

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Events of Two Continents

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Advances of the New York election show gains for Hearst.

Political politicians are now becoming involved in the insurance scandal.

Strike in Poland is believed to have broken and the country is being down.

It is believed that a new register of the Lewiston land office will not be for some time.

Secretary Root is preparing to initiate negotiations for the settlement of the Panama canal.

Women are going to Panama as servants in the various buildings estimated at \$500,000.

A fire near Aberdeen, S. D., destroyed a store of livestock, grain and buildings estimated at \$200,000.

A fire which started in a Knoxville, Tenn., store destroyed \$200,000 of property before being extinguished.

Foreign nations are not pulling together in their demonstration against the sultan doesn't seem to be.

Contributions for the relief of the Jews totals \$740,000 from the world. Of this \$370,000 came from the United States.

Mayor Dunne's plans for municipal ownership of the street railways have been rejected by the council reaching an agreement with the companies placing the lines ten years hence.

Canon has declared against the new king of Norway will receive \$200,000 annually.

Senator Folk, of Missouri, says the movement now on will last.

President has removed Register of the Lewiston, Idaho, land office.

More than 300,000 have been raised for the relief of the Russian Jews.

Poland fears her Polish subjects will be of Russian Poland is successful in securing autonomy.

Riverside Bridge works, at Mar-Ferry, Ohio, has burned. The loss is \$100,000.

Russian capitalists are selling government and other securities in the country.

Democratic and Republican members of the house will each hold caucus on November 2 to nominate house officers.

President Mellen, of the New York, Haven & Hartford railroad, has declared himself in favor of railroad legislation.

Board of canvassers working on returns of the New York election found many places where the sheets and returns do not agree.

Secretary denies she will interfere in the election.

Lawson has been arrested.

Secretary threatens to resign if following suit.

Workmen have ordered a general strike.

Secretary is at the head of an inquiry into the oil.

A mining town in West Virginia has been entirely destroyed by fire.

News from Singapore, China, says anti-American boycott is strong.

Secretary proposes to establish its own lighting system at a cost of \$100,000.

State department knows nothing of proposed Anglo-Japanese canal.

New York has had its first snow of the winter.

Secretary Root is working on the new treaty with Germany.

Washington's congressional delegation will work for an appropriation for the Columbia.

American residents of the Isle of Man will send a delegation to congress to ratify of a treaty with the island to Cuba.

Strikes are occurring in Vladivostok.

American Mining congress is in session at El Paso, Texas.

Secretary has determined to crush the strike in Poland with iron heel.

Secretary Henry is arranging for grand trials at the national capital.

American cruiser has been sent to protect Russia, to protect American.

National committee for the relief of the sufferers reports having received \$182,885 raised in the United States.

## SELL ADULTERATED SEED.

Agricultural Department Blacklists a Long List of Dealers.

Washington, Nov. 14.—While the air is full of talk about graft, Secretary Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, is going ahead quietly puncturing one form of graft that is imposed upon the farmers of the country—that operated by the fraudulent seed men. Under a special act of congress Mr. Wilson's department makes an examination and analysis of seed sent in by farmers who are suspicious that dealers are selling them adulterated goods. As a result of investigations recently made, the Agricultural department has issued a warning to farmers against buying red clover or alfalfa seed from a number of dealers who have been found disposing of adulterated seed. The dealers named on the list are:

W. W. Rawson & Co., Boston; Ross Bros., Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Small & Co., Evansville, Ind.; The W. E. Barrett Company, Providence, R. I.; Barteldes & Co., Denver, Colo.; Crossman Bros., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Dallwig, Milwaukee; J. A. Everett, Indianapolis; James Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.; W. Crossman, Petersburg, Va.; Hamilton Bros., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Huntington & Paige, Indianapolis; Jacob F. Kirchner, Pittsfield, Mass.; McMillan Seed Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. E. Martin, Salem, Ill.; L. L. May & Son, St. Paul, Minn.; National Seed Company, Louisville, Ky.; The Frank S. Platt Co., New Haven; Rush Park Seed Company, Independence, Ia.; Steckler Seed Company, New Orleans, and Young & Halstead, Troy, N. Y.

