

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Following is a summary of the main points of President Taft's message to the Sixty-first congress, which convened Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1909.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives—The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have been discussed upon a basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1898, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on January 17, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the North Atlantic Coast to a tribunal to be formed by the United States and a permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement, a printed case of each government was on October 1st submitted to the other and to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the counter case of the United States to the printed case of Great Britain.

Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach an arrangement providing for the preservation of the fisheries were held in the North Pacific are in progress with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia. The attitude of the United States is to insist upon a satisfactory settlement of this question as the ultimate outcome of the negotiations.

The question of the Belgian annexation of the independent state of the Congo, which has so long and earnestly prosecuted the settlement of this question, has enlisted the sympathy of our best citizens. It will open, but in a more hopeful state. This Government was assisting the foreign powers in the great work of civilizing the uncivilized regions of Africa and urging the extension of the benefits of civilization, education and trade to the people of that continent.

A convention between the United States and Germany, under which the nonworking provisions of the German patent law were made applicable to the citizens of American citizens, was concluded on February 23, 1909, and is now in force. Negotiations for similar conventions looking to the placing of American inventions on the same footing as national inventions have recently been initiated with other European governments with a view to the broadening of the patent laws.

Under an appropriation made at the last session of Congress, a commission was sent to America to investigate the interests of the United States and its citizens in Liberia. Upon its arrival at Monrovia, the commission was met by the American people and during its stay in Liberia was everywhere met with the warmest expressions of good will for America and its people, and the commission repeatedly expressed on all sides that this Government might see its way clear to do something to relieve the people and the country of Liberia from a measure from external as well as internal financial embarrassments.

The Liberia government afforded every facility to the commission for ascertaining the true state of affairs. The commission also had conferences with representative citizens, including the president and members of the foreign governments in Monrovia. Visits were made to various parts of the republic and to the neighboring countries of Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast. The commission was received and conferred with the Governor.

It will be remembered that the interest of the United States in the Republic of Liberia springs from the historical fact of the foundation of the republic by the colonization of American citizens in Africa. In an early treaty with Liberia, there is a provision under which the United States may be called upon for advice or assistance. Pursuant to this provision and in the spirit of the moral relationship of the United States to Liberia, that republic last year asked this Government to lend assistance in the solution of certain of their national problems, and hence the commission was sent.

The Norwegian government, by a note addressed on January 20, 1909, to the Department of State, conveyed an invitation to the Government of the United States to take part in a conference on the subject of whaling, which will be held in February or March, 1910, for the purpose of devising means to remedy existing conditions in the whaling industry.

This invitation was conveyed under the reservation that the question of altering the status of the islands and countries belonging to no particular state, and as equally open to the citizens and subjects of all states, should not be raised.

Mr. Majors, United States Ambassador in Turkey, recently sent to this country a special embassy to announce his accession. The quick transition of the Turkish government from one of retrograde tendencies to a constitutional government, with a parliament and with progressive policies, is one of the important phenomena of our times. Constitutional government seems also to have made further advances in the East.

These events have turned the eyes of the world upon the East. In that quarter the prestige of the United States and the influence of American schools, universities and missionaries. There is every reason why we should obtain a greater knowledge of the conditions of the East, since the conditions are more favorable now than ever before.

Today more than ever before American capital is seeking investment in foreign lands and our products are more and more generally seeking foreign markets. As a consequence there are American interests in foreign countries which are being protected and promoted by their government. These movements of men of capital and of commodities bring peace and stability to the world, and so far from being a cause of mutual dependency, as they must also naturally sometimes make passing points of friction.

The resultant situation inevitably imposes upon this Government vastly increased responsibilities. This Administration, through the Department of State and foreign service, is leading all proper support to legitimate and beneficial American enterprise in foreign countries. The degree of such support, being measured by the amount of business to be expected. A citizen himself cannot by contract or otherwise divert himself of the right to can this Government.

