

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

OREGON GETS HER CASH.

Work Will Start Immediately on Oregon Rivers and Harbors.

Now that the president has signed the rivers and harbors bill, engineer officers of the Oregon districts are making active preparations to carry on the work made possible by the appropriations allotted to these districts by congress. In all the appropriations made for these districts amount to \$2,373,800 for maintenance and improvements. The list of appropriations is as follows:

Improvements at Coos Bay, \$400,000; improvement of Tillamook bay and bar, \$5,000; improvement of Clatskanie river, \$5,200; improvement of Coos river, \$3,000; improvement of Siuslaw river, \$50,000; improvement of Willamette river in regard to buying present locks or building new ones, \$300,000; improvement of Willamette and Yamhill rivers, \$60,000; improvement of Columbia and lower Willamette rivers, \$175,000; improvement of Columbia river, \$1,200,000, including repairs and operation of dredge; for gauging waters of Columbia river and measuring tidal and river volume, \$1,000; improvement of Columbia, Washington, \$10,000; improvement of Columbia at Cascade, \$5,000; improvement of Columbia and tributaries above Celilo falls to the mouth of the Snake river, Oregon and Washington, \$90,000; improvement of Snake river, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, \$25,000; improvement of Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, Washington, \$34,100; and improvement of Grays river, Washington, \$500.

It is expected these amounts will carry on the government work at the places designated for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

SALMON THEORIES UPSET.

Fish Marked Six Years Ago Are Caught in Traps.

Astoria—Several of the well-established theories regarding the habits of salmon are being upset by facts which have come to light during the present season.

It has always been supposed that salmon returned to the river the fourth year after being hatched, but this season no less than 15 marked salmon, which were turned out at the Chinook hatchery six years ago, have been caught in the Bakers bay traps. Reports from other points on the river also are that five female salmon which had spawned have been caught in the traps, although it has always been supposed that the female fish perish immediately after having spawned.

These salmon were in fairly good condition, so that they could not have ascended to the upper reaches of the river and returned, and they are believed to have been salmon which had spawned, perhaps prematurely, in some of the tributaries of the Lower Columbia.

Cove Power Company Formed.

Prineville—A company of Prineville's strongest capitalists has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk here for the Cove Power company. The purposes as set forth in the articles of incorporation are the generation of electric and water power; to buy, sell and lease real estate and personal property; to own and operate grist mills and buy and sell grain and all kinds of feed stuffs.

The main office of the corporation will be located at Prineville. The capital stock is fixed at \$50,000, and is divided into 500 shares of equal value, the majority of the stock will be taken by Prineville capital. The officers of the corporation are W. A. Booth, president; Warren Brown, secretary treasurer and D. F. Stewart and G. M. Cornett are on the board of directors with the president and secretary.

Inspect Irrigation Projects.

Salem—State Engineer Lewis will make complete examination of various projects which are being developed under the Carey act. He will be accompanied as far as Bend by Attorney General A. M. Crawford. At Bend further steps will be taken toward reviving the old Columbia Southern project. From there the state engineer will go south to examine the work of the Deschutes Land company project, which includes 30,000 acres. He will then leave to make an examination of the Paisley project of 12,000 acres.

State Gives 6,000 Acres.

Salem—The state has deeded to the Federal government 6,000 acres of land in Crook county, formerly embraced in the Columbia Southern project. The land was patented to the state on the strength of certificates that the land had been irrigated.

When the government learned that the land had not been irrigated, suit to recover was threatened. To head off the impending litigation, the state has reconveyed the land to the government.

THINGS HUM IN SOUTH.

Grants Pass Man Tells of Project to Water 40,000 Acres.

Portland—"Everybody is too busy in Southern Oregon to think of what the rest of the world is doing," said H. T. Norton, of Grants Pass. "Things are humming down our way, many settlers are coming in and there will be remarkable development of that part of the state within the next few years.

"The Rogue River Irrigation & Power company has just let a contract for a project which will irrigate 30,000 acres, although 40,000 acres are contemplated in the entire scheme. The contract calls for water on the Grants Pass district, composed of about 15,000 acres, for the irrigation season of 1911, and water on the Merlin district, containing about the same acreage, for the season of 1912.

"The districts are being settled rapidly and the irrigation ditches mean a transformation of the entire country. In many places there is sufficient sub-irrigation to insure good crops and the valleys are also productive without irrigation. The new system will patch up the bare spots left by nature, making the whole country a vast field of producing soil. Many of the ranchers who are raising good crops without irrigation will take water to insure against a possible drought and to increase the productiveness of the fertile soil.

