

# FARMERS URGED TO ORGANIZE

## Stimulate the Cultivation of Sugar Beets.

### INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN GRATIS

By a Graduate of National Agricultural College, of Berlin, Mr. Richard Kuhne—Satisfactory Tests Made.

M. Richard Kuhne, of Tigardville, Or., was in Portland recently, and showed much interest in the agitation for establishing the beet-sugar industry in the Northwest. Mr. Kuhne is a graduate of the National Agricultural college, of Berlin, and for the last twenty years has devoted his time to the study and work of producing sugar from beets. With an extended experience in Germany, and being one of the prime-movers in establishing the Grand Island sugar factory, in Nebraska, he is in position to furnish valuable information on the subject. Mr. Kuhne was connected with that factory until about three years ago, and during the period was for some time agricultural expert of the state. When interviewed on the practicability of the industry in this section, he was enthusiastic, and expressed great confidence that the movement on foot would result in some substantial benefits, as it was a similar condition of depressed markets that induced the Nebraska farmers to launch into the business. Several tests and experiments he has made in producing the beets were said to be most satisfactory. The Northwest needs an organization, he thinks, which will take hold of the matter in a systematic manner, and concentrate the minds of the people to the vast wealth that must follow intelligent cultivation of beets for the manufacture of sugar. He kindly offers his services gratis if expenses are defrayed, to give instructions to any collection of farmers that will take an interest in the matter. To a reporter, Mr. Kuhne said:

"The belief prevails that the dry weather we have for a period during the summer and autumn months will be injurious to beets grown for sugar manufacture. I have proven this to be not true by actual experiments. Beets require a deep soil, and careful cultivation. Given these, which the Northwest is more capable of furnishing than many other localities that are now immensely prosperous in the same business, beets require less rain than other vegetables. While I was connected with the Grand Island factory, in Nebraska, this quality of the beet was fully shown. In 1890 the season was so dry that the grains on ears of corn would not form; oats, barley and wheat, as well as vegetables, were a failure. Everything was dried up by the south winds, except the beets. They stood it finely, and yielded from six to ten tons per acre, with from sixteen to twenty per cent of saccharine matter. This was the only income the farmers had that year, and immediately the state gave the farmers a bounty, in recognition of the importance of the crop.

"Beets thrive best in sandy soil, with a little clay mixed, or in a clayey soil, with a little sand. This combination of soil has been proven to produce the best and richest beets. Bottom lands, along rivers grow greater quantities, but the beets contain less saccharine matter. By careful cultivation, bottom lands can be made to produce beets yielding from twelve to fifteen per cent saccharine, while uplands will yield from sixteen to twenty per cent saccharine. The uplands have about averaged ten to twelve tons per acre, while bottom lands go much over this.

"During the three years that I have been in Oregon, I have each year raised some sugar beets, part of which have been submitted to analysis at the experimental station in Corvallis, and a few have been sent to other places for tests. My experiments with beets on the uplands has been a yield of twelve tons an acre, with saccharine contents from sixteen to eighteen per cent. This test of saccharine was made by the experimental station at Corvallis, and by careful cultivation the per cent could have been raised to twenty easily. The same beets, after many heavy rains, occurring about the 9th of November, still showed fifteen to sixteen per cent saccharine, with the great parity of ninety-one per cent.

"What we need is to get a factory started in some manner. The persons who will then be eager to engage in the business will surprise you. If the farmers are not able to pay cash for shares in a factory, arrangements could be made to have them pay them in beets. This method of obtaining sufficient support to start would have a double advantage. The farmer would reap a profit, and the factory would also receive a benefit, as it is necessary for them to have the beets anyhow. European countries have adopted the plan, and in Germany it is seldom that outside capital is used to erect a factory. There are 400 factories in operation there, and in nearly every one farmers are stockholders.

"The quickest solution is for each farmer to sow about a quarter of an acre with beet sugar, and demonstrate for himself what the ground will yield.

