

## CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

### Doings of the World at Large Told in Brief.

#### General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

California is having the driest winter in years and is badly in need of rain.

High winds at Chicago killed one man, injured many others, and did much property damage.

A California legislator would force railroads to furnish cars where ordered or pay demurrage.

A cloudburst flooded the city of Pittsburg at 4 p. m., Sunday and made the city dark as at night.

A Harvard professor declares Venus is covered with swamps and marshes and supports a variety of reptilian life.

A California millionaire has purchased an entire town and considerable land adjoining, and will make it a model city.

Ex-Senator Foraker explains that no treaty with Great Britain interferes in any way with the fortification of the Panama canal.

A young couple in Maryland died from some mysterious poisoning on the eve of their wedding, and it is now believed they were murdered.

A daughter of Speaker Cannon laughs at the report of a fortune being left to her father by a friend in India, and declares the matter is but a joke.

A Los Angeles judge has forbidden the grand jury to make a report in the Times dynamite case, and declares such a report would be contrary to law.

An expert examination of the wreck of the aeroplane in which Moissant was killed shows the machine to have been in good order and exonerates the mechanics from any blame.

Citizens of Houston, Mo., heard five distinct explosions during the night, but paid no attention to them, but in the morning discovered that the bank had been looted and all wires leading out of town had been cut.

Maine has repealed its prohibition law.

Twenty-two indictments have been returned in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case.

Senator Bourne advises Arizona to adopt her proposed constitution regardless of Taft's objections.

A New York baker fell asleep at his work and fell into a power dough mixer and was chopped to pieces.

A California legislator will endeavor to put through a bill prohibiting aliens from owning land in that state.

New York business men will establish a commercial court, in which all business disputes will be settled voluntarily.

John Sullivan, ex-police chief of Spokane, was shot by an assassin, who fired through the window of Sullivan's home.

A 5-year-old boy in Danville, Ky., has confessed that he shot his grandmother accidentally, and then ran away to escape a whipping.

From the report of army engineers it is apparent that Oregon did not get anywhere near her just share of the reclamation funds.

Representative Murdock, of Kansas, will endeavor to have a law made to prohibit express companies from carrying second, third or fourth-class mail matter.

The Nevada, California & Oregon railroad has ordered 3,000 tons of steel rails for the extension of its line to Oregon, Pendleton being the probable terminus.

An aviator's cap and goggles have been picked up off the coast of Belgium, and are believed to belong to Cecil Grace, who was lost in a fog while flying across the English channel, December 22.

William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel corporation, has resigned.

The Supreme court upheld the bank guarantee laws of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

A juvenile court official of Portland says picture shows and skating rinks are all right for young folks.

Seventeen persons were killed in a fire and panic at a religious New Year celebration near Mexico City.

Western railroads have cut freight rates in response to orders of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Speaker Cannon has been willed a fortune of \$2,500,000 by the widow of a client whom he befriended while practicing law.

## WOOL GROWERS MEET AND DISCUSS TARIFF LAW

President Frank W. Gooding, of Idaho, Delivers Able Address.

PORTLAND—“Sixty-five dollars was the price I paid for the suit I am wearing on this platform this morning,” exclaimed Dr. J. M. Wilson of Douglas, Wyo., in responding to the addresses of welcome that had been made to the delegates to the annual convention of the National Woolgrowers' Association at the Armory, “and, ladies and gentlemen, all that the sheepman and woolgrower got out of it was \$5.25. That is all I have to say at this time on the tariff question.”

Dr. Wilson is a fluent and happy speaker, and being regarded as one of the brightest men among the flock-masters, effort will be made to have him accept the honor of president of the association. President Gooding, who delivered his annual address having announced determinedly that he will not be in position to fill the office for another term. Dr. Wilson's response ran in a humorous vein and made a great hit with the thousands or more delegates gathered in the entertainment hall of the Armory.

