

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

About Oregon

Oregon Has Overlooked Many Valuable Permanent Resources

University of Oregon, Eugene.—Among the coming great industries of Oregon, H. B. Miller classes flax growing, milk condensing, manufacture of fertilizer, raising of broccoli, and manufactures from lumber. Mr. Miller is director of the state university school of commerce, which makes investigations of markets and possibilities for industries.

Broccoli is pronounced well adapted to the Willamette valley climate, an excellent shipper, and usable when all other green vegetables are gone.

The sources of fertilizer may be two: from the nitrogen of the air and from the beds of certain south central Oregon lakes, notably Summer and Abert lakes.

For the manufacture of fertilizer from the air, Mr. Miller said great development of Oregon's 2,250,000 idle horsepower would be necessary; and this horsepower, he said, would play the greatest part in future economic growth.

"Oregon made a great mistake when it went extensively into the apple business," said Mr. Miller. "Oregon's special adaptation to apples was skilled labor. Skilled labor is transferable, and so today other sections nearer the big markets are producing as good fruit as Oregon, with Oregon unable to meet the competition because of transportation."

Movable Schools.

One of six day movable schools will be conducted by the extension service of the Oregon Agricultural college throughout the year, the type of school work being changed during the various seasons.

Any local organization, such as a farmers' union, grange or other organization in which farmers of the community are interested, may promote a movable school. In counties having county agents, it is necessary to arrange for the school through them. Such organizations or persons interested in securing a movable school, should take up the matter with the extension service, Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis.

Owing to the heavy demand made for this type of work the past few years and to the failure of some points to meet the expectations of the organizers and the extension service, a few special requirements are being made of all communities requesting this service.

1. Organize a class of not fewer than twenty people for a one day school and of not less than forty persons for a longer school, these people agreeing to attend all sessions requested.

2. Provide a room in which to hold the school or a place for demonstration, take care of heat, light and janitor service, and furnish conveyance to and from the railroad station for instructors in charge of the work.

3. Furnish the demonstration material necessary for the type of school desired.

4. Agree to issue 1000 copies of program for the movable school and distribute these as instructed.

5. To advertise the school as widely as possible throughout the community.

The following lines of work will be taken up in movable school work during this year: Horticulture, agronomy, poultry, dairy, animal husbandry, home economics, and special subjects as may seem desirable.

For further information write the extension service, Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis, Oregon, or see the secretary in the information booth at state fair.

Ochoco Project is Passed.

Salem.—Residents on the Ochoco irrigation project in Crook county will vote on the question of bonding the project for \$1,000,000 to secure funds to carry out contemplated improvements. It became assured when the office of State Engineer Lewis approved its general features the report of R. W. Rea, project engineer. Notice of the report's approval was sent to the directors of the project. The project as approved by Engineer Lewis embraces 20,000 acres of land in Crook county. It is proposed to issue bonds on the basis of \$50 an acre valuation for the project.

Girl Wins Trip to Fair.

Pendleton.—For the second successive year, Carmine Jones, daughter of a McKay creek farmer, last week won first honors in the state-wide turkey-raising contest, in connection with the industrial club work of schools. She is 14 years of age. With three other Umatilla county pupils she attended the fair last week as guests of the state. Arthur Crone, of Upline, was awarded second prize in pig-raising.

Dry Gain Four Towns.

New Haven, Conn.—The so-called "little town elections" in Connecticut were featured by lively contests over the excise questions, and the "dry" forces made a gain of four towns. Of the 168 towns in the state 91 are now no-license.

London Crowd Hunting Relics of Zeppelin Wrecked in Suburbs.



Thousands on thousands of Londoners have journeyed to the spot where Lieutenant William Lee Robinson

brought down the first Zeppelin to be successfully attacked in England. Most of the ruin had been swept off, but

the relic hunters dug into the ground to find small pieces.

GREAT GAMBLING RING DISCOVERED

Operations Believed to Have Extended Throughout United States.

MILLION A DAY CHANGED HANDS

Chicago Believed to Be Center for Big Syndicate—Expose Result of Blackmail Case Trial.

