

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

EXTEND PORTAGE ROAD.

Conditions Prescribed by Legislature Met by Enterprising Citizens.

The Dalles—The money for the purchasing of the Portage road right of way has been subscribed and the extension from Big Eddy to this city is now an assured fact. Before many weeks the actual construction work will be commenced.

For several months the contractors, who have the construction work in charge, have been getting material on the ground and at the present time all of the machinery, ties, rails, etc., are here. The only thing that has been holding the extension back has been the delay in the purchase of the right of way.

At the last session of the legislature an appropriation was made for the extension of the Portage road from Big Eddy to this city. It was through the earnest endeavor of Senator N. J. Sinnott and others representing this district that such action was taken. In getting this appropriation it was necessary for the representatives of The Dalles and vicinity to make a certain pledge to show good faith, this promise being that of right of way would be furnished by the citizens and a public dock built by the city.

Several months ago the city council voted a bond issue of \$10,000 for the building of a public dock which will be built and ready for use by the time the extension of the road is finished. There was a little delay in starting the ball rolling, but as soon as the merchants and citizens were called upon they came through and the money was raised in a very short time.

GRAINMEN IN COMBINE.

Wheat-Growers to Manufacture and Ship Flour.

Portland—As a test of their strength in opposing interests which they consider inimical to the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union, wealthy wheat growers of Umatilla county and the Walla Walla county are going to manufacture flour for export on an extensive scale, according to announcement made in Portland. While the plans of organization are not as yet complete, it is known that they include the building of flouring mills, warehouses, power plant, transmission lines and about 40 miles of railroad.

There is abundance of capital to finance the various enterprises in connection with the movement \$500,000 having been already subscribed, and there is plenty of money, say the promoters, to insure the carrying out of the enterprise.

NAVY CANDIDATES LOSE.

Oregon District "Down and Out" With Annapolis Men.

Salem—Representative Hawley has received word that both the candidates from this district, principal and alternate, failed at the examination for the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, and as the third alternate dropped out before the examinations, this district is left without appointees.

The Representative is unable to state what he will do in the nature of filling the vacancies, but it is possible he will establish a system of competitive examinations, which has been tried once previously and with much success. He says this matter will not be given consideration for some time, however.

Through Line to Crater Lake.

Klamath Falls—L. W. Clapp, stage line operator, has established an automobile service between Klamath Falls and Crater Lake. Mr. Clapp has the contract with the Southern Pacific to handle the through passenger service from San Francisco to Crater Lake. Tickets can be purchased either at San Francisco or Portland and way points for the trip directly through by way of this great natural wonder. From San Francisco a ticket through will mean that after the arrival here passengers can remain over night and the following morning leave in an auto for the rim of Crater Lake where they will connect with another line from the other side.

Lebanon Says Train Service Bad.

Salem—The railroad commission received a complaint from the citizens of Lebanon, Ore., of the passenger service afforded them between Lebanon and Albany on the Southern Pacific line. The complainants allege that the Southern Pacific passenger trains are seldom on time and its coaches are inadequate to comfortably carry patrons from Lebanon to Albany.

Wood-Working Plant Established.

Redmond—An important industry recently located at Redmond is the wood working plant of L. L. Osborne. As soon as the building is completed, it is the intention to manufacture kitchen cabinets, light furniture, screen doors, sash and doors. This is the only establishment of the kind nearer than Prineville.

BIG WATER PROJECT ON.

55,000 Acres of Rogue River Land to Be Irrigated.

Medford—Fifty-five thousand acres of the Rogue river valley will be irrigated, at an expenditure of at least \$2,000,000, within the next few years as the result of the closing of a deal whereby the Rogue River Valley Canal company, composed of a party of Spokane capitalists, headed by P. Welch, acquires ownership of the property of the Fish Lake Water company.

The consideration was not given out by either party to the transaction. Mr. Welch said that his company has had the property under option nearly a year and had spent nearly \$150,000 in examining the property, making surveys and in development work. The old company had about 60 miles of canals and ditches.

Fred N. Cummings, manager of the Rogue River Valley Canal company, said that his company would proceed at once to the construction of additional canals and laterals until there were 100 miles of canals and 400 miles of laterals. The company owns reservoir rights in the Fish and Four Mile lakes, with a storage capacity of 55,000 acre-feet of water, besides the running water in the north and south forks of Little Butte creek.

The company owns 7,000 acres of land in the valley in one body, on which it will maintain an experimental farm in charge of an expert. Through this body of land the company has dug a canal six feet wide at the bottom and a boulevard 60 feet wide paralleling it.

OWYHEE PROJECT RUSHED.

Engineer Called to Chicago After Inquiry on Irrigation Plans.

