are unanimous for holding regular conferences.

England is preparing to build a fourth battleship of the Dreadnaught class.

Russia is to spend \$10,000,000 constructing new fortifications at Vladivostok.

Burbank, the horticultural wizard, has an apple tree on which 73 varieties are grown.

The Western Union claims to be able to handle promptly all business east of Buffalo and north of Washington.

A wreck on the Mexican Central railroad near the northern boundary of Mexico resulted in the death of 32 persons.

H. H. Rogers' breakdown is said to be due to immense losses on a new railroad he was backing. He has lost \$50,000,000.

The Bruce Arctic expedition is believed to be lost.

Free trade in Philippine tobacco and sugar is likely to pass congress.

The Thaw trial will likely be postponed from October to December.

Alton B. Parker accuses Roosevelt of designing to overthrow the constitution.

Both Great Britain and the United States want W. H. Adcox, who was arrested in Chetoo, China, for murder.

A man has been arrested who was trying to see the president in order to secure his aid in collecting \$10,000,000 from Rockefeller.

Vicount Aoki, Japanese ambassador at Washington, may be transferred to Berlin and Baron Kaneko is looked on as the new Washington appointee.

Thomas R. Potter, treasurer of the Masonic grand lodge of Pennsylvania, has died leaving \$2,000,000 to educate and support male orphans of Pennsylvania Masons.

The dead in the Canaan, N. H., train wreck number 26.

Engineers and firemen on the Missouri Pacific railroad may strike.

Worry over the outcome of his trial is causing T. L. Ford much loss of sleep.

SMALL FOR ARBITRATION.

Tells Operators President Roosevelt Can End Strike.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—"I have positive inside information that the companies are ready to arbitrate, and I predict to you now that you will all be at work within ten days, and that victory will be yours."

This was the information given out by President S. J. Small, of the striking commercial telegraphers, at the best attended meeting held since the strike was declared. There were loud cries of "No arbitration" when President Small began speaking, but these grew weaker as he said:

"I think I have heard that cry before, but I want to say something on the other side. If President Roosevelt should ask the companies to arbitrate, and they consented, what position would it place you in if you refused?"

"I don't know that you will get a chance to arbitrate," he said as the cries continued. "If Colonel Clowry has his way about it you won't be given the chance. We have had some bitter experience with arbitration, but if it comes this time with the stamp of the United States government on it I believe we can afford to accept it."

Although he did not say so, President Small gave the inference that President Roosevelt was in a fair way to end the strike. He said it had already cost the companies \$12,000,000.

Chairman Wesley Russell said the cotton growers of the South are clamoring for better telegraph facilities, and that many Southern associations had appealed to President Roosevelt. The situation, he said, looked decidedly hopeful.

M. J. Reidy, of Boston, and S. K. Komenkamp, of Pittsburgh, members of the national executive board, said the strike would be over in two weeks.

HAGUE MEETING BARREN.

Delegations Go to Peace Conference Without Preparations.

The Hague, Sept. 24.—After having been in session for over three months, and adjournment probably a month in the distance, it is recognized generally and even by the most optimistic in the peace movement, that the second international peace conference has been and will be at its conclusion, barren of results leading to permanent measures of benefit to the peace of the world.

Even the proposition for a future meeting of the conference, which was unanimously adopted has been so altered as to suppress its most important part, namely, the periodicity of meetings, merely providing for the calling of a third conference, but establishing nothing with regard to convening of the future conferences.

The prevailing opinion as expressed by one of the leading delegates is that the absence of results in the conference on the great questions was due to the lack of preparation by all the countries represented. This, he said, was especially striking in the case of the American delegation, which was supposed to have come here in complete accord with the Latin-American countries.

HIS VACATION DAYS OVER.

President Roosevelt Returns to Washington and Hard Work.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt's summer vacation at his Sagamore Hill home will end at 10 a. m. Wednesday, when he, with Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the family and the executive staff, will take a special train for Washington.

During the three and a half months the president has occupied the homestead he has had the quietest and at the same time the busiest vacation he has indulged in since he became an occupant of the White House. The records show that since June 12 the president has received 125 persons at Sagamore Hill. Some of the callers have been distinguished foreigners and a few have made purely social calls, but the majority of them have been officials on strictly government business.

