

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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NEWBERG, OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

News Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

Aviation contests began at Los Angeles Monday.

Food is getting scarce in Chicago and prices are soaring.

Guggenheim proposes Federal control of the copper market.

Roosevelt and party have reached the land of the white rhinoceros.

Japan opposes Knox's plan for neutralizing the Manchurian railway.

When Pinchot left his office for good he was given an ovation by his employees.

Boston's strictly non-partisan political campaign cost the candidates about \$250,000.

A. F. Potter, successor to Pinchot, is a former sheep owner and an expert on range conditions.

A blasting accident on the Oregon Trunk killed several Italian laborers and wounded a contractor.

The national wool growers association in session at Ogden selected Portland for its meeting place in 1911.

Over one-third of the students in Tulare college in New Orleans have been found to be infected with hookworm.

A balloon with three men and two women reached a height of one mile and traveled 25 miles at the Los Angeles aviation meet.

Cardinal Satolli is dead.

The new chief forester is a Western man, formerly a grazing expert.

The paper board trust has been indicted for restraint of trade.

Many cougars and wildcats are being killed near Hoquiam, Wash.

A rumor that J. P. Morgan was flying almost threw Wall street into a panic.

Report of the French minister of justice shows an alarming increase in crime.

Secretary Knox dispels the dream of Mexico for a protectorate over Nicaragua.

Wool men in convention at Ogden cheered when told that Pinchot had been discharged.

For the third time a bomb has been found in the yard of a fashionable Denver residence.

Another rich woman in Philadelphia has come to the aid of the striking shirt-waist makers.

Chief Forester Pinchot, Assistant Forester Price and Assistant Law Officer Shaw were removed from office by the president.

Nine Californians were killed by eating canned peaches.

A bill has been introduced for full registry and a ship subsidy.

A big land steal on the shores of Lake Michigan is being investigated.

Bloody finger prints on a railroad ticket led to the arrest of two French murderers.

Morgan's bank trust has absorbed another institution with a capital of over \$60,000,000.

A universal cold wave is spread all over the United States, but in Alaska it is unusually warm.

Insurgent Republicans in congress say patronage will be withdrawn from them as a punishment.

De la Grange, a noted French aviator was killed by the collapse of his aeroplane during a flight.

Representative Adair says a president who can't save money on a \$50,000 a year salary is not fit to manage the affairs of this nation.

A California observer figures that the earth will pass through the tail of Halley's comet May 18, but he does not venture to say whether any ill results will follow.

Archbishop Ireland defends King Leopold's administration of the Congo states.

Zelaya says he has abundant proof that American marines aided the revolutionists against him.

J. P. Morgan, T. F. Ryan and Levi P. Morton form a \$150,000,000 bank trust in New York city.

It is claimed that the recent aeroplane carnival in France frightened all the birds in the vicinity.

A millionaire cattleman of Texas gave his three children \$2,000,000 worth of property each for a Christmas present.

The barkeeper of an American hotel in Haganama refused to serve two negro congressmen and a riot followed. Further trouble is expected.

President Taft listened patiently to the committee of railroad presidents but will not change the tone of his forthcoming message to congress.

Over 50,000 people attended President Taft's New Year's reception.

Postal deficit for 1909 is \$17,441,715.

FRANCE FAVORS OPEN DOOR.

Doubts, However, Whether Knox's Position Can Be Maintained.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Although France favors the preservation of the open door policy and Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria, it considers that the issues raised by the American proposition to neutralize the Manchurian railways primarily concern Russia and Japan.

The French reply to the American memorandum, therefore, is likely to be determined by the attitude of Russia, France's ally. The French press raises the question as complicated. The Figaro thinks the United States is trying to retrieve the mistake of 1904-05, when it backed Japan to get Russia out of Manchuria, only to find that Japan had supplemented her there without benefit to the open door.

"Even if Russia accepts," says one paper, "Japan is not likely to agree. England is bound by a Japanese alliance, and a similar reserve is imposed upon us for like and other reasons."

The Matin believes that France will follow Russia's lead.

