

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

British authorities say sea fatalities are decreasing.

An Ohio schoolboy has had his skull broken through bazing.

Los Angeles girls are to buy an airship and enter contests.

The Omaha street car system is completely tied up by a strike.

New Zealand is to build one Dreadnought and one cruiser for England.

An immense graft in county affairs has been unearthed at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The bank clerks wanted in Victoria, B. C., for passing bad checks, have been caught in New York.

The Wright brothers promise more flights, in which they will make new records with their machine.

The German government is likely to reject Count Zeppelin's airship, because it is so bulky as to be faulty.

Ex-Supervisor Galligher, of San Francisco, is to retire on his stolen wealth. He is now safe from prosecution on account of the statute of limitation.

Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, has suffered a relapse and lies at death's door.

The national convention of bankers has declared against postal savings banks.

The high court of St. Petersburg is passing out wholesale sentences on the mere word of spies.

Y. Uchida, now Japanese ambassador to Austria, will be transferred to the United States.

Western Canada's trades unions are making a fight against using Oriental labor on the railroads.

In a speech at Winona, Minn., President Taft declared the present tariff law the best the country ever had.

The steamer Nicholas, en route from Havana to Cienfuegos, went ashore on the Isle of Pines and 29 lives were lost.

The Great Northern and St. Paul promise a 56-hour schedule from Chicago to Seattle in the fight for mail contracts.

Dr. Cook says he has records which will prove he was at the Pole and will convince the skeptics as soon as he reaches the United States.

The Interstate Commerce commission will investigate the reasons for the Santa Fe withdrawing its offer to put on a fast mail train to the Pacific coast.

A temperance wave is sweeping over Germany.

London's new non-tip hotel is making a great hit.

The forest fires in Southern California continue to grow.

Governor Johnson's physicians announce that he will recover.

Mexicans attacked and stoned the Austrian consulate at Monterey.

The damage to the Portland Flouring mills plant is placed at \$300,000.

Pearcy says he will be glad to refer the Pole controversy to an arbitration court.

A new pretender to the Persian throne has appeared and troops have been sent to suppress him.

The Russian cabinet has decided that the czar is supreme in all matters relating to the army and navy.

Walter E. Clark, the new governor of Alaska, says there must be peace between the rival political parties.

Two Los Angeles men, both over 80, fought over a woman who is 75. One of the combatants is in the hospital.

Robbers attempted to hold up a Rio Grande train in Colorado, but did not succeed in getting into the express car.

The widow of Claus Spreckles has been awarded \$3,000,000 of her husband's estate.

It now seems as though the Chicago streetcar men will win their fight with the company.

William R. Wallace has been chosen for the Democratic candidate for mayor of Salt Lake.

James J. Hill says too many people are going to the cities instead of staying on the farm.

Thousands of acres of pasture and wood land has been burned over in Sonoma county, Cal., by forest fires.

Pearcy reiterates that he is the only white man who ever saw the Pole and promises to disprove Cook's claim.

David E. Thompson, United States ambassador to Mexico, has secured control of the Pan-American railroad, a line 244 miles long.

The port of Mulege, on the east coast of Lower California, was overwhelmed by a tidal wave September 4. Considerable property was destroyed.

Dewey says the United States needs a larger navy.

It is said the Harriman estate will not be divided.

JURY TAMPERING FOUND.

Chicago Investigations Promise Huge Scandal in County Affairs.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—A gigantic conspiracy for the "fixing" of grand juries of Cook county, extending back over a year and culminating in the fraudulent certification of names for the October grand jury, was revealed today, when State's Attorney Wayman secured bench warrants for John J. Holland, secretary of the Cook county jury commission; Jury Commissioner Willis J. Rayburn, and Nicholas A. Martin, Alderman Michael Kenna's secretary, on a charge of tampering with jurymen.

The warrants were issued today by Judge Jesse A. Baldwin, of the circuit court.

The charge against the three is that they conspired to draw names of grand jurors in a manner other than that required by law.