President Fred W. Gooding of the national association, in delivering his address, took up the various questions that confront the sheep and wool industry and laid particular stress upon the necessity for the retention of the duty on wool. He also urged closer cooperation among the men engaged in the industry and spoke for betterment in transportation facilities and along other lines by which the industry can be brought to a higher and more profitable standard. President Gooding is one of the most influential sheep and wool men in the country and has also other very large interests in Idaho and the Pacific northwest.

The convention opened immediately after adjournment of the state association, which was unable to finish its work in one day. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the national convention was called to order.

William D. Wheelwright delivered the address of welcome on behalf of Governor-elect Oswald West, who was unable to be present. Mr. Wheelwright said he knew nothing about wool, but realized that the industry was one of immense importance to the world, and particularly to this part of the country. City Attorney Frank S. Grant delivered an eloquent address of welcome for Mayor Simon, on behalf of the city, and presented President Gooding with a gorgeous bouquet of Portland roses. William MacMasters, president of the Chamber of Commerce, bid them welcome on behalf of the chamber and touched upon Portland as a steadily increasing market for the products of the flock-masters. C. C. Chapman, manager of the Portland Commercial Club, extended the welcome of the people of Portland and the club, saying that the city was wide open, that the business men had contributed liberally to entertain the guests, and that they wanted them to enjoy every feature that had been prepared for them to the fullest extent, and not to overlook anything.

About 200 delegates arrived from Idaho, and more are following with every incoming train.

The address of President Frank W. Gooding of Idaho was an able discussion of the tariff question as affecting wool and conservation. President Gooding is one of the heavy sheep raisers of the west and was a member of the legislative committee which spent a large part of last winter at Washington, looking after tariff legislation. In part, President Gooding said: “Since the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, there has been a persistent and malignant assault upon the tariff schedules designed to protect the industry of wool growing. Some magazines and newspapers have been filled with articles conceived in ignorance and prejudice, and which were designed to poison the public mind against the woolgrowers. “Unless these misrepresentations are answered, the flockmaster will find his industry threatened with destruction. This assault has been brought about by the selfish warfare that is on between the manufacturers of carded woolen goods and the manufacturers of worsteds. They are constantly quarreling over schedule K as the wool tariff is known. It seems to be unsatisfactory to the woolen manufacturers of the United States.

“There is no doubt that schedule K is the hardest to understand of any of the tariff schedules. I believe I am safe in saying that not more than one sheepman in a thousand understands or knows anything at all of schedule K. From my observation I believe there are very few congressmen or senators who understand this most important schedule.

“If through any neglect of this association to assist the tariff commission to a competent understanding of this important matter, and in that way the tariff tinkers are enabled to put wool on the free list, we will have only ourselves to blame. And our flocks will be reduced proportionately, as they were under the free trade Wilson bill, from 45,000,000 to 36,000,000. The selling value of wool will drop to 7 or 8 cents per pound, sheep will be reduced in selling value at least one-half, and

the farmer who now sells his hay and grain to the woolgrower at a profitable figure will have to seek other markets or will be compelled to reduce his price.

“The great west is able, when developed, for many years to take care of the growth of the United States, to furnish food and material for clothing the rapidly increasing city populations of the east. With the rapid increase in population in the United States, it will not be very long before every acre of land within our borders available for cultivation and crop production will be taxed to its utmost to provide for our own people. Even now it has become a difficult matter for the American farmers to raise sufficient foodstuffs of certain varieties to satisfy the national demand. In the interest of the development of the west, I feel that the proposal to lease the public domain should meet with refusal. It is not fair to coming generations to stop the development of the west, the settlement of the present waste places and the erection of homes where now only cattle roam.