Gil Blas expresses the opinion that the situation is filled with gunpowder, and declares that the real issue is commercial supremacy in China, for which the United States and Japan are struggling. It charges that the entire aim of American diplomacy is directed to that end, and insists that the United States has pushed China to resistance in every struggle with Japan.

"Even after the arrangements of October 4, last year," continues the paper, "in which China agreed not to construct a railroad in competition with the South Manchurian, American support comes forward for the construction of the Chin Chow Fu-Tai-tai-khai line."

"Now America proposes to go further and force Japan back into Corea, and thus render effective Chinese domination of Manchuria, which today is purely nominal."

"Secretary Knox's arguments dwell upon the advantages of terminating the cause of constantly renewed disputes in Manchuria, but it is proper to ask whether the aim of the United States is always to the benefit of humanity and not to the promotion of her own interests. Tokio must give the answer. Already the Yankee policy has compelled Japan to take the military precautions that so greatly alarmed Russia. Japan knows how to act quickly. Therefore the Japanese response will be awaited with inquietude."

MILLIONS POSTAL GAIN.

Increase Over 1908 Is \$12,083,720, or Six Per Cent Advance.

Washington, Jan. 11.—As a business institution the postoffice department, next to the United States treasury, is the greatest in the government. According to figures submitted today by Charles P. Grandfield, first assistant postmaster general, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, in his annual report, the gross revenue of the postal service reached the enormous total of \$203,562,383, an increase of \$12,083,720, or 6.31 per cent over the preceding year.

There were 60,144 postoffices in operation on June 30, 1909. During the year 1226 postmasters were appointed at presidential offices. At fourth-class offices 9161 postmasters were appointed. Concerning the routine of his bureau, Mr. Grandfield says:

"The retention of fourth-class postmasters during satisfactory service has become the established practice of the department, and the policy of recommending the reappointment of presidential postmasters who have proved efficient has been followed consistently, with highly beneficial results."

"It is recommended that the law be so amended as to provide for the advancement of an office of the fourth class to the presidential class whenever the compensation of the postmaster amounts to \$1000 and the gross annual receipts to \$1900 for four successive quarters."

Mr. Grandfield makes a strong argument in favor of 30 days' annual leave of clerks and carriers in first-class and second-class offices.

Potter's Work for West.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 11.—A. F. Potter, on his way to Washington, D. C., to succeed Gifford Pinchot as head of the forest service, stated today that his experience and personal knowledge of western conditions undoubtedly would bring the forestry service and the west into closer harmony and that his policy would be more favorable to western industry.

"I expect my relations with the western interests to be most congenial," he said. "I desire to work in harmony with the livestock associations, to promote the fullest use of the national forest ranges, to foster the stock interests and promote the general welfare of the west."

China Fins Faith in Rockhill.

Pekin, Jan. 11.—The highest government officials are pessimistic with regard to British support of the proposals of the American government relative to the Manchurian railways, and believe that more active German support would bring about a realization of the scheme. The Chinese government is placing reliance in W. W. Rockhill, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, to secure Russian assent to the proposals, which would also mean French support.

Davis Represents U. S.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The fourth Pan-American conference to be held in Buenos Ayres in July is now occupying the attention of officials of the state department and others interested in the meeting. The United States committee has elected Major General George W. Davis, United States army, retired, as one of its members, and appointed a committee to urge upon congress a proper appropriation for the participation of the United States.

Ice Gorge Breaks Loose.

Mount Carmel, Ill., Jan. 11.—A heavy ice gorge in the Wabash river broke loose unexpectedly today, causing a property loss of \$75,000 and sweeping away two steam ferryboats while their crews were asleep.

HAPPENINGS FROM AROUND OREGON

NOT BUILDING LOGGING ROAD

President of Pacific Railway Declares Grade is First Class.

Portland.—"Who ever heard of a logging road constructed at a cost of \$40,000 per mile?"

This question E. E. Lytle, president of the Pacific Railway & Navigation company, propounded when asked in regard to a report emanating from Astoria to the effect that the line being built from Hillsboro to Tillamook will be nothing more nor less than a logging road; that it is not intended for passenger and freight business.

