

# CURRENT EVENTS OF THE WEEK

## Events of the World at Large Told in Brief.

### General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

Women were elected to the legislature in Colorado. Alabama and Florida show as good an increase in population as some of the Western states.

Belmont declares that racing in New York will continue, despite the laws against it.

Movement is on foot to have Caleb C. C. ousted from his seat as representative from Kentucky.

McKee, B. C., authorities refuse to issue a Washington embassadorial passport to the state pays its fees in advance.

A negro murderer in Chicago has been convicted on the evidence of a fingerprint found on the victim's porch railing.

Discord between Japs and Chinese in Shanghai continues and a Tokio dispatch declares the situation is alarming and will lead to open hostilities unless peace is made.

Boatmen on Lake Winnipeg, Man., have been missing for ten days, and it is feared she has been crushed in the ice. She has 200 passengers on board.

Seattle thief grabbed a canvas bag containing 2,000 nickels from a express wagon in the heart of the downtown district and made good his escape in the crowd.

Conference between the British House of Commons, to consider a conditional amendment regarding the power, failed, and an election will be held before Christmas.

Mexican cities are much disturbed by anti-American riots, and serious trouble is threatened. A bomb was thrown at the American consul and one man was under martial law.

Leavenworth theater at Leavenworth, Kan., was the scene of a panic when lions, leopards, jackals, bears and panthers performing on the stage charged in a free-for-all fight. A ne-attendant was badly bitten.

The wholesale district of Peoria, Ill., was swept by a disastrous fire.

High school girls of Tacoma have pulled all their false hair into the street.

Census figures show a great increase in the cut of lumber in the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt said he had "absolutely nothing to say" regarding the election returns.

President Taft lost his smile when he read of the reverses of the Republicans, but made no comment.

Statements have been secured by missionaries from Dr. Cook's Eskimo companions in the Arctic to the effect that he never reached the Pole.

Bridgport, Conn., man committed suicide by turning on the gas, and his wife and son also inhaled the gas and are not expected to live.

When King Albert, of Belgium, rode through the streets of Brussels on his way to open parliament he was storming with slips of paper demanding woman suffrage.

Henry L. Stimson, defeated Republican candidate for governor of New York, attributes his defeat to general discontent and a movement of the party to conservatism.

An explosion of gas in the Victor American Coal company's mine at Aguas, Colo., entombed between 60 and 90 men, and it is believed most of them have perished.

Secretary of War Dickinson has returned from a trip around the world.

After casting his ballot on Tuesday, President Taft sails on the cruiser Tennessee for Panama.

The big theatrical managers' war is in its end, Frohman, Klaw, Erlinger and Cort having signed an agreement.

It appears that Seattle women were the dummy incorporators for a coal company worth many millions.

Secretary of War Dickinson says: "I am greatly impressed by the military value of aeroplanes and shall urge their adoption in the U. S. navy."

aviator Latham, in an Antoinette airplane, sailed for 52 minutes over the city of Baltimore, varying his altitude from 400 to 2,000 feet, and covering a prescribed course.

By the breaking of the supports of a trolley tramway across the Skagit River in Washington, three men were killed and two others had a thrilling ride in the river and a very narrow escape.

California auto party met a huge crowd at a sharp curve in the road, and turning out to avoid the bear the axle of the car broke short off. The bear surveyed the strange sight some minutes, and then apparently overpowered by the screams and shouts of the party, took to the woods.

Population of Iowa has decreased in the past ten years.

## DRIVERS REFUSE AGREEMENT

### Offer of New Express Companies Comes to Naught.

New York, Nov. 7.—The most serious rioting that has yet marked the strike of express drivers and helpers, culminating in the shooting of a striking driver by a guard on a wagon, took place tonight, following an abrupt termination of negotiations between the men and the companies.

The situation tonight is regarded as increasingly serious, with added possibility of a sympathetic walkout throughout the city of all teamsters and allied organizations.

Peter Roach, a striking driver, the victim of today's rioting, was shot through the body during an attack by a mob on an Adams express wagon. The last rites were administered to him by a priest in a drugstore and he was hurried to a hospital, where his condition was reported critical.

John Perry, a guard on the wagon, was also injured, and according to the police, admitted the shooting. He fired after he had been hit in the face by a stone hurled by Roach. Roach denied any part in the riot.

The termination of negotiations was precipitated by a letter to Mayor Gaynor by the companies stating that the only condition upon which they would take back the strikers was by individual application not later than today.

Re-employment in their old positions at former wages was promised, "without discrimination against any of them because of having left the service."

The companies also agreed, as soon as work was resumed, to confer with their employes in an endeavor to affect a settlement of wages and hours.

