

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

RAILROADS RACE ACROSS STATE

Hill and Harriman Interests Rushing to Coos Bay Country.

Burns—That the Harriman and Hill interests will run a harder race across the state in building from east to west than that now on in heading south through the Deschutes river canyon is becoming apparent. The contest, it is believed, will be the most exciting ever pulled off in the history of western railroad construction.

That the Hill interests will push through to completion with all possible haste a line from Boise, Idaho, to Coos Bay, or some point in the Willamette Valley having connection with Portland by means of the Oregon Electric, is now practically settled in the minds of men speculating on the state's future railroad operations, and it is known that since the Hill interests began to display interest in the same section of the state, the Harriman people, too, have become very active. Surveying parties have been busy for some time stretching lines with a view of finding the most feasible route from east to west across the state, and it is said that no small portion of the proposed road has already been staked out.

According to information so far given out by men closely in touch with railroad construction people, it appears evident that the Harriman line will be built from Vale westward by way of Burns, which route, it is understood, will also be followed by the Hill people. The recent transfer of the large holdings of the Willamette Valley & Cascade Mountain Military Road company to a syndicate of Minnesota capitalists, who will throw it open to settlers without delay, is expected to be followed by an early announcement from James J. Hill to the effect that the holdings will be given transportation facilities as soon as a line can be built, the survey of which, it is believed, will practically parallel the line of the old wagon road its entire distance.

MAY WATER 3,000 ACRES.

Owners Plan to Build Dam and Reclaim Valuable Land.

Condon—Although Gilliam county has been considered entirely a dry farming country, steps are now being taken to put upwards of 3,000 acres of splendid land under irrigation. This land is in the Rock creek valley and some of it is irrigated at present in a small but unsatisfactory way. It has already proved extremely valuable for raising alfalfa and fruit, but, owing to the fact that Rock creek goes dry each year, the farmers feel that a more extensive and reliable system is necessary.

An excellent site for a dam will be secured at Devil's Gate, where practically perpendicular rock walls 150 feet high stand close enough for a dam to be constructed easily. The area of the basin is sufficient to irrigate thousands of acres throughout the dry season.

At a mass meeting of the Rock creek residents held in Condon a committee was appointed to perfect an organization to carry out this project and to inquire into its feasibility. An engineer will examine the site and reports will be made at a future meeting.

The project will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000, which will be raised by issuing 10-year bonds and assessing the land improved. It will mean a cost of practically \$20 an acre but will enhance the value of the land many times that amount.

Plan Model Dairy for Klamath.

Klamath Falls.—Klamath county is to have one of the finest dairy ranches in Oregon, according to the plans of John Ellis and W. L. Albright. It is to be located in the big Albright-Ellis ranch, about seven miles from Fort Klamath. When the ranch is in readiness to receive the herd, Mr. Ellis will go to the middle west, where he will select the stock that is to compose it. He has decided on the purchase of Guernseys and Holsteins, believing that these will best meet the conditions of climate and the demands of the markets.

Yearling Sheep Bring \$5.

Heppner—R. F. Hicknell shipped 25 carloads of sheep from this city and 20 carloads from Echo the first of last week. The sheep are yearlings, and were purchased from Morrow County sheepmen at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5 per head. There were about 14,000 sheep in the shipment.

Poultry Plant Near Medford.

Medford—C. H. Hoxie has purchased from Gus Lawrence 122 acres southwest of Medford for \$15,000. The land is partially agricultural and partially small timber. Mr. Hoxie purposes going into the chicken business on a large scale.

Launch Ready at Hermiston.

Hermiston—The launch belonging to the Columbia Land company is now in running order, and prospective settlers will be taken out on the government dam every afternoon. The people of Hermiston initiated the motor car by going en masse to Stanfield.

\$110,000 TO BUILD DAM.

Will Store Enough Water to Irrigate 20,000 Acres in Umatilla.

Pendleton—The projected dam across the Umatilla river at Coe for the purpose of conserving flood waters of winter to be used in reclaiming 20,000 acres contained in the Furnish-Coe project west of Pendleton is to be constructed this summer. The contract has been signed and bonds given for commencement of work within 30 days and completion by October 1. The Eschbach-Bruce company of Seattle has been awarded the contract.

Although the dam was projected several months ago, and though concrete cores had been constructed from bedrock to the surface of the ground, no work has been done for several months and many were of the opinion that the project had been abandoned.

The original plans of the Furnish-Coe project were for reclaiming land principally by winter, spring and early fall irrigation. Three dry seasons in succession convinced the promoters that it would be well to provide for emergencies, and the dam plan was adopted. The dam will be 50 feet high, 1,170 feet long, 270 feet wide at base, and 20 feet wide at top, and will cost \$110,000. It will form a reservoir covering 240 acres and containing a supply sufficient to irrigate the entire project for 60 days.

