MANY STATES STORM SWEPT

East and Middle West Suffer From Severe Cold.

Conditions in New England Worst of Present Winter—Many Fatal Snow Slides in Colorado, Blizzards in Michigan, and Bad Sleet Storm in Illinois.

New York, Feb. 6.—Large districts of the East and Middle West are suffering from a cold wave of unusual severity. Reports from many loclaities are to the effect that the extreme cold is coupled with a fall of snow of sufficient depth to interfere with transportation facilities, while several fatalities have occurred. A sleet storm in the Middle West has added to the general discomfort.

All of the charitable institutions are over crowded and many homeless men, to keep from freezing, have been forced to huddle around fires in the open streets. The whole state is in an icy grip, the mercury falling to a record of 45 degrees below in the vicinity of Ballston.

Other fatalities are reported from Colorado, where numerous snow slides have occurred in the mining districts.

Weather conditions throughout New England are the worst of the present winter. The cold snap is general in that section, although no fatalities have as yet been recorded. Northfield, Vt., reports the coldest wether in New England, with the mercury registering 34 degrees below zero.

The lake region is also feeling the cold. Michigan is in the grasp of a severe blizzard, in which zero weather is combined with a blinding storm. Railway traffic is completely paralyzed in many parts of Michigan and the storm shows no sign of abatement.

Chicago last night experiened one of the worst sleet storms in years. There was much suffering from the icy blasts and traffic on the electric lines was almost completely demoralized, although steam trains were operated.

In Central and Eastern Pennsylvania snow fell to a depth of more than a foot. It was extremely cold throughout the mountainous regions, the mercury dropping as low as 15 degrees below zero. Service of both steam and electric lines was crippled and there was considerable suffering.

PUBLIC PRINTER REMOVED.

Is Accused of Many Irregularities in Government Office.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Just as the president's action in suspending Public Printer Stillings and appointing William S. Rossiter to perform his duties was being announced today, a committee of labor leaders of this city, accompanied by Representative Gary, of Wisconsin, called at the White House and presented to the president a resolution adopted by the Central Labor union here, charging Mr. Stillings with violations of the eight-hour law in the government printing office, and added:

"It is difficult at this time to get witnesses against Mr. Stillings, for the reason that many of them are employed in the government printing office and directly under his charge. We hope, however, to follow up our oral statement with affidavits, if necessary."

The president informed the committee of the action he had already taken in the case.

Resolutions by numerous labor organizations in various cities charging violation in the government printing office of the eight-hour day, discrimination against veteran soldiers and the widows of soldiers and violation of the civil service law have been submitted to congress and the president.

Mr. Stillngs is from Boston and was appointed public printer in 1905. He had been general manager of his father's printing firm in New York and at various times manager of the Printers' Board of Trade of that city and of New York. Mr. Rossiter also came from Massachusetts and had business connections in New York and Washintgon before assuming office in the census bureau in 1890.

Destructive Prairie Fire.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 6 —More than 1,000,000 acres of prairie have already been swept by a fire which is passing over Lubbock, Crosby and Garza counties in Western Texas. It is estimated that there is already $500,000 damage done. Ranch houses, corrals, livestock and crops have been destroyed by the fire. A few of the ranchers, whose places were in the path of the blaze have managed to save their property by burning the dry grass in that neighborhood, but most were unable to check the flames.

Stoessel Must Die.

London, Feb. 6.—According to news reports received here General Stoessel has been sentenced to death for the surrender of Port Arthur to the Japs, by the Russian court. General Stoessel made a good fight for his life and it was generally believed that he could not be convicted of cowardice. His defense lay in the assertion that the officers at St. Petersburg failed to furnish him the necessary supplies to make proper defense of the port.

Wisconsin Ready April 1.

Washington, Feb. 6.—On April 1, next, the battleship Wisconsin will be placed in commission at the navy yard at Puget sound. Her commanding officer has not yet been selected.

FAIR BILL PASSES.

Senate Stands by Seattle With Almost Unanimous Vote.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Seattle exposition bill went through the senate yesterday by a practically unanimous vote. Burkett, who threatened to do all manner of things to defeat it, made a vicious attack and thundered loudly for half an hour. When he concluded, several senators spoke in behalf of the bill, and, when Piles moved its passage, barely a voice save that of Burkett was heard in opposition.

Burkett's antagonism really strengthened the bill, for he is generally disliked in the senate, and his onslaught created sympathy for Piles, who was pressing the bill.

The house committee will now take up and report the senate bill, instead of that introduced by Congressman Humphrey.