"Why, it is absurd," Mr. Lytle continued, and laughed heartily. "Of course the report came from Astoria; Astoria does not want the road built at all. It never did."

"We are pushing the work as rapidly as possible, and expect to have trains in operation by August 1. At present 1,500 men are engaged on the work, and they are certainly doing something." "The report has it that the road contains too many sharp curves, and too steep a grade to make it practical for passenger traffic," Mr. Lytle was told.

"Curves and grades? We have no steeper grade than the maximum of the Southern Pacific to California, which is 3 per cent, and as for curves, there is not one exceeding 15 degrees. You must not lose sight of the fact that we have 18 tunnels on that stretch of road from Hillsboro to Tillamook. These tunnels should do away with some of the grade that seems to frighten those who might have started the rumor."

"The road will cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, including the cost of equipment, and passenger and freight trains will be operated to supply every demand."

"As far as logging goes, we do not own a tract of timber in that district. Of course, it taps a rich timber country, and logs will, of course, be hauled if they are offered, but it will only be part of the business."

Douglas Roads Improved.

Roseburg.—Douglas county made greater progress in the year 1909 than in any year in its history. Over \$106,000 was expended during the year on the improvement of the county roads. It is said that in a few years Douglas county will become as famous for its good roads as it was for its head ones. Commercial clubs have been organized in the smaller towns, such as Oakland and Glendale, and the Roseburg club occupies as fine club rooms as can be found in the state, outside of Portland. In Roseburg alone nearly \$500,000 was expended in improvements. Eighteen blocks of hard surface pavement were laid at a cost of over \$70,000, and it is expected that about twice that amount will be expended for the same purpose during 1910. Water mains and telephone poles were replaced over the entire business section at a great cost to the respective companies.

Many new buildings were erected, including the new four-story Masonic temple, costing \$25,000; a new Presbyterian church, at a cost of nearly \$15,000, and Hon. J. H. Booth's new residence, built at a cost of \$17,000. About two miles of new 12 foot cement sidewalks were laid in the paved district.

Northern Umatilla Gets Telephone.

Pendleton.—After many years of waiting the Holdman country is to have telephone communication with the outside world. The work of distributing the poles has been started and the stringing of wires will follow in a few days. It is said that the line will be in operation by the first of February. This line is considered important for the reason that it will cover a vast expanse of country which has hitherto been without wire communication. The main line will be 20 miles long and will be put up in a very substantial manner. In addition to the main line there will be numerous feeders added from time to time until the whole northwestern part of the country is covered. To begin with, 18 ranches will be supplied with the phones, but it is expected that this number will be rapidly increased.

Woodburn Asks \$10,000 for Army

Salem.—F. W. Settlemier, captain of Company I, Oregon National guard, located at Woodburn, has asked the county court for Marion county for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting an armory in that city. Captain Settlemier sets forth in his petition that the state military board will set aside a similar sum so that a creditable building can be built at Woodburn adequate for all purposes.

Wallows Postoffice Goes Up.

Wallows.—Postmaster Tulley has received notice that the Wallows postoffice will be placed in the third class list January 1, and that his salary will be increased to \$1,200 per annum. The advance is due to the rapid increase of business which this office has shown.

Orchards in Linn.

Albany.—The planting of thousands of acres of orchards in Linn county, through the organization of orchard companies, is the real awakening spirit it created during the year, and which will mean the dividing up of the present large tracts of land.

LAND READY FOR WATER.

Owyhee Ditch Company, Too, Will Join in Larger Plan.

Ontario.—A plan to include all acreage covered by its ditches in the new public irrigation district being formed near Ontario, to water lands below the Malheur river and along the Owyhee river in Malheur county, through the extension of the Boise-Owyhee project is being worked out here. The acreage to be watered may reach 150,000 acres.