These terms were rejected by the strike leaders without even formal consideration.

"Now it is a case of fight—a case of fight until we win," said W. A. Ashton, general organizer of the Teamsters' union.

With the ending of negotiations, talk among the strikers immediately centered upon a general walk-out. Such action, it was said, would call out 100,000 men.

The joint executive committee of the union, it was said tonight, will meet tomorrow to consider the matter. A meeting of chauffeurs and cabdrivers unions was also called for tomorrow.

## TRAINS COLLIDE; EIGHT DEAD

### Eastbound Apple Train and Westbound Freight Meet in Cut.

Spokane, Wash.—Eight are known to be dead and four known to be more or less seriously injured as a result of one of the most disastrous freight wrecks in the history of the Great Northern railroad, near Chattaroy, Wash. The wreck was the result of head-on collision around a sharp curve in a deep cut, fairly at the bottom of two steep grades. Two heavily-loaded trains running at an exceptional rate of speed combined almost every condition possible to make the impact so disastrous.

Traffic on the main line of the Great Northern will have to be suspended from 40 to 48 hours. The wreckage will hardly be removed and the line cleared before that time.

Train No. 451, running on its regular schedule, westbound, collided with the "apple extra," eastbound, running on a fast schedule of five hours between Hilyard, Wash., and Troy, Mont. Train No. 451 was loaded with paints, oils, some furniture and some livestock, much of it extremely inflammable material and considerably lighter than the apple extra, which carried, besides fruit, heavy loads of grain and furniture.

Every man of both train crews who happened to be near the front of his train is dead. One brakeman saved himself by jumping, but he is seriously injured.

The brakemen who happened to be in the rear of their trains escaped with minor injuries.

The loss in the wreck is very large. A pile of 19 cars of train No. 451, jammed into the space of an ordinary living room, caught fire immediately and were speedily reduced to a mass of tangled steel before the fire apparatus, summoned from Spokane, 21 miles away, could start a stream of water on the ruins.

## Biplane Wrecked on "Joy Ride."

Sterling, Ill.—Craig Parvin, a young inventor of Lanark, Ill., after having worked three months building a biplane planned to take the first flight on election day. When he awoke Sunday he found his airship missing. Parvin began investigation and found his biplane hanging on a fence, two miles from his home. The ship was somewhat damaged but the motor uninjured. It is believed that friends who watched the progress of building the ship stole a march on him, got out the ship and endeavored to run it.

## Mural Painter Decorates Prison.

Winsted, Conn.—Miss Genevieve Cowles, of Farmington, an artist and a relative of ex-President Roosevelt, has entered upon a year's work in the state prison at Wethersfield, decorating the walls of the chapel. Warden Garvin suggested to Miss Cowles that she undertake the task. Miss Cowles, after a summer spent in Jerusalem, is now at work. She has painted in several of the figures, but the whole picture will not be completed for a year.

## Loaf Must Weigh Pound.

Topeka, Kan.—The State Supreme court has decided that a loaf of bread weighs 16 ounces or it is not a loaf. John McCoat, a Leavenworth baker, was arrested because he did not label his bread when the loaves weighed less than 16 ounces. He appealed and the Supreme court affirmed the decision.

# NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

## LUMBER CUT GAINS.

### Increase for Whole Country 34 Per Cent in Year.

Washington—The lumber cut in the United States during the calendar year 1909 was 44,585 million feet, board measure, as against 33,324 million feet in 1908, and 40,256 million feet in 1907. This was an increase of 34.2 per cent over 1907. The output of lath and shingles during 1909 was 3,712 million and 14,945 million respectively. The increase in the production of lath in 1909 over 1908 was 24.3 per cent and over 1907 1.3 per cent, while the corresponding increases for shingles were 23.4 per cent and 26.4 per cent.

This information appears in a preliminary comparative report covering 1909, 1908 and 1907, which was transmitted to Census Director Durand by Chief Statistician William M. Stewart.

The substantial increase over the two preceding years was general, few of the individual states showing a decreased cut. The figures show a conspicuous increase in the cut of the Southeastern states, including all those on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Virginia to Texas and Kentucky and Tennessee.

The proportion of the total lumber cut of the country contributed by New York and the New England states did not vary materially during the three years, being 9 per cent in 1907, 9.6 per cent in 1908 and 7.5 per cent in 1909.

Although the wood pulp industry continues to make heavy and increasing draft upon the supply of spruce, this tree still practically shares with white pine the place of first importance among the lumber timbers of this region. In 1909 its contribution to the total lumber cut of this group of states was 28.8 per cent, while that of white pine was 31.1 per cent.