Coming at the height of the trial of Inspector McCann for alleged grafting the news of the action based on alleged tampering with the jury lists caused great excitement in legal and political circles. The complaints on which the warrants were issued were drawn up by a special agent of the state's attorney, who has been investigating the jury-drawing methods for weeks.

Under the state law the names of prospective grand jurors are selected at random from a sealed box containing the names of 1500 citizens who have been examined for jury service by the jury commissioners and their fitness certified. A similar method is prescribed for petit jury lists.

NEW DUTIES HURT.

French Lace Manufacturers Hard Hit by American Tariff.

Paris, Sept. 20.—What France thinks of America's new tariff schedule is being evidenced in no uncertain fashion these days, and the attitude of French manufacturers generally is correctly expressed by lace and tulle-makers of Calais, which has thrived for generations on its filmy products, with the women of the United States its best customers.

As a direct result of the 70 per cent tariff on laces and tulles, which the recently adopted tariff law of the United States has marked up on this class of manufactures, Calais is threatened with the loss of many inhabitants.

Former great prosperity of this city has dwindled almost to the vanishing point. Conditions have finally become so aggravated that long-established business men are abandoning their establishments and moving away from the city. Feeling runs high in Calais against employers.

AMERICAN SURGEONS LEAD.

Doctor Says Foolish to Go Abroad for Treatment.

New York, Sept. 20.—Dr. Lewis Livingston Seaman, one of the delegates to the recent international medical congress at Budapest, arrived on the steamer Campana from Liverpool, and spoke encouragingly on the showing made by America and the success of the congress.

"The Americans are far ahead of other nations in many branches of surgery and medicine," said Dr. Seaman, "as shown by the testimony and the exhibits at the congress. This is particularly true in the case of appendicitis, where we excel both in the treatment of the disease and the technique of the operation."

Speaking generally, Dr. Seaman said it was the height of insanity for Americans to go abroad for treatment by foreign specialists when there are physicians at home who could "walk all around" the European medical men.

Japanese May Soon Fly.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20.—The interesting announcement is made that a society for aeronautic research has been formed in Japan, under the title of the Temporary Military Balloon Investigation Society. It is to consist of 20 members, selected from officers on the active list of the army and navy, and from men of science in general. The selection of the president and members will be made by the minister of war, with the approval of the cabinet. Nothing is definitely stated as to the provision of funds, but apparently the duty of financing the enterprise will devolve upon the departments of war and navy.

Grasshoppers in California.

San Bernardino, Cal., Sept. 20.—This city was overrun last night by millions of grasshoppers that took possession of the streets and disappeared mysteriously this morning. Last evening myriads of the insects made their appearance, literally covering the streets and sidewalks in the business and residence sections of the city. They disappeared with the approach of daylight. According to reports from Highland and other points in the valley, the pest is confined to this city. No damage to crops has been reported.

Steamer Ohio to Junk.

Seattle, Sept. 20.—The safe of the wrecked steamship Ohio was brought down from Victoria on the Iroquois. It had previously been taken to Victoria by the Canadian salvage vessel Salvor, and it now rests at the Colman dock here. The safe and its contents were intact, and there was a large sum of money in it when opened. The figures given are \$167,000. The wreck of the Ohio itself will probably be broken up for junk.

Mexican Floods Raging.

Mexico City, Sept. 20.—A special dispatch from the town of Taxapan, near the port of Tampico, says: The river suddenly rose last night, and the western part of the city is inundated. The water is rising hourly. Reports from outlying ranches are most alarming. Water six feet deep is reported from some sections. Losses to stock and crops will be great.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

OPENING AT LAKEVIEW.

Every Participant Sure of Securing Land or Lot.

Lakeview.—The distribution of the lands of the Oregon Valley Land company, owners of the old Oregon military road grant, and the Heryford Cattle company's lands, not only is the largest private land opening in history, but it differs in many ways from land allotments made by the United States government. In the Lakeview opening every participant gets a tract of land and a town lot. There are no blanks.

