JOURNAL'S NORTHWEST NEWS

ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK IN STATES OF PACIFIC SLOPE

CURRENT EVENTS DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL PROGRESS

INCREASE OF MILLIONS IS POSSIBLE IN GRAIN OUTPUT OF THE NORTHWEST

DRY LAND FARMING WILL WORK WONDERS IN SEMI-ARID BELT

Utilization of the Rainfall and Proper Treatment of the Soil Would Result in Remarkable Gain in Annual Yield.

Dry land farming has evolved into one of the most puissant factors in the development of the Pacific northwest—especially in those sections where the rainfall is light, and drouths are common. Because of the great interest which is being evinced in this comparatively new soil science, The Journal has secured a series of comprehensive articles from the corps of experts at Washington state college, where farmers from all over the northwest are now being taught the principles of dry land farming. These articles will appear in three installments, on The Journal's Sunday northwest page, on consecutive Sundays. The first installment follows:

By George Severance, Professor of Agriculture, Washington State College.

Pullman, Wash., Jan. 23.—At the present time there is an immense area of land being farmed in the northwest where the average annual rainfall ranges from 10 to 15 inches. Investigations by Professor F. H. King, a noted soil investigator of the Wisconsin experiment station, have shown that a rainfall of 12 inches would be sufficient to produce 40 bushels of wheat per acre, with plant food and temperature conditions right, if the soil could only be made to catch it all, and retain the moisture until it could be taken up by the growing grain.

While we do not believe that such perfect utilization of the rainfall can ever be reached in our field practice, yet it has already been thoroughly demonstrated by experimenters, and occasionally by farmers throughout this semi-arid belt, that the present low average yields could be increased probably threefold. If the methods practiced by our most successful producers could be applied to all tilled land in the semi-arid regions the total annual output of grain would be increased many millions of bushels annually.

The principles and practices observed by the successful producers constitute the science and art of successful dry land farming. The problem divides itself into two general phases—namely, conserving the moisture, and securing drouth resistant crops. The first phase will be discussed in this article.

Moisture Must Be Retained.

Inasmuch as the precipitation occurs largely during the season when crops are not growing, the soil must be made to store the season's moisture as completely as possible. The texture of most of the soils in our semi-arid regions is such that the upper five feet could hold 18 to 20 inches of rainfall by capillary attraction. Evidently then, our soils could hold the entire rainfall of our semi-arid region if it could be gotten into the soil. One essential to keeping the soil in an absorbent condition is to keep up the supply of humus or organic matter.

Where wheat is grown continuously and the straw is removed and burned, or where a header is used, the humus in the soil is steadily and quite rapidly reduced. This deficiency is already noticeable in most of our wheat soil, there being a less vigorous growth of plants, lighter color and greater tendency of the soil to run together and bake, and greater "run off" during a fairly brisk shower. In this condition, even where the surface is fairly flat and very little of the rainfall runs off at once, it works into the soil so slowly that a large per cent evaporates without ever working into the soil. How to avoid this difficulty in the semi-arid region is a very serious problem.

In humid or semi-humid climates a deficiency in humus can soon be made up by growing some sod, but under semi-arid conditions every means must be taken to avoid depletion of the humus.

How to Work Stubble.

1. As much stubble should be worked into the soil as possible. The accompanying cut shows how very heavy stubble may be worked into the soil without causing the soil to dry out after plowing. When such a stubble is chopped into the soil, some time between harvest and winter, the winter rains beat the soil and stubble down so that the stubble will begin to decay in the spring, and when plowed under later will not hold the soil up loose and cause it to dry out. This has been practiced successfully by several farmers scattered throughout the dry belt. When such stubble is plowed under directly without any previous treatment it forms a layer between the furrow and the firm soil beneath that cuts off capillary connection and prevents moisture from being drawn into the seed bed. At the same time, the long, hollow straws, imperfectly turned under, stick up between the furrows and act like ventilators in a potato pit to draw the moisture from beneath. No wonder that such treatment causes burning out of the growing crop.