### END OF THE FORTY DAYS.

The Senate, However, Declines Not to Adjourn Since Feb. 14.

The senate at Salem failed to adjourn Friday, which ended the forty days. By a vote of 16 to 14 adjournment was taken till 2:30 P. M. on Monday. Senator Carter cast the deciding vote.

There was no debate on the question of adjournment as was expected. Selling moved that when the senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday. The yeas and nays were called for, and the vote resulted in a tie, as follows:

Yeas—Bates, Dawson, Gesner, Hobson, Holt, King, Mackay, McClung, Michell, Mulkey, Patterson of Washington, Selling, Smith, Wade, Mr. President—15.

Nays—Brownell, Calbreath, Carter, Daly, Driver, Dufur, Gowan, Harmon, Haseltine, Hughes, Johnson, Patterson of Marion, Price, Reed, Taylor—15.

Carter then changed from nay to yea, making the vote 16 yeas, 14 nays. When Smith's name was called he said he would stay till Monday, but did not want it understood that he would stay here indefinitely.

After the result was announced Reed asked the president if the senate was to meet in the afternoon. He thought some of the senators who voted for the resolution misunderstood its import. Smith then moved to reconsider the vote. He was seconded by Daly. The president put the motion and it was lost. This settled the question of adjournment.

Gowan of the judiciary committee reported the Gowan salary bill with amendments. The amendments were adopted and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The following amendments were made in salaries of Multnomah county officials: County judge, \$3,000 per year; clerk, \$3,500; recorder, \$3,500; sheriff, \$4,500; treasurer, \$2,000.

### Joint Session Accomplished Nothing.

Long before the time of the convening of the joint assembly Friday people began to enter the galleries of the house. When the noon hour arrived the galleries were crowded in the expectation that voting for senator would begin. Their anticipations were not realized, however. The proceedings were but a repetition of previous ones.

When Chairman Brownell called the convention to order he said that he was in receipt of letters from Representatives Hudson, Mitchell and Vaughan saying they are still too ill to attend. The roll was then called, showing that thirty-six members were present.

Representative Wagner was in his seat for the first time for several days.

### The Benson House.

The Benson house met Friday morning and Crawford's resolution to declare vacant the seats of the twenty-seven unqualified members was called up. Somers argued the question from its legal standpoint and claimed that this act would not be to expel the members, but simply to open the way to fill their seats.

Huntington took issue with Somers. He did not think the house had a right to declare the seats vacant. It had a right to notify the governor simply that these men had failed to take the oath of office and let him act accordingly.

There was some further discussion by Nosler, Lake and Crawford, and it was decided by a vote of 19 yeas, 7 nays to defer the matter.

### To Build a Portage Railway.

The feature of Thursday morning's session of the senate was the adoption of a substitute for the bill introduced by Senator Michell relating to the construction and operation of a portage railway from The Dalles to Celilo. The substitute was reported by Senator Harmon, chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation, which committee had made a visit to the scene and personally examined the ground over which the proposed road is to be built. The substitute bill differs from that proposed by Senator Michell in that provision is made for the procurement of trackage facilities from the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the sale of material now owned by the state in the event such trackage arrangement with the O. R. & N. Co. is made. It also reduces the amount of the appropriation from \$195,000 to \$130,000. Accompanying the bill was the report of Civil Engineer S. L. Lovell. He recommends that construction of the road commence at Big Eddy, which is the head of navigation. Mr. Lovell's estimates on the cost of the road are as follows:

Roadbed, \$74,025.50; ties, \$4,000; rails, \$20,000; joints and spikes, \$36,000; tracklaying and ballasting, \$9,000; delivering material, \$2,500; elevator, \$5,000; ten per cent for contingencies, \$11,800; total, \$162,325.50.

