

IGNORE RATE ACT

Railroads Prepare to Raise Commodity Tariffs July 1st.

Shippers Take Immediate Steps to Secure Injunction—Roads Prepared for Stubborn Fight.

Chicago, June 2.—Ignoring the action of the government in obtaining a court order restraining an increase in rates, Eastern railroads today filed with the Interstate Commerce commission at Washington tariffs of increased commodity rates to take effect July 1.

Hearing of the unexpected action of the Eastern railroads, shippers, represented by the Illinois Manufacturers' association, took immediate steps to secure action by the government similar to that taken with respect to Western increases.

J. M. Glenn, secretary of the association, issued a circular similar to the one issued by his association in the Western cases and sent copies of it to all congressmen and senators and to the attorney general and to the president.

The members of the association expect as a result a bill will be filed in one of the Eastern cities to restrain the Eastern railroads from putting the new rates into effect.

No class rates are affected and not more than 50 per cent, possibly only 40 per cent, of the commodity rates are involved. The increases will be imposed upon all shipments in the territory between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard and north of the Ohio river to the Canadian border.

It is stated that approximately 60 per cent of the business in the vast territory over which the increase will pertain is done on commodity rates.

TRUST STOOD BY EMPLOYEES

Havemeyer Left Orders to Care for Crooked Weighers.

New York, June 2.—That the late H. O. Havemeyer, ex-president of the American Sugar Refining company, gave directions two weeks before his death in 1907 to "take care of the boys" was part of the testimony heard today in the trial of three officials of the company charged with complicity in a conspiracy to defraud the government of customs duties.

Ernest W. Gerbracht, refinery superintendent; James F. Bandernagel, ex-cashier of the refinery, and Charles P. Heike, secretary-treasurer of the company, are the three on trial.

"Take care of those boys; get counsel for them; see them through it," were the orders Gerbracht said he received from Havemeyer when he informed him after the first arrest of checkers that the men insisted on their innocence.

"Taking care of the boys," Gerbracht later testified, had extended to paying their wages from the day they left the company's service until the present time.

The salary of Oliver Spitzer, ex-dock superintendent, who was pardoned from the Atlanta penitentiary by President Taft, Gerbracht said, was paid to Mrs. Spitzer while her husband was in prison and he believed she was still getting it.

\$40,000 RACE PROPOSED.

Fat Purse Offered for Three-Cornered Aeroplane Flight.

St. Louis, June 2.—A. B. Lambert, president of the Aero club of St. Louis, announced tonight plans for an aeroplane race over a triangular course from Chicago to Indianapolis, thence to St. Louis, thence to Chicago.

The purse is expected to be about \$40,000. Of this amount, the three aero clubs in St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis will provide \$5,000 each, and the balance will be made up from the 70 or more towns along the proposed course. The race probably will be held in October.

Verdict Staggers Road.

Aberdeen, Wash., June 2.—Re-arrangement of plans for entering this city, with the possibility that the railroad may end at Cosmopolis, is rumored concerning the Grays Harbor & Puget Sound (Union Pacific) railway as the result of the entirely unexpected verdict of \$71,000 secured in a condemnation suit by the Vulcan Iron Works, of Aberdeen. Whether this verdict will be accepted is not yet stated, nor has it been determined to appeal, word being awaited from head Harriman officials in this state.

Each Shot Hits Bullseye.

Norfolk, Va., June 2.—A new world's record for big gun shooting has been made by Coxswain John R. Edwards, of the new battleship South Carolina. With her No. 4 after turret 12-inch guns he made 16 "bullseye" target hits out of 16 shots in 4:51. Edwards is under 21 years old, is on his first enlistment. His home is in Roadhouse, Ill. It is said aboard the South Carolina that the gunnery, just completed, will make her No. 1 in the navy.

Madero Will Be Diaz's Rival.

Monterey, Mex., June 2.—It the first official issue of the organ of the Anti-Re-Electionists club, El Republicano, published yesterday, Francisco Madero, a wealthy Hacienda of Nueva Leon, announced himself as a candidate for president, and Dr. Francis W. Gomez asks support as vice-president on the Anti-Re-Election ticket.

FLY THOUANDS OF MILES, Prizes Offered for Long Distance Flights in United States.