2. Never burn straw. Scatter very thinly. Scatter it very thinly and evenly over the wheat, as a "top dressing." It protects wheat during freezing and thrawing weather, serves as a mulch to prevent rapid drying of the surface in the spring, and will chop into the soil with stubble after the crop is off.

3. Utilize all manure. Apply it thinly and very evenly, whether it is to be plowed under, or to be applied as top dressing. If it is to be plowed under, it is better that it be chopped into the soil, first using a cutaway disc harrow. If it is plowed under in the fall, the winter rains will beat the furrows down to prevent drying out. If plowed under in the spring, the furrows must be worked down as fast as plowed.

Absorption of Moisture.

Applications of barnyard manure has often caused burning because applied too heavily, having been poorly spread, or the furrows not worked down at once to prevent drying out of the soil.

A second essential to keeping the soil in condition to take up the rainfall most completely is to have the surface loose and open. If we follow the practice of chopping in our stubble between harvest and winter, as suggested above, this puts the soil in an excellent condition. A remarkable difference has been found in the amount of water ultimately absorbed in the soil where the surface is loose, as compared to soil in every way similar, except that the surface is firm.

In one instance, on the state college farm, borings were made about the middle of December in some sloping ground where the surface was in mellow condition, and dry dirt could not be reached with a three foot auger. Borings were also made on an adjoining piece of ground, not more than three rods distant, where the slope was the same, but the surface was perfectly hard and firm. Dry dirt was found in 12 inches upon drying the samples in the laboratory, and in determining the moisture held it was found that three times as much rainfall had been asborbed with the loose surface as with the hard surface, with conditions of slope and the natural condition of the soil the same.

At Quincy, where the surface was nearly flat, and there was practically no run off, borings were made about January 1, which showed dry dirt in unbroken land at a depth of 15 inches, whereas dry dirt could not be found in an adjoining piece of tilled soil at the depth of three feet.

Value of Rain Conservation.

When we realize that an inch of rainfall is good for three bushels of wheat if it is taken into the soil and made use of, we can appreciate how rapidly we are increasing the opportunities for growing a profitable crop if we can catch the greater part of the moisture supply and store it in the lower deposits of the soil. When this discing is done in the fall, the soil should be left as loose and open as possible, contrary to the practice that the most successful dry farmers follow in their spring discing, when they often follow the disc with the harrow.

Another very marked advantage is gained by fall discing of the stubble lands. One of the most perplexing problems in the great semiarid wheat belt is the weed problem, quite largely because many of the weeds drop their seeds before the crop of wheat is harvested. The disc works the seeds into the upper part of the soil, so that when the rains beat down upon them they are ready to germinate with the first few warm days, and will be eradicated when the land is plowed later.

On the other hand, when the stubble is not touched at all until it is plowed, the majority of the weed seeds will lie upon the surface of the soil without germinating and when they are plowed under they will remain unharmed for a number of years and be brought to the surface gradually with each succeeding plowing. Where lands have been handled in this way for a number of years the soil in many cases has become filled with weed seeds to the full depth of the furrow, and a very thorough cultivation would be demanded for several years in succession, before the soil will be free from noxious seeds.

A Smith reversible cutaway disk chopping in heavy, stubble. An excellent method of working in straw or heavy stubble.

WOULD REVISE SCHOOL LAWS

Important Changes Contemplated in Professor Hamilton's Synopsis.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Husum, Wash., Jan. 23.—Professor E. C. Hamilton of the Cameron schools has prepared the following synopsis of the proposed revision of the school laws to be introduced at the present legislative session:

Increasing the age in the compulsory law to 16 years, unless pupils under 16 have remunerative employment.

Counties having more than 30 districts to have a deputy to assist the county superintendent.

Any district with less than five pupils may be disorganized by the county school superintendent. (There are in the state 50 one-pupil schools.)

In the old law, to the revenue from interest on school fund, an assessment was made to bring the amount up to $10 for each pupil. It is proposed to have $10, and also the interest on the school fund. To this will be added the tax from the district.