Chicago.—"More than \$1,000,000 changes hands every day as a result of racing handbook operations in Chicago," said United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne Thursday, who declared he had positive information of this.

There is not that amount of money involved in Chicago, he said, but gamblers of the city control betting to that extent throughout the country.

While District Attorney Clyne was preparing federal action, Mayor Thompson indicated, after a conference with Chief Healey, that a number of police officers will be transferred as a result of Judge Landis' expose.

"I understand," said the mayor, "that Chief Healey will shift certain policemen to clean up the gambling situation."

Postoffice authorities in cities furnished with racing news from Chicago were ordered to seize the records of the gamblers.

This action was taken as a result of a conference between District Attorney Clyne and General J. P. Stuart, chief postal inspector.

General Stuart immediately sent orders to the postoffice authorities of Cleveland, St. Louis, Denver, Houston, New York and San Francisco to ferret out the records of the gamblers and hold them.

"Chicago is the hub of all this race-track betting," said District Attorney Clyne.

"There is little doubt that we can obtain the indictments of the gamblers now for using the mails to defraud. The only thing left to do is to present our evidence before the federal grand jury."

Judge Landis discovered a poker and bridge game in the Hotel Astor, 184 North Clark street, when the first witness testified after the inquiry into gambling conditions was opened.

The judge intimated later in the day that he would investigate the baseball pools also.

Officials in Washington are aiding in the investigation, and announcement was made that the government might seek indictments against certain Chicago gamblers as violators of the lottery and postal laws.

Richard Flower is Dead.

New York.—Richard Flower, known throughout the country for stock-selling operations, from which he was credited with having netted more than \$1,000,000, dropped dead in a Hoboken theater Sunday. Relatives identified the body. Flower, who operated under many aliases, was in turn lawyer, preacher, "healer," and "alchemist," with a secret for the manufacture of rubies, and a Wall-street mine operator. He was 73 years old.

Binder Trust Has Absolute Control of World's Supply, Says Steenerson

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Representative Halvor Steenerson, after completing an investigation begun in Washington relative to the big advance in the price of binder twine this year and the further advance that is expected next year, has returned to Fergus Falls.

"The binder twine situation is in the control of the Commission del Mercado de Hennequin Reguladora de Yucatan," the representative said. "This is the most iron-clad trust in the world and controls absolutely the world's supply of sisal, out of which binder twine is made. This trust was organized by the military governor of Yucatan, who controls it. The organization was approved by Carranza and the trust was financed in the United States with the approval of the state department."

"Norman Lind, whose father, John Lind, was sent as President Wilson's personal representative to Mexico, is its American representative. This trust already has doubled the price of sisal to the state of Minnesota, which means an extra tax of at least 10 cents an acre in Minnesota. This money goes to the military government and Carranza."

Christian Science Wins Right to Practice

Albany, N. Y.—Christian Scientists in New York state may treat persons afflicted with disease without obtaining licenses to practice medicine, provided they conform to the tenets of the Christian Science Church. It was clearly ruled in a decision handed down by the court of appeals. The test case which brought the decision was instituted in 1911 against Willis Vernon Cole, a Christian Science practitioner, convicted in 1912 of practicing medicine illegally and fined \$100. The judgment was reversed, the fine ordered remitted and a new trial ordered by the higher court.

Deputies Drink Evidence.

Seattle, Wash.—The suit of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad against Sheriff Robert T. Hodge, to recover \$2500 worth of liquor seized by the sheriff at Maple Valley September 13 because shipped to a fictitious address, was continued in a justice court. The railroad had a lien on the liquor for \$158 freight charges. Sheriff Hodge testified that he ordered the liquor destroyed because his deputies were "nibbling at it."

Million for Two Milk Plants.

Seattle.—One million dollars cash was paid Thursday by Charles E. Peabody, former president of the Alaska Steamship company, to the John B. Agnew company of Seattle for the condensed milk plants of the company at Mount Vernon, Skagit county, and at Ferndale, Whatcom county. The Mount Vernon plant has a capacity of 3000 cases a day.