Representative Hudson, of Washington county, who is ill with typhoid fever at Salem hospital, is getting along satisfactorily under the care of Dr. Smith, representative from Marion. It was reported that Hudson was in a very critical condition, but Dr. Smith says he feels no alarm about him. Representative Kruse (Populist), of Clackamas, was yesterday taken to the hospital. He is quite sick, and it is thought he has typhoid fever. Representative Vaughan, of Lane, who has been ill with la grippe for a number of days, is convalescent.

### A SECRET CONFERENCE.

Thirty-one Were Present, But Accused of Not Being Listed as Not in.

Thirty-one members of the Mitchell joint assembly met at the capitol in Salem Monday and discussed the senatorial situation at length and in all its phases. It was a secret conference, but it is known that no formal action looking either to continued support of Mitchell or his withdrawal was taken. Driver, Sommers, Patterson of Marion, Taylor, Reed, Gowan, Nosler, David, Veness and others spoke. Some of these advocated supporting Mitchell to the end.

Taylor made several earnest talks. It was to the effect that the interests of the Republican party were higher than those of any one man; but he added that the members of this conference ought to have the right to name the candidate, if it is seen that Mitchell cannot be elected.

Reed wanted to fight it out on this line if it took all summer. He did not believe in allowing the minority to dictate to the majority.

Senator Patterson, of Marion, thought the thirty one could afford to hold out in their present attitude, and he invited the opposition to "lay on, Macduff." There was some talk Monday that it was the purpose of the opposition to come in and organize the house during the afternoon. But it was without foundation.

While the number of absentees from the Mitchell joint assembly was six, there was just one voluntary withdrawal. That was Representative Mitchell, of Marion.

Mr. Mitchell is no orator and did not think it necessary to set off any fireworks in joint assembly, announcing his purpose. He simply stayed out, which is quite as effective as any way of getting it.

The Mitchell cause has suffered severely through sickness. Representative Hudson, of Washington, who had been in bed since last Wednesday, was sent to the Salem hospital. His physician says he has typhoid fever in a mild form, and that he will probably not be able to leave his room for several weeks. Representative Wagner is ill at his home in Portland, and it is said that it will not be safe for him to venture out for several days, if, indeed, he can be here during the week. Representative Vaughan is still quite sick, but he may be able to answer roll-call tomorrow, though this cannot be stated with certainty.

The Davis house met at 11:45 Monday night. Sixteen members were present. Adjournment was taken till five minutes after 12. When that time arrived, the house was again called to order, and adjourned till 9:30 A. M. Wednesday.

### Thirty-three in Joint Assembly.

Monday's session of the joint convention developed nothing new. Chairman Borwnell called the joint assembly to order at 12 o'clock. He at once submitted letters from Vaughan, Hudson and Wagner. They were not read, but the clerk was directed to mark them excused.

The roll was called and showed the following thirty-three in attendance:

Senators—Brownell, Driver, Dufur, Gowan, Harmon, Hughes, Johnson, Patterson of Marion, Price, Taylor—10. Representatives—Benson, Bridges, Brown, Chapman, Conn, Crawford, David, Grauke, Gardane, Hogue, Hope, Jennings, Langell, Marsh, Merrill, Nosler, Palm, Rigby, Smith of Marion, Somers, Stanley, Thomas, Thompson—23.

Absent—Senator Reed. Representatives Hudson, Mitchell, Vaughan, Veness, Wagner—6.

The absence of Representative Mitchell of Marion, was significant. It is known that he has definitely declared that he will not return. It was expected that Mitchell would formally withdraw, but he appears to think a speech unnecessary. Representative Venness, of Polk, was probably not able to return from his home, whither he went Friday, on account of the storm. Senator Reed remained in the senate chamber during the entire time the convention was in session. It is not known that his absence indicated an intention to stay out hereafter. There were no speeches. After the reading of the journal had been dispensed with, the convention, on motion of Senator Harmon, adjourned.