While visitors have been comparatively few, the work which the president has accomplished in other direction has been great. His annual message to congress is practically completed. The document needs only finishing touches, and but few of them.

Honor Memory of McKinley.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Thousands of persons from many parts of the country will gather in Canton next Monday to again honor the memory of the late President McKinley. On that day the splendid and imposing memorial built by contributions from hundreds of thousands of persons in this and other countries and erected under the direction of the McKinley Memorial association, will be dedicated. The president of the United States will be the principal speaker of the occasion, and other distinguished men will make addresses.

Leased Wire Men to Remain.

New York, Sept. 24.—A determined effort to pass a resolution calling out on strike regardless of their contracts, all newspaper wire and broker office operators, was made at a meeting of the local telegraphers' union today. After a long debate, the resolution which has before been introduced at meetings of the strikers, was again tabled, but it was said later with the understanding that it would be taken up at a meeting tomorrow.

Moorish Camps Burned.

Casa Blanca, Sept. 24.—Negotiations for the cessation of hostilities having failed, General Drude today resumed the offensive, and burned the Moorish camps at Sidi Ibrahim, south of Casa Blanca, and dispersed the tribesmen, who offered but little resistance.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

RECORD PRICE PAID.

New and Wonderful Hood River Apple Brings \$8 a Box.

Hood River.—While the contest as to who raised the biggest apple in Oregon goes merrily on, a Hood River man settled any dispute that may arise this year as to the highest price by announcing the sale of 40 boxes of apples at \$8 a box. The fruit will go to Seeley, Mason & Co., of Portland, and was grown on the fruit farm of Oscar Vanderbilt, known as Beulah Land, a few miles from this city. The apples are of such large size that they will average the buyer about 11 cents apiece without the freight charges.

As far as known, this tops the price for anything ever grown in the apple line at Hood River or anywhere else. The apples are of the variety known as Winter Banana, and were set out by E. L. Smith, who formerly owned the place Mr. Vanderbilt now resides on, as an experiment.

The variety is a rare one, little being known of it, but it has proved such a money getter that it is expected many more trees will soon be planted.

When ripe the Winter Banana emits such a strong flavor of the tropical fruit it is named after that when placed where it cannot be seen a box of them conveys the idea that there is a bunch of bananas hanging somewhere in the vicinity.

Several samples of the fruit placed on display in the window of a store here weigh very close to a pound apiece.

PROFIT IN FRUIT.

Central Oregon Country is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

Prineville.—A trip to the ranch of William Boegli, which is situated about 30 miles north of this place on the Crooked river, reveals to every one the possibilities of Central Oregon as a fruit growing section. The ranch is just at the water's edge, and in a gorge over 1,000 feet from the level of the grain growing section of Crook county. Although there are but about 12 acres in the body that is in bearing orchard, fruit of all kinds is raised in great quantities, including grapes of the finest varieties and other kinds that are commonly classed as tropical fruits.

This orchard three years ago produced over 2,000 bushels of winter apples, all of which were readily marketed at \$1 per bushel in the local market. The value of the fruits marketed this year will exceed \$4,000 and does not include vegetables, of which Mr. Boegli raises an abundance.

Considering the fact that this ranch was purchased but two years ago at approximately \$10,000, the profits on this kind of an investment are apparent.

Livestock Exhibit Large.

Salem.—When the 12 new stock barns were put up on the state fair grounds this year it was thought there was sufficient accommodation for all the stock that would be exhibited for at least five years to come. But it was necessary to fix up some extra stalls in an old building for whatever horses for which there was no accommodations in the regular barns. There was sufficient room for all the cattle, hogs, sheep and goats but these barns were filled nearly to the limit. The livestock exhibits far exceeded in number those of any former state fair.

To Mine Coal Near Medford.

Medford.—The Pacific Coal company, of Los Angeles, has bonded for \$50,000 the coal mine at the base of Roxyaun, four miles east of here, belonging to the Medford Coal & Mining company. The Los Angeles company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The deal was closed by R. E. Dorn, manager of the California company, which agrees to thoroughly explore the interior of the property, to begin work within ten days and push it with proper diligence at all times.