Three hundred thousand acres of land are being distributed practically without expense to the public. The lands were cut into 11,992 tracts, varying in size from 10 acres to 1,000 acres, and that number of contracts were sold for \$200 each, every contract being good for a tract of land and a Lakeview lot. The purchasers live in every state in the Union, but the bulk of the contracts were sold in the Middle West. About 3,000 contracts were sold in Nebraska, 2,000 in Kansas, and smaller allotments in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma and other states. Nearly 1,000 contracts were bought by Oregon and California people.

FOREST FUND IS \$33,120.47.

Oregon School Fund Is Increased by Reserve Receipts.

Salem.—Congressman Hawley has received a letter from the acting secretary of the interior to the effect that under the terms of the agricultural appropriation act, for 1909, approved May 23, 1908, \$33,120.47, realized from forest reserves in this state during the year ending June 30, 1909, will be turned over to the state to be placed in the common school fund of the state.

The law provides that 25 per cent of the money received from each forest reserve shall be paid at the end of the year to the state treasurer wherein the reserves are located, to be expended as the legislature may direct for the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is located.

The total amount realized from the forest reserves of Oregon during the year ending June 30 was 132,481.88. Mr. Hawley was instrumental in securing the enactment of the clause under which the public schools receive forest reserve revenues.

Grand Ronde's Greatest Crop.

La Grande.—Heavy rains throughout Union county have greatly delayed threshing, but it is estimated that most of the work will be finished within the next two weeks, although there will be a small amount that will not be finished in the next 30 days. The yield in Union county is estimated to run over the 1,000,000 bushel mark. This will be the largest amount of wheat ever grown in the Grand Ronde valley. The farmers are not so inclined as they were at first to hold onto their wheat until it reaches the dollar mark and are letting the wheat go in small amounts every day. The price ranges around 80 cents for bluestem, 79 for 10-fold and 77 for club.

30 Cars Prunes Shipped.

The Dalles.—The prune crop of this county, with the exception of a few orchards on extremely high ground, has been harvested and the crop has been marketed. There was a total of 30 cars shipped in carload lots, besides perhaps four cars shipped in small quantities by express. The prunes have netted the growers a little better than \$22.50 a ton, f. o. b. The Dalles. The bulk of the crop has been bought and shipped by The Dalles Fruit company, though a few carloads have been shipped by growers.

Coos Port Plans Dredge.

Marshfield.—The commissioners of the Port of Coos Bay have ordered plans and specifications for a suction dredge a little larger than the dredge used on the Coos bay harbor, and also for a bucket dredge for the rivers. It is estimated that the cost will be about \$90,000. Colonel J. B. Lockwood, former engineer for the Port of Portland, advised the commission regarding the harbor work it contemplated.

Hop Crop 80,000 Bales.

Salem.—Hopping in the Krebs yards is finished. Mr. Krebs estimates the yield of the Krebs yards at 1,800 bales, about 1,200 less than the output of a normal season. Krebs declares that, while the hops are lighter, they are of an unusually fine quality, with a very slight amount of mold, considering the unfavorable conditions. He estimates the Oregon crop at not to exceed 60,000 bales.

Drill for Oil Near Nehalem.

Nehalem.—The Hydrocarbon Oil company is building a large drilling camp near here, a barge load of heavy machinery having already been received. Actual drilling will commence very soon.

Pear Crop Short.

La Grande.—The first carload of pears that will be shipped out of La Grande this year is being packed now. The supply will not be as abundant as that of last year.

Seven Pound Potato.

Pendleton.—George Dodge, gardener for the J. E. Smith Livestock company, has a potato that weighs 7½ pounds. The seed was planted in March.

UMATILLA WHEAT CROP.

Flood of Gold Follows the Harvest in Prosperous Grain Center.

Pendleton.—The lure of \$3,000,000 in bright gold pieces, without taint or reserve, sends a thrill through the people of Umatilla county, at this season of the year that cannot be appreciated by any one who has not felt the charm of the grain fields when each golden head nods to the thrifty farmer its readiness to be converted into gold for his purse as reward for his efforts during the 12 months closing with the gathering in of the sheaves. The call of the grain fields has been heard, the tremendous task of saving the harvest has been performed, the marketing of the grain is the duty which calls forth the best judgment and tact of the farmer, in this county, where to raise grain successfully and largely is the ambition of every owner of land.