Districts that can not raise $300 by a 5 mill tax will receive enough from the state to raise the fund to $300, and then there will be the attendance and interest funds to add to that sum. This should give at least an eight months school to every district.

Teachers will have music and nature study added to the curriculum, but will benefit by several changes.

LANDSLIDE DEPRIVES NORTH BEND OF WATER

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Marshfield, Or., Jan. 23.—North Bend has for a day or two been without any water supply. A landslide caused by the heavy rains broke the water main leading from Marshfield to North Bend and the supply of the latter city was cut off until repairs could be made.

BIG M'F'G ASS'N DECLARES DEMISE

Exclusive Walla Walla Organization Is Unable to Withstand Opposition.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 23.—After an existence of a little more than a year the Walla Walla Manufacturers' association has succumbed to dissensions and fights among its members and has formally announced its demise.

The association was organized a little more than a year ago to boost Walla Walla made goods. The instigators of the movement carefully drew up the constitution and by-laws in such a manner that factories outside the city limits were excluded, and all flour mills, broom factories, etc., in the valley were under taboo by the association, whose cry was "Patronize home industries."

So successful was the campaign at first that Prescott, Waitsburg and Dayton millers were practically forced from the local field, leaving the coast practically clear to Dement Bros., whose mill is the largest by far in the city. The outsiders made a fight for admission, saying their merchants and residents patronized Walla Walla wholesalers and dealers, and that they deserved to be on the market.

The more liberal minded of the local manufacturers, headed by T. N. Conway of the Walla Walla Meat & Cold Storage company, favored their admission, but the others, headed by Frank S. Dement, bitterly opposed such a move. When it became apparent that the liberal element would win the others persisted in non-attendance, and for many meetings a quorum could not be obtained. Last night, tired of the ill feeling and strife among the manufacturers, the members of the association voted its discontinuance.

Today many of the leading citizens and manufacturers are working up a movement for the organization of a new association, along broader lines. The association accomplishes much good, and its big show, given a year ago, was the cause of much comment in the inland empire.

GOVERNMENT DREDGER IS DOING GOOD WORK

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Marshfield, Or., Jan. 23. — The government dredger Oregon has about finished the work of dredging near the C. A. Smith mill and will now start on the main channel in the bay in front of Marshfield. The dredger has been doing good work and the benefits of deeping and wideaing the channel are already felt.

WIFE STAYS BY BANDIT HUSBAND

Mrs. Tony Clark Will Wait for Nineteen Year Sentence to Elapse.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Butte, Mont., Jan. 23.—With his bride of three months, whom he married in the jail, clinging to his arm and sobbing convulsively, Tony Clark, one of the most daring holdup men that the police of this city have ever coped with, was today sentenced to 19 years in the Deer Lodge penitentiary. Clark took his sentence stoically.

Mrs. Clark bore up bravely until the court refused to grant a new trial, when she went into hysterics and a scene followed which for a time threatened to break up further proceedings of the court. It was necessary for the officers to lead the woman from the room.

Her infatuation for Clark has been the subject of much comment. Young, pretty, respectable, she married him three days after his arrest last October for the holdup of an East Park street saloon, the ceremony following on the heels of the positive identification of Clark as the lone bandit who lined up several inmates of the saloon and compelled the bartender to hand over the contents of the cash register.

Mrs Clark has not missed calling at the county jail on a visitor's day since his incarceration, bringing him sweetmeats, choice edibles and even flowers. She will take up her residence in Deer Lodge, securing a home close to the penitentiary, where she can visit her husband and wait for the time when the prison gates will open for him.

SANDY HAS GROWN FAST IN TWO YEARS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Sandy, Or., Jan. 23.—Two years ago Sandy had but one store, postoffice and hotel. Today it is a thriving little town with many new and uptodate business houses and residences. The Mt. Hood railway is the cause of its rapid growth as it opens up the famous Sandy valley fruit country, in which the town of Sandy is centrally located. Sandy has one of the largest fruit growers' associations in the state.