The names of these dealers are publicly posted by the department, in reality they are blacklisted. This note is a warning to farmers who are in the market for red clover or alfalfa seed.

## ITS WORK A FIASCO.

Committee on Public Printing Does Not Fix Blame for Waste.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Judging by results so far obtained by the "joint committee on printing," the public printing graft is not going to be checked by congress this winter, as President Roosevelt had hoped. After giving hearings to officials of the government printing office, officials in charge of senate and house documents and some of the men in charge of publications in the various departments, the committee arrives at the conclusion that there has been waste. It is not able to analyze the waste; it is not able to point out the manner in which the waste can be checked; it is not able to fix the responsibility. In short, the committee has brought to light nothing new. And now it has taken an indefinite recess. But this class of investigation is typical. It is about as effective as the average congressional inquiry. It is parallel to the inquiry held in the last congress for the purpose of clearing senators and representatives of charges made against them in the famous Bristow postal report.

## NO BILL, SAYS BURTON.

Congressional Appropriations Must Be Kept at Lowest Figure.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Post tomorrow will say:

No general river and harbor bill will be passed by congress at the approaching session. This forecast was made by Representative Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the river and harbor committee, before he left Washington for Hot Springs, Va., for a short vacation.

There are two cogent reasons for not enacting such legislation next winter, according to Representative Burton—first, because a large bill passed last session carried appropriations for all projects deserving of immediate attention from congress; second, the necessity of holding down appropriations to the lowest figure to prevent, if possible, another deficit in the treasury.

## Boycott is a Bugaboo.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Chinese boycott on American goods certainly cannot be carried to the extent of seriously affecting our commerce in the Orient," declared Charles Denby, the new chief clerk in the State department, today. He recently completed a 20-year official residence in China, and has arrived in Washington to assume his new duties. "When I left Peking last March, there was no apparent dissatisfaction over the exclusion law, and there was no talk of a boycott," he said.

## Strikers Call to Arms.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The strike leaders, after a conference which lasted until 1 o'clock this morning, drafted an appeal calling on all citizens to arm in defense of their homes and families. The delegates to the union of unions decided to again stop all traffic between Warsaw and St. Petersburg, and orders to that effect were issued. All workmen have been commanded to work not more than eight hours a day beginning this morning.

## Buy Mountain of Iron.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 14.—News has come from Mexico that the United States Steel company has purchased the famous Solid Iron mountain, the richest of its kind in the world, at Durango.

# POINTS OF MESSAGE

## Measures President Will Recommend to Congress.

## RATE QUESTION FIRST ON LIST

Will Be the Longest and Most Remarkable of President Roosevelt's State Papers.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The proofs of the message that President Roosevelt will send to congress on the first Monday in December are now in his hands for final revision. It is said by those members of his cabinet who have heard portions of it that it will be the longest and most remarkable document that has been written by President Roosevelt. Among other topics that have been treated in a striking manner are the following:

Correction of the rebate evil and the regulation of railroad rates.

Telling what has been done toward building the Panama canal and advocating legislation that will expedite the work.

Urging the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service.

Advocating moderation in Chinese exclusion laws.

Suggesting methods for cementing up the cracks in the immigration laws.

Recommending administrative reforms in governmental departments and the adoption of business methods in operating the government.

Urging the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty.

Recommending better tariff relations with the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Explaining the government's right to inquire into corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Pointing to the benefits of a greater navy.

Preservation of Niagara Falls from the encroachments of commerce.

Statehood for territories.

Federal supervision of insurance companies greatly desired.

Other topics touched upon are:

Treaty of Portsmouth, trade in the Orient, treasury deficiencies, public lands, forest reservations, rights of labor, Venezuela and economy in government expenditures.

## AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

Washington State Commission Upholds All Complaints.

Coffax, Wash., Nov. 14.—"Found guilty as charged on each count of the indictment." This is the verdict of the State Railroad commission rendered yesterday evening in the State Railroad commission vs. the O. R. & N. Co., the Great Northern Railroad company and the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

Shipments from Puget sound for points on the O. R. & N. in Eastern Washington must not be routed via Portland unless requested by the shipper. Coal rates from Roslyn to points on the O. R. & N. in Eastern Washington must be lowered to that existing before the cancellation of the joint rates January 1, 1902, and joint rates must be re-established between all the railroads of Washington. In fact, the railroads have lost every point, and the commission has arbitrarily announced its intent to fix the rates to favor Puget sound at the expense of Portland.