Umatilla county farmers have just finished harvesting a crop of grain that will place fully \$3,000,000 in their purses. The crop will net about as much money as any produced in the county, inasmuch as the price to be received will be much higher than was taken for the "bumper" crop of 1907, when Umatilla county produced more than 1 per cent of all the wheat grown in the United States. Umatilla county is easily the grain center of Oregon, producing practically one third of all the state. There was a time when Umatilla county "took off its hat," metaphorically speaking, to the Willamette valley in the growing of grain, but that day has long since passed into history.

Hay Prices High.

Klamath Falls.—Despite the fact that the hay crop is fully up to the average and the acreage is larger than heretofore, stockmen complain about excessive prices. Alfalfa is held at \$8 and \$10 in the stack. Last year the crop was not quite up to the average and the price ranged from \$7 to \$8.50. It is contended by stockmen that unless the producers sell for less money there will be a shortage in the regular number of cattle to be wintered in the Klamath basin.

Alfalfa Brings High Prices.

Freewater.—The alfalfa crop in the Hudson Bay country is almost entirely in stack. This section received its name from the fact that the Hudson Bay company in the early days of Oregon wintered their stock in this valley. The climate is milder than that of the surrounding country. Large bands for Spokane and Seattle markets are wintered here. The crop will be about 20,000 tons and ranchers are getting \$9 and \$10 a ton at the stack.

Pheasants Sent to Idaho.

Corvallis.—The largest consignment of Chinese pheasants ever shipped out of the state left Corvallis a few days ago for Boise. The state of Idaho is the buyer. The game birds were raised and sold by Gene M. Simpson, whose Corvallis pheasant farm is the second largest in the United States. The birds, 1,000 in number, filled the special car that was brought for the purpose by B. T. Livingston, deputy game warden for the state of Idaho.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem, 97c; club, 87c; red Russian, 85½c; valley, 90c; five, 87c; Turkey red, 87c; 40-fold, 89½c.

Barley—Feed, \$26.50; brewing, \$27.50 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$13@15 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$16.50@17.50; alfalfa, \$14; clover, \$14; cheat, \$13@14.50; grain hay, \$15@16.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 36c; fancy outside creamery, 33@36c; store, 21@22c per pound. Butter fat prices average 1½c per pound under regular butter prices.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 31c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 15½@16c per pound; springs, 15½@16c; roosters, 9@10c; ducks, young, 14½c; geese, young, 10c; turkeys, 20c; squabs, \$1.75@2 per dozen.

Pork—Fancy, 10c per pound.

Veal—Extra, 10@10½c per pound.

Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.25 per box; pears, 50c@1.25; peaches, 65c@1.25 per crate; cantaloupes, 50c@1.50; plums, 25@75c per box; watermelons, 1@1½c per pound; grapes, 60c@1.25 per basket; casabas, \$1.75@2 per crate; quinces, \$1.50 per box.

Potatoes—\$1 per sack; sweet potatoes, 2@2½c per pound.

Onions—\$1.25 per sack.

Vegetables—Beans, 4@5c per pound; cabbage, 1@1½c; cauliflower, 75c@1.25 per dozen; celery, 50c@1; corn, 15@20c; cucumbers, 10@25c; onions, 12½@15c; peas, 7c per pound; peppers, 5@10c; pumpkins, 1½@1¾c; squash, 5c; tomatoes, 35@40c per box.

Hops—1909 Fuggles, 20c; clusters, nominal; 1908 crop, 17c; 1907 crop, 12c; 1906 crop 8c per pound.

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

Cattle—Steers, top, \$4.25; fair to good, \$4; common, \$3.50@3.75; cows, top, \$3.25@3.50; fair to good, \$3@3.25; common to medium, \$2.50@2.75; calves, top, \$5@5.50; heavy, \$3.50@4; bulls, \$2@2.25; stags, \$2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Best, \$8; fair to good, \$7.75@7.85; stockers, \$6@7; China fats, \$7.50@8.