The new buildings contracted for and built during the past year are the $5,000 public school, Bornstead's and Reugg's $2,000 business house, Oddfellows' $2,000 hall and business house, $2000 M. E. church, Sandy Stage company's $1,500 livery stable, Davis building, $1,000; Tawney building $1000. There were many other small store buildings and residences, of which the Sandy Land company has built seven.

PET AND PEST OF MINING TOWN IN IDAHO IS GOING ABROAD TO GRACE GERMAN CAPITAL GARDENS

Atlanta, Idaho, Jan. 23.—The Atlanta town goat is going abroad—to grace the gardens of Berlin, after making things lively in this mining town for the past two years. Day before yesterday he was crated, given a few tomato cans and bits of brown paper and started on his long journey for the German city, his passport being an order of the governor that the rules and regulations for the protection of his kind be suspended long enough to permit him to get safely beyond the borders of the state.

Billy, who is of the Rocky Mountain species, was a native of the vicinity of Atlanta. His two years of life in the town were of his own choosing, although more than once deputy game wardens made a fuss about his "detention." A taste of life in the mining camp has been so good that no longer did the call of the wild appeal to him. Time and again he would go to the hills, but after a day or two return again, sometimes bearing the scars of battle received in encounters with ordinary goats who dared not attempt to eat from the hands of the townspeople.

Tamed With Ease.

It was a fateful day for Billy when James Wootan and a companion were hunting in the mountains. He chanced across their path and the boys captured him and took him to Atlanta. A shelter was provided and as is characteristic of young goats he was tamed in a very few days.

Then the grief came to the community, a harsh deputy game warden appeared on the scene with a mandate that Billy be given his freedom, under penalty of arrest if the order was not complied with forthwith. There was nothing else to do than to turn him loose and the door of his corral swung open. Billy, however, refused to leave his adopted home. Several of the Atlanta boys he picked for companions, and when there was anything doing he was always in the fun.

Explores the Wilds.

Several months went by when one bright morning he sized up the mountains and started out to explore. The word passed around that at last he had gone to join the bands ranging near Atlanta. But before many days had passed he returned battered, limping and indicating that he had been outnumbered by his fellows who cared not for his civilization or society.

Under the code of the wild he was an outcast and must keep himself aloof. This was the lesson he had learned and never again did he stay away from the village over night.

Bucket Saves His Life.

On one occasion Billy fell into one of the town wells and it was amid great excitement that he was rescued from what seemed certain death. The well had been covered by boards on which it was customary for him to jump to survey the neighborhood. Someone had forgotten on this occasion to recover the well and when Billy jumped, he jumped right in, drowning being prevented only by the presence of the bucket in the well.

Several months ago a request was submitted to the state fish and game department by Dr. Cecil French of Washington, D. C., seeking permission to secure Rocky Mountain goats for a zoological garden in Berlin. The permission was granted. Later Billy was discovered to be one of the most available animals in the state and it was decided to take him. He arrived in Boise last night and is now in transit to Washington, from whence he will later be shipped to the German capital.

The Farmer's Dream

The farmer in his easy chair
Was slowly rocking to and fro,
Wishing the wintry blasts would quit
And the Chinook begin to blow.
He thought of the horses in the barn,
The pigs and chickens and friendly cow.
And he hoped the coal and wood would last
Till the cold was scattered by a thaw.

Dozing, he sat beside the fire,
Dreaming the cattle talked to him,
Complaining that the barn was cold,
The water froze and rations slim.
He dreamed that the pipes were frozen up;
That the fire was out, his feet were cold;
That the stove pipe was clogged up with soot,
And his good wife had begun to scold.

Dreamed again in his troubled sleep
That the fuel dealer's bill had come;
That he paid with a heavy heart
And sadly murmured, "Well, by gum";
That the plumber had called upon him
With his biggest bill and blandest smile,
And leaving the farmer's check book stub,
Like a thing that's hardly worth the while,

The farmer from his slumber waked,
And rubbed his eyes and stretched and yawned,
And thanked his stars 'twas but a dream,
As on his mind the truth slow dawned.
But his good wife from the kitchen came
With the coal bill and the plumber's, too;
And then he knew 'twas the real, real thing,
That although he'd slept, his dream was true.

