

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

MADRIZ IS WARNED.

Property Must Be Protected, Declares United States.

Washington—Invasion of American property in Nicaragua by soldiers of Madriz has called forth a formal protest from the United States. The State department has repeated its ultimatum to both factions in Nicaragua that American property must be protected.

Extended reports to the State department would seem to indicate that the situation of the Madriz government is precarious. Monetary exchange has risen to 1.520 per cent.

The Madriz soldiers have again been invading the property of Americans, impressing laborers and appropriating provisions according to the State department advices from consular agent W. H. de Savigny, at Matagalpa. On July 27 they invaded the home of Alfred Scott, impressed his laborers as soldiers and carried off supplies. The same depredations were also committed on a large American estate on Chontales.

Consular agent Olivares, at Managua made formal protest to Madriz and repeated the ultimatum of this government that both factions in Nicaragua would be held strictly to account for the protection of Americans and property in the territory under their de facto control.

RATES ARE SUSPENDED.

Commission Annuls for Time Northern Pacific Act.

Washington—What are known as the back haul tariffs from Seattle and Tacoma to points in the state of Washington have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission pending an inquiry into their reasonableness.

The tariffs were to have become effective August 1, on the Northern Pacific road, but action of the commission restrained the line from putting them into effect.

The proposed advances in the back haul rates were made by the Northern Pacific in the face of a decision of the commission that the rates ought to be reduced 20 per cent. In the hearing of the back haul case last autumn by the full commission, it was agreed by the railroads that the reduction of 16 2-3 per cent probably would be fair. In spite of this statement, however, the advance of 25 per cent was made. It was the advance that the commission suspended.

The hearing will take place in Chicago August 29, by George N. Brown, chief examiner for the commission.

NORMAL LIFE IMPOSSIBLE.

Committee Reports Deplorable Conditions in Coal Regions.

Washington—After an investigation of more than 50,000 individual cases among the miners of the Western Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields, the senate committee on immigration, headed by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, has reported that conditions prevailing among the miners are not conducive to normal family life.

Seventy-five per cent of the mine workers are foreigners who are unable to read the English language and many of them are unable to speak English intelligently. Criticism is made of the custom of the companies in virtually compelling these foreigners to trade at the store owned by the corporations.

Oregon Crops Are Good.

Washington—Crop growth throughout the United States was unfavorable during July, according to the statement of the bureau of statistics issued Wednesday. Conditions average lowest in North Dakota. By states, the aggregate of crop conditions on August 1, (100 representing the average on August 1 of the last 10 years) follows: Montana, 83; Wyoming, 74; Arizona, 100; Utah, 94; Nevada, 102; Idaho, 91; Washington, 88; Oregon, 106; California, 111.

Roosevelt to Visit China.

Peking—According to Prince Tsai Tao, who met Colonel Roosevelt while in London, the colonel has promised to visit the Chinese empire next year. The prince, who has just returned from an American and European trip, was much impressed by the cordiality with which he was greeted in the United States.

Cruisers Off for South America.

Seattle—The cruisers Pennsylvania and Colorado, which have been undergoing repairs at the Puget Sound navy yard, sailed Wednesday for Valparaiso. They will stop at San Francisco to pick up the cruisers Washington and California.

Montana Express Rates Cut.

Helena, Mont.—The State Railroad commission issued an order which in effect reduces express rates in Montana about 25 per cent. The action was taken after a hearing and rehearing on the subject, the latter having been sought by the carriers.

HINDU INFLUX TO BE HALTED

Government Announces Policy of Restriction—Want Exclusion Law.

Washington.—Assistant Secretary Benjamin S. Cable, speaking for the Department of Commerce and Labor, announced a policy of increased restrictions as regards the immigration of Hindus, and so emphatic was his attitude that he seemed to regret that he had not the power to enact an absolute exclusion law forthwith.

The report from Calcutta of an influx to the Pacific Coast, occasioned by widespread reports that America was the "good land" and that there every husky hand had a chance to get on the police force, prompted the Assistant Secretary to declare that it was about time the country awakened to the import of such a threatened invasion.

Cable feels himself on safe ground so far as international relations are concerned, for he needs but point to the attitude of the Canadian government toward the fellow subjects of the British Empire. He expresses concern about the requirements of migratory labor for the various harvests in the West, but the problem of the farmers and the railroads as well, he declares, must be solved by other means than a resort to immigration of the very undesirable East Indians.

The department can but enforce laws on the statute books and cannot stop immigration. It can, however, apply measures of restriction with a broader construction of the law than generally obtains, and if a Hindu flood comes it will, in a large part, be halted.

TWENTY MILLIONS FIRST YEAR

That's Size of Excess of Receipts Over Expenditures from New Tariff.