A number of Republican members of the opposition have received the following self-explanatory dispatch:

"New York, Feb. 15.—Hon. George H. Hill, Salem, Or.: Failure to elect a Republican United States senator will jeopardize Republican reorganization of the senate March 5, and endanger tariff legislation. Oregon then would be responsible for continued hard times and the embarrassment of the incoming administration. "American Protective Tariff League, "Cornelius M. Bliss, President."

The senate committee, appointed to examine the ground of the proposed portage railroad between The Dalles and Celilo, was shown over the ground Monday by a committee from the Commercial Club of The Dalles.

From now on to the close of the present session of congress it is expected that everything not on the active list will make way for the appropriation bills, which must be passed before final adjournment on March 1.

### THE SENATE AGREED.

Immigration Restriction Bill Goes to the President.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The immigration bill now goes to the president, the last legislative step having been taken in the senate today by an agreement to the conference report on the bill. Strong opposition was made to the report, but on the final vote the friends of the measure rallied a small majority, the vote being: Ayes 34, nays 31.

The bill as passed, extends the immigration restrictions against "all persons physically capable and over 16 years of age, who cannot read and write the English language, or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over 50 years of age, and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, may accompany such immigrant; or such parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild, over 21 years of age, similarly qualified and capable; and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable."

For the purpose of testing the immigrant's illiteracy, he is compelled to read and write from twenty to twenty-five words of the United States constitution. Aside from these extensions of the present law, the bill inaugurates a new system of restricting immigration from border countries and designed to apply principally to immigration from Canada.

### In the House.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The house today, after a two hours' debate, passed a bill of considerable importance to the arid regions of the West. It opens to use and occupation under the right-of-way act of March 3, 1891, all the reservoir sites reserved by the geological survey. There are 138 of these sites scattered throughout the arid country, and this act will enable them to be put to practical use by individuals or corporations. Two amendments were attached to the bill, one of which permits states or territories to occupy these sites, if they choose, and the other empowers the states and territories in which they are located to fix water rates.

### FOR COAST DEFENSES.

Importance of Increasing the Artillery Branch of the Army.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, has filed a written reply, urging the importance of increasing the artillery branch of the military service by the addition of two regiments. He says this increase is essential to the care and preservation of the costly works and new guns already completed. Senator Hawley adds:

"Splendid high-power guns and expensive lifting devices are absolutely without a guard, while there ought to be a carefully enlisted body of men being taught to understand how to work and preserve the guns and machinery. An artillery force cannot be improvised. A prolonged education is indispensable. Since 1887 congress has appropriated for the purchase of sites and construction of fortifications, for the construction of a gun factory at Watervliet, the carriage factory at Watertown arsenal, and for experimental purposes under the board of ordnance and fortifications, \$14,441,775, and since September, 1889, \$12,153,297 for armament—a total for fortifications and guns of \$26,595,297, and the pending fortification bill grants \$9,000,000, a total of \$35,595,297. In the meantime not one soldier has been recruited to care for and handle forts and guns. And before that period there were many old forts, guns and batteries, for which not even a corporal's guard could be detailed.

"The present condition of affairs is wasteful in the extreme. The appropriations have been just and liberal. But the guns and forts, without trained men are useless."

### TO PREVENT CONSPIRACIES.

House Labor Committee Agrees to Favorable Report.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The house committee on labor today authorized a favorable report on a bill introduced by Mr. Lorimer, of Illinois, to prevent conspiracies to blacklist. It provides that a combination to prevent the employment of any person on a transportation line because of participating in any strike or labor trouble or a membership in any lawful union or organization, shall be an unlawful conspiracy, and punished as such unless illegal acts were committed in connection with the strike or labor trouble.

Any person injured by such conspiracy may sue for damages sustained, and in cases where malice is shown, full exemplary damages may be recovered. Letters were received from P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; E. E. Clark, of the Railway Conductors, and W. V. Powell, of the Railway Telegraphers, all approving the bill.

A telegram from the Lowell observatory Flagstaff, Arizona, announces that the Martian canals, Phison and Euphrates, have been observed doubled.