Ontario—George H. Binkley, field engineer for the Arnold Construction company, of Chicago, has been called to the home office of the company to consult the Trobridge-Niver company relative to the plans and specifications for the Owyhee irrigation project, which covers the Kingman colony and Gem projects also. Mr. Binkley took with him the data gathered during the past year concerning this project, and upon his return the plans will be submitted to the engineer selected by the water users of the district. The plans afterwards will be submitted to the state engineer for his approval and the district will then be in shape to receive bids on the construction of the reservoirs and canals. Secretary W. L. Blodgett, of the district, at the meeting of the directors in Nyassa, was instructed to investigate the qualifications of several engineers, who are applicants for the position of local engineers for the district. The directors will meet again soon, when it is expected an appointment will be made.

Prizes for Apples Offered.

Salem—As a premium for the best apple exhibit from Marion county at the State Horticultural society show in Portland in November, the Salem board of trade has just offered \$25. A local concern has also offered a barrel of spray for the best box of Spitzenberg apples grown in the Willamette valley.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem, \$7@88c; club, \$3@84c; red Russian, 80c; valley, 84c. Barley—Feed and brewing, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$32; cracked, \$33 ton. Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$20@21 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$22@24; alfalfa, new, \$13@14.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$26@27 per ton. Butter—City creamery extras, 30c; fancy outside creamery, 29@30c; store, 23c. Butter fat prices average 1½¢ per pound under regular prices.

Eggs—Oregon candled, 27c dozen; Eastern, 25c.

Poultry—Hens, 19@20c; springs, 22½@23c; ducks, 14c; geese, 10@12c; turkeys, dressed, 22½@25c; live, 20c; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 12½@13c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 11@11½c per pound.

Green Fruits—Apples, Oregon Newtown, \$2 per box; new, \$1.75@2; cherries, 5@12½c per pound; apricots, \$1.25@1.50 per box; currants, \$2.25@2.40; pears, new, \$1.35; peaches, 50@85c; raspberries, \$1@1.25 per crate; loganberries, 40c@1; blackcaps \$1.25@1.50 per box; blackberries, \$1.75.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 60@75c per dozen; beans, 1@3c per pound; cabbage, 2½@2¾c; cauliflower, \$2 per dozen; celery, 90c; cucumbers, 50@60c; egg plant, 12½c per pound; head lettuce, 50@60c per dozen; green onions, 15c; peas, 2c per pound; radishes, 15@20c per dozen; spinach, 8@10c per pound; carrots, 85c@1 sack; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, 75c@1.

Potatoes—Old Oregon, 75c@1 per hundred; new, 1½c per pound.

Onions—Walla Walla, \$2.50 sack.

Cattle—Beef steers, good to choice, \$4.75@5.25; fair to medium, \$4@4.50; cows and heifers, good to choice, \$4.25@4.65; fair to medium, \$3.50@4; bulls, \$3@4; stags, \$3@4; calves, light, \$5.60@6.65; heavy, \$4@5.25.

Hogs—Top, \$9.75@10.25; fair to medium, \$8.50@9.50.

AEROPLANE DROPS "BOMBS."

Curtiss Lands Oranges Accurately on War Ship's Deck.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Glenn H. Curtiss tossed oranges as mimic bombs within three feet of the decks of the yacht John E. Mehrer II, used in place of a battleship during the sham battle arranged to demonstrate the utility of the aeroplane in coast defense.

The mock "bombs" were dropped from a height of about 300 feet and Curtiss purposely failed to strike the deck of the yacht for fear of injuring the officials and passengers on her decks.

Experts agreed that the experiments showed that a fleet of aeroplanes armed with bombs could wreck any warship before guns could be trained on them.

Curtiss was flying about 45 miles an hour when he dropped the "bombs" and officials on the deck declared that he was within accurate distance of rifle fire less than half a minute. Colonel William Allen Jones, retired, formerly of the United States Engineer corps, who is an advocate of aeroplanes for coast defense, stated after the trials his belief that the air machine has proved its efficacy.

"The armored battleship is approaching its last days as an engine of attack against a city or country guarded by aeroplanes," he said.

"I believe a fleet of a score of air machines would absolutely protect any coast city. A night flight by such a fleet not only would probably demolish an entire fleet of battleships, but would so demoralize the crew of the attacked vessels as to make them useless."

Curtiss also dropped oranges over a fortification marked out on the beach, making practically every shot a "hit," although the trajectory was sometimes as great as 30 degrees, because of the wind and his speed.