These of his protection in his personal and property rights when those are unjustly infringed in a foreign country. To avoid senseless reactions in Latin America, whether American enterprise should be encouraged or supported in a particular country, the government should be guided solely by the National, as opposed to the individual benefits to accrue; also to the fact whether or not the government of the country to which the enterprise is being introduced is in its diplomatic relations in its policy of moderation of equity and justice upon which peace depends in Latin America, as well as in finance.

The Pan-American policy of this Government has long been based upon the principle of reciprocity. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, none of which have great natural resources, and government and progressive ideals, the apprehension of which gave rise to the Monroe Doctrine, may be said to have nearly disappeared and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of special government, the perpetuation of just obligations or the invidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States. Reciprocity in all the American republics Pan-American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions, and a feeling of sympathy. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on and increased facilities, such as the great canal, will be established in Latin America, supply the means for building up the colonial intercontinental commerce of the future.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil, I hope, to signalize the close and cordial relations which will bind together the Republic and the great Republic immediately to the south, between which there is no vast network of material interest.

Recent request, in compliance with which this Government has lent the services of an officer of the Army to be employed by the government of Panama as instructor of police. The primary improvement and present work undertaken in Cuba prior to the present administration of that government, in the success of which the United States is interested, under the treaty are expected to be made in the course of good progress and, since the Congress provided for the continuance of the reciprocal trade agreements, the United States has been received that no negotiations injuriously affecting the situation will be undertaken without consultation with the President.

Many years ago diplomatic intervention became necessary for the protection of the American claims in the Republic of Chile. The government of Chile has frequently admitted obligation in this case and had promised this Government to settle it. There had been two abortive attempts to do so through arbitration, which failed through lack of jurisdiction. Now, happily, as the result of the recent diplomatic negotiations, the government of the United States and Chile, acting in good faith, have agreed to free from any strain those cordial and friendly relations upon which both such success has been achieved and the controversy to definitive settlement by His Britannic Majesty Edward VII.

In the Far East, this Government preserver a solemn policy of supporting the principle of equality of opportunity and scrupulous respect for the integrity of the Chinese territory. The United States pledged the interested powers of both East and West. By the treaty of 1903 China has undertaken the abolition of the unequal and discriminatory trade agreements with the United States, along with currency reforms. These reforms being of manifest advantage to the Chinese, the United States is endeavoring to facilitate these measures through its useful acquiescence of the treaty powers.

When it appeared that China's like revenues were to be hypothecated in foreign hands, it is gratifying to observe that the project it was obvious that the governments whose bankers held this loan would have a certain direct interest in the question of the reform. Because this railroad loan represented a practical and real application of the principle of equality of opportunity with China by interested powers, as well as because of its relations to the reforms referred to above, the United States has been an American participation to be of great national interest. Happily, when it was as a matter of broad policy, urged that this opportunity should be placed in the hands of a group of American bankers of international reputation and great resources, and at once to share in the loan upon precisely such terms as this Government should approve. The chief of the terms of the loan was that the railroad should be run on an exact equality with that of the other national lines in the loan in the placing of the interest on the loan.

After months of negotiation, the equal participation of America seems at last assured. It is gratifying to observe that this takes its share in the extension of these great highways of trade and to believe that such activities will give a real impetus to the economic and social development of the Chinese people, and a practical corollary to our historic policy in the Far East.

The Chinese government, in pursuance of its decision to devote funds to the portion of the indemnity remitted to them in sending students to this country, has carried out this purpose, and a considerable body of students have arrived to take the course in our universities and colleges. No one can doubt the happy effect the associations formed by these representative young men will have when they return to their country in the progress of the development of their country. The results of the opium conference held at Shanghai in the spring of 1909, at the invitation of the United States, have been laid before the Government.

