

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW LINES IN CLACKAMAS.

Capital Seeks Investment in Electric Railways.

Oregon City—Consequent upon an increase in population from 23,000 in the Spring of 1905, as shown by the assessor's census, to 30,000, which is considered a reliable estimate of the county's population at the present time, Clackamas county is experiencing a new era in its growth and development.

Several agencies are contributing to this material development of the county and its resources, foremost among which is the building of electric railway systems. Idle capital recognizes as a desirable investment the building of transportation lines into Clackamas county, where the various resources are still undeveloped and merely awaiting the encouragement that will follow direct communication with a market.

The interests back of the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company, which has already done a great deal in building up this county, are recognized in the proposed building of an electric line from Canemah to Salem, and this enterprise is assured, rights-of-way having been secured and surveys made over the entire route. The same interests, it has lately developed, caused the mysterious survey to be made between this city and Molalla and Wilhoit Springs some three months ago. This will be a branch line operated by the same company and will penetrate one of the richest sections of the valley. Assurance is given that this line will be built.

The survey is now being made for another proposed electric line between this city and Molalla, with the celebrated Wilhoit Springs as the ultimate terminus. This is being done by the Oregon City and Molalla Railway Company, a corporation in which Oregon City business men own a controlling interest. Its route is via Beaver Creek, through a rich timber and agricultural section, and the promoters of the enterprise promise to begin construction work within a few weeks.

Oregon City is becoming metropolitan. A free mail delivery service for the city has been ordered established December 1. An improved telephone system is being installed by the Pacific States Company, while the Home Telephone Company will begin installing its system soon, having completed the construction of its line to the Clackamas river, just north of this city.

The great increase in sales of realty is added evidence of the growth of the county. Large farms are being subdivided and disposed of in smaller tracts, with the result that a larger acreage is being placed under cultivation.

RAILROAD PETITION DENIED.

No Reduction of Assessment of Property in Linn County.

ALBANY—Before the Equalization Board of Linn County adjourned its sessions the Oregon & California Railroad Company appeared by its agent, George Scriber, and requested a reduction in the taxation value of the property from \$19,000 per mile on the main line in the county and \$11,000 per mile on the branch lines, to \$10,400 and \$5400, respectively. A reduction in the assessment on its timber land from \$7 to \$3 an acre was also asked. The company has 66,054 acres of the finest timber land in Linn County. After hearing the claims of the company, the board decided to let the assessment stand as fixed by the Assessor. The total assessment of the railroad company is \$1,732,148, of which \$1,269,700 is on its roadbed and rolling stock and \$462,448 on timber land.

GIVEN BETTER FACILITIES.

Cood River Now Ships Apples in Refrigerator Cars.

HOOD RIVER—Refrigerator cars were taken out over the Mt. Hood Railroad and for the first time apples are to be shipped direct over the new railroad. At several points along the road where there are large orchards the railroad company has built sidings so that growers can load almost direct from their orchards. This is proving a great help to fruit growers on the east side of the valley as the apple crop is so large that they are experiencing considerable trouble in getting their fruit hauled to the railroad.

Chinook Becoming Scarce.

HOOD RIVER—Employees of the Government fish station on the Clackamas River, who have been taking salmon eggs at the mouth of the White Salmon River, have completed their work for this season and report that the number of eggs secured this year is the smallest since the work of endeavoring to preserve the salmon in the Columbia River was taken up. Altogether but 5,000,000 eggs were taken this year as against 16,000,000 last year. The work commenced on September 19 and was stopped about the middle of October.

FOR LONGER TERMS.

Superintendent Ackerman Favors Change in Present Law.

Salem—That the apportionment of public school funds should be made upon the basis of the number of teachers employed, and not upon the number of children in the district, is one of the most important recommendations in the biennial report of Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman, which was made public today. This very radical change in the plan of distribution is suggested as a means of enabling the sparsely settled district to employ as efficient a teacher and have as many months of school during the year as the larger and more favored district. This privilege, Superintendent Ackerman says, is one to which the smaller district is entitled. California has such a law.