Owing to the large number of other reclamation projects, it will be necessary to arrange for normal flow of the river at all seasons of the year. The spillway will also be capable of handling the largest floods and will have a capacity of 50,000 second feet, or twice as much water as has ever passed down the river.

ALL RAIL LINE TO NEWPORT.

Ties Ordered by Corvallis & Eastern to Skirt Yaquina Bay With Road

Corvallis—Beach travelers going to Newport, on the Oregon coast, this summer will in all probability not have to put up with the annoyance of transferring from train to ferry at Yaquina, as has been the necessity in the past. The Corvallis & Eastern Railroad company has decided to extend its road from Yaquina, its present terminus, to Newport, the track to skirt the beach of the crescent shaped bay. The new station at the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad company has entered into a contract with the Yaquina Bay Lumber company, at Toledo, for 7,500 railroad ties, which number will be sufficient to cover the stretch between Yaquina and Newport, a distance of about three and a half miles.

Motor Carries Mail.

Brownsville—Mail service on the motor between this city and Albany has been inaugurated, and henceforth Brownsville will receive four train mails each day, except Sunday, when there will be but two.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices—Bluestem, 96 @99c; club, 93@95c; red Russian, 92c; valley, 98c.

Barley—Feed and brewing, \$24.50@26 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$34; cracked, \$35 ton.

Hay—Track prices—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20@21 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$23@24; alfalfa, \$16.50@17.50; grain hay, \$17@18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$27.50@28.50 per ton.

Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.50 box; cranberries, \$8@9 barrel.

Potatoes—Carload buying prices: Oregon, 50@60c per hundred; sweet potatoes, 3@4c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 3@8c; head lettuce, 75c@1.25 per dozen; hot-house lettuce, 50c@1 box; horseradish, 8@10c per pound; green onions, 15c doz.; radishes, 30c dozen; rhubarb, 3@4c per pound; spinach, \$1 per box; sprouts, 9c per pound; turnips, \$1 per sack; rutabagas, \$1@1.25; carrots, 85c@1; beets, \$1@1.25; parsnips, 50 @75c.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.75 per hundred.

Butter—City creamery extras, 33c; fancy outside creamery, 32@33c per pound; store, 20c. Butter fat prices average 14c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, 25@26c per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 13@13c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 12@12c per pound.

Lamb—Fancy, 15@16c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 19@20c; broilers, 27@28c; ducks, 22@23c; geese, 12c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; dressed, 25c; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Cattle—Best steers, \$7@7.25; fair to good steers, \$6@6.25; strictly good cows, \$5.75@6; fair to good cows, \$5 @5.50; light calves, \$6@7; heavy calves, \$4@5; bulls, \$4@5.25; stags, \$4.50@5.50.

Sheep—Best wethers, \$7.75@8.90; fair to good wethers, \$7@7.50; good lambs, \$8@12.

Hogs—Top, \$11.10@11.25; fair to good, \$10@11.

Hops—1909 crop, 16@18c, according to quality; olds, nominal; 1910 contacts, 15@16c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14@17c pound; valley, 8@12c; mohair, choice, 27@28c.

FARMER FLEECE OF \$10,000

Washington Man Plays "Sure Thing" Races in San Francisco.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 13.—Louis Guilbert, aged 55, a rancher, of Ellensburg, Wash., appealed to the police of Los Angeles today for assistance in recovering \$10,000 which he declared he had lost yesterday on a fake wire-tapping scheme in a poolroom in San Francisco. Not until Guilbert reached this city, in flight to escape arrest, as he supposed, did he learn that he had been bunked.

Guilbert arrived in San Francisco on April 4, according to his story, with some cash and a bank book showing the post of \$10,000 in an Ellensburg bank—the proceeds of the sale of his ranch, which he had just consummated. He made the acquaintance of two men, who gave their names as Lane and McGuire. The latter took him to a place on Market street, which he describes as a poolroom.

There they made several wagers on the Emeryville races on different days, Lane and McGuire drawing down \$1500 as the winnings on a single bet. Guilbert was informed that his companions had won so persistently because they had "tapped" the wires to Emeryville and learned the result of races in advance of the poolrooms. He was let in on what was to be the final big clean-up.

The Ellensburg man drew upon his home bank for the entire \$10,000, while Lane and McGuire pretended in the meantime to place that sum for him in a single wager. Soon after he was told that he had won \$18,000, but that before drawing his winnings he would have to deposit the amount of the original bet.