The report shows that China is making remarkable progress and admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil, and that the governments concerned have entered into a convention to prevent the interference with a helpful co-operation in this reform. Collateral investigations of the opium question in this country have recommended that the manufacture, sale and use of opium and its derivatives in the United States be, so far as possible, more thoroughly controlled.

In one of the Chinese-Japanese conventions of this year there was a provision whereby the Chinese government agreed to allow, in that upon its face it was believed in some quarters to seek to establish a monopoly of mining privileges along the coast of Manchuria, and to exclude Americans from a wide field of enterprise. It takes part in this convention, and a thorough examination of the conventions of the several countries, the Secretary of State has recommended that so far as possible, no interference with the manufacture, sale and use of opium and its derivatives in the United States be, so far as possible, more thoroughly controlled.

The platform of the successful party in this election was as follows: "The Republican party will support at all times the authority and integrity of the United States and Federal, and will ever insist that their powers be not diminished, and that their life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe in the separation of powers in the Federal courts with respect to the jurisdiction of the writ of injunction should be more fully defined by statute and that no injunctive writ should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from the delay of a summary hearing thereafter should be granted."

I recommended that in compliance with the platform of the successful party in this election, the House of Representatives should adopt the following resolution: "The second subject worthy of mention in the Platform of the successful party in this election is the subject of the Postal Savings Bank. The House of Representatives should pass a law to create a Postal Savings Bank, to be known as the Postal Savings Bank, to be established in each post office, and to be under the control of the Postmaster General, and to be subject to the supervision of the Department of the Treasury. The House of Representatives should also pass a law to create a Postal Savings Bank, to be known as the Postal Savings Bank, to be established in each post office, and to be under the control of the Postmaster General, and to be subject to the supervision of the Department of the Treasury."

As a consequence of section two of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, it became the duty of the Secretary of State to issue a diplomatic business necessary to him in his position to advise me whether any particular country unduly discriminates against the United States in the matter of the tariff, and to advise me whether any particular country unduly discriminates against the United States in the matter of the tariff, and to advise me whether any particular country unduly discriminates against the United States in the matter of the tariff.

I refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York City, in which a number of subordinate employees of the Treasury Department are directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining Company and other sugar refiners. In the payment of duty on unrefined sugar, the Government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all the duties and interest on the amount due, which might have been recovered by the Government if the beneficiaries of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the beneficiaries of the fraud. The Treasury Department and the Department of Justice are exerting every effort to recover the duties and interest on the amount due, and to recover the duties and interest on the amount due, and to recover the duties and interest on the amount due.

The high prices which such products bring men great property for the farming community, but these high prices are not the result of the high prices of the products, but are the result of the high prices of the products, and are the result of the high prices of the products.

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Year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,073,000. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to \$15,000,000, the total deficit for the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$49,073,000. This deficit will be met by the issue of bonds to the amount of \$49,073,000, less the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama Canal. I approve this proposal.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year, I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity. The result has been, as I am advised by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the estimates of the expenses of this Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911—that is, for the next fiscal year—are less by \$33,000,000 than the total appropriations for the current fiscal year, and less by \$94,000,000 than the estimates for that year.

So far as the Secretary of the Treasury is concerned, a judgment as to the amount to be estimated for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1911, including the payments on account of the Panama Canal, will be no deficit in the year ending June 30, 1911, but a small surplus of \$11,000,000.

In the present estimates the needs of the departments and of the Government have been taken into the quick, so to speak, and any assumptions on the part of Congress, often made in times past, that the estimates have been prepared with the expectation that they would be reduced, or that they would be increased, are being avoided in seriously hampering proper administration.

Most of the great industrial corporations and many of the well-conducted railroads of this country are coming to the conclusion that a system of pensions for old employees, and the substitution thereof of a system of old-age insurance, would promote both economy and efficiency of administration.