Among other recommendations made in the report are: That the minimum length of the school year be increased from three to five months; that the levy for school purposes be increased from \$6 to \$8 per capita; that the inheritance taxes be turned into the irreducible school fund, and that a part or the whole of the corporation tax be turned into the common school fund to be expended each year for school purposes. In connection with the recommendation regarding the length of the school year, Superintendent Ackerman says there are too many districts satisfied to maintain school only the minimum number of months required by law.

"There is no reason why a child in a small, isolated district is not entitled to as many months of school as is the child in a more favorably situated district," said he. "Mere location should not be the test of the number of months' schooling to which a child is entitled." The suggestion that the rate of levy be increased is founded upon the need of more funds in order that longer terms of school may be maintained.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

WHEAT—Club, 64c; bluestem, 66c; Valley, 67c; red, 61c.

OATS—No. 1 white, \$24.50@25.50; gray, \$23.50@24.

BARLEY—Feed, \$21.50 per ton; brewing, \$22; rolled, \$23.

RYE—\$1.35@1.40 per cwt.

CORN—Whole, \$25.50; cracked, \$26.50 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, city, \$14.50; country, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, city, \$16; country, \$17 per ton; chop, U. S. Mills, \$15.50; linseed dairy food, \$18; acalfa meal, \$18 per ton.

HAY—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$6.50@7; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

DOMESTIC FRUITS—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.50; grapes, \$1@1.60 per crate; peaches, 75c@1; pears, 75c@1.25; cranberries, \$9@9.50 per barrel; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box; persimmons, \$1.25@1.50 per box.

FRESH VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1/4@1 1/8 pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, 75@85c per dozen; egg plant, \$1.50 per crate; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1 1/2 cents per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; squash, 1 1/2c per pound; hot-house lettuce, 25c per doz.

ROOT VEGETABLES—Turnips, 90c @ \$1 per sack; carrots, 90c @ \$1 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; garlic, 7 1/2 @ 10c per pound; horseradish, 9@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2 @ 2 1/2c per pound.

ONIONS—Oregon, 90c @ \$1 per hundred.

POTATOES—Buying prices: Oregon Burbanks, fancy, 90c @ \$1.05; common, 75c @ 90c.

BUTTER—City creameries: Extra creamery, 30@32 1/2c per pound. State creameries: Fancy creamery, 25 @ 27 1/2c; store butter, 16@17c.

EGGS—Oregon ranch, 32 1/2 @ 35c dozen; best Eastern, 26@27c; ordinary Eastern, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Oregon full cream twins, 14@14 1/2c; Young America, 15@15 1/2c.

POULTRY—Average old hens, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2c; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c; Spring, 12 1/2 @ 13c; old roosters, 9 @ 10c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 17@17 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, per pound, 8@9c; ducks, 14@15c; pigeons, \$1@1.50; squabs, \$2@3.

VEAL—Dressed, 75 to 125 pounds, 7 1/2 @ 8c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 6c; 200 pounds and up, 5 1/2 @ 6c.

BEEF—Dressed bulls, 2 @ 2 1/2c per pound; cows, 4 @ 5c; country steers, 5 @ 5 1/2c.

MUTTON—Dressed, fancy, 7c per pound; ordinary, 5 @ 6c; lambs, fancy, 8c.

PORK—Dressed, 100 to 130 pounds, 8c; 150 to 200 pounds, 7 @ 7 1/2c; 200 pounds and up, 6 @ 6 1/2c.

HOPS—1906, choice, 15 @ 17c; prime, 13 @ 17c; medium, 12 @ 12 1/2c per pound; olds, nominal.

WOOL—Eastern Oregon average, best, 13 @ 18c per pound, according to shrinkage; Valley, 20 @ 21c, according to fineness.

MOHAIR—Choice, 26 @ 28c.

JAPANESE PROBLEM SERIOUS.