Walter Brookins' flight here was sensational, the adept driver gliding his machine toward the ocean until its runners were submerged in a breaker. He arose safely and glided to the beach.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA SIGN CLOSE COMPACT

Washington—Evidence that the endeavors of Secretary Knox to bring about a concert of action of the powers to obtain the neutralization of the Manchurian railroad and to further the construction of another railroad in Manchuria and Mongolia had, in reality, the opposite effect of cementing relations between Russia and Japan, was manifested when the text of the Manchurian convention between those two nations was received in Washington.

The convention is a brief document—so short as to be remarkable among the important treaties of modern times—but it tells the story of the complete understanding of two nations only recently at war. Diplomatically, it is a document with which masters of international law can find no fault. The treaty will be objected to neither by Great Britain, Germany nor the United States.

ENGLISH AVIATOR KILLED.

Trying to Land on Marked Spot, Machine Collapses.

Bournemouth, England—In full view of thousands of persons, Hon. Charles S. Rolls, the daring young aviator, whose feat of flying across the English channel and back recently thrilled England, fell 100 feet to his death when the tailpiece of his Wright biplane suddenly snapped off, causing the machine to plunge with terrific speed to the ground.

The tragedy could not have been more dramatic. The wrecked aeroplane struck the earth directly in front of the grandstand. Rolls was dead before the doctors could reach his side.

Wrapped about by the twisted and tangled wreckage of the broken airship, it was several minutes before his mangled body could be extricated from the mass. The doctors found that he had sustained a fractured skull.

If the falling plane had struck a few feet more to the side, it would have crashed directly into the grandstand.

Explosion is Felt Afar.

Pittsburg—A powder magazine at Cabot, Pa., exploded here killing one person and injuring 20 others. The magazine was the property of the Standard Plate Glass company, and contained 1,000 pounds of dynamite and 5,000 pounds of blasting powder. The man killed had gone to the magazine to get powder for quarries. Shortly after he was seen to enter, the explosion occurred and he was blown to fragments, leaving no clew as to how the powder became ignited. The injured will all recover.

Parents of 13 Honored.

Pensacola, Florida—Mr. and Mrs. Barberi, of this city, received from Governor Gilchrist a handsome spoon bearing the seal of the state of Florida. The wife is now only 37 years old, but Mr. and Mrs. Barberi are the parents of 13 children. Governor Gilchrist suggested that the legislature pass an act allowing the parents a pension.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

AMERICAN ATTITUDE WATCHED

German Diplomats Believe Treaty is Defeat for Knox.

Berlin—While the German foreign office has refrained from giving an official suggestion as to its view on the new Russo-Japanese agreement, the question has been the subject of careful consideration. The feeling is that the compact introduces a new element in the arena of world diplomacy. The attitude of the United States is watched with special interest for an indication of its possible effects on the international situation.

The press here is divided, one section urging the foreign office to take a firm stand in seeking the co-operation of America against the Russo-Japanese exclusion policy. Most of the other newspapers urge the government to seek friendlier relations with Russia, which is now free to play a more important and dangerous role in European affairs.

In diplomatic circles the agreement is regarded primarily as a diplomatic defeat for America. It is said here that Knox's naive proposal to manage the Manchurian railroad question forced Russia and Japan into each other's arms.

DR. WILEY STANDS FIRM.

Believes He Will Win Fight on Benzoate of Soda.

Washington—Although the American Institute of Homeopathy, at its convention at Pasadena, Cal., recently, adopted a resolution rescinding its action taken last year condemning the use of benzoate of soda as a food preservative, Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, has stronger opinions than ever before on that subject.

But Dr. Wiley's views did not prevail in the department of agriculture, as the board appointed by Secretary Wilson to consider questions arising under the pure food law sanctioned the use of benzoate of soda as a food preservative.

"The developments in the last year," said Dr. Wiley, "have accentuated my opinions as to the harmful character of benzoate of soda as a food preservative. I expect to see that view sustained by the Federal courts, as evidence submitted recently in Indiana cases points that way."

RATE SUSPENSION PROVIDED.

Authority to Be Exercised Cautiously, Commission Says.

Washington—In an official statement, the Interstate Commerce commission announces that it is its intention to suspend all tariffs naming general and important rate advances, pending an investigation as to the reasonableness of the proposed increases.

"No more definite statement in this regard can now be made," says the commission, "but the specific orders will be announced from time to time as they are entered and served. It is expected that the suspension in each case will be for 120 days from the effective date named in the tariff, but the commission intends by subsequent orders to provide for making effective on the same day such advances as may be allowed."

It will be incumbent on the railroads to show reasonable cause for the advances they may make in these tariffs from time to time, the burden of proof of the reasonableness of the tariffs bearing on the carriers.

Crop Averages Less.