Not only do the directors of the Owyhee Ditch company propose to extend its canals to irrigate the arid lands, but it is now proposed to work into the general project a plan by which the so-called wet lands can be included, providing the owners consent to come into the project. Petitions for the creation of the proposed district were presented to the county court of Malheur county at Vale December 5, but a postponement was asked for the purpose of allowing wet land owners to come into the Owyhee district and also give the Crowbridge-Niver company ample time in which to thoroughly inspect the big project, for this concern is entitled to the handling of the bonds December 19 a meeting was held at which time it was decided to consult with the Owyhee Ditch company to include all of its lands. If an agreement can be reached practically every acre of land lying below the Malheur river will be included in the one irrigation project.

Wallows's Lumber Industry.

Wallows.—In 1909 the chief advancement in the county was the lumber industry. At the beginning of the season there were only three small mills in the immediate vicinity of Wallows; at the close of 1909 there were ten mills, many of which have a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. The largest of these mills is the Nibley-Mimsingh Lumber company's mill, located in this city. It is a modern hand mill, with a capacity of 50,000 feet per day. These mills will market more than 30,000,000 feet of lumber annually, all of which will be sent from Wallows.

As the lumber industry increased rapidly in the past year the population of the county increased. Wallows advanced from a little hamlet to a modern town with many magnificent residences.

Wallows county built a modern court house within the past year, which is located at Enterprise.

Pendleton Debates to Start.

Pendleton.—The preliminary debating for the high school league will commence on the evening of January 14, and on that evening Pendleton will have two teams on the rostrum. One will debate the Athens high school in this city, while the other will meet Weston. The subject for debate is, "Resolved, That life imprisonment, with restrictive power of pardon, should be substituted for capital punishment in the state of Oregon."

Potatoes on New Land.

Clatskanie.—E. D. Tichenor is showing splendid Burbank potatoes grown on new land and planted June 1. The land had just been cleared, and but one plowing had been given. The crop was marketed at good prices.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, \$1.20; club, \$1.10; red Russian, \$1.09; Valley, \$1.10.

Barley—Feed and brewing, \$30@30.50 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$32.50@33 ton.

Hay—Timothy; Willamette Valley, \$18@20 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$18@21.50; alfalfa, \$16@16.50; clover, \$15@16; chest, \$15@16; grain hay, \$15@16.

Butter—City creamery extra, 29c; fancy outside creamery, 24@28c per pound; store, 22c@24c. Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices.

Poultry—Hens, 15c@16; Springs, 15c@16; ducks, 20c; geese, 12c; turkeys, live, 22c; dressed 25c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon extras, 41c@42c per dozen; Eastern, 28c@30c per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 10c@10 1/2c per pound. Veal—Extras, 11c@11 1/2c per pound. Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$1@8 boxes; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel.

Potatoes—Carload buying prices: Oregon, 25c@26c per sack; sweet potatoes, 2c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1@1.75 per dozen; cabbage, \$1.50@1.60 per hundred; cauliflower, \$1.75 per dozen; celery, \$3.50 per crate; garlic, 10c per pound; horseradish, 12c per pound; pumpkins, 1 1/2c@1 3/4c; sprouts, 6c@7c per pound; squash, 1@1 1/4c; turnips, \$1 per sack; carrots, \$1; beets, \$1.50; parsnips \$1.50.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.50 per sack. Hops—1909 crop, 20@21c; olds, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16@22c pound; mohair, choice, 25c pound. Casaca bark—4c pound.

Hides—Dry hides, 18@19c pr pound; dry kip, 17@18c pound; dry calfskin, 19@21c pound; salted hides, 10c@11c; salted calfskin, 15@16c pound; green 1c less.

Cattle—Best steers, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good, \$4@4.25; medium and feeders, \$3.25@3.50; cows, top, \$3.50@4; fair to good, \$2@3.25; common to medium, \$2.50@3.75; bulls, \$3.25@3.50; heavy, \$4@4.75.

Hogs—Best, \$3.50@3.65; medium, \$3.50@3.65; stockers, \$3.50@3.75; Sheep—Best wethers, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good, \$4.50@5; ewes, 1/2c less; yearlings, best, \$5@5.25; fair to good, \$4.50@4.75; lambs, \$4@5.25.