The O. R. & N. Co., by its attorney, James Wilson, announced just before adjournment of the commission, after all the testimony had been taken, that it would grant a rate of \$2.55 on Roslyn coal from Wallula to Coffax, making the total rate on both roads of \$4.45, thus placing Roslyn coal on an equal basis with Wyoming coal.

Commissioner McMillan asked if the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific would make the same rate on Roslyn coal to Coffax that the Northern Pacific makes to Garfield and Pullman. Mr. Wilson stated he has no authority to make such a rate.

## Concessions to Peasants.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The government has decided to make an appeal to the peasants. With the workmen of the cities completely estranged and Liberals refusing to aid the authorities, there is nothing left but to turn to the peasants, and the emperor has approved a ukase informing them that measures for the amelioration of their condition will receive immediate consideration. The discontent of the peasants and the danger of the spread of the agrarian movement largely contributed to the government's decision.

## Troops in Finland Mutiny.

Helsingfors, Nov. 14.—A revolt broke out yesterday in the garrison of Sveaborg. Hundreds of the men assert that they have been retained with the colors from two to three years beyond the legal period of their service, and also complain of their conditions of life. The mutineers refused to obey orders, expelled the civilians from the precincts of the fortress and in several of the barracks threw beds, chairs and kitchen apparatus out of the windows.

## Reviving a Dead Scheme.

Mexico City, Nov. 14.—The Mexican Herald prints a story claiming it has information that the governments of Great Britain and Japan have practically decided to construct a ship canal of their own across Nicaragua, practically on the lines of the plan rejected by the American government, Great Britain to furnish the capital and Japan the labor.

## BLOW AT IRRIGATION.

Hitchcock Refuses to Approve Projects in the Northwest.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Following close upon Secretary Taft's refusal to recommend an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river comes Secretary Hitchcock's refusal to approve the Umatilla irrigation project in Oregon, and the Okanogan and Tietan projects, in Washington, all of which have been pronounced feasible by the reclamation engineers, and all of which were recently submitted to Mr. Hitchcock for his approval. Lack of funds is given as his reason for turning down all three projects.

Mr. Hitchcock finds that he has allotted all the money in the reclamation fund and about \$3,000,000 in excess. He concludes that it is time to check these allotments, and is determined to accumulate a surplus before more work is undertaken. He therefore intends to hold back on new projects until July 1, at which time, it is estimated, there will be a surplus on hand of about \$3,000,000. Mr. Hitchcock finds nothing wrong with the engineering features of these projects, but he is entering upon a new policy of distributing money out of the reclamation fund, and his reform is put in force just at the time when Oregon and Washington were in line for recognition.

Another thing that develops in connection with the refusal to approve the Umatilla, Okanogan and Tietan projects is the determination of the secretary to hereafter confine allotments of reclamation funds to 51 per cent of the amount contributed by the various states and territories. It is unfortunate for Oregon and Washington that this rule is adopted at this late day, but, if it is lived up to strictly, the secretary should at once expend \$2,500,000 in Oregon and more than \$1,500,000 in Washington. As a matter of fact, not a dollar of the reclamation fund has been expended on any irrigation work in Washington, and the only benefit Oregon seems likely to receive for some time is her share of the \$1,000,000 which has been set aside for Klamath.

## ONLY HERRICK IS BEATEN.

Republicans Carry Most of Ohio Election—Legislature Doubtful.

Columbus, O., Nov. 13.—Today's developments have cleared up the post-election situation in Ohio considerably. Practically complete returns on the entire state ticket show that all the Republican candidates except for governor have been elected by substantial pluralities. The figures given out by Chairman Dick, of the Republican State committee, show a range from 27,000 plurality to lieutenant governor to 39,000 on state treasurer. Leads Houck, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, before leaving for his home at Mount Vernon tonight, admitted his defeat. Chairman Garber, of the Democratic State committee, was expected to give out a statement tonight, but did not.

Both parties continue to claim a majority in both branches of the legislature. The majority in either branch will be small, possibly not more than two or three for the party that controls.