—"FARMER."

KLICKITAT FRUITMEN HOLD ANNUAL ELECTION

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Husum, Wash., Jan. 23.—The Klickitat County Horticultural society, at its annual business meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. W. Montgomery, president; Almon Baker, vice president and A. D. Hartley, secretary and treasurer.

County Fruit Inspector Alson made the statement that there was a marked increase in the amount of fruit raised in this county for the past few years. M. L. McCann gave his experience in shipping peaches to Portland, showing that Klickitat county peaches were in great demand there and sold at a higher price than those raised in other sections of the west.

George Smith of Parma, Mo., is looking over the White Salmon valley with a view of purchasing a large tract of land for the raising of fruit.

R. D. Clemens of Camas Prairie is contemplating the building of a box factory at Bingen to supply the demand of fruit growers in that locality.

Representative Jackson Has a 40 H. P. Auto and Twelve Children

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 23.—Race suicide has not struck the house of representatives to any considerable extent, judging from the family history of Representative R. A. Jackson of Columbia county. Mr. Jackson is 47 years of age, owns 23,000 sheep, about 15,000 acres of land, and is the father of 12 children, all alive and hearty. Mr. Jackson lives on a large farm near Dayton, and has accumulated a fortune within the past 20 years. He drives a 40 horsepower automobile, large enough to carry his entire family to town.

Mr. Jackson has the best flock of Ramboulliet bucks in the world, it is said. Last year he shipped a carload of the animals to South Africa, receiving for them enormous prices. He is a livestock fancier, and is now having his first experience in making laws for his fellow men.

CRUDE OIL AS FUEL KNOCKS DEMAND FOR WASHINGTON COAL

Export Trade Suffers Keenly Because of Railroads' Action — Three Million Tons Mined During the Year 1908.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 23.—Over 3,000,000 tons of coal were mined in the state of Washington last year, over 50 mines being used in the production and the labor of over 5000 men employed about 200 working days. Coal is found in paying quantities in but five of the thirty-eight counties of the state, and several mines have been allowed to remain idle for various reasons. The average production for the year per miner was about 600 tons, or an average of nearly three tons per working day.

Taken into consideration with this enormous production of coal must be the fact that the use of crude oil in California, and on a number of railroads which formerly looked to this state for fuel, has materially reduced the demand for coal for export, and it threatens seriously the future of mining in the northwest, except for domestic consumption. While the amount of coal used for domestic purposes is increasing annually, the larger users are making every effort to substitute fuel oil and electricity, with the result that many of the strongest demands are gradually disappearing and will likely disappear altogether.

Considering the past 20 years as a whole, the production of coal has increased tremendously in Washington, and the wages paid employes has carried a similar increase, while new mines have been opened up every year and enormous profits have been paid to the operating companies. As a matter of fact the coal deposits of the state are largely held by the Northern Pacific Railway company and subsidiary corporations, and an effort is now being made by the Milwaukee to secure bonds not already appropriated.

First Coal Mined in 1860.

It was in 1860 that the first coal was mined in Washington for commercial purposes. That year 5374 tons were mined and marketed, and for three years the production increased 1000 tons per year. In 1864 the production had sprung to 10,000 tons and from that time until 1871 the increase was gradual, reaching 20,000 tons that year. During centennial year, 1876, the production reached the 100,000 ton mark, and by gradual increase the 200,000 ton figure was reached in 1883. In 1887 the production was doubled, reaching 772,601 tons, and the following 12 months showed a wonderful increase in production. By gradual stages the production was increased until in 1899 over 2,000,000 tons were produced. In 1903 the figures were raised to 3,190,477, tons, which is about high water mark in the state. Since that time the figures have varied annually, but no great change has occurred.