Think the United States is Thoroughly Prejudiced Against Them.

Washington, Oct. 31.—While nothing of an official nature has been allowed to leak out, it is nevertheless a fact that President Roosevelt and the State Department are deeply concerned over the growing anti-American sentiment that has apparently taken deep root in Japan. Private advices and confidential telegrams to the State Department confirm press reports telling of the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese and add to the uneasiness of administration officials.

It can be stated on authority that the administration is anxious to avoid a rupture with Japan. The East appears to be in entire sympathy with this view, but in the West a different sentiment prevails, and it is the enemy of the people of the West that is largely responsible for the present delicate situation.

The Japanese have come to the conclusion that their people are not more welcome in the United States than are the Chinese, and while no bar has yet been raised against them, they fully expect that in the near future the Chinese exclusion act will be extended to cover all subjects of the Mikado. If such a move is made by the American congress, it will certainly give affront to Japan, and serious consequences would most certainly follow.

The people of the East do not look upon the Japanese with that same contempt that is shown west of the Rocky Mountains. In this part of the country the Japanese are viewed sentimentally; they are known principally for their deeds in war and for their recent defeat of the great Russian army and navy. In the West the Japanese are viewed from a practical standpoint, for there they are known intimately. The difference is that the West is flooded with Japanese laborers; in the East there are none. The East judges the Japanese by the few people of that race who live here. They are principally diplomats or students; citizens of the highest type. There are no Japanese laborers in the East. On the other hand, the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountain region knows little of the Japanese diplomat, but has an intimate knowledge of the Japanese laborer, and he is a very different type of man.

The East, knowing nothing of the Japanese labor problem, is at a loss to understand the unfriendly attitude taken by the people of the West, and if the Western contingent in congress attempts to extend the Chinese exclusion law to embrace the Japanese, the issue will meet with determined opposition from this end of the country. The further fact that the administration is anxious to preserve friendly relations with Japan will be another great obstacle in the way of the advocates of Japanese exclusion, and the fight, once begun, will be vigorous and protracted.

The bulk of Japanese in this country being confined to the Western states, it is natural that the current opinion in Japan should reflect the sentiment of the Japanese hordes in this country. The Japanese laborers, being made aware of the unfriendliness of the white laborers in the West, as well as the unfriendliness of the employers of labor, very naturally conclude that this sentiment is general throughout the United States, and having reached this conclusion, it is to be expected that their views would reach their home country. Their animosity crops out at frequent intervals, notwithstanding the efforts of the Japanese government to keep it down.

That the Japanese are in an ugly mood is manifest by their readiness to make much out of little incidents that occur in the United States. Only a few days ago Asahi Kitagaki, the only Japanese midshipman at the Annapolis Naval Academy, voluntarily resigned because he was deficient in his studies and unable to keep up with his class. He took this action on the advice of the Japanese Embassy in this city. Any other midshipman would have been dropped without the privilege of resigning. It was promptly announced that no other Japanese would be appointed to the vacancy, and immediately the report was spread that the United States government was displaying discourtesy to the Japanese government, when, as a matter of fact, the announcement was made in accordance with a recent act of congress, which stipulated that no more foreigners should be admitted to the Naval Academy. The incident stirred the Japanese in the United States and caused another ripple at home.

In like manner the Japanese took offense because John D. Rockefeller made some caustic remarks on the treachery of the Japanese in business.

M'Creery to Be Minister.

Mexico City, Oct. 31.—It was stated here last night that Fenton R. M'Creery, who for the past nine years has been secretary of the United States Legation and Embassy here, would be appointed United States Minister to Columbia to succeed Minister Barrett, who is to be made United States Minister to Brazil. Lloyd C. Griscom, present United States Ambassador to Brazil, will succeed George von L. Meyer as Ambassador to Russia, who will become Postmaster-General in March 1907. Mr. M'Creery said he had no official knowledge of his promotion.

Want Dry Elections in Austria.