Railway Route to Lakeview.

Klamath.—Engineer Journey and his corps of engineers, who are surveying a line of railroad from Klamath Falls east to Lakeview, have just succeeded after four surveys in finding a grade of 1 per cent through Langell valley and thence into Lakeview. The survey will be comparatively easy. Engineer Journey is quoted as saying that as near as he can determine his instructions are to finish to Lakeview and then return over the route to Klamath Falls.

Hay Shipper Complains.

Salem.—A letter has been received for the state railway commission from A. H. Denny, of Lafayette, complaining of the failure of the Southern Pacific Railway company to send cars for shipment of hay to Portland. The commission has notified him that the railway is liable to a fine of \$2 a day for failure to furnish cars within a certain time, and has notified the Southern Pacific it must look into the matter.

New Salmon Industry.

Astoria.—Another industry has just been fostered or developed through the canning or salting of salmon. It is the salting of salmon heads and exporting them to Sweden on orders received from there. The prices paid are very remunerative and if the experiment is successful the cost of salmon cheeks will be greatly enhanced to our local buyers.

Eastern Oregon Appointment.

Salem.—Governor Chamberlain has appointed H. M. Cockburn a commissioner of the Third (Eastern Oregon) District Agricultural society.

EARNINGS OF SLEEPERS.

Pullman Company Reports to State Railway Commission.

Salem.—The state railway commission has issued an order extending the time given the transportation companies of the state to file their annual reports to October 10. Only six companies sent reports, the Wells, Fargo, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Salem, Falls City & Western, the Pullman, the Central Railway Union, and the Oregon & Sunset Logging company of Olatskanie. Letters have been received from the Portland Railway, Light & Power company and the Rogue River Valley Railroad company saying reports had been sent, but so far they have not been received.

The Swift Refrigerator Transportation company filed its report under protest, as not being a common carrier.

The Sunset Logging company reports earnings of \$10,914.05, operating expenses \$64,810.88, a deficit of \$53,896.83.

The Pullman company gives its gross earnings in operating cars wholly in Oregon at \$57,479.08, gross earnings on all lines entering Oregon \$1,373,640.04. Oregon's proportion of the latter \$323,289.49, receipts from car mileage on lines entering Oregon \$711.74. Oregon's proportional share \$80.34; total expenses of operation \$859,356. Oregon's share \$197,037.26; property owned by the company in Oregon used in the operation of cars \$112,251.75. The cost of the cars could not be stated.

Klamath's Trade Big.

Klamath Falls.—As an indication of the trade that will be established in Klamath Falls with the advent of the railroad, when the markets of the country will be opened to this section, the Long Lake Lumber company operations afford a scale. Despite the facts that their goods must be hauled 35 miles over a stage road, this company has contracted with a California fruit exchange for all the boxes they can produce, and they are sending out every week about two carloads. Even at the freight rate they must pay, they make a fair profit, and will be on the ground floor ready to do business when the railroad arrives. They employ 20 men in the making of boxes and the quality of box put out is first-class.

To Advertise Union County.

La Grande.—The Grand Ronde Boosters' club has just issued a four-page illustrated newspaper descriptive of Union county. One of these editions will be handed to every person visiting the exhibition hall from the trains. The illustrations cover practically every line of industry in the county. In addition to the original 10,000, over 4,000 additional copies have been subscribed by several individual real estate firms, making in all 15,000 copies.

Brown Again Land Board Clerk.

Salem.—The state land board at its last meeting re-elected George G. Brown clerk of the board and George Mitchell, of The Dalles, deputy clerk. The application of H. T. Hendryx and other for the purchase of approximately 2,400 acres of tideland on Cathlamet bay, on the Columbia river, at the rate of \$2 per acre was also taken up again and the final action continued until the board could make a visit to the land involved and ascertain the real value.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 82c; bluestem, 84c; valley, 82c; red, 80c.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$23.50@24; gray, \$23@23.50.

Barley—Feed, \$23@23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.50@24.75; rolled, \$24.50@25.50.