"Irrigation was not considered feasible until a local company was organized and promoted a system last year. It was a pumping proposition. The contract for the pumping and water was let to the Golden Drift Mining company and last summer the water was run down the main street of Grants Pass to show that irrigation was possible. Then high water came, one end of the mining company's dam was washed away, the stockholders of the company became involved in litigation among themselves, and no repairs were made. The local irrigation company is now part of the Rogue River Irrigation & Power company and will carry the new project through."

Preserve 90 Tons of Cherries.

Eugene—The Eugene Fruitgrowers' association has received another carload of barrels in which to store the preserved Royal Ann cherry crop. As each barrel will hold about 300 pounds of fruit, it will mean that they will handle about 180,000 pounds of cherries, or 90 tons.

New Steel Bridge.

Enterprise—The Troy steel bridge is nearly ready for use. Work will begin on the approaches this week. The bridge is 175 feet long and 16 feet wide, resting on concrete piers.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 83c; club, 79c@80c; red Russian, 77c; valley, 81c.

Barley—Feed and brewing, \$19c@20. Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20c@21 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$22c@24; alfalfa, \$15c@16; grain hay, \$17c@18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$25.50@26 ton. Green Fruits—Apples, Oregon Newtown, \$2 per box; cherries, 50c@10c per pound; apricots, \$1.20@1.35 per box; peaches, 75c@1.25; plums, \$1@1.50; gooseberries, 50c@6c per pound; currants, \$2@2.25 per box; raspberries, \$1.35@1.50 per crate; loganberries, \$1@1.50 per crate; blackcaps, \$1.65@1.75 per box; cantaloupes, \$1.75@2.25 per crate.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 60c@75c per dozen; beans, 8c@10c per pound; cabbage, 2 1/4c@2 1/2c; cauliflower, \$2 per dozen; head lettuce, 50c@60c; green onions, 15c; spinach, 8c@10c per pound; carrots, 85c@1 per sack; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, 75c@1.

Potatoes—Old Oregon, 60c@75c per hundred; new California, 1 1/4c@2c per pound; new Oregon, 2c.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 29c; fancy outside creamery, 28c@29c; store, 23c. Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Oregon candled, 26c per doz.; Eastern, 24c@25c.

Poultry—Hens, 15c@16c; broilers, 18c@21c; ducks, 12 1/4c@20c; geese, 10c@11c; turkeys, live, 18c@20c; dressed, 22 1/2c@25c; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 12c@12 1/2c. Veal—Fancy, 10c@11c. Lamb—Choice, 11c@11 1/2c.

Cattle—Beef steers, good to choice California, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice, Eastern Oregon and valley, \$5.40@5.60; fair to medium, \$4.25@4.75; cows and heifers, good to choice, \$4.50@5; fair to medium, \$3.75@4.25; bulls, \$3@4; stags, \$3.50@5; calves, light, \$5.75@6.75; heavy, \$4@6.

Hogs—Top, \$9@10; fair to medium, \$8.50@9.40.

Sheep—Best wethers, \$4.40@4.60; best ewes, \$4@4.25; lambs, choice, \$3.50@6; fair, \$4.75@5.25.

Hops—1909 crop, 10c@12c, according to quality; olds, nominal; 1910 contracts, 13c@13 1/2c nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 14c@17c per pound; valley, 16c@18c; mohair, choice, 32c@33c.

METHODISTS INVADE ZION.

Dedicate Chapel in Voliva's City and Latter Declares War.

Zion City, Ill.—"We will fight this invasion to the death," is the statement attributed to General Overseer Glenn H. Voliva, of Zion City, referring to an invasion of the sacred precincts of Zion by the Methodists, who recently dedicated a modest chapel inside the city.

Bishop McDowell and a long list of Methodist dignitaries assisted in the ceremonies, and they say they are in Zion to stay and grow. If so they will probably prove an extremely large thorn in the flesh of Overseer Voliva, for the excellent reason that his own camp is badly divided. The independent in Zion hailed the advent of the Methodists warmly and sent a delegation of elders to the dedication of the chapel.

The new church will have the backing of business interests outside and Overseer Voliva has the battle of his life cut out if he undertakes to exterminate the invader.

The Methodists dedicated their church in the forenoon, and in the afternoon Voliva, speaking at the tabernacle, hurled his defiance. This draws the lines of battle clearly and some interesting developments may be expected.

The Methodists will seek out the suffering in the city and not permit them to die without attention. The recent case of an aged elder being suffered to expire of a rattlesnake bite, while Voliva refused aid aside from the customary prayers is a case in point.

