

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

COLONISTS COMING FAST.

Many Sections Feel Benefits of Eastern Advertising.

Portland—Fully 60 per cent of the colonists entering Oregon since the present reduced rates went into effect come to Portland, either to remain permanently or to cast about for suitable locations elsewhere in the state.

The remaining 40 per cent seldom leave the Union depot or the North Bank station, excepting to go to a nearby restaurant for meals. If they have made up their minds as to the particular part of the state in which they want to locate they are in a hurry to get there and do not tarry in this city. The so-called sight-seeing classes are composed of persons who are undecided where to go. They view the attractions of Portland while investigating the opportunities of the state.

The Dalles—The Dalles Business Men's association and local realty dealers are receiving calls and inquiries from a large number of colonists who have taken advantage of the cheap rates to come West.

"The show windows of the exhibition building at the depot are viewed all day long by strangers," said Secretary Fish. "It would be conservative to say that the exhibit building has been seen by not less than 3,000 colonists in the past week. In the Dalles at present are about 50 homeseekers, some of whom have bought homes already. Others are negotiating for land and others are looking at tracts to decide which suits them best. Five from Kansas have about closed a deal for 320 acres of fruit land. Iowa colonists are negotiating the purchase of 80 acres of partially cleared land for which they will pay \$15,000. Several have arrived from Germany. They could not speak English, but had an interpreter with them. They have made a success of raising ducks, chickens, asparagus and mushrooms, and are looking at different locations. Another party bought a small tract of land to engage in raising high-class exhibition and fancy poultry. One day 11 arrived, tired and dusty, but smiling, who undoubtedly will find suitable land here.

Eugene—Approximately 175 colonists have arrived in Eugene. They hail from all parts of the country, but there is a distinct majority from the Middle West, particularly Nebraska. The greater part of them were attracted to Oregon and to Eugene by community advertising, but a large proportion have friends here and came at their solicitation.

The largest number to arrive in one day has been 60, all of them arriving on one train. Almost all of this number was made up of families who had sold their homes in the East and were looking for new ones in Oregon. One family numbered ten members, and the average was large.

Most of the demand is for small homes—tracts of approximately ten acres—suitable for fruit culture or truck-gardening.

Baker—It is estimated that fully 500 colonists have visited Baker during the past week. The Commercial club has a representative at Pocatello and a committee meets all trains here to assist strangers and welcome them to Oregon. Business is active and the merchants are optimistic over the results of the publicity campaign carried on during the year. Arrangements are now under way to serve meals to passengers on the morning trains.

La Grande—To date 75 homeseekers from Oklahoma and parties of four and five from other sections have reached La Grande and are seeking locations here. Many are from Southern states.

Medford—Real estate men of Medford will send an agent to Portland to induce incoming colonists to locate here. Very few of the 1911 homeseekers have appeared in Medford.

New Townsite Probable.

Salem—What is considered plausibly as a move for an Oregon Electric townsite on the new extension south is seen in the purchase of 120 acres of land at Hall's Ferry, about nine miles up the Willamette river from Salem. The purchase was made from H. J. Spitzbart by E. M. Croisan, and the consideration is said to be \$9,000. Mr. Croisan has been purchasing land freely in the interest of the Oregon Electric for right-of-way purposes, and it is rumored that this buy was made for the Oregon Electric.

Board Appoints State Architect.

Salem—W. C. Knighton has been appointed state architect by Governor West and State Treasurer Kay at a salary of \$4,500 a year. Mr. Knighton will prepare plans and specifications and will supervise all public buildings in this state during his term of office. It is estimated that his services will make a saving to the state in architects' fees of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 annually.

MOTOR LAW MODEL.

Only State License to Be Paid—Speed Zones Must Be Marked.

Salem—Local city or county authorities have no power under Oregon's new motor vehicle law to adopt any rules for the regulation of motor vehicles which requires the owner to pay any license or fee other than the state license or to prohibit the owner from the free use of the streets or affecting the numbering or registration of vehicles such as would tend to confuse the authorities in enforcing the state law, but the city or county authorities are not restricted in the regulation or licensing of automobiles and taxicabs that are used to carry the public for hire.