Vienna, Oct. 31.—The Austrian temperance societies united in presenting to the parliamentary committee which is formulating a universal suffrage bill an appeal that it embody in the law the American practice of closing saloons during polling hours.

SOONERS GET PICK

Indian Police Powerless to Stop Breaking of Rules.

LAW IGNORED BY PROSPECTORS

Great Rush Occurs Into Walker Lake Reserve, but All Claims Are Found Taken.

HAWTHORNE, Nev., Oct. 30.—Walker Lake Indian reservation was opened at noon yesterday and half an hour after the signal admitting thousands of prospectors had been sounded countless mining claims had been located, townsites established and mushroom cities are now springing up at the mouths of Dutchman and Cottonwood Creeks, in the vicinity of which the richest mining territory is supposed to lie.

Although many preferred to locate claims according to the law surrounding the opening of the reservation and waited at the boundary lines, numerous men had rushed into the coveted land the night previous. As a result the race from the boundary was a farce. J. P. Miller, who started from Hawthorne with about 500 men when the dynamite signal was fired, beat automobiles and vehicles with his feet horse, covering the distance of seven miles in 29 minutes. He secured as locations valuable mining property. George Green, with A. Nye and P. O'Brien, of Tonopah, in the race from Walker Mountain from the Yerrington side, covered four miles of precipitous country in 21 minutes. They also secured 14 Arastra properties. George Nagle, supposed to be acting for United States Senator Nixon, staked out a townsite at Dutchman Creek.

Holders of claims immediately patrolled them with Winchester, but, as nobody cared to dispute their location, there was no bloodshed. It is feared, however, that when surveys are commenced tomorrow there may be disputes which may cause trouble. Half a dozen participated in the struggle for mining land, and in some instances succeeded in securing rich properties.

As a rule the people who waited until the regular time before rushing into the territory did not secure anything for their efforts, and many honest prospectors who had spent all their savings to participate in the opening turned back defeated.

So great was the rush across the desert from the line nearest Thorne that a number of persons narrowly escaped being trampled over, and in numerous instances injuries were reported. Horses were ridden until they dropped, and men recounted their ill fortune when their automobiles became stalled in the deep sand.

Jaded and overcome by thirst, numbers of prospectors barely summoned enough strength to make their locations. Those who had waited for the signal from the top of Mount Grant before rushing into the reservation, found that all the most valuable claims in the vicinity of the rich Dutchman, Cottonwood and other creeks emptying into the southwestern portion of Walker Lake had been taken up by men who had rushed in the night before. Even men who employed launches to take them across Walker Lake from the eastern side found that their efforts were of no avail, as they were much too late to be on an equal footing with the men who had disregarded all law.

Special Land Agent Frank Parks has received no reply from Washington to his recommendations that the present opening be annulled on account of irregularity. He asserts that today's proceedings are an injustice to those who sought to obey the laws regarding the opening and whose efforts were baffled by those who rushed through ahead of time because the boundary lines were not properly guarded. Had it not been for the work of private citizens, who assisted the 14 Indian police, there would not have been the slightest semblance of regularity in the opening.

English Landlords Won't Sell.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—John E. Redmond moved the adjournment of the House of Commons today in order to call attention to the lack of progress in reinstating evicted tenants in Ireland owing, as the speaker alleged, to the landlords hindering the operation of the land act by refusing to sell untenanted land. The land commissioners were consequently unable to provide farms for evicted tenants.

Mr. Redmond said it was obvious that the government must resort to some system of compulsion.

Reds Make Another Rich Haul.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—A party of revolutionists numbering 20 held up a convoy of three vehicles on the way to Kazan and secured 26,000 rubles. The robbers escaped.

Cuba Has Tranquil Day.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Reports received by telegraph this morning from the commanders of the garrisons in all parts of Cuba show that complete tranquility prevails.

PLUNGE TO DEATH.