Brewer Offers Solution.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A reduction in the amount of alcohol in beer was advocated by speakers at the 20th annual convention of the Master Brewers' association. Hugh S. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' association, declared that the solution of the whole liquor problem would be prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors and license for the sale of beer and light wines.

Vote by Mail Proposed.

Madison, Wis.—Governor Philipp has called a special session of the legislature for October to pass an act permitting soldiers on the Mexican border to vote by mail.

BUSINESS GOOD IN NORTHWEST; PRODUCERS REAPING BENEFITS

Washington, D. C.—Generally prosperous conditions are reported throughout the Pacific Coast in the federal reserve monthly bulletin. Of conditions on the north coast, the bulletin says:

"Grain crops, though of less than the usual volume, are commanding such prices that the money returns are above the normal. Although there have been large shipments of wheat by rail from the Pacific Northwest to the east, many farmers have not yet sold, holding in the expectation of higher prices. The barley crop fell considerably short of the earlier estimates, but with the carry-over there were approximately 350,000 tons (nearly 15,000,000 bushels) beyond domestic requirements and available for export. Prices are \$8 and \$10 a ton higher than last year.

"The apple crop of California, Oregon and Washington is estimated at 5,800,000 barrels, which is a little above normal. The quality is exceptional and high prices are ruling.

"Hops will yield about 280,000 bales, or 20,000 bales more than last year. This is far in excess of domestic requirements. The British embargo on exports has affected prices most unfavorably, bids of 10 to 12 cents comparing, for example, with 43½ cents in 1911.

"The salmon pack of the Pacific Coast, including Alaska, is about 20 per cent below normal. A leading packer says that from the sellers' point of view the salmon markets of the world are in better condition than at any time since 1900.

"Mining continues its great activity, with expanding output.

"There has been no material change in the unsatisfactory condition of the lumber industry, lack of transportation facilities being the greatest handicap. Ships for the lumber trade, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 30,000,000 feet, are now building on this coast."

Many Mexicans Starving.

Laredo, Tex.—Deplorable conditions exist in Lampazos, 80 miles south of the border in Nuevo Leon, where 20 deaths from starvation occurred in two days, according to reports received here. At least half of the crops have been confiscated by the government for military purposes. The poorer women in Lampazos are unable to clothe themselves properly, and children of both sexes are virtually naked.

Wheat Hits High Mark.

Chicago.—Highest prices this season were scored in the wheat market Thursday as a result of increasing drought damage in Argentina. The close was firm, 2½¢ to 2¼¢ net higher, with December at \$1.58½ and May at \$1.57½. Corn showed a net advance of ¼¢ to ½¢, and oats of ¼¢ to ½¢. Provisions finished at a range varying from 35 cents decline to a rise of 2¼¢.

Czar Gives Jews Schools.

Petrograd, via London.—Jews will enjoy greater educational advantages in Russia in the future. A series of high schools and technical schools exclusively for Jewish students is to be established by the government and greater freedom will be accorded with respect to their entry into the universities.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.36; fortyfold, \$1.30; club, \$1.28; red five, \$1.30; red Russian, \$1.27.

Oats—No. 1 White, feed, \$28.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$23.

Flour—Patents, \$6.80; straights, \$6.20@6.60; exports, \$6.20; valley, \$6.40; whole wheat, \$7; graham, \$6.80.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25 per ton; rolled barley, \$35.50@36.50.

Corn—Whole, \$42 per ton; cracked, \$43.

Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, eastern Oregon, \$16.50@18 per ton; timothy, valley, \$15 @ 16; alfalfa, \$14.50@15.50; wheat hay, \$13.50@14.50; oat and vetch, \$13@13.50; cheat, \$12; clover, \$10.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 31c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 33¢@35c; butterfat, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 30c, Portland.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 36¢@37c per dozen; Oregon ranch, candled, 40c.

Poultry—Hens, 14¢@15c; springs, 15¢@17c per pound; turkeys, live, 20¢@22c.

