

THE CONDON GLOBE

Issued Each Week

CONDON.....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.

Germany is anxious for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Cuba refuses to favor Great Britain lest she offend the United States.

Japan has renewed her protest to France and Russia may protest to Holland.

Union Pacific stockholders have voted to issue \$100,000,000 of preferred stock.

Rojestvensky has started south to meet Nebogotoff's squadron in order to save his fleet from the Japanese.

Tacoma's trolley system may be extended to Portland, application having been made for right of way part of the distance.

Attorney General Moody holds that courts cannot make railroad rates, but that congress may give a commission that power.

Heavy snow has fallen in North Dakota, Montana and north to Winnipeg. The railroads have had to bring out their snow plows.

The Chicago strike continues the same. Two thousand officers are guarding the wagons making deliveries to the boycotted firms.

Pat Crowe, the alleged kidnaper of Eddie Cudaby, has turned up in Omaha and told the story of his wanderings. He wishes to reform and go into business.

A retired British admiral advocates war with Germany.

A typhoon has scattered and damaged the Russian fleet.

Yellow fever is on the decrease in the Panama canal zone.

Chinese will fight the exclusion law in the United States courts.

Snow has injured Wyoming sheep just sheared and on unprotected ranges.

Philadelphia has been asked to bring the liberty bell to the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Nebogotoff's squadron has passed Singapore on its way to join Rojestvensky's fleet.

The third trial of Nan Patterson resulted in the jury disagreeing. She may not be tried again.

The Russian fleet under Admiral Nebogotoff is believed to have been in English waters for a week.

The McCormick family has given \$1,000,000 to the McCormick Theological seminary of Chicago.

The sheriff has taken charge of the Chicago strike and will swear in 2,000 deputies. Troops will not be sent by the governor.

The government has withdrawn over 400,000 acres in the Great Falls, Montana, land district in connection with the Milk river irrigation project.

Further trouble is expected at Warsaw.

W. R. Hearst has purchased the Cosmopolitan magazine.

China is trying her best to hold the interned Russian war vessels.

Roosevelt will strive for peace in the Far East at the first opportunity.

The British house of commons has passed a bill restricting immigration.

Poland threatens a general strike as a result of the last Warsaw massacre.

Two large Chicago firms have signed a wage agreement with the Teamsters' union.

Edward J. Smith, the defaulting San Francisco tax collector, has been caught in St. Louis.

John Barrett, minister to Panama, says that it was at his suggestion that the office will be abolished.

The gasoline motor intended for use between Portland and Forest Grove on the Southern Pacific railroad, is to make a tour of the United States.

The price of all meat has risen 15 to 35 per cent in Germany since February, following an advance in the price of hogs caused by the drouth of 1904. The use of horse meat for food is increasing.

Japan again complains that France favors Russia.

May 1 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the prohibitory law in Kansas.

Another Japanese loan has been floated. The bonds were taken eagerly at a premium.

MAY WATER DESCHUTES LAND.

Government Ready to Take Up Project if Carey Irrigation Fails.

Washington, May 5.—Information which reaches Washington indicates that the reclamation service may yet have an opportunity to irrigate in the Deschutes valley in Eastern Oregon. At the time the national irrigation law was passed the reclamation service was anxious to build an irrigation service along the Deschutes, but found that private enterprise had entered the field and was already operating or preparing to operate under the Carey act. Had it not been for this fact, the government would today be completing an irrigation system that would irrigate far more land in the Deschutes than will ever be reclaimed by private enterprise, and would probably have been able to turn the water into the canals not later than the coming fall or winter.

If private capital should decide to withdraw from the Deschutes valley, the government would be very glad to enter that field, buy up what works have already been constructed, and enter upon the irrigation of a much larger area than is now intended to be reclaimed. But the government is not going to make any advances. Nor will it pay fancy prices for such works as have been constructed by private capital.

The situation in the Deschutes country is not altogether similar to that in Klamath basin. In the Deschutes, so far as known, the community is satisfied to have its lands irrigated by private capital, notwithstanding private capital will reclaim only the cream, and leave forever barren a large tract that would be irrigated by the government. In the Klamath basin public sentiment is a unit in favor of government as against private irrigation.

This much is to be said: If private capital goes ahead and completes its irrigation system according to present plans, the government will never go in and reclaim the outstanding lands. Private interests are promising to irrigate only lands which can be watered at a minimum cost; the government will not follow and undertake to irrigate adjoining lands where the cost will be excessive unless it can have the entire field to itself. One of the prime objects of government irrigation is to reclaim lands in large areas, combining cheap with expensive work, so as to make the average cost within the reach of the settler. The government is not taking up extremely expensive works; it cannot afford to; it is only irrigating where it knows it can recover the expenditure.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE FOR PEACE

French See France, United States and Britain Thus Combined.