Not only has the production of coal increased but the wages paid to workingmen have been gradually jogged up. Until the miners organized, conditions of labor, of ventilation and other considerations were not of the best. Wages have been increased until $3 is the minimum paid for underground work, and it is unusual for any kind of labor to draw less than $2.50 per day. Eight hours is the ordinary day in all the mines of the state. In many of the mines ventilation is still defective, but the state mine inspector has done much during the past two years to remedy the trouble.

Record of Disasters.

It has been a number of years since Washington experienced a serious mine disaster, but only last year two terrible mine explosions occurred in the eastern states. A year ago this month, at the Hanna mine in Wyoming, 70 men lost their lives, and only last November 154 miners gave up their lives in an awful explosion at the Marianna mine in Pennsylvania.

Among the recent discoveries of interest in coal mining is the fact that coal dust in quantities is as dangerous an explosive as is fire damp, and quite as difficult to combat and guard against. It is only in recent years that experiments have shown that dust will explode without the presence of gas, but it is now conceded by engineers that gas is not needed to cause terrible loss of life and property. Explosions not only endanger life and take it ruthlessly at times, but they cause immense loss of property in tearing down the roof of coal mines and sometimes making it impossible to resume operations at all.

The record of accidents for last year is not complete, but during 1907 3135 men gave up their lives in accidents of one sort or another in mines, of the United States, an average of about 5 men for each 1000 employed. About 25 were sacrificed in Washington mines alone.

Veritable Babel of Tongues.

In the coal mines of Washington 16 different and distinct languages are spoken. It is said that in union meetings it is frequently the case that an interpreter will be able to speak five or six languages and that two men will be required to explain the proceedings to the different tongues present. As deliberative bodies, the miners' union meetings are unique in the history of the country. The principal languages are: Russian, Polish, French, Finnish, Belgian, Slavish, Greek, Italian, Lithunian, German. Several languages are badly distorted and made into local lingos.

Two great corporations produce a large part of the coal brought to the surface in Washington, the Northern Improvement company, a subsidiary corporation with the Northern Pacific Railway company and the Pacific Coast company. These two companies operate 15 of the best mines in the state. The largest consumer of coal is the Northern Pacific Railroad company, which sends Roslyn coal to its bunkers throughout the state, using an immense tonnage at Tacoma and Seattle. Coal is produced in King, Pierce, Thurston, Lewis and Kittitas counties only.

Three influences threaten the coal industry of the future. The first is electricity, which is taking the place of coal in the production of power, it being produced largely by the use of flood waters. Wherever electricity is installed coal is forever barred, for men will not change to the old system when once the chained lightning is introduced. The second influence against Washington coal is the use of oil by the railroads of the coast in the operation of locomotives, it being said that fully one half of the locomotives of the Southern Pacific company in California and Oregon are now equipped for burning fuel oil. The next few years will likely change the entire system of operating trains, either oil or electricity being employed in the work to the exclusion of coal.

British Columbia Competition.

The third obstacle in the way of permanent greatness on the part of Washington coal is the possible importation from British Columbia of the supply of the future. In recent years large shipments of Canadian coal have been made to this state, and the export business on the Pacific coast is being largely secured by the Britishers, on account of the low price at which the northern product can be placed on the market.

Chinese and Japanese labor is used largely in the Canadian mines, and the wages paid are very much lower than are paid on this side of the line. A small tariff is laid upon the foreign product, which about covers the difference of cost in production, and this fact is said to prevent the introduction of large quantities of coal on the local markets. All over the mining districts efforts are being made to urge congress to retain the tariff on coal at its present figure as an aid to the local production, which seems to be threatened from different quarters at this time.