Three Loaded Trolley Cars Leave Track and Go Through Trestle.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 30.—By the wrecking of a three coach train on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Sunday afternoon at least 50 passengers perished and the list may reach the total of 75 when all is known. While crossing the drawbridge spanning the waterway known as the "Thoroughfare," which separates Atlantic City from the mainland, the train left the tracks and plunged into the water.

The passengers in the first two coaches, with one or two exceptions, were drowned. Twenty-five bodies have been recovered, and it is expected that at least 25 and possibly 50 more bodies still are in the submerged coaches.

The accident was witnessed by many persons on shore, and assistance was promptly sent from Atlantic City. Little could be done, however, toward saving the lives of those imprisoned in the submerged coaches. The water at the point where the train plunged in was not deep enough to cover the coaches at first, but as they settled in the mud and as the tide rose they were soon gone from sight.

Late in the evening a wrecking crew arrived, and with their aid and with the use of a derrick, a dozen or more bodies were taken out and brought to this city. Of the 25 bodies about 20 have been identified and it is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in establishing the identity of the others.

The trestle is about a mile long and 15 feet above the water, and the drop to the water required several seconds, giving time for the passengers to see and calculate their fate.

The accident was due to a rail "turning in." It appears that the rail which was an outside one on the right hand side coming down, must have been out of plumb about an eighth of an inch. The sharp flange of the electric caught this and twisted it inward.

This twist threw the first car off the track and into the water. The result was that the second and third cars were dragged with it and while the third car was descending the rear portion struck a piece of the abutment, hung there for a short time and then slid into the water. This brief stop saved several lives. A number of men and women leaped out of windows and the rear door either into the water or caught hold of a post and were rescued.

It was stated that fully 80 to 100 passengers were aboard, mostly all crowded into the first and second cars. These are engulfed. Among the passengers were 20 members of the Royal Artillery band, who were on their way here from Philadelphia. One or two bodies of the band were recovered early in the afternoon.

CLOSING IN ON THE UTES.

Wyoming Militia May Be First In Touch and Battle May Be Fought.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 30.—A special to the Miner from Sheridan, Wyo., says: Soldiers are now approaching the band of renegade Utes from five different points, and it is only a question of time until the redskins are either forced to surrender or are annihilated by the cavalry from Fort Keogh, approaching from the north, two more troops from Fort Meade from the northwest, two from Fort Robinson, out of Gillette, closing in from the southeast, two from the same fort advancing from Arvada, from the south, and two companies of infantry from Fort Mackenzie, from the west.

The Utes are traveling northwest, and according to a report have not yet passed the Big Powder. The band is making direct for the Cheyenne agency, across the river. It now looks as though the several bodies of Wyoming militia will be able to arrive in the vicinity of Ashland, 60 miles north of here, by Monday at least, in which event a battle will probably be fought in the valley of Tongue River, near that place.

Ashland is 12 miles from the Cheyenne reservation, and the Utes have already sent couriers to the Cheyennes for help in case they decide on resistance to the regulars. Squads of infantry from Fort Mackenzie left Sheridan for Arvada, where they will guard the supplies in order to release the full strength of the cavalry.

Election Approaching.

New York, Oct. 30.—A week from Tuesday there will be elections in 42 states and three territories. Oregon, Maine and Vermont have already elected state officers and members of the Sixtieth Congress. In 23 of the states a governor and other state officers (in 20 of them also a legislature); in ten, minor state officers or justices of the supreme court; in two, congressmen only, are to be elected. Oklahoma is to vote on a state constitution, and Arizona and New Mexico on joint statehood.

Mutinous Cossacks Sentenced.

Yekaterinoslav, Oct. 29.—The trial of the Cossacks who mutinied last winter and withdrew to the mountains, where they proclaimed a Cossack republic has come to an end. Some of the men have been sentenced to from 15 to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Fleet of Fishers Destroyed.

Tokio, Oct. 30.—As a result of the recent storm, the Goto Island fishing fleet was practically destroyed, 228 vessels having been lost and 822 fishermen drowned. Of those saved, 100 were injured.