## LET ROOT MANAGE BIG CANAL.

Plan to Relieve Taft of Panama Matters Again Discussed.

Washington, Nov. 13.—An echo of the suggestion that the Isthmian canal should be placed under the State department has been heard in a rumor of the possibility that the Insular bureau, which grew up under the direction of Secretary Root when he was at the head of the War department, may be transferred to the State department. The discussion of the matter has not taken any concrete form, but it is one of the suggestions made to relieve the secretary of war of heavy responsibilities which now rest upon him in administering not only the affairs of the army, but the Philippines, the Panama canal and other island interests.

It would take legislation to bring about the change, as the Insular bureau was legislated into the War department when the Philippine government act was passed.

## Extra Session in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 13.—Governor Pennypacker issued a proclamation today calling an extra session of the legislature for January 15 to consider reform legislation. Bills to enable contiguous cities in the same counties to be united into one municipality; to reapportion the state into senatorial and representative districts; to provide for the personal registration of voters, and for the government of cities first class, and the proper distribution of the power exercised by such municipalities are to be considered at the extra session.

## Witte Threatens to Resign.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News cables: An influential Russian informs your correspondent that Count Witte insisted yesterday that the ministers of war and of the navy and the president of the national defense must submit to the premier like the other cabinet ministers. The czar refused these demands, whereupon Count Witte tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

## Dunne Will Return to Charge.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Mayor Dunne announced today that he will present another message and ordinance to the city council, in which the purchase of the present street car lines and the ownership by the city of all the present system of lines will be sought.



## Winter Homes for Turkeys.

While the idea of the turkey is to roost high, this privilege cannot always be accorded if a structure is to be provided for the birds in which to roost. If they are to roost in the trees, then they may choose their own limb. It is a good plan to make the turkey house low, but placing the roosts as high as possible without humping the birds up against the roof. The ventilation in such a house must largely be provided from the bottom, and this is done by having a row of windows



WINTER TURKEY HOUSE.

not over eighteen inches high at the bottom, so arranged that they may be lifted up to permit a current of air to enter.

These windows will also light the floor of the house, and a larger window may be placed on the opposite side, but higher up, in order properly to light the house. The turkeys will be anxious to get out of the house early in the morning to roam, so after they have gone to roost sprinkle a little grain in the chaff on the floor to keep them busy in the morning until they are let out. Turkeys on the range must be well fed during the period they are under cover, particularly at this time of year when the feeding on the range is poor, and when it is essential to keep them in good shape and able to fatten readily a little later.—Indianapolis News.

## For Driving Hogs.

This is another idea which the one-man farmer will find exceedingly useful if he has to drive hogs for any purpose. It needs but one experience with the beasts to convince any man of the difficulty in making a hog go where desired. The hurdle described will help wonderfully in this work. Use slats of one by three material and make a hurdle two and one-half feet high and about four feet long. Make it of light weight material, so that it may be easily handled. In either end place, at top and bottom, hooks may be placed so that the hurdle may be attached to



HURDLE FOR DRIVING HOGS.

posts if required at any time. Then make handles to make it convenient in manipulating it. One should be on the center upright near the top and one on either side of the upright in about the middle. These handles are made by fashioning a strip of wood large enough to get hold of, and then nailing it on to a block and through the hurdle material. Made light, in the manner described, one can drive a number of hogs with ease and also ward off the quarrelsome boar if a member of the herd. In the illustration the small cut at the left shows the completed handle and the one at the right the manner of fashioning the bolt through the block of wood, and the end of the nail or screw going through the slat.

## World's Milk Production.

It is estimated that the total weight of cows' milk produced in the world is 26,400,000 hundredweight, distributed as follows: United States, 6,100,000 hundredweight, Russia 3,500,000; Germany 3,000,000, France 2,000,000, England 2,000,000, Austria 1,700,000, Italy 1,450,000, Canada 1,300,000, Holland 1,200,000, Sweden and Norway 800,000, Switzerland 700,000, Denmark 600,000, Belgium 600,000, Australia 550,000, Spain 500,000 and Portugal 500,000. The production of milk in Europe is 18,450,000 hundredweight from 45,000,000 cows. The number of milch cows in the world is 63,800,000—15,940,000 in the United States and 10,000,000 in Russia. There are only six head of horned cattle in Spain to each 2 1/2 acres of cultivated land, while in France there are thirty-four and in England fifty-six. This shows the poor condition of cattle breeding in Spain, and explains the constant increase in the price of butcher's meat for public consumption.

