

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ENGLISH CROP SMALL.

British Grower Tells Method of Hop Cultivation.

Salem—Davis Jones, owner of a hop-yard of several hundred acres in Worcestershire, England, and one of the largest growers in that country, is in the city, the guest of Jack Carmichael, prominent Oregon hopman.

Mr. Jones made the interesting statement that English and continental hops will not be as heavy a crop as last year, and that from present indications English hops will command at least 30 cents in the market. Last year there were 28,000 acres of hops in England, and this year only 21,000. Thirty cents is not considered particularly high price in England, for it costs from 18 to 20 cents per pound to produce the crop.

The method of culture is radically different than that in use in this country, and while it is expensive, it is very thorough and effective. The trellis system is used, with a wire one foot from the ground and another near the top of the poles. To each of these wires hooks are attached and the wires are never taken down, the hops being cut off and picked. This method of course prevents cross-cultivation and necessitates plowing in only one direction. The space under the wires is worked by hand with hoes or forks. Fertilizers are used extensively, the usual quantity being about 20 tons to the acre. During the cultivating season the ground is gone over about 20 times. The spraying system used in England is unique, consisting of a main pipe four inches in diameter, from which laterals as small as an inch in diameter radiate in every direction through the fields. On each acre there are two taps for the attachment of hoses. The spraying material is forced through the pipes by steam power. Hops are washed five or six times with about the same solution as that used in this country.

STUDENT LOAN FUND GROWS.

University Now Has \$5,000 Drawing Interest for Needy Students.

University of Oregon, Eugene—The past year has shown a remarkable gain in the amount of the Student Loan fund at the University of Oregon. From a total of approximately \$800 at the beginning of the year it now amounts in round numbers to \$5,000, and the indications are that this amount will also be largely increased during the coming year. Nearly 15 gifts to the fund have been made, ranging in amount from \$22 to \$1,000.

One of the largest of these was made by the D. P. Thompson estate, of Portland, and was for \$1,000. Another gift of approximately the same amount was received, but its donors have requested their names withheld. Senator R. A. Booth, of Eugene, gave \$500, and several others added amounts varying in size from \$150 to \$250.

Loans from these funds are made to deserving students at a low rate of interest, and the plan is to have ten men guarantee the fund against loss. Since the beginning of the University Loan fund some six years ago only one loss has been sustained.

Creamery Reopens in Columbia.
Mist—The creamery belonging to the Nehalem Valley Cream association, of this place, will open for business August 2, with Fred Mann, formerly of a Portland creamery, and E. F. Messing, of this city, as managers. The creamery has been idle since November, when the former manager absconded with several hundred dollars, leaving the association in bad shape financially. The creamery will cover almost the whole Nehalem valley with milk routes. The Nehalem valley as well as most of Columbia county is fast becoming a dairying section.

Express Charges to Be Probated.
Salem—A. E. Crosby, of The Dalles, has filed complaint with the state railroad commission, alleging that the Pacific Express company's rate from The Dalles to Arlington, a distance of about 50 miles, is 40 cents for a six-pound package, and that other rates are high in proportion. The matter will be investigated by the commission.

Forty-Bushel Wheat, Oregon.
Athens—The new wheat brought to Athens buyers tests No. 1. The average test is about 60 pounds, the required test for No. 1 wheat being 58 pounds to the bushel. Many combines are at work, but harvest will not be in full blast for several days yet. Results indicate the yield for this vicinity will average 40 bushels an acre.

First Wheat Reaches Albany.
Albany—The first 1908 wheat brought to Albany was received at the Red Crown mill from the farm of George Parsons, five miles east of Albany. The wheat on Parsons' farm runs 20 bushels to the acre, indicating a fair yield of fall wheat in this part of the state.

PREMIUM LIST OUT.

State Board Promises Best Fair in State's History.