“While on the subject of leasing of public lands, I feel it would be well to call the attention of the convention to the question of what the ‘faddists’ term the ‘conservation of natural resources.’ Apparently what these people mean is that the national resources should be nearly as possible preserved in their present form, so that although people of this generation may suffer and be retarded in development, those of some future time may have these resources for their use and benefit in undiminished form. Concretely stated, the proposition is to lease the public lands and the water powers belonging to the various Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states and to permit the public timber to be cut and manufactured and the coal in these states to be mined and used beneficially on the payment of a royalty only. It is a proposition to stop the growth of the west now and to keep it in a state of vassalage to the treasury of the United States throughout the future.

“This program of the conservationists is neither wise nor just. The greatest duty that can confront you either as individuals or as a nation, is to provide comfort and happiness and prosperity for those now living. The fulfillment of this duty is not incompatible with true conservation. We should not only use nature's resources in accomplishing this duty, but should improve and develop these resources wherever it is possible to do so. There is no reason why this generation cannot make proper use of all the natural resources and then leave to posterity a better and more productive country than we now have.

“Let us engage in practical conservation—providing for those now here as well as for those who are to come. Conserve our public lands by favoring the homeseeker, and our timber by regulating its cutting and manufacture. Conserve our coal resources by the development of our water powers. Let us construct dams for the storage of otherwise waste water—thus taking off the peaks of the floods of our western rivers, preventing havoc and destruction, providing water during the low water season for the irrigation of our arid lands and the development of electric energy. Water is not diminished by use. Let us only use this and other resources wisely and there will be an abundance for the future.

“I feel that it would be impossible to accurately estimate the actual loss of sheep from the depredations of coyotes, wild cats and other predatory animals in the United States yearly. To give some idea of how great this loss must be, the experience of my own state of Idaho is told. During the past year the State of Idaho has paid a bounty for the destruction of 10,000 coyotes and other predatory animals. If it is admitted that each of these animals killed six sheep prior to being destroyed, it would make a total loss of 60,000 sheep in Idaho during the past year from this source alone. I do not think any western sheep man will feel that these figures are too high. If we allow for only 10 distinctively sheep growing states in the west, the loss would amount to half a million sheep and lambs annually.

“Nor is this the only, nor possibly the greatest loss suffered from the depredations of wild animals. Game birds and game animals, the eggs of birds, domestic fowls and other live stocks are all preyed on by the predatory beasts. It is estimated that coyotes, wolves, wild cats and other wild animals every year kill more game than is killed by all the hunters in the United States.

“Under the bounty laws at present in force in a number of the western states, the bounties paid are taxed entirely against the livestock industry. This I feel is a matter which should be remedied. The destruction of these animals is a general benefit and should be accomplished through a general effort and paid for from funds created by general taxation.

“It is not difficult to find excellent reasons for making uniform the law providing for the payment of bounties on the killing of predatory animals. As is now the case, in one state, the feet of the animal are indications of its destruction, in another the scalp is taken, while in perhaps a third the tail is called for. Because of this lack of uniformity, it has long been known that two or more bounties are often collected for the death of one animal and the slayer is still left with the pelt to sell.”

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

### EXPERIMENT FARM FOR LAKE

Citizens Would Have Government Station in High Altitude.

Lakeview.—Lake County people are out to get one of the government experiment stations that are planned for eastern Oregon. This county with 2,500,000 acres of agricultural lands open to entry, offers a field for development that is seldom found in this day when land is becoming scarce. The assistance of government experts in advising those who have had little or no experience in farming the land that they settle on will be most productive of results.

An experimental station would be of great assistance to the stockmen that have used the range until it has been unable to reseed itself. It will also benefit those engaged in the production of fruits of all kinds, for which the county is famous. The value of the state will be greatest by showing what is the most productive crop to grow and what to leave alone. Senators Bourne and Chamberlain, and Congressmen Hawley and Lafferty will be asked to assist in the movement. While there seems to be a feeling that the station should be located in the largest valley of the county—Christmas Lake, with 225,000 acres of fertile lands—yet the people of the county are not at all selfish and desire it in the place that the officials of the department of agriculture feel will be productive of most good. Chewaucan valley with 70,000 acres, Goose Lake with 100,000 acres, Warner with 160,000 acres, with 75,000 acres, Horse Mountain with 50,000 acres are mentioned as ideal locations.