## Husking Corn.

By far the most serious task in raising corn is the matter of husking it in the field. Up to date no practical machine adapted to this purpose has appeared. Many have been tried, but they usually fall short in some important particular. None of them has become popular, and a fortune awaits the man who perfects a thoroughly practical corn husker, which will be as successful relatively as the modern husker is for corn fodder, says Orange Judd Farmer. When corn is to be husked direct from the standing corn, it should be allowed to mature quite thoroughly, particularly if it is of a variety with large ears and large cob, containing a high percentage of moisture. This must be determined by examination. Some seasons husking begins the latter part of September, while in others it is not safe to begin husking until the middle or end of October. The time will also depend largely upon the variety. Early maturing kinds have small cobs, and they can be husked much earlier than late-maturing and large-ear varieties. Corn when first placed in the crib contains 13 to 35 or 40 per cent of moisture. A common practice in the great corn States is to start through the field marking a "down" row. Husk two rows to the left of the wagon and the one row that is under it. Go around a good-sized "land" in this manner. The next time through the field and every succeeding time thereafter, have the team straddle the last husked row next the corn that has not been husked. This will prevent the necessity of picking up a down row each time, and will enable the husker to do his work. The ordinary wagon box will hold from twenty-five to thirty bushels. When the corn is exceptionally good, a skillful husker will be able to more than fill one wagon box in half a day. The capacity of a box may be increased by putting on additional sideboards. On the right side of the wagon box it is desirable to place one or two extra boards to act as bump boards. The husker will not need to use so much care in throwing in his work. A good husker so gauges the distance from the row in the wagon box that it is not necessary for him to look where he throws his ear.

## Fertilizing the Garden.

There is no better way to fertilize the garden than to haul fresh manure from the stables and spread over the surface during the winter. Contrary to the common belief, there is never a time when manure is so rich in plant-food as the day it is made, and the sooner after that it can be got to the place where it is to be used, the more value it will add to the soil. It is almost impossible to put too much manure on a garden. We would not hesitate to put it a foot thick on the surface, for it will leach only so much more plant-food into the soil, and by plowing time next spring will be settled down until it can easily be plowed under to furnish humus for the betterment of the physical condition of the soil. Wood ashes makes an excellent fertilizer for the garden, but it should be saved and applied on top of the soil after it is plowed in the spring, as potash is one of the plant-foods that may be washed too deeply into the soil to be reached by the roots of garden plants, many of which are shallow-rooted.

## Fattening Steers.

The old method of cramming corn into a steer regardless of whether or not he digests it, depending on hogs to pick up the undigested corn, is a poor as well as an old method. To put on good flesh and to put it on fast a steer should digest thoroughly all the food that he takes into his stomach. The food should be prepared carefully in order that perfect digestion should take place. Less corn and more ensilage foods should be used in finishing a steer for the market, for the old idea that corn is the only food that will finish a steer properly is demonstrated to be a mistaken one by experiment stations conducted by responsible men selected by the government.

## Exhibiting Fruits at Fairs.

One of the handsomest and most attractive exhibits of fruit we have ever seen was that shown by Lucas County at the Ohio State fair. The fruits, which comprised practically the whole list of those available at that season, were neatly arranged on a large table about twenty feet square and in such a manner that the combination of varieties and colors at once attracted attention and prompted comment on the beauty of the products. Too frequently color on exhibition tables is overlooked.—Exchange.

## Land that Should Be Drained.

It is estimated that there are about one hundred million acres now unproductive which can be reclaimed through dikes and drains. This land would have a productive capacity equal to four times that of the State of Illinois and would considerably exceed the productive area which can be reclaimed by irrigation.

## Cost of Filling Silos.

The cost of filling silos was estimated by the Illinois Station from records obtained from nineteen farms in various parts of the State and the figures showed a range of forty to seventy-six cents per ton, the average being fifty-six cents.