INLAND EMPIRE WILL TAKE PACIFIC COAST SECTIONS BY STORM

Two Hundred Residents From Washington and Idaho to Accompany Second Annual Excursion to Los Angeles, Cal.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 23.—Two hundred residents of various parts of the Inland Empire country, traveling in the Inland Empire special over the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company's line and the Southern Pacific railway, will invade western Oregon and the California coast country early next month, when the Spokane chamber of commerce will run its second annual excursion to Los Angeles by way of Portland, leaving this city the evening of February 5. Frederick E. Goodall, president, and Levi Grant Monroe, secretary, will accompany the party, which will be under the personal direction of William McMurray of Portland, general passenger agent of the O. R. & N.

The train will reach Portland the morning of February 6 and will be met by a delegation headed by Tom Richardson, representing the Portland commercial club and the Oregon Development league. There will be a trolley ride over the city until 12:30 o'clock, when luncheon will be served at the Portland hotel. In the afternoon the party will be taken on a trip to the Council Crest observatory. In the evening a banquet will be given by the Commercial club, at which addresses will be made by prominent residents of Portland and the representatives of the visiting party.

After leaving Portland stops will be made the following morning at Grants Pass and Medford, where the excursion will be met by the municipal officers and residents. Stops will also be made at Ashland, Eugene and Shasta Springs. The last will be reached in the night when a special illumination will be made.

At Oakland February 10.

After arriving at Oakland at 10 o'clock the morning of February 10 the excursionists will be given a trip around Berkeley and will visit the grounds of the University of California, returning to Oakland for luncheon. The half hour ride to San Francisco will be made at 5:30, and the longest stay of the trip will be made there, from 6 o'clock the evening of February 8 to 9 o'clock the morning of February 10. In addition to viewing the new part of the city the party will be taken for a two hours' ride to Mount Tamalpais and for a trolley trip to Golden Gate and Golden Gate park. A reception will be tendered by the California board of trade in its rooms in the Union Ferry depot.

The next point in the itinerary will be Palo Alto and Leland Stanford Jr. university, which will be opened for inspection by the excursionists. There will be an address of welcome by President David Starr Jordan. San Jose will be reached the morning of February 10 and the party will be taken for an electric car ride through the beautiful Santa Clara valley. The entertainment on February 11 will include breakfast at Hotel Del Monte and a drive over the famous 17 mile ovean beach drive. Leaving Del Monte in the afternoon, a stop will be made at Paso Robles for dinner. The train will arrive at Santa Barbara at 6 o'clock the morning of February 12, and will stay until 2 o'clock that afternoon.

The excursionists will take a trolley ride around the city and stop at the old Santa Barbara mission. Los Angeles will be reached at 5 o'clock the same day. An elaborate program has been prepared by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce to welcome the visitors. This includes a reception and trolley rides.

Most of the excursionists will pass from two months to 10 weeks in California, visiting towns and cities in the interior.

The Spokane excursionists, including residents of Wallace, Harrison and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and towns in eastern Washington and western Montana will occupy eight Pullman coaches, in addition to which, the train will contain two dining cars, an observation car and a baggage car. Special literature and souvenir badges are being prepared for distribution in the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers.

The badges will be artistic and unique, with the words "Inland Empire Special" in a prominent place. Metal souvenirs have been cast of the shape and size of a dollar bearing a minature apple barrel and a map showing railroad lines leading to Spokane from all points of the compass.

ALBANY ELKS PLANNING FOR DEDICATION

New $30,000 Home of Antlered Tribe at Linn's Capital.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Albany, Or., Jan. 23.—The Albany lodge of Elks is preparing to dedicate its new $30,000 home. Plans are being made for one of the most elaborate functions in the city's history. The new hall ranks among the best in the state.

25 HOGS SMOTHER DURING BAD WEATHER

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Husum, Wash., Jan. 23.—Out of a bunch of 100 hogs owned by Frank Rizschke, a rancher living near Grayback mountain, this county, 25 were smothered to death during the recent cold weather. The hogs were bunched together for protection, and the ones in the center succumbed to the tight squeeze.

E. V. Grady, owner of a ranch located in the central part of Klickitat county, recently sold the property to Frank Branton for the consideration of $40 per acre. The ranch contained 160 acres of wheat land.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the Goldendale Milling company by Portland parties.