Washington.—A surplus of \$20,214,000 in government receipts over expenditures is shown in official reports of the first year's operation of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, ending August 6. The surplus is nearly \$15,000,000 more than that of 1907, which was a record year. The total receipts for the year ending August 6 were \$678,650,816.

Except for the year 1907, the surplus this year is greater by \$75,000,000 than that of any other year in the history of the country.

Corporation tax receipts amounted to \$207,000 less than the amount assessed. Disbursements for the Panama Canal during the year are given as \$33,000,000. If the Treasury is later reimbursed for this item by the sale of bonds authorized by Congress, the working balance for the government will reach \$150,000,000.

TARIFF CHECK TO TRADE.

United States Seriously Concerned With New Japanese Laws.

Washington.—American trade with Japan may be seriously affected, in part at least, after July 17 next, when the duties in the new Japanese tariff law will go into effect. This was the fear expressed in a statement by the State Department, in which are detailed the most important charges made by the new tariff law.

Although the treaty between Japan and the United States does not expire until July, 1912, it contains no conventional tariff arrangements, whereas those between Japan and other countries do; and for this reason the United States, on July 17, 1911, when the treaties other than its own expire, must pay the duties insofar as they are enforced upon imports into Japan and other countries.

SHIP'S TRIAL TEST BEST.

New Battleship Delaware Makes Great Showing on Trip.

Newport, R. I.—The new battleship Delaware returned from her trial trip along the coast to the Bradford Coal Station with one of the happiest crews in the service over the showing made by the big fighter. In addition to the records reported from Washington it was learned the "Dreadnought" held one satisfactory test of steaming 20 knots an hour for 24 hours.

Captain Charles A. Gove expressed his keen pleasure, not only over the cruising ability of his ship, but over her fighting qualities. All her turret guns were discharged simultaneously and then the whole battery of 10 and 12-inch guns was fired at once.

Battleship to Make Cruise.

Washington.—Following the course taken by the battleship Oregon on her famous cruise around the Horn at the time of the Spanish-American war, the cruiser Washington will leave San Francisco this week for New York. As far as Valparaiso the cruiser will be accompanied by the Colorado, the California and the Pennsylvania. The warships will participate in the Chilean centennial celebration. On the Atlantic Coast the Washington will join the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet.

Joint Tribunal Urged.

New York.—The suggestion of a new treaty between the United States and Canada and the establishment of a joint tribunal in the nature of an international traffic commission as the means of effective control of through railroad traffic between the two countries, was adopted at a conference between M. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and J. P. Mabee, chief of the Railway Commission of Canada.

APPLES \$100,000,000 A YEAR.

Western Men Make Big Predictions for Northwest Country.

Chicago—"While apples are not yet the principal products of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, those who are familiar with the unrivaled climatic and soil and other conditions believe the time is near when the apple yields of the four states will be worth \$100,000,000 a year and the culture of the king of fruit will be the chief industry."

H. L. Moody, a member of the chamber of commerce and other organizations in Spokane, Wash., said this in an address on "Apple Culture and Irrigation in the Northwest," at the first meeting of the Chicago Irrigation association at the La Salle hotel in Chicago the evening of July 28. Judge Charles F. Fishback was toastmaster. Mr. Moody added, among other things: "Federal and state engineers say in reports to their respective departments there are approximately 200,000,000



H. L. MOODY.

acres of undeveloped arable lands in the United States west of the 98th meridian, and men versed in agriculture assert that under proper cultivation this area could be made to produce between 4,000,000,000 and 4,500,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly, or other crops in proportion. The settlement of these lands would mean homes for not less than 20,000,000 population and a source of added food supply, and, as a consequence, permanent prosperity.

"The four Northwestern states contain 253,894,760 acres. Less than 5 per cent of this land is occupied by farms and the total population is not more than 3,000,000, in an area of 397,700 square miles. More than 50,000,000 acres of this land is adapted to irrigation. Planted to apples and properly watered the minimum crop at maturity would be a matter of 20,000,000,000 bushels, or about 40 per cent of the total crop of the United States in 1909, when less than 23,000,000 barrels of apples were harvested.

"I mention these facts merely to show the possibilities of the country as proof that, as gold was the strong magnet which sent the first American across the continent to the California coast in 1849, so today the apple is attracting thousands upon thousands more people from Eastern, Middle Western and Southern states to the great orchard belts of the Northwest.

"The apple is king throughout the vast Northwestern domain, and it is conceded by pomological experts that no district in America stands higher in fruit production. With increased transportation facilities and the steady influx of settlers, the early attempts in the valleys and uplands have become more pretentious and systematic. Irrigation plants have been established by private individuals and corporations, and the United States government is expending enormous sums in reclaiming the volcanic wastes which are so wonderfully rich and fertile and so peculiarly adapted to raising unblemished fruits.