In the discussion before the vote was taken, Burkett opposed the bill, as he said he had opposed every other bill for that purpose since he had been in congress. He said the proposition to hold the exposition did not originate in Alaska.

"It has been put forward," he said, "by a lot of boomers of Seattle, who purpose to boom their real estate and their private interests."

Burkett read a list of expositions in the United States showing that $20,960,727 had been expended by congress in aid of them.

Tillman supported the idea of expositions, saying the Charleston exposition had brought many people from the North to be "civilized there."

Carter believed the idea of equity should influence congress in appropriating for an exposition in the Far West, as so little had been done in aid of that section.

MAY ADJUST RATES.

Northwestern Mill Interests Confer With Railroad Presidents.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7.—As the result of a conference held this morning, between President Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern, and President Howard Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, on the one side, and President Jacob Fourth, of the Puget Sound National bank and Frederick Bausman, representing the commercial bodies of the Pacific Northwest, hope is expressed that the controversy between the lumber interests and the railroads concerning the rate question may be amicably settled. Nothing definite resulted from the conference, but there is to be another one within a day or so.

At the close of the conference Mr. Furth made the following statement:

"Mr. Hill and Mr. Elliott, at our invitation met Mr. Bausman and myself this morning to discuss the possibility of bringing about a settlement of the rate controversy between the lumber and shingle men of the Pacific Northwest and the railroads. Both the railroad officials appeared to be willing to receive proposals from us, acting for the commercial organizations of the cities of the Northwest."

URGES HALL'S ACQUITTAL.

Webster Makes Earnest Argument for His Client.

Portland, Feb. 7.—Ably and with intense earnestness Judge Lionel R. Webster yesterday advocated the cause of John R. Hall, ex-United States attorney, before a jury in the United States court. Counsel was unable to conclude before court adjourned at 5 o'clock and will resume this morning at 10 o'clock. Although his argument was confined to a review of the testimony almost exclusively, Judge Webster pleaded loyally and eloquently in behalf of the man who for years had been his faithful and intimate personal and political friend.

Judge Webster prefaced his address with a brief discussion of the responsible duty of a juror together with a definition of the charge of conspiracy on which Hall is being tried. At the outset of his remarks, counsel for the defendant took issue with Mr. Heney, who, in his opening argument Wednesday, asserted that the failure of prosecuting officials to discharge their duty and to enforce the laws was rotting and decaying the very foundations of a republican form of government.

Keep Japs Ont.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7.—The immigration bill framed on the lines of the Natal act, which provides that all immigrants who cannot write and read English language of Europe will be refused landing, was passed by the British Columbia legislature this afternoon and will be referred at once to the lieutenant governor for assent. Preparations have been made to carry the regulations of the bill into effect at once, provincial immigration officers being appointed for this purpose if it should be approved.

Locomotive Works Retrench.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—Ten thousand men have been laid off since December by the Baldwin Locomotive works, of this city. Samuel Vauclain, a member of the firm, in speaking of the conditions at the works, said: "No substantial orders have come in since December. We have received a few scattered orders and we are now working upon these. Whereas we formerly were turning out about 60 locomotives a week, we are now turning out only 20."

May Go Dry Forever.

Charlestown, W. Va., Feb. 7.—A joint resolution was passed by the house today providing for an amendment to the constitution which gives the right to voters to decide whether or not liquor or the manufacture of liquor will be prohibited forever in the state.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION OF NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Friday, February 7.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The session of the house of representatives today was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the omnibus war claims bill, which was passed after considerable discussion. It carries a total appropriation of $315,000. A ripple of excitement was caused by Macon, of Arkansas, who, in the course of the debate, defended the senate against what he said were aspersions cast upon that body by Payne, of New York, when he predicted that the senate would load the bill down with a number of unmeritorious claims.

What will be known as "the minority currency bill" was introduced today by Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the Democratic leader of the house, who drew the measure as a result of a harmonious conference of Democratic members of the house committee on banking. The bill will come before the house in the shape of a minority report from that committee.

A number of private claim bills also were passed and the house then adjourned until Monday.

Thursday, February 6.

Washington, Feb. 6 —In a speech in the senate today, Senator Culberson declared that the secretary of the treasury by his report to the senate has raised an issue of fact as to whether national banks in New York used the $85,000,000 of public money deposited with them for speculative purposes or whether this money was used to meet the demands of outside banks for reserve purposes.

The Seattle exposition bill was passed by practically a unanimous vote.

Senator Beveridge introduced a resolution declaring that the tariff should provide for maximum and minimum rates of duty.