Guilbert surrendered the \$10,000 to his companions. The latter engaged in a quarrel over the division of their own winnings, and while this dispute was at its height the place was raided by supposed detectives. Guilbert and the two confidence men escaped by a side door and the rancher was hurried to the ferry, where he was supplied with a ticket to Los Angeles on last night's Owl train. It was hurriedly arranged that he, Lane and McGuire should meet in Tucson, Ariz., and divide their profits.

The rancher became uneasy on the way down and confided in the train conductor. The latter advised him to return to San Francisco at once and inform the police. He was given the same advice at the local station and returned north tonight. In the meantime the San Francisco police were notified of the affair by wire.

ABATES TRUST WAR.

Action of Supreme Court Temporarily Limits Prosecutions.

Washington, April 13.—One effect of the postponement of a decision by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases will be to defer action by the Department of Justice against those combinations or trusts believed to be operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. This holds good where the vital points of attack on such corporations are similar to those in the suits awaiting settlement.

In the broad area of the law not covered by the Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust cases, there is considerable room for operation and where there is sufficient evidence of the existence of combinations in restraint of trade and an agreement to fix prices, prosecutions will continue. This attitude of the Government was made plain in Administration circles today.

On the judicial interpretation of the word "monopoly" by the Supreme Court in the big cases hinges the method of procedure by the Department of Justice in its future action in important trust prosecutions. That word is said never to have been defined adequately in English jurisprudence.

An important matter in which the Attorney-General has deferred action pending a decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, is the investigation into the complaints of the American Federation of Labor against the United States Steel Corporation.

What, if any, other cases are being held back pending the court's decision is not stated. In issues like the alleged window glass combine against which indictments were recently obtained in Pittsburgh and those similar to the Northern Securities case, the department expects to continue prosecution.

Embargo Will Go on Pulp.

Quebec, April 13.—That the Province of Quebec soon will prohibit the exportation of wood pulp cut on the crown lands of the province to the United States was announced in the legislature this afternoon by Premier Gouin. The Premier said: "We have not spoken of this question during the early part of the session, because when the session opened a tariff war was threatened between Canada and the United States. We have the right to prohibit the exportation of pulp woods. Within a few days an order will therefore be passed by the council to this effect."

Roosevelt to Hunt in England.

London, April 13.—What to Mr. Roosevelt probably will be one of the most interesting features of his tour of England is the planned visit to the Northumberland home of Sir Edward Grey. The Foreign Secretary who, while retaining his grasp upon the world of politics has gained some fame as a sportsman, has invited the former President to spend a few days with him.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 18.—Swept along on a flood of sharp questions as to his authority for charging members of congress and newspapers with being corruptly influenced, John M. Maxwell, former editor of the American Flag, the organ of the Merchant Marine league, today refused point blank to answer questions on his source of information.

The interrogatories again will be put to him at a special session of the house special committee tomorrow, and unless he changes his mind the attitude of the witness will be reported to the house.

Prodded by counsel for a member of congress accused by the league, Maxwell, without counsel and on the ground of editorial privileges, justified his replies, parried or declined to answer the queries.

Speaker Cannon today was sustained by the house by a vote of 120 to 162 on the question as to whether a resolution declaring that the refusal of the speaker to ascertain the presence of a quorum at the beginning of each day's session was in violation of the rules, was privileged.

The Warren irrigation bill, which passed the senate last week, was today referred to the sub-committee of the house committee on irrigation, with instructions to report next Friday.

Senator Aldrich authorized the announcement tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate and that he would positively retire at the expiration of his present term on March 3, 1911.

Washington, April 16.—President Taft today informed Senator Jones that he believed the house of representatives, before adjournment, would pass the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill that is now before the ways and means committee.

The president further said that, inasmuch as congress has begun to take an interest in his other conservation bills, he was now doing everything within his power to bring about the final passage of the \$30,000,000 bill, which he regards as one of the most essential features of his conservation programme.

Senator Jones conferred with the president on behalf of the Western senators to learn the views of the president with regard to the proposal recently made to attach the \$30,000,000 bill to the rivers and harbors bill as a rider.

The president concurred in Jones' opinion that this move would be inadvisable, as there are men in congress opposed to both measures, and by combining forces they might defeat them. Moreover, the president said, he believed it will not be necessary to make the irrigation bill a rider on any other measure, for assurances he has received convince him the bill will pass upon its merits. If through any hitch the irrigation bill does not pass the house before the sundry civil bill is reported to the senate, which will be well towards the close of the session, the president said he would then feel the senate would be justified in attaching the \$30,000,000 bill to the sundry civil bill, and in that way make sure of its enactment.

Washington, April 15.—Senator Burton, who yesterday submitted a minority report opposing the present system of improving rivers and harbors, spoke at length today in support of his contentions. He declared that although it was not necessary but desirable that transportation should continue to be by both rail and water, yet the records would show that railroads were carrying the freight of the country and that the chief value of improved inland waterways lay in their ability to exercise a control of rates.