The relative importance of the Lake states—Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin—in lumber production continues to decrease steadily, as the supply of white pine stumpage grows less.

The Pacific Coast states, with an output of 28.3 per cent larger in 1909 than in 1908, and 2.2 per cent greater than in 1907, nevertheless, contributed a smaller proportion of the total cut of the country in 1909 than in either of the preceding years, the per cent for 1909 being 15.5, for 1908 16.2, and for 1907 16.8. Douglas fir was far in the lead, as lumber material in these states during the three years, the production from this species constituting 68.1 per cent in 1907, 66.1 per cent in 1908, and 68.5 in 1909. It contributed 79.2 per cent of the total production in Washington in 1909, and 82.2 per cent in Oregon, while redwood formed 45.6 per cent of the total output of California.

Of the total production of lumber in 1909 soft woods supplied 33,875 million feet, or 76 per cent, while hard woods contributed 10,693 million feet, or 24 per cent. Soft woods contributed 1 per cent less of the total production in 1909 than in 1908 and 1907, in each of which years they formed 77 per cent of the total.

## OIL LANDS NEAR COAL.

### Deposits in Alaska Believed to Be Extensive.

Seattle—President Taft's order withdrawing Alaska oil lands from settlement was not unexpected, being in line with the administration's policy of restoring all Alaska coal lands to the public domain and letting congress legislate for their disposal. The oil lands are in or near the coal fields. Gushers were tapped in the Katalla coal fields and coal claims now cover the oil land.

Clarence Cunningham, who located the famous group of coal claims that figured so prominently in the attacks on Secretary Ballinger, went to Alaska to prospect for oil, and Indians showed him the enormously rich coal areas. The oil deposits of Alaska have not yet been thoroughly prospected, but are believed to be extensive.

In the sandstone and shale beds of the Yukon and Koyukuk valley, heavy seepage of oil has been noted, but no effort has been made to segregate the land, from the government domain for exploitation.

A lake covered with oil has been discovered within the region about 300 miles north of Kotzebue sound, and it is believed that good gushers could be found here at shallow depth.

## Figures Must Be Shown.

New York—Financial circles are manifesting great interest in a series of questions that has just been put to all the great railway systems of the country in a circular issued on account of the proposed advance in freight rates. After all the questions are answered, the public will get an opportunity to learn about all the commissions and profits on security issues which have been exacted from the railroads by banking houses.

## Towns Show Big Growth.

Washington—The population of Youngstown, Ohio, is 79,066, an increase of 34,181 or 76.2 per cent over 44,885 in 1900. El Paso, Tex., 39,279, an increase of 23,373 or 146.9 per cent over 15,906 in 1900. Canton, Ill., 10,453 compared with 6,564 in 1900. East Chicago, Ind., 19,098, compared with 8,411 in 1900.

## TAFT IS OFF TO PANAMA.

### Leaves on Cruiser Tennessee for Visit of Inspection.

Charleston, S. C.—President Taft has sailed for the isthmus of Panama to get in personal touch with conditions along the big canal. President Taft visited the isthmus just before his inauguration in 1909, but since then various executive and engineering problems have arisen, and congress must soon frame legislation as to rates of toll, form of government, the regulation of the sale of coal, the disposition of the Panama railroad and many other things. The president expects to make various recommendations regarding the canal at the coming short session of congress.

Mr. Taft sailed on the armored cruiser Tennessee, with the cruiser Montana as convoy. While officially known as cruisers, these vessels have the general proportions of the battleships of a few years ago, although they could not stand up very long against a modern Dreadnaught.

Both cruisers have a speed of 22 knots and will make the trip to Colon in four days. Mr. Taft expects to be on the isthmus four days and is due back in Charleston November 22. He will stop over a few hours in Richmond on the 23d.

President Taft's special squadron is under the command of Rear Admiral Staunton, with the Tennessee as flagship. Admiral Staunton, Captain Quimby, of the Montana, and Rear Admiral Ford, commanding the Charleston navy yard, were at the depot to greet the president when he arrived. The members of his party were driven to the home of Mayor Rhett for breakfast. Later the president reviewed groups of white and colored school children.

Mr. Taft went aboard the Tennessee launch at the custom house wharf. As he made his way up the starboard gangway of the big gray cruiser his flag was run up and he was received with a ruffle of drums a blare of trumpets and all the ceremonies accorded the commander in chief of the American armed forces.

The president is making a purely business trip to Panama and accompanied only by his brother, Charles P. Taft, Secretary Norton, two aides, a physician and a stenographer.