Senator Heyburn today re-introduced his resolution calling upon the president to investigate and report to the senate all matters connected with the reorganization of the Northern Pacific.

The senate today passed the bill placing Major General Howard on the retired list as a lieutenant general.

Washington, Feb. 6. — Political speech-making came to an end in the house today, and actual consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. A bitter fight was waged on the proposition to abolish non-reservation schools, and the subject was discussed throughout the afternoon. The question was raised by the offering of an amendment by Delegate Smith, of Arizona, to limit the appropriation for collecting and transporting Indian children at school to the state in which they live. The amendment was lost.

Representative Hayes introduced a bill authorizing participation by the United States in the International exposition at Tokio, Japan, in 1912, the sum expended not to exceed $350,000.

Wednesday, February 5.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, today delivered an appeal to the senate to adopt his bill providing for a non-partisan tariff commission, a plan which he declared conformed to modern and business ideas on this subject. He spoke for an hour and a half, receiving the careful attention of senators and a large audience in the galleries. There were present many delegates of commercial bodies now in session in this city.

Following Beveridge, several Democratic senators spoke briefly on the general subject of the tariff.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to relinquish control of the Philippine islands in 1913 upon first securing a pledge from the nations to preserve the neutrality of the islands.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Tariff revision and the president's recent special message to congress again were the main topics of discussion in the house of representatives today. As has been the case for nearly a week, the Indian appropriation bill ostensibly was before the house, but in no quarter was any word spoken in regard to it. The house apparently had made up its mind to discuss the issues of the day at this time, and no effort was made to check the flow of general debate, which will be continued tomorrow.

A long speech by Payne, of New York, the majority leader, was considered important because of his assurances that a tariff revision plank would be incorporated in the Republican national convention's platform of this year. He devoted some attention to Mr. Bryan, whom he credited with going about the country accusing President Roosevelt of grand or petit larceny in purloining his ideas.

Representation in the house was increased today when the two Philippine delegates took their seats.

Tuesday, February 4

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate today passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of over $24,000,000. The large deficiency appropriation for the navy brought out considerable discussion of the subject of executive departments making expenditures not provided for by an appropriation.

Deficiency appropriations for the Panama canal gave rise to Democratic criticism of the publication of a paper by the Canal commission at Panama, and incidentally Teller declared that he believed the lock canal at Panama would some day be declared a failure and that a sea-level canal would take its place.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced a bill absolutely repealing the timber and stone law. He offers no alternative plan of disposing of public timber, but is in conference with Secretary Garfield and is drafting a bill.

Washington, Feb. 4. — President Roosevelt's recent message to congress on the relations of capital and labor and of corporations and the public again was the theme of discussion in the house today. So great was the demand for time that geneal debate on the Indian appropriation bill, which is the pending business, was extended tomorrow for four hours. Interest in today's proceedings centered in a speech by John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, who, while lauding the president for some of his sentiments, expressed the belief that others were dangerous. Williams spoke for nearly two hours. His remarks on the financial question prompted a lengthy discussion of that subject by Hill, of Connecticut, in which he opposed the Aldrich bill.

Resolutions of sorrow over the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal were adopted today.

Monday, February 3.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Piles, of Washington, made a decided hit in the senate today with his speech in support of his bill appropriating $700,000 for government exhibits and buildings at the Seattle exposition.

Senator Fulton secured the passage of his bill sending to the United State Circuit court for the Ninth circuit all claims of American sealers whose vessels were seized by government vessels while in the open seas.

Senator Fulton introduced a resolution directing the secretary of war to survey the locks at Oregon City with a view to purchasing them in conjunction with Oregon.

Tillman's resolution asking the president to inform the senate what action had been taken in regard to violation of land grant laws in Oregon and Washington by the Southern Pacific was passed.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Three of the giants of the house of representatives had their innings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out the house, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with but one dissenting voice, passed a general widow' pension bill granting a flat pension of $12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of $4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than $12,000,000.

WAR WITHIN 90 DAYS

So Says Japanese Newspaper, Or Not at All.

Washington—An interesting and very singular comment on the Japanese-American situation appears in an article in Japanese contained in the Canadian News, the Japanese newspaper of Vancouver. In part it is as follows:

Minister Hayashi recently stated that the number of passports issued by his government had been greatly reduced of late, and promised that hereafter only the central government would issue passports. He demanded that the American government should guarantee that no exclusion act should be passed. Ambassador O'Brien replied that the President could not make such a guarantee since it would be an act of discourtesy to congress, but he would endeavor to prevent the passage of exclusion legislation. At present the negotiations are approaching a satisfactory conclusion, but the army and navy headquarters are preparing for possible emergencies.