A city may by ordinance regulate the speed of automobiles to 10 miles an hour within its jurisdiction but cannot place any further limitation upon the speed of motors but all vehicles of whatever class must be limited to the same speed. The city can prescribe different speed limits in different parts of the city, but the speed zones must be marked by large signs bearing the words "Slow down to.... miles." Where the city limits and country meet the city must post signs where all automobile drivers can see them, specifying the speed limit within the city by similar signs. The signs must bear arrows designating where the speed limit applies.

Section 25 of the act relates to the authority of cities. The framers of the law say that it contains no jokers, and there will be found nothing in it to restrict the authority of cities to an unwarranted degree. The law is a model of its kind, and a close scrutiny of its provisions will further reveal its superiority in legislation regulating motor vehicles. It embodies the best parts of the motor vehicle license laws of other states and is the result of much study on the part of its author.

WEST NOT TO INTERFERE.

Prison Management Satisfactory to Governor, He Says.

Salem—That there will be no change in the administration of affairs at the state penitentiary was asserted by Governor West in commenting on letters he has received relative to the dismissal of McCullough, a guard, from the force at that institution recently. He said he had received letters from men well known in union labor circles, but did not divulge their contents.

"With antiquated and obsolete equipment and buildings and many difficulties to contend with, those in charge have given it a national reputation as one of the best in the country," he said. "What action is taken by the superintendent toward his employees is for him to pass upon and I do not intend to interfere. I am satisfied so far with the management of the prison and I have no thought of making a change."

TOWNS TO BUILD ROAD.

Athens and Weston Give 400 Days' Labor and Teams for Work.

Athens—The state legislature turning down the good roads bill, citizens of Athens and Weston have taken the case in their own hands. As a result a macadam road is to be constructed between the two towns.

The county is to furnish the machinery, Athens the rock quarry and town residents and farmers have agreed to furnish labor and teams. Fully 400 days' labor with men and teams has already been subscribed for the road. This road will be one of the most beneficial in this part of the country, as the highway between Athens and Weston is one of the worst, especially in winter. The work will begin at once.

"Y" or Turntable Required.

Salem—Notification has been sent to the Astoria & Columbia River railroad by the Railroad commission that the practice of operating trains backward one way between Warrenton and Fort Stevens must be discontinued. The road will either be compelled to install a "Y" or a turntable to carry out this suggestion. The road is also instructed to place lights on its drawbridge at the Skpanon river, the bridge at the present time not being lighted, it is alleged, in compliance with the United States navigation laws.

Soon Use Double Track.

The Dalles—The work of double-tracking the line of the O.-W. R. & N. between The Dalles and Deschutes is now completed and as soon as the block system is perfected, which will be in a very few days, the double track will be in use.

SHELLS SINK BATTLESHIP.

Antiquated Monster Destroyed By More Modern Sisters.

On Board Torpedo Boat Stringham, Lower Chesapeake Bay, March 22.—Shattered by a storm of shells, the old battleship Texas, now the San Marcos, rests tonight in the mud of Tangier sound. The veteran of the United States navy sank under the spectacular marksmanship of her newer sisters.

Gaping holes in her port side and two jagged wounds in her forward armor, where shells passed completely through her, showed how she succumbed. Part of both her fighting masts were shot away and her deck was a mass of debris.

The broadsides delivered by the battleship New Hampshire at varying distances of six to seven and one-half miles were considered remarkable by ordinance officers. More than one-third of the shots were said to have gone through, although nothing official was given out.

A half hour after the sun had risen the first shot was fired. This was followed by another, but both were merely to determine the range. Then began a beautiful exhibition of marksmanship. A salvo directed near the stern of the Texas raised huge columns of water and deluged the vessel, leaving her unscathed.

Then, to show the control of the 12 and 8-inch guns, another hail of shells was dropped into the water immediately in front of the ship. The miss was intentional, but the shells came so close as to give rise at first to the belief that the first hit had been made.

The shooting then began in earnest. The New Hampshire, followed by the battleship Mississippi 250 yards in her wake, drew off approximately seven and one-half miles and began firing. All of the broadsides were delivered against the Texas while the attacking vessel was steaming back and forth along the line at a ten-knot speed.

After the seventh broadside the Texas plainly was in distress. Two naval tugs that lay alongside the monitor Tallahassee, on which were stationed the naval observers, raced to her assistance. The shells presumably had set the vessel afire, for the hose was run over the sides and the engines were set to work pumping. She also had been driven out of broadside range by the force of the New Hampshire's shells, and the tugs straightened her out for her further ordeal.