## POWERS MAY LOSE SEAT.

### Kentucky Democratic Delegation to Ask Congress to Act.

Louisville—Reports which were freely circulated here are that there is a movement under way to have the nine Democratic representatives of the Kentucky delegation make a concerted effort to have Caleb Powers ousted from his seat as representative of the Eleventh Kentucky district. Congress, it is reported, will be asked to deny Powers his seat on the ground that he has thrice been convicted of felony and has not been acquitted by a jury. Governor Willson's pardon, it is contended, does not have the same effect as an acquittal on the charge of complicity in the Goebel assassination.

## Holiday Silver May Be Minted.

Washington—Treasury officials may have to change their minds, after all, and order the mints to click off a million bright silver coins for the Christmas holidays. It has been customary to do so for many years, but as the treasury has on hand about \$22,000,000 in good coins, even though they are not bright and shiny, it had been decided, in the interest of economy, that no new ones would be turned out. But the wail of protest which is said to have originated with the small boy has gathered momentum. The indignation of the demands of the merchants has grown and the treasuries have been besieged with demands for new money until all the assistant treasurers are calling for help. The New York treasurer came to Washington to inform Treasurer McClung and George Roberts, director of the mint, that banks in New York are being almost mobbed by merchants who want bright new coins to give out to their customers during the holiday season.

## Southern States Grow.

Washington—The population of the state of Alabama is 2,138,093, as enumerated in the 13th census. This is an increase of 309,398, or 16.9 per cent, over 1,828,697 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 315,680, or 20.9 per cent. The population of the state of Florida is 751,139, an increase of 222,597, or 42.1 per cent over 528,542 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 137,120, or 35 per cent.

## Mint Will Be Closed Permanently.

Washington—George E. Roberts, director of the New Orleans mint, said that the mint would be abandoned for the present. When operations may be resumed there is not known. "There is not enough work to keep all the mints in operation," said Mr. Roberts. "It is with difficulty that three are kept working."

## Los Angeles Has 319,198.

Washington—The population of Los Angeles, Cal., is 319,198, as compared with 102,479, as announced by the census bureau. This is an increase since 1900 of 267,199, or 21.5 per cent.

## CATALPA TREES FROM SEED

### Good Wind-Breaks Easily Obtained in Short Time and at Practically No Cost.

(By GEORGE W. BROWN.)

For a number of years we have grown this valuable species of deciduous tree from the seed gathered from our matured trees and we do it easily. After the leaves have dropped we gather the long spike-like pods from our catalpas and separate the seeds which are dried out and stored away with our other farm seeds. In early spring when we plant our dwarf peas in the garden we scatter the catalpa seeds into the trenches with the seed peas.

About the time the peas are gone the little catalpa plants come up nicely and by cultivation we can grow them a foot to 18 inches the first year and we then can set them out the following year in a permanent location. We have a hedge or windbreak about the west and north sides of our orchard grown in this manner, and besides have many growing alongside the border fences and roadways, and upon our home grounds, where they bloom and are very pretty and ornamental the whole year with their broad, attractive leaves and drooping seed pods a foot or more in length.

Some of our friends have tried the method of scattering the seed in the woodland or planting it along the fence rows where trees are wanted, but field mice rob the seed and a failure results. The catalpa speciosa, or tall-growing catalpa is what we grow, and it is easily grown from seed after our method. If we desire a few trees of this species for planting no easier method can be employed than to grow them ourselves from seed gathered from the true speciosa variety. We are intending next season to grow a large quantity for planting into a grove for post timber, as they are valuable and have out-lasting qualities above many other varieties of timber for this purpose.

## FEED AND WATER FOR HORSE

### If Given Grain First Liquid Will Push It Out of Stomach Before Properly Digested.

An important fact to know in the feeding of the horse is that its stomach is quite small and that it will hold about two gallons. If the horse is fed his grain first, then hay and then water, the grain will be pushed out of the stomach before it is digested. The best way is to water first, then feed some hay, and then the grain. In case the horse is warm it would not do to give all the water it would take, but it should be given a little even then. During warm weather it would be well if the horse was watered in the field at least once during the forenoon and in the afternoon. A horse will eat too much hay if given all at once. Feed a smaller amount of hay at noon. During warm weather it pays to take at least an hour and a half rest at noon and often times even longer and then working a little later in the evening. In cool weather the rest hour need not be quite as long.

## LIVESTOCK NOTES.

The lamb that cashes in the most money for its owner is not a product of poverty.

Circumvent the large feed bills by producing better roughage and grain on your own farms.

To allow feeders to eat all the corn they can stow away after reaching the farm is disastrous.

A little flock well tended on the small farm well tilled will rarely disappoint the good shepherd.