### MEDFORD'S GROWTH RAPID.

Postal and Banking Receipts Show Substantial Increase.

Medford.—The growth of Medford during the year 1910 has been remarkable, as told by figures submitted by the postal and banking authorities of the city.

The postal receipts for the year 1910 were \$29,431, the receipts for 1909 being \$19,192, an increase of \$10,239 or 54 per cent. The total receipts for December, 1910, were \$3800, a gain of 58 per cent over the same month in 1909.

Bank deposits within the past year made an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year, a gain of \$415,000. Bank clearings, as shown by figures returned by the Clearing-House Association of Medford, which includes the four banks and postoffice of the city, amounted to \$3,242,139.52 during the last quarter of the year 1910.

### 60 HENS NET \$10 A MONTH.

Eggs Bring \$136.55, Chickens \$27.50, at Cost of \$43.45.

Eugene.—A net profit of \$10 a month from 60 hens during the year 1910 is reported by Mrs. A. H. Smock of this city.

The number of eggs laid during the year was 7978, nearly 665 dozen, from which the income was \$136.55. During the year 198 chickens were raised, and chickens were sold to the amount of \$27.50.

The expenditures were \$12.50, divided as follows: For shell, \$2.95; chop, \$5; wheat, \$34.56, making the net profit for the year \$121.60. The hens are Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks.

### Raise Round-Up Fund.

Pendleton.—“Twelve thousand dollars for the Round-up, let'er back.” Such slogan would epitomize the meeting held by the finance committee and board of control of the Round-up association, with large representation of business men of Pendleton, for the purpose of discussing methods for financing the purchase and improvements of ground for the annual frontier exhibition. The result of this discussion was the dividing of the city into 10 districts, each one of which is to be canvassed thoroughly by a separate committee for subscriptions to the round-up fund in a whirlwind campaign, which is to begin Tuesday and continue three days.

Twelve thousand dollars is the amount needed to make the first payment on the grounds recently purchased and construct the track, grandstand and bleachers, and from sentiments expressed at the meeting last night it will be the easiest \$12,000 ever obtained in this city for a public enterprise.

### Weston's Water Rate Raised.

Weston.—Finding that receipts from the local waterworks system are insufficient to meet expenses, with a heavy interest charge to pay, the town Council has raised the household minimum water rate from \$1 to \$1.50 per month. Other rates have been raised in proportion.

### LEGISLATURE IN SESSION.

Rusk, of Wallowa, Speaker; Ben Selling President of Senate.

Salem, Or., Jan. 9.—C. N. McArthur, speaker of the last house, called the twenty-sixth biennial session to order this morning at 10:10, introducing President Fletcher Homan, of Willamette university, who offered the prayer.

Rusk, of Wallowa, was elected speaker of the house on the first ballot, receiving 35 votes. Eaton, of Lane, received 22 votes. W. Lewis Thompson withdrew, but received two votes.

Ben Selling was elected president of the senate this afternoon, receiving 17 votes. Bowerman received 9, Wood 1, Miller 1 and Oliver 1. Selling is acting governor of Oregon by virtue of this election.

Both houses were in session this morning only long enough to effect a temporary organization.

In the senate there was no contest and the session lasted only five minutes, when recess was moved until 2 o'clock.

The house took a recess until 1:30, after the temporary speaker had appointed his committees.

All doubt as to the success of Selling disappeared last night. Several senators claimed for Bowerman came off the fence and declared for Selling. Sinnott, of Wasco, Nottingham, of Multnomah, Barrett, of Washington and Von Der Hellen, of Jackson went into the Selling camp in such positive terms that Bowerman had nothing left to hope for.