It is reported that the British Foreign Minister has given notice that in the event of a Japanese-American war, Japan could not count on England's aid; and not only so, but it is believed in Washington that no nation but France would give aid to Japan. If Japan is to fight, she must begin within the next 90 days, or by that time the American fleet will have reached the coast of California. But our State Department declares that there is hope for a satisfactory conclusion of the matter.

Agree to Recommend Utter.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Idaho senators today formally agreed to recommend the appointment of D. A. Utter, of Weiser, to be surveyor general of Idaho, vice Mr. Eagleson, resigned. The formal recommendation will be sent to the president Monday. Mr. Utter was the original choice for this appointment, but the matter was suspended when his citizenship was questioned. This has been satisfactorily explained.

Confer on Financial Question.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Democratic senators held a two-hours' conference on the financial question today, but came to no conclusion as to the exact nature of the substitute bill. Senator Bailey outlined his bill providing for an emergency issue of treasury notes through deposits in designated depositories. He said he would not be averse to having certain amendments made to it. Democratic senators will support the Bailey substitute.

POULTRY RAISING IN OREGON.

Extracts From Oregon Experiment Station Bulletin.

The climate of Oregon from a poultryman's standpoint is discussed by James Dryden in Bulletin No. 96 of the Oregon Experiment station which has recently been published. Among other things the writer says:

It is of course worth considering by the man looking for a location whether Western Oregon with its open winters and freedom from snow and zero temperatures does not offer opportunities for the production of eggs and poultry that are not found in Eastern and Middle West states. That poultry thrive in cold sections where snow and zero weather prevail is not to be denied, but the labor and expense of caring for them is undoubtedly greater there. To secure an egg yield in winter where the climate is severe entails more expense for housing and more care in the feeding. It is probably true that the smallest profits are made during the winter months though the prices are very much higher than in spring and summer, because the egg yield is so small from the average flock as to leave little or no margin of profit. It is also true that the egg yield is quickly affected by changes in the weather, especially in the temperature. A sudden change from mild to cold weather means a certain check in the egg production, and although the weather soon moderates it will often take several weeks before the egg yield gets back to where it was. The only way to prevent this is to provide housing that will protect the fowls from too sudden changes in temperature. This entails more expense in housing and consequently diminished profits, but what is of more importance is the highly artificial conditions that it necessitates.

It would appear therefore that there are certain advantages that this state possesses over sections of the country where zero weather and snow prevail. First, a milder climate and less severe changes in temperature than is characteristic of Eastern states. Second, in sections of the state with no snowfall the poultry can range over the fields and find animal food and green food which are often hard to get where the snow covers the ground.

The heavy rainfall of Western Oregon and small percentage of sunshine may be set down as a disadvantage, but when the nature of the rainfall is understood it is doubtful whether it is very much of a detriment. Owing to the moderating influence of the Pacific ocean these rains are warm and have not the chilling effect of the rains in Eastern states. The temperature of Western Oregon in the winter months is usually higher when it rains than when the sky is cloudless, and the fowls will usually be found out in the rain except when it is very heavy, which is not often the case. One poultryman in Marion county said to the writer in November, before the rainy season set in, that he wished it would rain, because, he said, his hens laid better when it rained. The explanation of this, if it is true, may not be in the rain itself, but in the fact that it brings to the surface many angleworms, which supply the lack of animal food in the ration.

Turkeys are successfully raised in Oregon, and turkeys are known to be easily affected by rain, but the fact that the rains are warm no doubt largely accounts for the success in turkey raising in this state. Douglas county in Oregon produces several times more turkeys than the state of Rhode Island, noted for turkeys.

Another thing in favor of the mild climate and freedom from snow is that the fowls are able to secure practically the year round all the green food necessary in the fields. And finally, the fowls in their search for food in the fields get the exercise which is necessary for it is worthy of mention in this connection that the largest special poultry district in the United States is found in Northern California, that has no snowfall. That district is somewhat similar to that of Western Oregon, with its open winters, mild and humid climate and nearness to the ocean.

My investigations of the poultry industry of Oregon have been confined to the western part of the state, the region west of the Cascade mountains. This section at the present time produces more poultry products than the larger area of the state east of the Cascades. As the agriculture of Central and Eastern Oregon becomes developed we may expect greater development of poultry-keeping, and probably in time that great agricultural area may produce more poultry products than the older section of the state in Western Oregon. The climatic conditions are different east of the mountains, the heavy rainfall is absent and snow covers the ground during part of the winter The climate there is more characteristic of the Rocky mountain region, though no such severe weather prevails as in the Middle and Northwestern states. If it should prove that a dry climate with plenty of sunshine but lacking the severe winter changes of temperature of the East is the ideal one for proultry, we may expect a great growth of the poultry industry east of the Cascades in Oregon. Undoubtedly on the grain ranches of Central and Eastern Oregon where food is cheap there is opportunity for great profit in poultry raising.