Twice afterward shells set the hulk afire.

What was practically the finishing blow came with the 19th broadside, when four of the 12-inch and four 8-inch shells were hurled at her just as the sun was setting. The shots poured so thick around her that it was impossible to determine how many of the eight struck the vessel.

GENERALS DIE IN RIOT.

Honduras Scene of Pitched Battle, Fatal to Scores.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 22.—General Lara and General Palma, both of whom commanded divisions of the Honduran troops in the recent uprising in that country, were killed in a riot at Comayagua, a suburb of Tegucigalpa, on Sunday.

The riot finally became a pitched battle, and it is estimated that not less than 40 of the revolutionists were killed and some 50 others, including several women, wounded. Among the dead is a son of General Dionicio Gutierrez.

The riot began about the time the respective forces of Generals Lara and Palma, who had been brought up to assist in the defense of Tegucigalpa against the rebels, had occupied Comayagua. They had not yet disarmed, according to the agreement entered into by the government and the revolutionary leaders, with the peace commissioners, and after the first collision were quick to draw their firearms and machetes.

Great crowds of spectators gathered at points of vantage to watch the game, and many of them found escape shut off when the men came to close quarters.

Forces under General Matuty, another veteran of the Nicaraguan revolution, were hastily dispatched to stop the battle, and succeeded in separating the combatants.

Rural Preachers Scored.

Decatur, Ill.—"The most conspicuous back-numbers in the country now are the rural preachers," declared Dean J. H. Skinner, of Purdue university, before the Inter-Church Conservation congress here. "While farmers and the rest of the world have improved, preaching has remained in the same quality," continued the speaker. "Country preachers should go to college and learn agriculture." E. White Allen, president of the Macoupin County Farmers' institute, also scored country clergymen.

Sympathetic Strike Predicted.

Cincinnati—Overtures for the settlement of the strike of white firemen on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad have been rejected by the officials of the road, and there is renewed talk that the firemen of the entire railway system may be called out on a sympathetic strike.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

AMERICAN SOIL IS INVADED.

Mexican Scouts From Besieged Garrison of Ojinaga Enter Texas.

Presidio, Tex.—That a company of armed Mexican rurales from the besieged garrison at Ojinaga, while on a scouting expedition, invaded United States soil has been reported to Captain Williams, of Troop H, Third cavalry, in command of United States troops stationed at Presidio. Captain Williams is investigating the report. Some days ago warning was given to General Luque, in command of the Mexican garrison, by the American commander, that the crossing of armed men would be considered a hostile act.

Relations between the United States and Mexican customs officials here are daily becoming less harmonious. Previous to the taking of the Rio Grande ford by the insurgents, that point was designated by the Mexican officials as the port of entry. When the insurgents captured the ford, the Mexican officials sought to open another crossing, but the American customs officials objected and have since disarmed gendarmes who attempted to cross the river at other points.

Bullets said to come from Federal rifles fell among a detachment of United States soldiers but whether the firing was intentional has not been determined.

TROOPS ASSEMBLE QUICKLY

Movement to Mexican Border Completed in Ten Days.

Washington—The general staff is proud of the degree of success attained in the effort to mobilize an army division in Texas, and have made public the facts, as gathered by the army inspectors, on which the record was made.

Instead of occupying 60 days, as had been predicted in some quarters, the entire movement was completed in ten days. Within 18 hours after orders were received on March 6, the Tenth infantry was entrained at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. The Fourth field artillery was the last to board the cars at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, but that was because of the inability of the railroads to get coaches to that point promptly. The Seventeenth infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., was the first organization to reach San Antonio, and it was in camp, under canvas, three and a half days after orders. The troops from Fort Myer, Va., had the greatest distance to travel, 1715 miles, and they averaged 28 miles an hour.

Regret Is Expressed.

Washington—The publicity which attended the search of the baggage of Mrs. Joseph W. Hull and her daughter, of Savannah, Ga., on board the steamer Lusitania by custom officials at New York on March 17 and the criticism of the action of the custom officers was the cause of an official statement made by the treasury department.