Senators gave respectful attention to Burton as he talked, but he seemed to have made few converts. As he proceeded he aroused considerable opposition and engaged in controversies with Page, Lorimer, Bailey and others.

Burton declared that the country had gone wild over the construction of locks and dams. He instanced improvements of this character on the Green and the Sandy rivers of Kentucky, contending that despite the millions that had been expended on them there had been a falling off in tonnage. All this meant, he said, that that sort of transportation is going out of existence.

"The miners of Alaska had no trouble over their mining claims until the lawyers got there. They had not developed the great American hog instinct, but settled everything amicably through their miners' associations."

This was the declaration today of Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, before the house committee on territories, which had under consideration the Alaska legislative bill. The section of the bill regulating the granting of powers of attorney in staking claims was immediate subject of discussion.

Washington, April 14.—If not incompatible with the public interest, President Taft will tell the house what facts, if any, existed that would make it expedient for that body to enter up-

on any investigation of frauds in the customs service, especially in connection with the disclosures of sugar frauds.

The resolution introduced by Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, calling for his information was passed by the house today after an extended debate.

The question whether the passage of such a resolution would embarrass the administration in continuing its prosecution of the so-called sugar trust was considered. In view of the recent conference between the president and Representative Hill, of Connecticut, on this subject, it is believed that the information called for will not be given and that the declaration will be based on the discretion reposed in the president by the resolution which finally was adopted.

The debate was political largely and the names of Henry W. Taft, brother of the president, and John E. Parsons, father of Representative Parsons, figured as counsel for the sugar trust.

Hill of Connecticut introduced a substitute resolution calling on the president to state "what reasons," instead of "what facts" made a congressional investigation inexpedient.

A pension bill of sweeping provisions under which all surviving volunteer officers of the United States army who served six months or more would receive retired pay according to length of service, and all honorably discharged enlisted men over 70 years old and suffering a certain degree of disability, would receive a straight pension of \$30 a month, was reported to the house yesterday by Representative Prince, of Illinois, from the committee on military affairs.

Washington, April 13.—Satisfied from testimony recently submitted that the Lefean apple-box and grading bill is both vicious and unwarranted, the House committee on agriculture, on motion of Representative Hawley, today tabled that measure, thus rendering impossible its further consideration during this or the next session.

The House of Representatives today passed the Hamer bill authorizing various Western states to relinquish title to school sections included within forest reservations and to take in exchange therefor an equal area of forest reserve lands lying in compact bodies, provided lands so taken are of the same value as those relinquished.

These exchanges, before becoming effective, are to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. This bill, if it passes the Senate, will permit all Western states to adjust their school land contests that have long been pending before the Interior Department, for exchanges may be made whether the forest reserves are surveyed or not.

The House of Representatives today passed the Senate bill extending the provisions of the 320-acre dry farm homestead law to Idaho. The committee struck out the provision which would have permitted non-resident homesteaders on not to exceed 1,000,000 acres. This was similar to the Bourne bill that has been pigeon-holed.

The House Public Lands committee today ordered a favorable report on Hawley's bill directing issuance patent to 60 or 70 settlers on the Siletz reservation. The bill was amended to require the payment of \$2.50 per acre for land, which would have been necessary had the lands been opened under the timber and stone act. It is understood the settlers have no objection to this provision. Several other minor changes were made in the bill.

Washington, April 12.—With about 200 members in their seats, the Administration railroad bill was taken up for consideration by the House today. Mann of Illinois, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, addressed the House on the measure reported from his committee.

"With a full realization," he said, "of the benefits and the necessity of wise and successful management, operation and progressive construction of our railways, we also realize that in the benefits that they confer upon the people they are servants and not masters. It is their duty to treat all persons equally."

Mann declared that the Elkins and Hepburn laws were mainly effective and had not been followed by the "disasters" that had been so freely predicted.

Mann said the bill would give greater expedition to justice, greater advantage on even terms to all shippers; greater security to those who care to invest their money in railway stocks, and bonds, and greater protection to those railroads whose managements desire to operate them efficiently in the interest of the people.

He summarized the propositions under three general heads. These were, first, speedy determination of disputes by the creation of a commerce court, with expert judges having no greater jurisdiction than the Circuit Courts now have; second, enlarging the statutory duties of the railways and the rights of shippers and increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission so that classifications, regulations and practices shall be just and enforceable as such; third, regulating the consolidation of railroads and their issues of stocks and bonds so that competition may be kept open as far as possible and rates shall not be maintained unreasonably high in order to pay returns upon excessive capitalization.