Danish Macaroni Salad.

Break one-fourth pound of macaroni into 2-inch pieces, cover with a quart of cold water, salted, and boil briskly until tender. Whip a half-pint of whipping cream, mix with one-half as much boiled salad dressing, season and add vinegar or lemon juice to taste. Mix the macaroni with this heap in center of round dish and garnish with a border of hot boiled fish, or of overlapping slices of cold meat.

BOYCOTT GETS ANOTHER BLOW

United States Supreme Court Renders Important Decision.

Unions Not to Interfere With Interstate Commerce — Three Times the Damage is Penalty Provided by Law for Losses Sustained by Restraint of Interstate Trade.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Yesterday for the third time within a month the Supreme court of the United States promulgated an opinion construing laws adversely to the contentions of organized labor. The first of the decisions was rendered on January 6, in the case of some railway employes who sought to secure damages under what is known as the employers' liability act, which law the court held to be unconstitutional. The second important finding in this line was announced January 23, when the Erdman arbitration act, forbidding the discharge of employes because they are members of labor unions was also declared invalid. The verdict rendered yesterday was the case of Loewe versus Lawlor, the latter a member of the Hatters' union and the former a hatmaker of Danbury, Conn. The case involved the applicability of the seventh section of the Sherman anti-trust law to conspiracies by labor unions to boycott articles entering into interstate trade. Under the terms of that provision the complaining party may collect three times the amount of his loss, if the charge is sustained.

The union fought the case on the ground that the law was inapplicable to such organizations; but the court, whose opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, failed to accept this view, and in effect held that the unions could not be permitted to interfere by boycott with the free exchange of commerce between the states. There was no dissenting opinion.

DRAWING TO CLOSE.

Evidence in Hall Land Fraud Case Is Nearly All Submitted.

Portland, Feb. 4.—Harry E. Northup last night positively identified government's exhibit No. 7—Putnam's map to Hall showing the alleged unlawful fences of the Butte Creek company in 1900. With this identification Heney considers that the government's case against John H. Hall has been strengthened materially. At last night's session of court Northup testified that from 1899 until 1904 he was employed as clerk in The Dalles land office, and identified the township map offered in evidence by the government as the one he prepared personally for Mr. Putnam in November, 1899.

Final arguments in the trial of John H. Hall will probably begin this afternoon. This morning Francis J. Heney will complete the introduction of rebuttal testimony for the government. Hall may be recalled further to testify in his own defense, but it is believed all evidence will be submitted in time for the closing argument to begin before court adjourns this afternoon.

SOLEMN WARNING TO CZAR.

Russian Paper Hints He May Share Carlos' Fate.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The tragic occurrences at Lisbon have created a deep impression on all sections of society here, and the newspapers that appeared today comment freely on the events that occurred.

The Russ, in a daring style, draws a thinly veiled parallel between conditions in Portugal and Russia and warns the government in almost so many words that there is danger of a similar event here.

The Novoe Vremya, although attributing the direct execution of the plot to anarchists, to whom all government is obnoxious, also connects the crime and the dictatorship of Franco, which met with both open and secret resistance from all political parties.

Censor Keeps Rigid Watch.

Paris, Feb. 4.—A dispatch from Lisbon says the censorship maintained by the Portuguese authorities makes the transmission of news difficult. Telegrams are mutilated and their transmission retarded. A censored dispatch received here today says that on Saturday evening sharp firing was heard in various quarters of Lisbon. In explanation of this it is officially declared that armed bands tried to coerce two companies of infantry to join the revolution. The answer of the soldiers, however, was a volley.

Sealers Must Be Careful.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 4.—Advices were received by the Empress of India that in consideration of the raiding of foreign territory last year by Japanese sealers, official notification has been issued to the sealers about to leave Japan to be careful not to trespass in foreign water. Notification is given by the Japanese Communications department that it has been decided to install wireless telegraphy on the six steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Reassurances From Lisbon.

Paris, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch to the Matin from Lisbon, dated February 3, 11:40 p. m., says: The town is very quiet. The new cabinet will repeal all the repressive measures of Franco and act with great indulgence toward the people.