It is gratifying to observe that there is a strong feeling in both houses of Congress, and also in the country, against the establishment of civil pensions, and that this has naturally carried out by the Department of the Interior, which it has always been the policy of our government to assume; but I am of the opinion that the establishment of a system of old-age insurance, which is a system of civil pension, is a system of civil pension.

The business and expenditures of the Government have expanded enormously since the beginning of the present administration. The expenditures have increased in nearly the same proportion as the expenditures until recently, the attention of the public and of those responsible for the management of the Government is directed upon the question of reducing the cost of administration. We cannot, in view of the advancing price of living, hope to save money by a reduction in the standard of living, but we can save money by increasing the number of employees and by obtaining a greater average of efficiency from those retained in the service.

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause, the tariff on certain commodities is to be fixed by the Executive, and the Executive is to be bound to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those countries of the product, and to the laws and practices of the United States, and if the Executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory, he is to provide in the bill for an increase or decrease of the tariff on such commodities.

The Executive has expressed this power over the tariff, and has exercised it in a way which is likely to lead to a tariff which will be to the benefit of the country, and which will be to the benefit of the country, and which will be to the benefit of the country.

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# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

## STOCK RATES FIXED.

### Commission Prepares Shipping Contract and Fixes Valuation.

Salem—After investigations and deliberations that have extended back for a period of about 12 months, the railroad commission issued an order requiring the railroad companies operating in Oregon to adopt a uniform contract for shipping livestock. A complete contract has been prepared by the railroad commission, which the railroad will hereafter be required to use, and which the commission contends is much more fair and reasonable than the ones now used.

The commission has found that both the railroad companies and the shippers have been disposed to be fair and have given the commission every assistance. The principal features of the new contract are as follows:

1.—If the shipment is ever more than one line, the contract will serve as a through bill of lading, its provisions inuring to the benefit of and being binding upon all connecting carriers. This will do away with the present practice of requiring shippers to sign a new contract every time the shipment passes to a connecting carrier.

2.—The carrier is held liable for loss or injury caused by its own negligence.

3.—The carrier is not liable for loss or damage due to act of God, the public enemy, authority of law, or acts or defaults of the shipper.

4.—Shipper agrees not to load a car if he finds defects which make it unsafe or unserviceable and agrees to notify agent and demand necessary repairs before loading.

5.—Shipper agrees to load and unload his stock and to see that the shipment is accompanied by attendants to look after it. He must see the doors are fastened and kept fastened. The company is liable for loss or damage in loading or unloading only when same is caused by its own negligence.

6.—If shipper neglects to send attendants and railroad employees act as attendants it is done at shipper's risk.

7.—Shipper assumes risk of loss or injury to stock when caused by any of them being wild, unruly or weak or from ill effect of being crowded in cars.

8.—Shipper agrees to protect the carrier if his stock is infected with any disease.

9.—Lien of carrier for freight charges is not affected by removal of stock from train or yards.

10.—In event of loss or injury, shipper agrees to notify agent of carrier before removing the stock.

11.—It provides that all suits or actions for the recovery of claims for loss or damage must be commenced within 60 days after the shipper has received notice that his claim is refused.

The valuations covering ordinary livestock have been fixed by the commission.

The following table shows these valuations compared with those which are now found on the S. P. company's contracts:

	S. P. Co.	Com.
Each stallion or breeding jack	\$50.00	\$100.00
Each horse, mule or ass	20.00	75.00
Each bull, ox or beef steer	20.00	40.00
Each stock or range steer	10.00	25.00
Each beef or milk cow	20.00	35.00
Each stock or range cow	10.00	20.00
Each calf	5.00	10.00
Each fat hog	5.00	12.50
Each stock or range hog or pig	1.00	7.50
Each fat or mutton sheep	2.00	4.00
Each range or stock sheep	1.00	2.00
Each goat	2.00	2.00

Schools Get More Money. Ashland—Taxpayers of Ashland, at a special school meeting, voted to raise over \$20,000 by special tax for the support of the free public schools of the city for the ensuing year. This is in addition to nearly \$10,000 estimated receipts from the state and county fund, and includes a provision for the installation of departments of manual training and domestic science in the schools for the coming year. The total taxable property of the district is nearly \$3,000,000. One additional grade and one more high school teacher are provided for in the estimates for next year.