Sheep—Top wethers, \$4; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; yearlings, best, \$4; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; ewes, ½c less on all grades; spring lambs, \$5@5.25.

TAFT SMILE WINS.

President Beams His Way into Favor With Chicagoans.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—President Taft smiled his way into the hearts of 500,000 Chicagoans yesterday. Geniality and "Bill" Taft—for that's what the multitudes called him—ruled the city for 15 hours. From the moment he arrived until he entered his private car to leave, through all the automobiling and speechifying and handshaking and excitement, there was one thing which shone as brightly as the sun of a perfect day. It was the famous smile. That smile was commented upon everywhere. It was cheered and it made those who saw it feel more pleased with the world and with themselves. Good humor, jollity, happiness—these followed Mr. Taft like attendant guardians wherever he went.

And in response to that smile Mr. Taft got the smiles and laughter of the throngs, as well as their shouts and applause. All the way through the 16 miles of streets which he traveled during the day in a motor, at the West Side ball park, at the Orchestra Hall meeting, at the bankers' ball, Mr. Taft saw thousands upon thousands of faces which smiled at him and which cheered him.

"It's grand," said the chief executive before he had been in the city five minutes. "I'm really vastly glad to be here."

As his automobile swept down Michigan avenue in the midst of 150,000 school children, he turned to his aide-de-camp, Captain Archibald W. Butt, U. S. A., and his voice was just an atom husky.

"This is wonderful, Butt," he said. "The cheering of the children is most pleasant to me, and yet affecting, for we know that the cheering of the children is sincere."

At the great bankers' ball there were silks and white shoulders and jewels; there was rhythm of waltz music and glow of pendant lights; there was dancing by blushing debutantes and epigrammatic foreign consuls; there was promenading by prominent bankers and dowagers and beauties and politicians. And the chief individual figure of the scene was the big man in evening dress who smiled and smiled and smiled.

Unqualifiedly President Taft is in favor of union labor. This was the subject of his main speech today, and in plain terms he upheld organization, but demanded that the rights of non-union labor be protected. Next to this in national importance was his denouncing the present court system. He deplored delays in the administration of justice and announced an intention to urge congress to make a change.

MONEY FOR WIDOW.

Mrs. Harriman Is Made Only Beneficiary in Will.

New York, Sept. 17.—A hundred brief words, weighted each with approximately \$1,000,000 and containing in their entirety the last testament of E. H. Harriman, given out yesterday, make his widow, Mary Averill Harriman, one of the wealthiest women in the world.

It perhaps is the briefest will on record for the disposal of an estate of such magnitude. All his property is left to Mrs. Harriman. Wall street estimates that Mrs. Harriman will inherit in realty and personal property between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000. Mr. Harriman's private fortune is supposed to have been greater than this by many millions, but there is reason to believe that his unmarried daughters, Mary and Carol; his married daughter, Mrs. Robert Livingstone Guerry; and his two sons, William Averill and Roland, a boy of 14, together with his surviving sister, Mrs. Simons, and other relatives, have all been substantially provided for with gifts out of hand.

The will is dated June 8, 1903, and is witnessed by Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, who drew it, and C. C. Tegenthoff, Mr. Peabody was Mr. Harriman's close personal friend.

Mrs. Harriman, by making no bequests to children or relatives, avoided the large share of the enormous inheritance tax which, under the laws of the state of New York, would otherwise be imposed.

Fires Destroy Homes.

Oxnard, Cal., Sept. 17.—A great forest fire is burning tonight in the hills. Telephone messages from Somis at 6 o'clock called for all available men to fight the flames. Four families were burned out in Las Posas hills today. Hundreds of tons of hay and beans were burned. Several hundred men fought the fires all night, and have the biggest task yet before them in saving the ranchers' homes. The fires began early Monday morning, and have burned in varying directions ever since, devastating a solid stretch of 30 miles of hills.

Sheriff Asks for Soldiers.