Salem—Premium lists and instructions to exhibitors just issued by the state board of agriculture having in charge the state fair promise for Oregon this fall the best and largest state show in the history of the state.

When the fair opens at Salem September 18, to continue until September 28, \$15,000 in premiums for livestock, agricultural and manufactured products will be offered. Numerous additional classes have been added to the premium list this year, made possible by a recent legislative appropriation of \$5,000.

Among the new classes will be the educational department where students in the common schools may exhibit their work. Money prizes will be offered.

Looking toward the comfort of the visitors, larger and more commodious quarters have been built and other changes made. Chief among the improvements will be the increase in restaurant facilities.

Printed announcement is made in the premium list and catalogue by M. D. Wisdom, vice president, and F. A. Welch, secretary of the fair association, concerning new features of the fair. Every assurance is given the public that the forth-eighth annual show will be the largest and best in the history of the state.

The premiums this year are divided up among a number of different departments. They are: Agricultural products, art, bees and honey, boys' department, cattle, cereal foods, county exhibits, dairy division, educational, floral, goats, horses, horticulture, industrial, ladies' textile department, misses' department, pigeons, poultry, Scotch colties, sheep, swine, vegetables and woolen goods.

The speed program contains some good events. The prizes range from \$500 to \$5,000.

FINE GRAIN YIELD AT WESTON.

Weston—The Price brothers, James and Marvin, have finished threshing 1,200 sacks of barley with their combine on Dry creek. They have a good yield, averaging 65 bushels an acre. They are now in wheat, which is running between 55 and 40 bushels an acre and is quite free from smut. A. J. McIntyre had 150 acres in wheat, north of town, which yielded 40 bushels an acre.

BRIEF SHORTEST FILED.

Salem—L. H. McMahan, attorney for J. K. Sears, plaintiff in the action to prevent the use of \$10,000 state money in the Crater lake highway, has filed his brief in the Supreme court. The brief is one of the shortest ever placed on record in the Appellate court of Oregon.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—New crop: Bluestem, \$1.02; club, .98c; Russian, .96c; valley, .97c; Turkey red, \$1; 40-fold, \$1.

Hay—New crop: Timothy, Williamson valley, \$12@\$16 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$17@\$18; mixed, \$15.50@16.50; alfalfa, \$13; clover, \$11@\$12.

GRAIN BAGS—5½¢ EACH.

Fruits—Cherries, 5@11c per pound; peaches, 90c@\$1.10 per box; apricots, \$1.25@\$1.50; loganberries, \$1@\$1.50 per crate; raspberries, \$1.50; black-caps, \$2.25; blackberries \$2; wild blackberries, 10c per pound.

Potatoes—New, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per hundred.

Vegetables—Beans, 6c per pound; cabbage, 1½@1½c; celery, 90c@\$1 per dozen; cucumbers, 25c@50c; lettuce, head, 25c@50c; onions, 12½@15c; peas, 7@8c per pound; radishes, 15c per dozen.

Butter—City creamery, extra, 30½c per pound; fancy outside creamery, 27½@30½c; store, 20c. Butter fat prices average 1½c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candied, 27@28c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 15c; spring, 15@16c; roosters, 9@10c; ducks, young, 13@14c; geese, young, 11c; turkeys, 18c; squabs, \$2@2.25 per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 11@12c per pound.

Veal—Extra, 9½@10c per pound; ordinary, 7@8c; heavy, 7c.

Hogs—1909 contracts, 18@19c; 1908 crop, 12@13c; 1907 crop, 8@9c; 1906 crop, 5c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16@23c per pound; valley, 23@25c; mohair, choice, 24@25c.

Cattle—Steers, top, \$4.50; fair to good, \$4@4.25; common, \$3.75@4.25; cows, top, \$3.50; fair to good, \$3@3.25; common to medium, \$2.50@2.75; calves, top, \$5@5.50; heavy, \$6@6.50; bulls and steers, \$2.75@3.25; common, \$2@2.50.