Voliva, it is understood, had just realized his dream of securing control of a majority of the land holdings, in which case he would have become a dictator more powerful even than was John Alexander Dowie, founder of the city.

At present there is strife between the adherents, two sets claiming election. After the death of Dowie and the subsequent failure, the advent of a receiver tore down much of the Chinese wall surrounding the city. The followers of Dowie broke up into numerous factions, which warred upon each other. Voliva has succeeded in aligning several of these factions with his cause, but the opposition still is very strong.

Taft's Tie Flaming Red.

President, Going on Vacation, Hopes to See Newspapermen in Fall.

Washington—President Taft has gone to spend the next three or four months at Beverly, Mass., the summer capital of the United States. The president's air of gaiety over his departure was accentuated by a vivid red necktie.

With the president went Secretary Norton and Assistant Secretary Foster; Captain Archibald Butt, his military aide; Dr. Barker, his physician; several stenographers, and two messengers. On the same train, although not in the president's car, was Secretary Nagel, of the department of commerce and labor.

Before leaving the White House the president called into his office all the newspaper men who have been writing for their associations or papers of the daily doings about the executive offices and wished them a pleasant summer, expressing the hope that he would see them again in the fall.

30,000 MINERS WILL RETURN TO WORK

St. Louis—Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mineworkers of America, says 30,000 mineworkers of America, who have been on a strike since April 1, will return to work in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, July 5. The union will be conceded the 5.55 per cent increase in the wage scale which was the first difference between the miners and operators.

Molten Iron Kills Three.

Chicago—Three men were probably fatally burned and a score of others painfully injured as a result of being splashed with molten metal pouring from a blast of the furnace of the Gary, Ind., works of the Illinois Steel company. The property loss is estimated at \$10,000. The injured were taken to the company's private hospital. The furnace had just been opened and the string of ladles was ready to receive the hot metal when the tramway gave way, and there was no way to plug the furnace.

Jews Ordered Out Fast.

Kiev, Russia—From June 23 to June 25 inclusive, 46 Jews were expelled from Kiev, 37 from Salomenka and 37 from Demieffka. Twenty-seven were expelled from Kiev, 24 from Salomenka and 17 from Demieffka in one day.

Town Treasurer in Cell.

Cambridge, Mass.—John B. Lombard, ex-town treasurer of Farmington, had confessed to forging town notes aggregating \$300,000 has begun serving a 10-year sentence.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

WILEY'S POWER CUT DOWN.

Food Expert Must Now Confine Work to Laboratory.

Washington—Dr. Harvey A. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, is deprived of part of the power he has been exercising by a clause in the agricultural appropriation bill, which says that "hereafter the legal work of the department of agriculture shall be performed under the supervision and direction of the solicitor."

This means that Dr. Wiley, who heretofore has issued citations for hearings whenever examinations made in his bureau seemed to justify him in demanding of the manufacturer an explanation of any article of food or drug product which it was thought did not come up to the standard of purity demanded by the food and drug act, must confine his work practically to his laboratory. His other powers will be transferred to the solicitor of the department.

LAND OFFICE CUTS BILLS.

Revision of Plans Occasioned by Reduction of Appropriation.

Washington—The general land office is shaping its program for field investigations of matters concerning the public domain so as to come within the compass of the appropriation of \$750,000 which the sundry civil bill has appropriated for the work. Commissioner Dennett, of the general land office expects the field divisions to be reduced from 17 to 12, and the field service force of the land office decreased about 25 per cent. The reduction will be due to the fact that \$1,000,000 was appropriated for the work during the current fiscal year.

The appropriation of \$750,000 for the next year, however, was based upon the estimate of the general land office as to the amount required to carry on the work.

Sleuth Must Wait for Pay.

Washington—Owing to the fact that only \$10,000 is in the government's moiety fund, Richard Parr, who was awarded \$100,000 for discovering the fraudulent underweighing of the sugar trust at New York, will have to wait until the next session of congress to secure the full amount due him. The \$10,000 probably will be turned over to Parr within a few days. The remainder of the award will have to be appropriated by congress at its next session.

Drydock Dewey Raised.

Manila—After several weeks submersion the drydock Dewey was floated and is in better shape than it was expected. The pumps have been kept in constant service since the dock was raised. A careful investigation was started by a special board to ascertain the cause of the sinking. Several reasons have been advanced but not until the board reports to the Navy department at Washington will the real cause be made public.

Dry Lands Open for Entry.

Washington—The Interior department has designated under the enlarged homestead act approximately a million acres of land in Wyoming not susceptible of successful irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply. In Wyoming, up to the present time, the area of land so designated totals 14,500,000 acres.