Apples grown in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana are in demand in the Eastern and Middle Western states and in Europe and Australia, and the markets are being extended year by year. Experts in the East who have studied conditions in the Northwest frequently refer to these states as "the world's fruit basket," adding there has been established in a comparatively short time a domain where the first foot of soil, properly cultivated and irrigated, is worth more than all the mines from Alaska to Mexico and all the forests from the United States boundary to the Arctic sea."

Italy is After Charlton.

New York—Porter Charlton will not escape returning to Italy to answer for the confessed murder of his wife, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, at Lake Como, without a legal battle. This was made plain by Gustav Dirosa, the Italian vice consul, who told Prosecutor Garvin in Jersey City, where Charlton is in prison, that his government was "going to get Charlton." "He shall not escape trial in Italy if we can help it." The vice consul inquired whether the prosecutor intended to have alienists examine Charlton.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

SPIDERS DAMAGE HOPS.

Long Continued Drouth Helps Cut Down Crop Estimate.

Salem—Standing between two evils, a record-breaking drouth in the Willamette Valley and an unprecedented scourge of the red spider, the hop crop of the State of Oregon has suffered immensely the past week or ten days, and the yield, conservatively estimated from the standpoint of both the "bills and bears," will fall approximately 5000 bales below that of last year. The yield of last year was about 84,000 bales, and the latest estimate for this season ranges between 82,000 and 100,000 bales.

The market has taken on a considerable stimulus as a result of the effects of the weather and increased ravages of the vermin within the past week, in consequence of which the growers begun to assume a decidedly optimistic attitude, and little trading in futures is the result. Thus far there has been no remedy presented to combat successfully the ravages of the red spider scourge, which is gaining impetus with each succeeding year, and unless there is a visitation of a good drenching rain within the next few days (the only thing that will check the destructive work of the spider), the loss to the growers cannot be estimated.

Much complaint was received from the brewers on account of the laxity or apparent indifference on the part of the growers last season in respect to the harvesting of their crops, as a result of which the Oregon crop, which ordinarily brings the top price in both the Eastern and the English markets, suffered a severe slump in the quotations, and a serious setback in demand. The early deliveries were such an inferior grade in point of picking that brewers refused to bid upon the offerings, and paid the greater price for the California and North Yakima crops.

Oregon dealers in general have received warnings upon this score from the Eastern factors, cautioning the growers to be more circumspect in the matter of picking, else the Oregon hop, which has heretofore commanded the highest price in the market, both domestic and foreign, stands in danger of losing its prestige.

RABIES INQUIRY BEGINS.

State Health Board Rushes Physician to Wallowa County.

Portland—To make an investigation of the epidemic of rabies which has spread over a portion of Wallowa County, Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, left for that section as the representative of the state board of health.

Dr. Lytle will procure the brains and spinal cord of the dog that is reported to have the rabies, and will bring the specimens here for examination.

"I do not take much stock in the rumors that these animals are afflicted with the rabies," said Dr. C. S. White, of the board. "Hydrophobia in any form is scarcely known west of the Rocky Mountains. There have been reports of this disease in the past, but upon investigation the rumors have been found incorrect. However, we intend to investigate the situation in Wallowa County and ascertain the facts at once."

Coyotes afflicted with rabies in Wallowa County have created pandemonium in the neighborhood of Bly, on the state line, for some time, according to information that reached the office of Dr. White. Coyotes have bitten domestic animals, and a dog on one farm in Wallowa County with the result that the animals have developed marked symptoms of hydrophobia. A cow that was reported to have been bitten performed sundry antics about the place and ended its gyrations by trying to butt down a tree.

SALMON RUN FALLING OFF.

Packers Fear They Will Lose Money on Chinese Contracts.

Astoria—While the catch of salmon was slightly better following the 24-hour closed season, it was far from being satisfactory. The salmon caught average very small, while at this season of the year large fish should be coming in. The pack of both pickled and canned salmon is rapidly dropping behind, and the question of filling their Chinese contracts is beginning to bother some of the canners. Last season one of the local canning companies had a Chinese contract for putting up 40,000 cases, but it packed only 32,000 cases, and was thus compelled to pay out a net loss of over \$4000. This year its Chinese contract is for 32,000 cases, and up to a few days ago it had packed only about 20,000 cases.

Next year practically all the Columbia River plants will be using the new seamless, or what are termed sanitary, cans. This will result in eliminating the Chinese contracts to a great extent, and more white labor will be employed in the plants.

Cutters Patrol Race Course.