Hogs—Best, \$8.75@9.10; fair to good, \$7.75@8.25; stockers, \$6@7.75; China fat, \$6.75@7.

Sheep—Top wethers, \$4; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; ewes, ¾c less on all grades; yearlings, best, \$4; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; spring lambs, \$5.25@5.50.

SPANISH REBELS SHOT.

Herded Into Square, and Then Artillery Is Turned Loose.

Madrid, July 30.—It was officially announced tonight that the cavalry at Barcelona succeeded today in driving into St. Martin's Square, the principal bands of revolutionists against whom the artillery opened fire, causing great losses. The survivors surrendered.

The official statement further says that it now remains only to overcome small groups of revolutionists in the villages near Barcelona. Premier Maura announced tonight this favorable report from Barcelona:

"The arrival of reinforcements will enable us to quell the outbreaks."

Thus, according to official advice, the insurrection has been checked, but at a heavy loss of life. After fighting desperately and successfully for a long time behind barricades, the principal mobs were gradually driven to St. Martin Square, where they found themselves entrapped. Heavy detachments of artillery and cavalry came up and surrounded them.

The artillery immediately opened fire, mowing down the revolutionists, who sought to escape, but were met at every point with shot and shell. Those of the insurgents who were not killed or seriously wounded threw down their arms and surrendered.

The insurrection continues in the neighboring villages, whither the troops are proceeding. The commanders of the soldiers are under orders to spare none who attempt to resist.

WOMEN BUY LAND.

Chicago Seamstresses Going to Raise Fruit in Idaho.

Chicago, July 30.—A group of Chicago seamstresses today deputized Miss Glenn Lynch to Wendell, Idaho, Monday to perform the final formalities in the purchase of a 160-acre fruit farm which they have bought with their pooled earnings. If all goes well they propose to leave their work here and go out to Wendell, where they will form a little fruit raising colony.

The young women call themselves "The Idaho Guild." They banded together a year ago with the agricultural project in view. They secured 160 acres of government irrigated land, have now made their last payment, and Miss Lynch will go through the final formalities necessary to acquire title to the land.

Among the prospective farmers, in addition to Miss Lynch, are the Misses Adelaide Jackson, Marie Miller, Helen Miller, Laura Hunt and Maud Lynch.

Most of them became enthusiastic over the idea of investing in irrigated land at meetings of the Dressmakers' Art club. The Idaho Guild was launched with eight members, but a few others have since become imbued with agricultural enthusiasm and have contributed from their earnings to the land fund.

SPAIN SUFFERS GREAT LOSS.

Troops Are Driven Back With 3,000 Killed and Wounded.

Madrid, July 30.—Official dispatches received here today admit that the battle between Moorish tribesmen and the Spanish forces outside of Melilla July 27 was a disastrous defeat. The Moors cut off communication with the Spanish outposts, and the main force of the Spaniards was driven back under the walls of the city, here fighting continually.

Melilla is full of wounded.

The extent of the disaster is plainly apparent from General Marina's dispatches given out at the war office today. He says:

"On July 27 the Moors cut the railroad, severing communication with our outposts. Our batteries shelled the Moors, but the advance posts were endangered and they had to be abandoned. The situation at Melilla is grave, despite the desperate bravery of the troops, who are now fighting under the walls of the city."

"Our losses in the engagement were General Pintos, a colonel, two lieutenants, five captains and many officers and subalterns and about 1,000 men. The wounded number at least 1,500, including many officers. The hippodrome is full of wounded soldiers. Two generals were mortally wounded."

Flea Does Not See Food.

Berkeley, Cal., July 30.—Following a series of exhaustive experiments with the California flea, Professor C. W. Woodworth, of the University of California, announced today that although the insect has eyes, it does not see. To be more exact, the professor stated that the flea does not see material objects. "There is no formation of images on the retina of the eye of a flea," said Professor Woodworth. "All the insect sees when it approaches a solid object, is a varying intensity of light rays."