Divide Cove Farms. Cove, Or.—The Shoemaker ranch of 250 acres and the Matt Mitchell ranch have been sold to Wenatchee parties, who will cut the farms into small tracts and sell them. Wenatchee buyers there is no better fruit land anywhere than in the Grand Ronde valley, and land prices are lower than elsewhere.

Wheat Land at \$117.50 An Acre. Athens—Henry Keopke has purchased 40 acres of valuable wheat land from Miss Mary Le Brache at the consideration of \$117.50 per acre. The land joins Mr. Keopke's ranch on the east, and makes a valuable addition to his present place.

New Telephone Line to Interior. Ontario—The independent telephone line connecting Ontario with Burns, Drewsey and Harney, a distance of 150 miles, is completed. This new line now gives direct communication between Ontario, Vale, Westfall, Beulah, Drewsey, Harney and Burns.

## SEARCH FOR OIL KEEPS UP.

### Malheur County May Be Largest Oil Field in West.

Union, J. P. Wilbur, director of the Union National bank, of Union, stated that he is quite certain that oil will be discovered in paying quantities in Malheur county, where he has just been to look into the oil prospecting going on there.

"Seven out of 22 incorporated oil and gas companies in Malheur county," stated Mr. Wilbur, "are drilling steadily day and night at depths varying from 500 to 1700 feet. After a recent thorough examination by Chester Washburn, United States oil geologist, he stated positively that, in his estimation, Malheur county would in time be the largest oil-producing field in the West."

If oil is found in the quantities expected by Mr. Wilbur, he thinks it will be piped to Portland, and will thus aid in developing this part of the state, as well as the place where it is discovered. The discovery of oil, Mr. Wilbur declares, will aid in the reclamation of much arid land in Eastern Oregon and Idaho, as cheap fuel for pumping the necessary water will then be available.

## FAMOUS ROAD SPOILED.

Expensive Highway Almost Ruined by Excessive Traffic. Salem—The fact that road districts near corporate limits have roads that are used extensively by people in outlying districts, while those same outlying districts have roads which are never used by the people who reside in the close vicinity of corporate limits, is the bone of contention which called a large delegation to the city to day to appear before the county court in behalf of the government road, which was constructed here a few years ago by the department of agriculture.

The delegation contended that teamsters from the mountain timber districts, carrying heavy loads of wood, had materially injured the experimental road of the government north of Salem, and that repairs are now necessary because of extraordinary usage.

The county court is in a quandary as to how to settle the difficulty, but has offered the district a rock-crusher and sufficient help to operate it so that the government road may be placed back in good condition.

## Warehouse Planned.

Hot Lake—The farmers union is planning to build a large warehouse here early next spring to handle the grain crop of its members. This will be the first warehouse to be erected by the new organization in this part of Union county.