Newcastle, Pa., Sept. 17.—On account of today's outbreak among the striking employes of the American Sheet & Tin Plate company and imported workmen, in which a striker was perhaps fatally shot, Sheriff Waddington tonight asked for state troops to guard that in plate plant. The sheriff informed the governor that the situation was ominous and that outside protection was needed at once to cope with lawlessness.

Canada Helps Travelers.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—The Canadian Railway commission has made an order commanding all railroads in Canada, which do an international business, to direct their conductors to prevent any undue interference with passengers in Canada by United States immigration officials.

FOR POSTAL BANKS

President Taft Declares Party is Bound by Plank.

POINTS TO SUCCESS IN CANADA

President Says Government Has Now Reached Stage Where It Must Be More Than Police Force.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 18.—President Taft devoted his principal address in Milwaukee at the State Fair grounds, yesterday, to the subject of postal savings banks, which he strongly endorsed before a large and enthusiastic gathering that overflowed the grandstand. The president said that the postal savings bank plank in the Republican platform bound everybody who called himself a Republican.

"If they do not like a plank in a platform," said Mr. Taft, "or if they don't like the platform itself, they cease to be Republicans or they are Republicans with an exception, and that indicates a free and enlightened and discriminating people. But I am here to uphold the doctrine of postal savings banks because I believe they will fill a long-felt want in this country. In the first place it is said the postal savings bank is a very paternal institution; that it has a leaning toward Socialism—state Socialism—and that it purposes to take the banking business out of the hands of private persons and put it into those of the government. No, I am not a Socialist, and I am not a paternalist, and I am not in favor of having the government do anything that private citizens can do as well or better; but there are conditions. We have passed beyond the time of what they called the 'Laissez Faire' school, which believed that the government ought to do nothing but run the police force, and we do not recognize the necessity for the interference of the government because it has great power and great resources behind it, and because sometimes it can stand the lack of an immediate return on capital to help out. We did it in our Pacific railroads. We have done it in a great many different ways, and in this particular postal savings bank business the government is especially fitted to do what any system of private bankers can do.

"The great usefulness of the postal savings banks lies in the great encouragement to thrift on the part of those who are just wavering in the balance whether they shall save the money or use it because they don't know where they can put it safely.

"Canada has the postal savings bank, and what is the result along the border in the Northwest? You find Americans going up to the border and making deposits in those savings banks. Why? Because they have the guarantee of the Canadian government."

President Taft said the government had issued upward of \$700,000,000 2 per cent bonds of the United States and floated them at par, at 2 per cent or a little more.

"We did it by getting the banks into a corner so they had to have, under the law, some government security, and so they were obliged to buy those 2 per cent bonds," he said. In closing, President Taft said:

"We are looking forward, I hope with confidence, to a readjustment of our whole financial system. Certainly it needs it, and it has been suggested that the savings bank might well await that. I am bound to say that I don't see the necessity for involving them. It seems to me that one system can stand by itself, and if we adopt the savings banks they will easily be worked into a general system of banking, because the savings banks will furnish us five or six hundred millions of dollars, and that is a very tidy pile to have around for the government to use legitimately in order to carry on any financial operations."

Old Kindness Rewarded.

Methuen, Mass., Sept. 18.—One of those strange legacies bobbed up in Methuen today when it became known that Mrs. George Brainerd had received from attorneys in the Scilly islands the information that G. Ribstock, a man whom she and her mother befriended in Bermuda, had willed her about \$1,000,000 in railroad stocks and bonds. When Mrs. Brainerd met Ribstock in Bermuda she then was unmarried, and with her mother did many little kindnesses for him in his old age. He was 80 years old at the time.

Germans On Water Wagon.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—A temperance campaign which promises to have a marked effect on the consumption of alcohol in Germany, has been begun as a result of a resolution adopted at the Socialist convention at Leipzig. The resolution requires that members of the party organization, which numbers 600,000, shall abstain from brandy and other high alcoholic beverages and shall try to diminish the consumption by their companions.

Harriman's Property Estimated.

New York, Sept. 18.—According to a Wall street publication, "it can be stated on the highest authority" that Mr. Harriman's property amounted to between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000.