WHERE MEN WILL FLY.

Aviation Field at Los Angeles Is Ideal Place.

Los Angeles, Jan. 10.—On a level and broad field, where but a week ago a herd of cows grazed in peace, a miniature city of tents and plain wooden structures today marks the spot where the first aviation meet in America is to begin, and above which the first competitive trials of speed and endurance between heavier-than-air machines will be seen on this continent.

Aviation camp is 13 miles from this city on the line of the Pacific Electric extending to the numerous beach resorts along the Pacific coast. On a stretch of high ground at one side of the field a high grandstand has been erected, rising 40 feet in the air and extending for 700 feet along the course over which the trials of air craft and speed contests will be held.

Stretching out across the aviation field from a point in front of the grandstand is a long row of tents that now cover numerous flying machines and will house many more during the ten days of the aviation meet. On another side of the broad field another line of tents are placed and here the United States army dirigible balloons and many other dirigible airships are being assembled, ready to be inflated.

Aviation camp is on ground made historic in the days of the Spanish Don. It is a part of the famous Dominguez ranch given to Lieutenant Juan Jose Dominguez of the army of Spain in the year 1784, and its extent was determined in the grant by a clause which said that the gallant soldier, for valiant services, was entitled to as large a tract as he could ride around between sunrise and sunset. The soldier waited until late December 21 to ride the boundaries of his land.

PRELIMINARY FLIGHT A SUCCESS

Three Men and Two Women Make Short Balloon Voyage.

Los Angeles, Jan. 10.—The big balloon "New York," carrying its owner, Clifford B. Harmon; Mrs. Alvin French and her niece, Jean French, as passengers, and George B. Harrison and George Duesler, balloon pilots, landed at Casaverdaga, in the Glendale valley, at 4:47 yesterday afternoon after a flight of nearly two hours.

The landing was made with ease, and no discomfort or danger attended any portion of this, the initial flight of the aeronauts who have gathered here for the aviation meet events.

An altitude of 5000 feet was attained and observations were taken by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Duesler.

When the great gas-bag was cut loose at Huntington park at 2:55 in the afternoon, its flight was almost straight up until it had attained a height of 1000 feet. Then a strong current bore it to the northward until it passed out of sight beyond the haze that lay over the mountains.

Spectators of the flight believed it was the intention of the aeronauts to attempt to sail over the Sierra Madre mountains, but those on board say this would have been impossible. At a height of 5000 feet, another current took the balloon to the westward, and when they were over the Glendale valley the aeronauts decided to come to earth. A distance of about 25 miles was covered.

BOSTON HAS FIERCE CAMPAIGN

No Party Lines, But \$250,000 Is Spent by Various Candidates.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 10.—Boston Saturday night wound up, except for the finishing touches, the fiercest municipal campaign in its history. The election Tuesday will be the first under the new non-partisan plan and for a non-partisan campaign this has certainly been a revelation to the sponsors of the new order of things.

One of the candidates for mayor confesses he has spent nearly \$10,000, and he accuses his chief opponent of having spent more than \$200,000. This charge is not denied. The other two candidates, without a ghost of a chance of election, have spent about \$5000. The various candidates for the city council have probably spent \$20,000, so that the cost of the campaign to the various aspirants figures up close to a quarter of a million dollars.

The ballots on Tuesday will bear the names of the candidates without party or other designation, and the campaign has been non-partisan except so far as the known political affiliations of the candidates have influenced voters.

White Rhino Hunt Begun.

Butiaba, Jan. 10.—The Smithsonian African scientific expedition arrived at Rhino camp, the basis for the hunt for the eagerly-sought white rhinoceros, today. Rhino camp is on the Congo side of the Bar-El-Jebel river. The expedition, as made up in the present hunt, consists of Colonel Roosevelt, Kermit, Mearns, Heller, Loring, Cunningham and 30 porters and boys. They have 200 loads of supplies. The party has temporarily left Uganda for the territory remarkable for the presence of the white rhinoceros.