## Picking Out Debating Teams.

University of Oregon, Eugene—Tryouts for the interstate debating teams are being held at the University of Oregon, in which 40 men are participating. Eleven men are to be chosen for the teams.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.15; club, \$1.04; red Russian, \$1.04; valley, \$1.02; Turkey red, \$1.04; 40 fold, \$1.04. Barley—Feed and brewing, \$28.50@29 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$33.50; cracked, \$34.50 per ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$31.50@32.50 per ton. Hay—Timothy, Willamette Valley, \$15@19 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$18@21; alfalfa, \$16@18.50; clover, \$15@16; cheat, \$15@16; grain hay, \$15@16. Butter—City creamery extras, 20c; fancy outside creamery, 33c@37c per lb.; store, 22c@24c. (Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices.) Eggs—Fresh Oregon extras, 43c@45c per dozen; Eastern, 31c@38c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 15c@16c; springs, 15c@16c; roosters, 9c@10c; ducks, 15c@16c; geese, 11c@12c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 25c. Pork—Fancy, 10c@11c per pound. Veal—Extras, 11c@11 1/2c per pound. Fresh Fishes—Apples, \$1@3 per box; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; cranberries, \$2@2.50 per barrel. Potatoes—Oregon, 50c@70c per sack; sweet potatoes, 1 1/2c per pound. Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c per dozen; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; celery, \$3.75@4 per crate; hothouse lettuce, \$1.50 per box; garlic, 10c per pound; horseradish, \$1.50 per box; pumpkins, 1 1/2c@1 1/4c; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, 16c@14c; tomatoes, 75c@81c. Sack Vegetables—Turnips, \$1 per sack, carrots, \$1; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.50. Onions—Oregon, \$1.50 per sack. Cattle—Fancy steers, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good, \$4@4.25; medium and feeders, \$3.50@3.75; best cows, \$3.50@3.75; medium, \$3@3.75; common to medium, \$2.50@3.75; bulls, \$2@3.50; stags, \$2.50@3.50; calves, light, \$5.25@5.50; heavy, \$4@4.75. Hogs—Best, \$8@8.25; medium, \$7.50@7.85; stockers, \$4@4.75. Sheep—Best wethers, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good, \$3.75@4; best ewes, \$4.75@4; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; lambs, \$5@5.35. Hops—1909 crop, 18c@23c; 1908 crop, nominal; 1907 crop, 12c; 1906 crop, 8c. Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16c@20c per pound; mohair, choice, 25c per pound. Casaca Bark—4 1/2c per pound. Hides—Dry hides, 18c@19c per pound; dry kip, 17c@18c per pound; dry calfskin, 19c@21c per pound; salted hides, 10c@11c; salted calfskin, 15c@16c per pound; green, 1c less.

## MOVING PICTURE OF MURDER.

Film 500 Feet Long Depicts Tragedy of Ito at Harbin. Victoria, B. C., Dec. 10.—A moving picture of the assassination of Prince Ito at Harbin is to be used in the trial of the Korean assassin, according to advices brought by the steamer Kaga Maru today.

When Prince Ito was meeting M. Kokovostoff, the Russian minister of finance, a Russian cinematograph photographer had prepared to make moving pictures of the meeting and took the scenes attendant upon the assassination of Prince Ito. When the Japanese officials learned that the pictures obtained a film 500 feet long, and this will be shown in court at the trial of the assassin. Another set of the film will be exhibited in Japan.

Chinese newspapers fear that the death of Prince Ito will result in a changed policy of Japan toward China, owing to the military party being brought to power with the passing of Ito as head of the civil party. The Peking Times says that, while Ito is famed from making coups to boost his personal ambitions, his successors are likely to be aggressive, and China may suffer the consequence.

## COPENHAGEN STANDS BY COOK.

### Thinks Recent Charges of Fraud Are Pure Fiction.

Copenhagen, Dec. 10.—Dr. Torp, rector of the University of Copenhagen, said tonight that the charges published in the New York Times against Dr. Frederick A. Cook are based on pure fiction. Nevertheless, he added, he would accept the offer to examine the documents prepared by Louis and Dunkle which the Times has agreed to send to Copenhagen.

Walter Lonsdale, secretary to Dr. Cook, who brought the explorer's records to Copenhagen, also declared that accusations published in New York and London against Dr. Cook were totally unfounded. He said that the papers delivered to the University of Copenhagen contained the original observations made by Dr. Cook on the trip, without alteration.

Mr. Lonsdale said the explorer's report was founded on these and dictated by Dr. Cook to him, no other person having anything to do with it. Lonsdale added, were guests at the Waldorf-Astoria when Dr. Cook was there, but the explorer's acquaintance with them was slight.