Veal—Fancy, 12¢@12½c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 12½¢@13c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75¢@1 per dozen; tomatoes, 50¢@60c per crate; cabbage, \$1.35 per hundred; peppers, 4¢@5c per pound; eggplant, 5¢@6c per pound; lettuce, 20¢@25c per dozen; cucumbers, 25¢@50c per box; celery, 60¢@75c per dozen; corn, 10¢@20c per dozen.

Potatoes—Oregon buying price, 90¢@1 per hundred, country points; sweets, 2¢@2½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon buying price, \$1.60 per sack, country points.

Green Fruits—Apples, new, 50¢@1.50 per box; cantaloupes, 60¢@1.25 per crate; peaches, 40¢@65c per box; watermelons, 1c per pound; pears, 75¢@1.50; grapes, 75¢@1.40; casabas, 1½¢; Turkish melons, 3c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$6.50@7.10; steers, good, \$6@6.50; steers, common to fair, \$5@5.50; cows, choice, \$5@5.50; cows, medium to good, \$4@4.50; cows, ordinary to fair, \$3@4.50; heifers, \$4@5.75; bulls, \$3@4.25; calves, \$3@6.

Hogs—Prime, \$9.50@10; good to prime mixed, \$9.50@9.65; rough heavy, \$8.75@9.25; pigs and skips, \$8.25@8.75.

Sheep—Lambs, \$5.50@8.75; yearling wethers, \$5.75@7.25; old wethers, \$5.50@7.25; ewes, \$3.50@5.50.

Hops—1916 crop, 10¢@12c per pound.

Hides—Salted hides, 25 pounds and up, 17c; salted hides, 50 pounds and up, 12c; salted kip, 15 pounds to 25 pounds, 17c; salted calf, up to 15 pounds, 23c; green hides, 50 pounds and up, 15c; green stags, 50 pounds and up, 11c; green kip, 15 pounds, 17c; dry flint hides, 28c; dry flint calf, up to 7 pounds, 30c; dry salt hides, 24c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 23¢@26c; coarse, 30¢@32c; valley, 30¢@32c.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 5c per pound.

Pelts—Dry long-wooled pelts, 21c; dry short-wooled pelts, 17c; dry shearlings, 10¢@25c each; salted lamb pelts, 75¢@1.25; salted short-wooled pelts, 50¢@1.

Tallow—No. 1, 6½¢; No. 2, 5½¢; grease, 4c.

Sugar Recovers From Drop.

Sugar advanced 15 cents again yesterday, making a total increase of 65 cents within the past 30 days. This nearly wipes out the sensational drop of 75 cents made about two months ago, and all signs point to a continued advance to higher prices than early this summer, when all records were broken. Granulated cane sugar is now \$7.75 a sack.

Potatoes are advancing in price. The middle western crop this year is said to be from 40 to 60 per cent short and already the Yakima crop is being drawn upon for eastern shipments. The local crop is not all dug yet, but is said to be normal. The price now ranges around \$21 a ton for locals and \$25 for Yakimas.

Frosty nights have caused some of the fresh local field products to become scarce. Tomatoes are being picked green by growers who want to save what they can before a killing frost destroys the remainder of the crop. Blackberries in the valley were said to be badly damaged by Monday night's frost, but the local demand is light and prices failed to advance.

Tokay grapes are still jobbing at \$1.35 a crate but an advance is expected soon. Elberta and Crawford peaches are still running strong at 60 cents a box. Peaches are rapidly nearing the end of their season. Cantaloupes are getting scarce. Apples are arriving in large quantities.

Steel Company Buys Site.

Portland.—Fifteen acres of land situated north of the plant of the Shell Oil company at Willbridge have been purchased as the site for the new Portland plant of the Pacific Coast Steel company and an allied industry, according to A. C. Callan, whose original announcement at a recent prosperity dinner that these two industries were coming to Portland was made in The Oregonian.

Approximately 10 acres of the purchased tract will be utilized for the plant of the steel company, construction of which will probably be commenced within the next year. Until the final details of the entire plant are worked out, the identity of the auxiliary industry will not be announced, Mr. Callan said. The property purchased does not front on the Willamette river, but is not far removed from the waterfront and has adequate railroad facilities.