Astoria—W. P. McGregor, collector of customs, was notified by the department of commerce and labor that the department had taken official knowledge of the course laid out for the speed races to be held during the regatta on August 29, 30 and 31, and had requested the treasury department to detail cutters to patrol the course.

Five of the fastest motor craft on the coast have already entered for the races. They are: Seattle Spirit, Pacer No. 2, Wolf No. 2, Fighting Bob No. 2, and Bonderworth, the latter being a steamer.

OREGON HAS OPPORTUNITY.

Consul Miller Recommends Pears Be Placed on Par With Apples.

Portland—"Europe is clamoring for Oregon pears," writes H. B. Miller, American consul at Belfast, Ireland, in a recent letter to C. C. Chapman, manager of the promotion bureau of the commercial club, and he follows this with the advice that pears as well as apples be exhibited at the forthcoming Portland Apple show.

Mr. Miller presents such sound arguments for this action and points out so plainly the benefits that are likely to result from it that the commercial club will earnestly consider the proposition with the view of having both fruits exhibited.

"I was formerly a fruitgrower in the Rogue River valley," writes Mr. Miller, "and am now planting quite a large orchard near Sheridan, Or., and am therefore immensely interested in this movement."

"Two values are to be derived by placing pears on a parity with apples in your show—one is the inspiration for the growing of larger and better fruit and the other is the advertising it will give the pear-growing industry. I am convinced that the Oregon pear has as great a future as the Oregon apple. It requires great attention to encourage and cultivate it. It also needs labor and attention to encourage the production."

FIRST WHEAT SALE MADE.

Average of 81 Cents Paid for 10,000 Bushels at Pendleton.

Pendleton—Though grain growers in this vicinity have been loth to sell their holdings at existing prices, one important deal was made Saturday. E. W. McComas is said to have secured two or three small lots of 40-fold wheat, totaling about 10,000 bushels. It is understood that the average price was about 81 cents. The regular quotations for club and bluestem are 75 and 85 cents.

Mr. McComas has been the local representative of the Northwestern Warehouse company for a number of years, but is now buying independently. Most of the wheat bought by him is to be shipped to California for milling purposes. The rest will probably be turned over to the Byers Milling company, of this city.

Code Two-Shirts Printed.

Salem—More than two-thirds of the work on the new Lord code has been completed by State Printer W. S. Dunaway. Two thousand pages have now been on the press, and there are 3,000 pages in all, including the index.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem, 95@96c; club, 86@88c; red Russian, 84@85c; valley, 92c; 40-fold, 87@88c; Turkey red, 90c. Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$18@19 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$20@22; alfalfa, new, \$13@15; grain hay, \$15. Barley—Whole, \$23; cracked, \$33 ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$31@33 ton. Green Fruits—Apples, new, 50c@ \$1.50 per box; apricots, \$1@1.25; plums, 75c@ \$1; pears, \$1.25@1.75; peaches, 40@75c; grapes, 75c@ \$1.75; blackberries \$1.75 per crate; loganberries, \$1.50; watermelons, 90c@ \$1.25 per hundred; cantaloupes, \$1.50@ \$3 crate.

Vegetables—Beans, 3@5c pound; cabbage, 2 1/4@2c 1/2; cauliflower, \$1.50 per dozen; celery, 90c; corn, 25c; cucumbers, 50c per box; egg plant, 8@ 10c per pound; green onions, 15c per dozen; peppers, 50c per box; radishes, 15@20c per dozen; tomatoes, 40@60c per box; carrots, \$1@12.5 per sack; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1@1.25; turnips, \$1.

Potatoes—New, \$1.15@1.25 per hundred. Onions—Walla Walla, \$2.50 per sack; Oregon, \$2@2.25.

Butter—City creamery, solid pack, 34c per pound; butter fat, 34c; country store butter, 24c.

Eggs—Oregon candled, 28@29c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 18c per pound; springs, 18c; ducks, 15c@17c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 22@25c; squabs, \$3 per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 13c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 12@13c per pound.

Cattle—Beef steers, good to choice, \$5.50@5.75 fair to medium, \$4.50@6.5; cows, and heifers, good to choice, \$4.40@4.75; fair to medium, \$3.50@4.50; calves, light, \$5.75@6.75; heavy, \$3.50@5.

Hogs—Top, \$10@10.25; fair to medium, \$8.60@9.75.

Sheep—Best Mt. Adams wethers, \$1.25@4.35; best valley wethers, \$3.75 @4; fair to good ewes, \$3.50@3.75; lambs, choice Mt. Adams, \$5.90@6; choice valley, \$5.50@5.75.

Hops—1909 crop, 8@12c; olds, nominal; 1910 contracts, 13c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 13@17c per pound; valley, 8@12c; mohair, choice, 32@33c.