Corn—Whole, \$29@30; cracked, \$30.50.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$19@20; clover, \$11; cheat, \$11; grain hay, \$11@12; alfalfa, \$12@13.

Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.50 per box; cantaloupes, 75c@1.25 per crate; peaches, 60c@1.25 crates; prunes, 50c@75c per crate; watermelons, 1@1 1/4c per pound; plums, 50c@75c per box; grapes, 60c@1.50 per crate; casabas, \$2.25 per dozen.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; cabbage, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; celery, 75c@1 per dozen; corn, \$1@1.50 per sack; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; onions, 15@20c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; peppers, 8@10c per pound; pumpkins, 1 1/4@1 1/2c per pound; radishes, 20c per dozen; spinach, 6c per pound, squash, 50c@1 per box; tomatoes, 40@50c per box; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound.

Onions—\$1.50 per sack.

Potatoes—New, 80@90c per hundred.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@28c per pound.

Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 8@8 1/2c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7 1/2c; 150 to 200 pounds, 6@7c.

Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 8@8 1/2c; packers, 7 1/2@8c.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14@14 1/2c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; spring chickens, 13@13 1/2c; old roosters, 8@9c; dressed chickens, 16@17c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; geese, live, 8@9c; ducks, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, candled, 30c per dozen.

Hops—1907 Fuggles, 6 1/4@7c per pound; 1907 clusters, 7@8c; olds, 4@5c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 16@22c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@22c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29@30c per pound.

ESTABLISH PRIZE COURT.

Hague Peace Conference Votes on Great Tribunal.

The Hague, Sept. 23.—The sixth plenary sitting of the peace conference today attracted an unusually large audience. The members of the International Seismological and Dairy congresses, which were meeting here, were present. In the course of the discussion regarding the establishment of an international prize court, Senor Esteve (Mexico) announced that the Mexican delegation would now vote in favor of the proposition, as the modification permitting a country interested in a case to have its own judge on the tribunal largely does away with the objectionable features of the earlier proposition which he said contravened the principle of the equality of nations. Senor Esteve added that while Mexico would support the proposition to establish a prize court, she did not withdraw her opinion, repeatedly expressed, against the project to establish an international court of permanent arbitration, if based on a principle contrary to the equity of the states.

The proposition to establish an international prize court was ultimately approved, Brazil alone casting a vote against it. Russia, Japan, Siam, Venezuela, Turkey and Persia abstained from voting.

On the motion of President Nelidoff, the resolution in regard to convening the third peace conference, introduced September 19, was unanimously adopted, together with the expression of gratitude to Emperor Nicholas, as the initiator of the conference and to Queen Wilhelmina for her hospitality.

Prior to the vote, M. Tsukal, head of the Japanese delegation drew cordial applause because of his expression of appreciation of the personal initiative of Emperor Nicholas in bringing about the meeting of the convention.

JOHN D. TO TESTIFY.

Federal Government Wants to Know of Standard Oil.

New York, Sept. 23.—John D. Rockefeller, genius extraordinary of the gigantic Standard Oil trust, will be forced to take the witness stand and under oath divulge certain secrets of the combination's history, which he, better than any other, is able to render accurately. Other leading figures in the trust, who, it was expected, would escape the ordeal, also will be called to face Deputy Attorney General Frank Belleg's formidable inquisitorial battery.

Those in charge of the government's case in the Federal suit to dissolve Standard Oil as a corporation violator of the Sherman anti-trust law decided today that the issuing of more subpoenas is necessary. Although Mr. Kellogg would not tell who will be compelled to testify, the fact remains that the only men in possession of many much sought secrets who have not been subpoenaed are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, W. H. Flagler, Oliver H. Payne, John D. Archbold and H. H. Rogers. It is believed that, with the possible exception of William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers, all these men can be forced to appear in court. William Rockefeller suddenly disappeared from the city the other day and Mr. Rogers is declared to be in no condition to undergo examination.

NO EFFORTS TO HIDE FACTS.

San Francisco Health Officials Will Tell Truth About Plague.

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—At a joint meeting today of the Federal, state and municipal authorities to discuss the bubonic plague situation, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved That it be the sense of this meeting that the fullest authorized publicity be given to the plague situation in the city at all times; that the newspapers be requested to publish such reports as may be furnished by the department of public health; that the interests of the city are best served by this course."