The department was "advised," the statement says, "that some member or members of the party would attempt to pass certain personal effects through the custom house without payment of duty, and consequently directions were given for the careful examination of the baggage."

"The examination disclosed the fact that there had been omitted from their declarations more than \$600 worth of dutiable merchandise. In accordance with the law applicable in such cases, a list of the undeclared articles was made and forfeiture will be completed."

"The department, however, has not deemed it necessary to report the facts to the United States attorney for his action, in view of the disagreeable notoriety to which the women in question have been already subjected. "It has no comment to make on the searching of the party by the inspectors except to regret that the facts were made public."

Speculation Is Downfall.

Washington—Stock market speculation was responsible for the resignation from the department of Justice of George M. Scarborough, a special agent of the department's bureau of investigation in New York. Scarborough admitted that he had violated the rules of the department.

Dewey Declines Honor.

Washington—Rear-Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, now in command of the second division of the Atlantic fleet has been detailed to represent the navy at the coronation of King George V. Admiral Dewey declined the appointment because of the length of the journey.

POSTAL SERVICE VICTOR.

Sunday Work to Be Discontinued as Consistent, Says Hitchcock.

Washington—Sunday work in post-offices throughout the country is to be discontinued so far as consistent with rapid transmission of the mails.

It is not proposed to close important postoffices entirely. Certain work to prevent congestion and delay must be done. Mails will be received and dispatched as heretofore, and arrangements will be made for a limited delivery through the general delivery windows.

Special delivery letters will be delivered and patrons of any office will be afforded the privilege of having their mail delivered on Sunday by depositing the required fee for special delivery service.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has issued instructions designed to carry into effect these ideas and to afford employes of the Postal service one day's rest in seven.

REVENUE RETURNS GREAT.

All Records Broken During First Two Months of Present Year.

Washington—The government's receipts from internal revenue are at their high mark. In the first two months of the present year \$199,837,080 was collected, an increase of more than \$22,000,000. Receipts for February alone were \$1,692,000 greater than a year ago.

Higher taxes on tobacco are largely responsible, increased receipts from that source being about \$800,000 a month. The greater consumption of beer was responsible for an increase of \$366,000 in February alone. Taxes on oleomargarine are falling off.

Corporation tax receipts are beginning to come in. A little more than \$380,000 has been received. Returns will be complete on June 1, and by July 1 the treasury officials expect to have \$25,000,000 collected.

PRESIDENT WAITS ON SENATE

Taft Will Do Nothing Till He Learns Arbitration Sentiment.

Washington—Conversations referred to in a Paris dispatch are among many which President Taft has had with representatives of foreign powers, as a result of his speech last December at the banquet of the American society for the judicial settlement of international disputes. The president then announced himself as in favor of arbitration.

No definite arrangements have been made to draft a treaty with France or with Great Britain, as the president will not move until he is apprised of the probable reception of such measures by the senate.

It is considered here not improbable that arbitration arrangements between the United States and France may be in progress simultaneously with those between the United States and Great Britain.

SOUTHERNERS WOULD AID.

Confederate Veterans of Fort Worth, Texas, Offer Services.

Washington—Declaration of the pacific attitude of the administration toward all the worlds and a tribute to the bravery and self-sacrifice of the South are features of a letter addressed by Secretary of War Dickinson to an organization of Confederate veterans in Fort Worth, Tex., which offered its services as infantry to "our common country."

The offer came from the Fort Worth Confederate Grays, the letter saying that by unanimous vote the organization had directed its officers to tender service "for duty as United States soldiers on the Mexican border, or in any other capacity as volunteers in the present crisis involving the welfare of our common country."

Grazing Rules Get O. K.

Washington—Revised grazing regulations governing the use of the national forest ranges have been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. They provide for recognition of a permanent national advisory board representing the sheep and cattle interests, which will confer annually with the secretary of agriculture concerning grazing matters and establish a rule that in forests where the quality of the range and advantages for raising cattle and sheep are equal the year long, rate for sheep after the season of 1911 will be 30 per cent of the year long rate for cattle.

Railroad Issues Hurry-Up Order.

Nevada, Mo.—An order has been received by the division officers here of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company instructing that the military spur from Nevada to the government rifle range be prepared to accommodate 5,000 men within the next two weeks. No further information is vouchsafed.