Give ewes good pasture and extra feed just before the breeding season. Give them extra feed during pregnancy.

Tar in sheep troughs is said to be generally beneficial for sheep at all seasons, and especially for grubs in hot weather.

To get the best financial results from a flock of mutton sheep it is essential that they combine a good fleece with a good "leg of mutton."

## Dairying and Soil Fertility.

No other branch of agriculture presents more advantages than dairying—disposing of these products of the farm as milk and butterfat. When the latter may be sold to creamery stations and the skim milk fed to calves and pigs along with alfalfa the profits are greater than from almost any other form of agriculture.

No other business tends so rapidly to build up the fertility of the farm, and, when judiciously conducted, no other branch of farming yields more satisfactory financial returns. Raising and feeding alfalfa will add from 15 to 20 per cent to the profits of dairying over the use of any other feedstuff that may be raised or bought. The profit problem for the dairyman is constantly to find the feed that will decrease the cost of his production.

## Sheep-Raising Pays.

Farms where sheep are depended upon for the big end of the income are quite scarce this side of the Mississippi. But farms where sheep show net profits that they are never given credit for are numerous. The man who has kept a flock of 40 or 50 ewes all his life seldom realizes how much they contribute to his bank account and to the looks of his farm until he gets "sore on the wool trust" and gets out. He's generally found getting right back in.

# THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

## President Taft Names Thursday, November 24.

### Last Year's Great Progress in America is Notable, and Causes for Thankfulness are Many.

Washington—The progress of the country as reflected by the records of population and harvests and the general conditions of international peace, are things for which thanksgiving is especially due for the year 1910, according to the annual Thanksgiving proclamation issued by President Taft. The proclamation is as follows:

"This year of 1910 is drawing to a close. The records of population and harvests which are the index of progress show vigorous national growth and the health and prosperous well-being of our communities throughout this land and in our possessions beyond the seas. These blessings have not descended upon us in restricted measure, but overflow and abound. They are the blessings and bounty of God.

"We continue to be at peace with the rest of the world. In all essential matters our relations with other peoples are harmonious with an evergrowing reality of friendliness and depth of recognition of mutual dependence. It is especially to be noted that during the last year great progress has been achieved in the cause of arbitration, and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, president of the United States of America, in accordance with the wise custom of the civil magistrate since the first settlements in this land, and with the rule established from the foundation of this government, do appoint Thursday, November 24, 1910, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, enjoining the people upon that day to meet in their churches for the praise of Almighty God and to return heartfelt thanks to him for all his goodness and loving kindness.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this, the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth. (Signed)

"WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.  
"By the President, Alvee A. Adee, acting secretary of state.

## STRIKERS OUST PRESIDENT.

### Garment Workers Repudiate Agreement Proposed—Settlement Off.

Chicago.—The outlook for an early settlement of the garment workers' strike went glimmering when the strikers declined the proposed agreement offered by T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers, repudiated him as leader, and sought the aid of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Federation instructed its executive board to issue a call for funds to assist the strikers and ordered President Fitzpatrick to prepare a memorandum on the strike to present to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will meet in St. Louis this week.

## Mathewson Gets \$15,000.

New York—Christy Mathewson has just signed a contract with the New York baseball club for next season at the highest salary ever paid in the history of the game. It is understood that Matty will receive for his services next season \$15,000.

The "big six" had a long conference with John T. Brush, and while the financial dealings of the club with its players are never made public, it is said on good authority that Mr. Brush volunteered Mathewson the advance in salary.

## Drinking Cups Under Ban.

Sacramento—The State board of health has decided to press more closely its campaign against public drinking cups by adopting a resolution asking all railroad companies to remove cups from cars, depots and ferries and to have public and private schools use other methods for children, either individual cups or drinking fountains. The health board points out that many states have passed laws prohibiting the use of drinking cups for the general public on account of dangers of spreading contagious diseases.

## Children at Home Burned.

Sioux City—While alone in a farmhouse near Hardington, Neb., 30 miles west of here, Clarence and Ernest Peterson, aged 5 and 3 years, sons of Peter Peterson, and Lee Peterson, aged 14, a son of Sever Peterson, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Peterson home. Peter Peterson, the father, is in a hospital here, where he had just undergone an operation. His wife was on the way to Sioux City.

## Straits Will Be Flown.

Havana—Arrangements are being made for an aeroplane flight across the Florida straits from Havana to Key West, probably in December. The distance is over 90 miles, but conditions for flying, it is claimed, are favorable at this season. The Havana Post has offered a prize of \$5,000. It is said that Glenn H. Curtiss, Mars, Ely and Baldwin will compete.