The decision henceforth to encourage publicity is in line with the views held from the beginning by the federal authorities.

The total number of verified cases of plague to date is 39; deaths, 22; unverified suspects, 23.

Attack on Union Pacific.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 23.—The Travelers' Protective association today filed complaint against the Union Pacific, charging that the road was refusing to haul any but personal baggage on overland limited trains and asking that the road place chair cars on the overland and Los Angeles limited, so that local passengers will not be forced to purchase Pullman seats. The attention of the commission is also called to the deplorable indifference and impudence of agents and operators along the Union Pacific.

Get After the Paper Trust.

New York, Sept. 23.—Members of the American Newspaper Publishers' association have appointed a committee and instructed it to call the attention of President Roosevelt to what the association asserts is an unlawful combination of paper manufacturers to keep up the price of white paper and to demand relief from what they consider an oppressive burden. The action is the subject of numerous opinions here from both sides.

Army of Shoeworkers Out.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—A conservative estimate places the number of shoe factory workers out here, at 25,000. The companies, at a meeting today, decided not to accede to any demands made by the strikers.

JOHN D'S BIG SHARE.

Rockefeller Has 247,690 Shares of Standard Oil.

VALUE HAS DECREASED GREATLY.

Big Oil Combine Has Made Profits of Over Eight Hundred Millions Since 1882.

New York, Sept. 21.—Records of the stockholders of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, laid bare yesterday at the hearing of the government's suit for the dissolution of the alleged oil combine, disclosed the fact that John D. Rockefeller owns 247,690 shares, or nearly five times as much stock, as any other individual shareholder, and that he and his associates who signed the trust agreement in 1882 still control a majority of the stock. Measured by the present market price of \$440 a share, the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil company have a value of \$109,000,000. The stockholders' record of August 17, 1907, shows that the University of Chicago is the owner of 5,000 shares of Standard Oil stock.

The depreciation in the price of the stock within the past 10 years, about the time the agitation began, has been more than \$400 a share. Since legal proceedings against the Standard Oil company were instituted, the stock has steadily declined, until it is now around \$440. This represents a loss of over \$100,000,000 on the holdings of John D. Rockefeller.

The shrinkage in the market value of the stock cost the University of Chicago about \$2,000,000.

Accountants for the government are still engaged on the records of the liquidating trustees and ledgers obtained from the Standard Oil company, and while the examination has not been fully completed, it is said that the books show that from 1882 to the present time the oil combine has earned between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000. It is expected that next week the exact figures will be produced in court.

EIGHTEEN MINERS KILLED.

Cage Drops 760 Feet to Bottom of Shaft.

Negaunee, Mich., Sept. 21.—By a cage plunging 760 feet down the shaft of the Jones & Laughlin iron mine, 11 men were killed and seven fatally injured. The cage with its human freight was being lowered on its first trip of the day, when the brake suddenly failed to hold. Two other men sprang to the assistance of the one at the brake, but their efforts did not avail and the wire cable continued to unroll from the drum like thread from a spindle.

The cage shot down a couple of hundred feet before a kink in the too rapidly paying out cable caused it to part and from that point the cage had a sheer drop to the bottom of the shaft. The safety catches with which it was equipped failed to operate. The surging of the cable and its mad flight tore out part of the side of the engine house and ripped out several of the sheaves in and about the shaft house. Workmen at the bottom of the mine immediately set about the task of removing the dead.

The bodies lay in one pile, a mass of lifeless flesh and blood. The bones of the bodies were so shattered that the men, when they struck, were piled on top of each other like so many pelts of leather. Seven men were found still alive.

When all the miners came from under the ground and many anxious wives and others failed to find members of the families who worked in the mine, the scene was pitiful. Priests and ministers moved among the people consoling them and begging them to be calm.

Two More Plague Deaths.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The total number of bubonic plague cases to date, as reported at today's meeting of the board of health, is 35, an increase of two over yesterday's score. Twenty of these 35 have died, and there are 20 patients under observation as unverified suspects. The wholesale merchants south of Market street, in the waterfront neighborhood, have united in