Americans Given Share.

Berlin, July 30.—The German bankers participating in the Chinese railway loan have forwarded advices from Pekin that negotiations for an American proportionate share in the loan are nearly completed on terms agreeable to the Americans.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Monday, August 2.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Tariff legislation has been delayed again by the hide and leather question, and the conferees were called together once more today. Western senators will compel further changes in the hide and leather schedule. These senators complain that the leather schedule as arranged by the conferees with the approval of the president, is unfair to the states interested in protected hides. It was agreed that some action must be taken to conciliate them if the conference report is to be adopted.

Saturday, July 31.

Washington, July 31.—The house tonight adopted the conference report on the tariff bill, 195 to 183. Twenty Republicans voted against the report and two Democrats for it.

Payne appealed to his Republican colleagues to stand by the bill, saying that if they wanted to drive their party into chaos they would vote against it. But he said it would be a delusion to vote against the bill upon the idea that the Dingley rates would be continued.

"We have revised the tariff and have taken off unnecessary duties," said Payne. "Not all along the line generally, but in our revision of the tariff we have revised the tariff downward and yet we have held the scales so evenly that we have done no injury to any person or any industry in the United States."

"These rates increase the revenue from customs less than \$4,000,000. The corporation tax is estimated to produce \$26,000,000 and tobacco \$9,338,333."

"The Dingley law, during all its period of existence has provided ample revenue, and there is no doubt this law will do the same for another 12 years."

Washington, July 31.—After three hours' discussion the senate passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, including \$25,000 for the president's traveling expenses, appropriations for executing the tariff bill's provisions, reducing the salaries of five judges of the new Customs court from \$10,000 to \$7,500 per annum, and reducing the salaries of other Customs court officials. There was a large attendance when the bill was taken up.

Friday, July 30.

Washington, July 30.—Entering upon the last stages of its consideration by congress, the tariff will as reported by the conferees was submitted today to the house by Chairman Payne and ordered printed in the Congressional Record. Discussion of the conference report will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, the indications being that a day will suffice for its adoption.

Thursday, July 29.

Washington, July 29.—Bowing to President Taft's ultimatum as to gloves and lumber, the Republican tariff conferees brought their work to a conclusion this afternoon, signed the report and tomorrow will submit it to the house. Two tentative agreements—one reached yesterday and the other the day before—were repudiated by the president. The bill as it now stands will have the president's hearty approval.

President Taft gets the two things upon which he insisted in addition to free hides and radical reductions in the duties on manufactured leather—the existing rates on gloves and lumber at \$1.25 a thousand.

Wednesday, July 29.

Washington, July 28.—The conference committee finished its work today, but Taft is displeased and may not stand for the agreement, which are:

Lumber, rough, \$1.40 a thousand feet. The house rate was \$1 and the senate rate \$1.50. The senate differentials were adopted, making lumber planed on one side dutiable at \$1.90; two sides, \$2.15; three sides, \$2.52½, and four sides, \$2.90. The senate rates on lath and shingles, which were higher than the house rates, also were adopted.

Votes were taken on rough lumber at \$1.25 and at \$1.50, but no agreement could be reached except at the \$1.40 rate for rough, with the senate differentials on finished lumber.

Gloves were made dutiable at rates considerably in advance of the duties fixed by the senate bill, which for the most part were the same as the Dingell rates.

The print paper rate was fixed at \$2.75 a ton. This is only 25 cents less than the senate rate and \$1.75 more than the house rate. It is expected that this rate will arouse the ire of the house committee which investigated the wood pulp and paper question.

Hides were left on the free list, contingent upon the adoption of the house rule authorizing the conferees to go below the house rates in fixing the rates on leather and leather products.

If the report is laid before the house on Friday, according to present program, it will be taken up Saturday.

Tuesday, July 27.