Bridge Made Monument.

Washington—President Taft upon recommendation of the secretary of the interior, has issued a proclamation creating Rainbow bridge, a natural wonder within the Navajo Indian reservation near the southern boundary of Utah, a national monument. Under the provision of the national monument act, 160 acres of land surrounding the bridge will constitute a reserve for its protection.

China Urged to Ratify Loan.

Washington—The ratification by China of the \$30,000,000 Hankow railroad loan is sought by the State department. Instructions were sent to American Minister Calhoun at Peking to join with representatives of the other three governments in urging China to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion.

Guild Made Ambassador.

Washington—President Taft has announced the appointment of ex-Governor Curtis Gould, of Massachusetts, as special ambassador of the United States at the celebration of the first centennial of the Republic of Mexico, to be held in Mexico City in September.

Philippine Treasurer Dies.

Washington—Richard M. Corwine of Ohio treasurer of Moro province in the Philippines died in the islands June 26. He was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war and served throughout the Philippine insurrection.

TALKED AND SPENT MONEY.

10,000 Pages of Congressional Record; Appropriate \$1,074,000,000

Washington—In addition to spending \$1,074,000,000, or a trifle more, the recent congress was the wordiest on record. The Congressional Record totaled nearly 10,000 pages and each page contains more words than the average newspaper column.

This has set the statisticians estimating the number of words uttered by the members of congress during the session. Figuring that only 6,000 pages were devoted to debates and speeches, and the other 4,000 pages to records, the statisticians estimated something like 10,800,000 words.

Bills introduced in the house during the session numbered 27,065, and in the senate 8,800. Thousands of these were pension and private claim bills. Of those intended for the public good 136 house and 83 senate bills have become laws.

The senate ratified three treaties of no great importance, and confirmed 10,800 appointments by the president, who established a record in the number of appointments.

The recent session convened on December 6. The long sessions of the five preceding congresses ended on May 20, June 30, April 2, July 1 and June 7.

Deaths since the preceding session included Senators McLaurin, of Mississippi, and Johnson, of North Dakota, and Representatives Griggs, of Georgia, Loveridge, of Massachusetts, Perkins, of New York, De Armond, of Missouri, and Lassiter, of Virginia.

SHOWS GROWTH OF POWER.

Judge Wickersham Addresses Harvard Law School.

Cambridge, Mass.—Attorney General Wickersham, discussing "The Relation of Legal Education to Governmental Problems," before the Harvard law school association, described the growth of federal power as exemplified in the Interstate commerce commission.

Discussing the various phases of anti-trust legislation and prosecution, Wickersham expressed regret that the crippled condition of the United States supreme court prevented early decisions in the tobacco and Standard Oil cases.

"I greatly desired that the cases be decided early," said the attorney general, "principally desiring that the decision be clear so that it would afford a practicable standard which, while protecting us against the inevitable evils of monopolies and attempts to strangle competition, would leave untrammelled the avenues of legitimate development of commerce."

Wickersham expressed his approval of the railway legislation passed by congress, the extension of the power of the Interstate commerce commission and the establishment of a commerce court.

8-HOUR DAY PROHIBITIVE.

Secretary Fears Battleships Cannot Be Built in Government Yards.

Washington—Secretary of the Navy Meyer, just before leaving Washington on a trip to Hamilton, Mass., announced that he is going to reorganize the accounts of the department. He said that the authorization of the naval supply account in the general deficiency bill makes it possible for him to place the accounts of the department on a business basis in accordance with the recommendations of the civilian expert accountants and the best commercial practices.

The secretary expressed the fear that the eight-hour day provision may make the cost of building a battleship in a government navy yard prohibitive. He hopes to be able to try, in one of the colliers now building, a gear-drive device for propelling machinery and an electric drive in another collier.

Cannon Cuts Poindexter.

Washington—Representative Poindexter, insurgent, is the only representative from the Northwest who got nothing for his district in the omnibus public building bill.

When the bill was reported it carried \$12,000 for a site at Wenatchee, but when printed copies of the bill were delivered this item had disappeared. It is understood it was removed by the direction of Speaker Cannon as punishment to Poindexter for his insurgency.

Roosevelt's Aid is Expected.

Washington—Ex-President Roosevelt's support of the income tax amendment pending before the New York legislature is expected by advocates of such a tax. The action of Colonel Roosevelt in expressing his approval of the Cobb direct primary bill at the request of Governor Hughes inspired Representative Hull, of Tennessee, to send a telegram to him asking aid.