Washington—A bulletin issued by the department of agriculture says the general average of the crop growth all over the United States on July 1, was 5.5 per cent lower than last year at the same time. The condition of the crops in the far West on July 1, the bulletin says, was 3.6 per cent below the average of last year, and 4.3 per cent below the general average.

Submarine Boat Contracts Sublet.

Washington—The Electric Boat company, which has the contract for building three submarines for Pacific Coast duty, has sublet contracts so that one boat will be built at Seattle by Moran Brothers, and two by the Union Iron works, of San Francisco. The subcontract price is approximately \$400,000 for each boat.

Canal Work Accelerated.

Washington—The total excavation on the Panama canal for the month of June was 2,616,609 cubic yards, against 2,477,618 for May; concrete laid during month, 124,214 cubic yards, against 107,043 cubic yards for the month previous. Daily average output was 100,639 cubic yards against 99,105 for May.

Knox's Proposal Comes Late.

Tokio—The terms of the new convention between Japan and Russia, it is said on good authority, were virtually settled before Secretary Knox submitted the proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads. American interests in no way will be affected.

ALL COAL SEGREGATED.

Government Now Has Reserved Area of 71,518,588 Acres.

Beverly—President Taft has withdrawn several million acres of coal lands in different states of the West, bringing the total acreage of coal land withdrawals made by him up to the enormous total of 71,518,588. About half of this amount is new withdrawals.

The work is now complete and is epitomized in the following letter to the President from Secretary Ballinger:

"The orders for the withdrawal of coal lands which are transmitted herewith complete the series which have been prepared in accordance with your instructions. These orders confirm and continue all existing coal land withdrawals and add materially thereto. The areas covered are as follows:

"Arizona, 161,280 acres; Colorado, 6,191,161 acres; Montana, 20,208,865 acres; New Mexico, 2,944,279 acres; North Dakota, 17,828,182 acres; Oregon, 192,562 acres; South Dakota, 2,870,287 acres; Utah, 5,274,247 acres; Washington, 2,207,267 acres; Wyoming, 13,099,718 acres.

"The total of coal lands now withdrawn in the United States is therefore 71,518,588 acres.

"All the land, however, is open to agricultural entry, with a limited surface patented under the terms of the order of withdrawal and in accordance with the recent enactment providing for agricultural surface entries on withdrawn or classified coal lands.

"Already 10,210,082 acres of coal land have been classified and appraised and restored to appropriate entry.

"The total appraised valuation of these coal lands is \$449,876,208, as compared with \$170,063,766, which would be the minimum price that formerly obtained.

"In the explored portion of Alaska, which comprises about 20 per cent of the district, the supposed areas of coal fields aggregate approximately 12,000 square miles. In these coal fields the areas believed to be underlain by workable beds of coal are about 1,200 square miles, in more than three fourths of which area only the lower grade coal occurs. Thus the known coal lands of Alaska which are believed to be affected by your order of withdrawal aggregate some 770,000 acres."

BOARD MEETS THIS MONTH

Army Engineers to Take Up Work on Irrigation Projects.

Washington—General William Marshall, retired, formerly chief engineer of the army, who recently was appointed consulting engineer of the secretary of the interior for the reclamation service, has returned to Washington after a brief vacation.

The board of five army engineers appointed by authority of congress to advise the president in the expenditure of the \$20,000,000 issue of certificates of indebtedness will meet here this month. At this meeting plans for the prosecution of irrigation work will be formulated. Dr. Newell, of the reclamation service, called on General Marshall, but pending the arrival of the army board they did not go deeply into the situation.

General Marshall believed, in view of the president's desire to expedite the work, that the board would divide into two or more parties and operate in assigned districts.

CORN CROP WILL BE LARGE.

Increased Acreage This Year is Figured at 5,000,000 Acres.

Washington—According to the opinion of the statisticians, the falling off of the crop of spring wheat was considerably exaggerated throughout the country, so far as its effect on the great transportation companies and upon the total yield of the crops is concerned.

It was pointed out that the corn acreage showed an increase of more than 5,000,000 acres, while the condition of winter wheat, a more important crop than spring wheat, showed an increase for July over the report of June 1. The corn crop promises to be so large that, in the opinion of many of these statisticians, the amount to be transported will exceed that of last year.

Shy at Postal Banks.

Washington—Because postmasters are slow about asking for the establishment of postal banks, the bank advisory board will decide which cities shall have these banks, without waiting for requests.

Postmaster General Hitchcock states that San Francisco will be one of the cities in which a bank will be established.

"We expected many more requests for postal savings banks than have come in," said Mr. Hitchcock. "This, however, is not surprising. Postmasters naturally do not want to do more work without more pay, and postal banks would entail much additional labor."