Jury Justifies Lynching.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 10.—The grand jury which investigated the murder of Miss Anna Pelley and the lynchings of Henry Balmer and Will James, the latter a negro, adjourned today. The report stated that it was evident the so-called lawless element was not concerned in the lynchings, and "we believe no innocent man met his death at the hands of the mob." Balmer was accused of murdering his wife. James was suspected of causing Miss Pelley's death.

Hookworm in College.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 10.—Consternation prevails among the 100 or more students of Tulare college following the examination of every student for hookworm. It is announced that more than a third of the members of the class were found to be infected.

PINCHOT IS REMOVED

President Holds That Dignity of Office has Been Assailed

FORMER GRAZING EXPERT NAMED

Three Principal Assistants of Pinchot Also Discharged—Situation Grows Intense.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Gifford Pinchot, chief forester and intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt, was dismissed last night from the service of the United States by President Taft for insubordination. Associate Forester Overton W. Price and Assistant Law Officer Alexander C. Shaw, Pinchot's immediate assistants in the forestry bureau, followed their chief out of government employ.

Thoroughly indignant over the action of Mr. Pinchot in inducing Senator Dolliver to read a letter from him in the senate yesterday, President Taft today would listen to no advice that the forester's violation of executive orders be overlooked pending the inquiry soon to be undertaken by congress.

He declared the dignity of the presidential office was being attacked and he would be unfaithful to his trust if he submitted longer.

Mr. Taft undoubtedly realizes fully what the dismissal of Forester Pinchot means in a political way. He has been convinced for some time that the so-called "insurgents" and other critics of his administration had enlisted the services of Mr. Pinchot and practically were defying him to dismiss Pinchot from office. The latter's letter yesterday, few here doubt, was written with the direct purpose of "putting it squarely up to the president."

The president sought to avoid the threatened war as long as he could but declared today that patience had ceased to be a virtue. He picked up the gauge of battle thrown down by Mr. Pinchot through the hand of Senator Dolliver in the senate, and, with the administration supporters, is ready for the coming fray.

Political observers in Washington declare that the situation created by today's developments is the most tense in many years. What the outcome will be no one is willing to prophesy. In the house of representatives today Speaker Cannon lost his first fight to the insurgents, who, combining with the Democrats, caused to be adopted an amendment to the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry resolution so as to take from the speaker the power to appoint the house members of the joint committee of special investigation.

CARDINAL SINKS TO DEATH.

Apostolic Delegate to America High in Ecclesiastical Offices.

Rome, Jan. 8.—Cardinal Satolli, whose life has been slowly ebbing away for the past two weeks, died this morning at 4 o'clock. It had been known for several days that the eminent prelate could not survive his present illness, and the last rites of the church had been administered some days ago. His death was a gradual sinking, and the end came peacefully. Francesco Satolli was born in Merciano, Perugia, July 21, 1841. In his earlier manhood he became professor of dogmatic theology in the Urban College of the Propaganda at Rome, and in 1888 he was made archbishop of Lepanto. At the establishment of the see of Baltimore in 1889 he was sent to America as papal representative. He returned to the United States in 1892 in the position of appellate judge with extraordinary discretion.

Italy Names Ambassador.

Berne, Jan. 8.—The Marquis Cusani-Confalonieri, who for three years has held the post of Italian minister to Switzerland, has been notified of his appointment as ambassador to the United States in succession to Baron Meyer des Planches. The marquis, his wife, son and daughter, are most popular here and have a large circle of friends in the United States. The marquis speaks five languages and also is a painter and author. He belongs to one of the oldest families in Milan, and is a personal friend of King Victor Emmanuel.

Nitrate Trust Proposed.

Christiania, Jan. 8.—It is said J. P. Morgan of New York and the Deutscher bank of Berlin are planning a world-wide trust in the nitrate industry with a capital of \$200,000,000. It is understood that the syndicate intends to purchase all the salt-peter mines in Chile and the nitrate works in Norway, where \$20,000,000 is invested. The scheme, it is said, has not passed the stage of preliminary discussion, and skepticism concerning its success prevails.

Shopmen to Join Strikers.