Paris, May 4.—The Temps in a leading article today discusses Ambassador McCormick's remarks to President Loubet yesterday on the presentation of the former's credentials as being timely reassurances of the strong relations uniting the two countries. The paper says:

"The ambassador referred to the Franco-American alliance as being stronger than if inscribed in treaties, and then by an initiative which is worthy of emphasis he expressed satisfaction with the Anglo-French rapprochement. It is not habitual for third powers to be mentioned in ceremonies of this kind, and this makes the ambassador's allusion to Anglo-French friendship more significant."

The Temps adds that the friendship thus indicated between France and the United States and France and Great Britain, is susceptible of developing into a triple understanding for the benefit of the participants and the peace of the world.

The Journal des Debats also devotes a leading article to Minister McCormick's speech.

Garfield Has a Carbuncle.

Los Angeles, May 5.—United States Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield, who arrived in Southern California Monday to investigate the oil condition of this section, is suffering severely from a carbuncle and is temporarily hampered in pursuing his investigations. Both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railway companies have thrown open their offices and records to the commissioner and his assistants. When he goes from here to Texas he will leave two assistants behind, who will continue the investigation.

Bombmakers Arrested.

London, May 5.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here says that a dozen men have been arrested in a joiner's workshop who are suspected of being bombmakers. Several infernal machines, the dispatch adds, were found in the shop.

BUILD CANAL SOON

Plan for Dalles-Celilo Waterway Approved.

START WORK ON UPPER LOCK

Approval of Title to Right of Way by Attorney General Now Only Preliminary Necessary.

Washington, May 6.—Construction of The Dalles-Celilo canal will probably commence in June. General Mackenzie, chief of army engineers, today approved Major Langfitt's plan for starting work on the upper end. He also submitted to the attorney general the title to the right of way which the state of Oregon has presented to the government. The abstract of title having been previously examined and approved, it is presumed the title will be found satisfactory and accepted. The law authorizing construction of the canal stipulates that no work shall be done until title to the right of way and a release from damage has been conveyed to the United States free of cost.

If the attorney general acts promptly and accepts title, instructions will be sent to Major Langfitt to advertise for bids for the work which he outlines in his project. In general terms Major Langfitt's plan conforms to the general plan laid down by the board which drew up the canal project. He, however, found it necessary to make an important change. The original plan located the first lock at the upper entrance. When soundings were made, it was found that it would be impossible to get a rock foundation for a heavy lock at that point, so the lock has been located 1,900 feet down the canal, and the entrance will be guarded by floodgates not contemplated in the original plans. These gates will be used in time of high water to keep the sediment brought down by the river from entering and obstructing the canal.

Until bids are received it is not known just how much progress can be made with the funds available. There is now on hand \$158,176 remaining from the old boat railway appropriation, and the last session of congress appropriated \$50,000 cash and authorized contracts for \$250,000 additional, making a total of \$458,176 with which to begin work. Major Langfitt's plan contemplates the expenditure of only about \$375,000 of this amount, he deeming it expedient to have some reserve until a further appropriation is made.

TWINE TRUST DECLARES WAR.

Attempts to Take Away Trade of the Coast Manufacturers.

San Francisco, May 6.—The Call tomorrow will say:

A great fight is on for the market for binding twine on the Pacific coast. On one side are arrayed the Portland Cordage company and the Tubbs Cordage company, of this city, home manufacturers of cordage and twine. On the other side are the International Harvester company and its leading agencies on the Pacific coast, the trouble all coming from an attempt, as reported, on the part of the International Harvester company to take away the trade completely from the Tubbs Cordage company and the Portland Cordage company.

Deprived of the agencies of the International Harvester company to market their goods, the program of the coast manufacturers is to market on their own account, through retailers, through agents of their own employ and in any other feasible way.

Violent Strike of Collarmakers.

Troy, N. Y., May 6.—A crowd which at times numbered 4,000 or 5,000 persons, surrounded the collar factory of Cluett, Peabody & Co. yesterday where a strike had been inaugurated by the collar starchers. Disturbances were frequent. Those still at work were kicked or beaten as they entered or left the factory, and several workers had their clothing torn off. Police and deputy sheriffs were cowed, and there was talk of calling for troops. The strike is against alleged cuts in wages and the installation of machines.

Austria Shuts Door on Poles.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—In order to stop the flood of Poles who are fleeing across the border to escape conscription, and on account of the troubles in Poland, Austria has ordered that all Russian citizens desiring to cross the frontier must be provided with passports, vized by Austrian consuls.

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