### TURNED THE HOSE ON THEM

How Illinois Woodmen Saved Their Records.

Fulton, Ill., Feb. 18.—A sensational encounter ensued today from a decision of the appellate court in an injunction case as to the removal of the office of the head clerk of the Modern Woodmen of America from this place to Rock Island, Ill., the court decided adversely to Fulton.

Before daylight today over sixty Rock Islanders, including Mayor Knox, W. J. Egan and John Kinck, arrived on a special train, went to the Woodmen's office and seized the records. The citizens and police remonstrated without avail. Then the fire department turned out, closed the rear entrance of the building with a stream of water and locked the front entrance, trapping the Rock Islanders. They chopped the door down, but the firemen drove them back. They were prisoners for two hours, and were finally forced to restore the records to the office.

Meanwhile an injunction had been secured and the train was held. The unwelcome visitors were at length allowed to depart, crestfallen. The board of directors of the Woodmen, who are in session here, and the head clerk, it is alleged, are implicated in the affair. Several hand-to-hand encounters occurred. Fulton will appeal the case to the supreme court. A receivership may be asked for the order.

### CHANDLER SARCASTIC.

A Three-Hour Speech in Advocacy of Bimetallism.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Senator Chandler's speech in the senate today in advocacy of bimetallism was one of the notable efforts of the present session, not only for the care with which the senator presented the question from his standpoint, but for the bitter sarcasm addressed to Senator Palmer and the Indianapolis convention, the arraignment of silver Republicans who bolted the St. Louis convention, and for the dramatic personal exchange between Chandler and Pettigrew, the latter being one of the bolters from the St. Louis convention. Chandler's speech lasted three hours, and was replete with incident. It was an argument against a single standard of either metal, gold or silver, and a warning against a policy of monometallism. Then the senator turned to the political phases of the question, speaking in turn of Bryan, Palmer and McKinley. Palmer sat across the aisle and was frequently addressed by the speaker as one who had contributed to the election of McKinley. The controversy between Chandler and Pettigrew was one of the hottest personal episodes the senate had in a long time, the South Dakota senator declaring that Chandler's statement as to the violation of pledges at St. Louis was wholly false. Chandler did not modify his statement, but mutual explanations restored cordial relations. The peroration of Chandler was an appeal to the incoming president and his advisers to heed the needs of the people, particularly on the money question, and a warning of speedy political disaster certain to follow delay.

### ANNEXATION OF CRETE.

Has Been Accomplished by Greece With Consent of Powers.

Athens, Feb. 18.—It is generally believed here that the Cretan feature of the Eastern question is now a thing of the past, and the landing of the Greek troops at Crete is not likely to turn out a casus belli between Turkey and Greece.

The absolute decision of Greece to persist in the occupation of Crete and protection of Christians on that island, in spite of the attitude of the powers, is founded on the declaration of the Cretans that they are prepared to shed the last drop of their blood in order to attain their national aspirations, to which they add that they will not be satisfied with anything short of an absolute union with Greece. These circumstances were communicated by Greece to the powers and the policy of the Greek government has been carried out in every point.

### FOR INDIAN VETERANS.

Letter Written by Governor Lord to Speaker Reed.

Salem, Or., Feb. 18.—Governor Lord today addressed the following letter in behalf of the Indian war veterans, to Speaker Reed, of the national house of representatives:

"On behalf of the veterans of the Indian war of 1855-6, in Oregon and Washington, I have the honor to request your kindly offices in bringing to consideration in the house of representatives the favorably reported senate bill for the relief of these veterans. Their services to the nation and to civilization were great indeed, and recognition has too long been deferred. If you have time to consider a measure whose merit and justice seem to me beyond any doubt, full information about it would be promptly supplied by Oregon's representatives in congress."

The effort being made to secure pensions for Indian war veterans is in recognition of services rendered and property to the amount of \$5,911,459 furnished in putting down the natives during the Yakima and Rogue river wars.