Temporary President Barrett appointed Albee, Chase and Oliver as a committee on credentials. Sinnott, Kellaher and Merryman were named on order of business. Then on motion of Kellaher the senate took a recess until 2 o'clock.

### Chinnock's Successor Named.

Salem—Robert Eakin, Jr., son of Chief Justice Robert Eakin, of the Supreme bench of this state, has been appointed secretary of the water board of control to succeed James T. Chinnock, who was elected water commissioner in November and who has just assumed his duties.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 83 @ 83 1/2c; club, 81 @ 81 1/2c; red Russian, 79c; valley, 82c; 40-fold, 82 @ 82 1/2c.

Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; brewing, \$24 @ 25.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$23.50 @ 24.50 per ton; middlings, \$31; shorts, \$25.50 @ 26.50; rolled barley, \$25 @ 26.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$19 @ 20 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$21 @ 22; alfalfa, \$14; grain hay, \$14.50 @ 15.50; clover, \$13 @ 14.

Corn—Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$28 per ton.

Apples—Waxen, 50c @ \$1 per box; Baldwin, 75c @ \$1.25; Northern Spy, 60c @ \$1.25; Snow, \$1.25; Red Cheek Pippin, \$1 @ 1.25; Winter Banana, \$1.75 @ 2; Spitzenberg, \$1.25 @ 1.75; Yellow Newtown, \$1.75.

Poultry—Live: Hens, 18c; springs, 17 1/2c; turkeys, 20 @ 21c; ducks, 22c; geese, 14c. Dressed: Turkeys, choice, 25c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 36 @ 37c; Eastern, 28 @ 30c.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 1 and 2 pound prints, in boxes, 35c per pound; less than boxes, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 11 @ 11 1/2c per pound. Veal—Fancy, 85 to 125 pounds, 13 @ 14c per pound.

Green Fruits—Pears, \$1.25 @ 2 per box; grapes, 75c @ \$1; cranberries, \$12 @ 12.50 per barrel.

Vegetables—Beans, 2 1/2c per pound; cabbage, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per hundred; cauliflower, \$1 @ 1.50 per dozen; celery, California, \$3.25 @ 3.50 per crate; hothouse lettuce, \$1 @ 1.25 per box; peppers, 15c per pound; pumpkins, 16 1/2c; squash, 16 1/2c; tomatoes, \$1.75 per box; carrots, \$1 @ 1.25 per hundred; parsnips, \$1 @ 1.25; turnips, \$1; beets, \$1.25 @ 1.50.

Potatoes—Oregon, jobbing price, \$1.25 @ 1.35 per hundred.

Onions—Buying prices, \$1.40 per hundred.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.75 @ 7.50; good to choice \$6 @ 6.50; fair to good, \$5.25 @ 5.75; common, \$4.50 @ 5.25; choice to prime cows, \$5.50 @ 5.75; good to choice, \$5 @ 5.50; fair to good, \$4.50 @ 5; common to fair, \$2 @ 4; good to choice heifers, \$4.75 @ 5; fair to good, 4.50 @ 4.75; common to fair, \$4 @ 4.25; choice to good fat bulls, \$4.25 @ 4.50; fair to good fat bulls, \$3.50 @ 4; common bulls, \$2.50 @ 3.25; good to choice light calves, \$7 @ 7.50; fair to good, \$6.50 @ 7; good to choice heavy calves, \$5.25 @ 6; fair to good, \$4.75 @ 5.25; common calves, \$3.75 @ 4.75; good to choice stags, \$4.50 @ 5; fair to good, \$4 @ 4.50.

Hogs—Choice, \$8.75 @ 9; good to choice, \$8.50 @ 8.75.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.75 @ 5; old wethers, grain fed, \$4.25 @ 4.50; choice ewes, grain fed, \$3.75 @ 4.75; feeders, \$2.25 @ 3; choice lambs, grain fed, \$6.50 @ 7; good to choice, grain fed, \$6 @ 6.50; poor lambs, \$4.95 @ 5.