New York, June 1.—Aerial flights from New York to St. Louis and from New York to Chicago will next be attempted, substantial money prizes for the accomplishments of both feats having been offered.

A prize of \$30,000 was offered tonight by the New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch to the first aviator who flies an aeroplane from New York City to St. Louis or from St. Louis to New York.

The New York Times announced that it had arranged with J. C. Shaffer, of the Chicago Evening Post for an offer of \$25,000 for an aeroplane race between Chicago and New York.

Mayor Gaynor announced the prize for the New York-St. Louis flight at the Hotel Astor tonight, where Glenn H. Curtiss, who on Sunday wrote a new chapter in the history of aviation by making a flight from Albany to Governor's Island, was the guest of the New York World, whose \$10,000 award he won. Conditions governing the flight will be announced after a conference with aeronautic experts.

A distinguished company gathered to meet the young aviator tonight. At the table the modest Curtiss sat between the mayor and Brigadier General Howe, U. S. A., in command of the department of the East.

A flood of congratulatory cablegrams and telegrams was read. Among them were messages from Bleriot, the French aviator; the Aero Club of France; Count Jacques de Lesseps, who recently flew across the English channel; Hart O. Berg, the "father of aviation," and Hubert Latham, the French aviator.

Hudson Maxim, one of the speakers of the evening, said:

"As the warless era, of which we catch glimpses in our dreams of a distant future, is unquestionably yet far away, we must in our prediction look to the flying machines in war as well as sport and commerce.

"We shall not have to wait 100 years for the staunch, wind-defying machine, with automatic equilibration. Very soon automobiling of the air will be as safe as automobiling upon the earth now is. Neither shall we have to wait 100 years for that spectacular event—a flight between aerial navies, for these are bound to come."

Curtiss was enthusiastic over the new offer, but, in the absence of details as to stops allowed and other conditions, he would not say definitely whether he would enter the contest.

Charles K. Hamilton quickly announced, however, that he would be a contestant. He had planned to enter the New York-Albany race, but Curtiss was too quick for him.

The announcement of the prize offered for the New York-Chicago flight was issued from the Times office late tonight as follows:

"The New York Times announces that it has arranged with J. C. Shaffer, of the Chicago Evening Post, for an offer of \$25,000 for an aeroplane race between Chicago and New York, the details of which will be announced later."

AIRSHIP WAR TEST PLANNED

Aviator Hamilton to Take Explosives Into Air With Him.

New York, June 1.—Unusual interest was manifested today in the announcement that government employes, who are planning on an airship flight test soon in Chickamauga Park, will carry with them explosives to be dropped at dummy targets situated in the park. The test is to be given under the direction of Aviator Hamilton, and will be an attempt to prove the benefits of the airship in time of war. The test will be watched with great interest by government officials as well as the world in general.

Airship Treaty Now Under Way.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—Aerial navigation has made such rapid progress that Secretary of State Knox and the government of Mexico are negotiating an aviation treaty governing the passage of airships across the border between the two countries. It will be the first treaty governing aviation between nations and is already on the road to completion. It is announced from the State department that Mr. Knox is only awaiting the test of Mexico's proposition in detail before taking final action on the terms.

Comet Still Afloat.

Portland, June 1.—Halley's comet, apparently weary of coquetting with mother earth with uncertain and puzzling visions of its dimensions, is showing itself nightly to all viewers with possibly more vividness than when it was closest to earth little more than a week ago. Any opinion that interest in the wanderer has waned is belied by the crowds that go each night to viewpoints to obtain what they expect to be their last sight of the visitor.

Chinese Fear Outbreak.

Shanghai, June 1.—Chinese warships with troops have been dispatched to Nanking in anticipation of a native outbreak against foreigners. The latter have been warned. The Chinese soldiers now at Nanking will be replaced by the force from Shanghai, as they are not considered reliable in case of need.

"Jim Crow" Not Passed On.

Washington, June 1.—An attempt to have the Supreme court of the United States pass upon the authority of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make "jim crow" regulations met with failure when the court dismissed the so-called Chile's appeal from its docket.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, June 4.—Although it came as a surprise to many, there were numerous indications today that the senate and the house might reach a prompt agreement on the railroad bill through practical acceptance by the house of the senate bill. While there was no certainty that such would be the case, there were many straws pointing that way.

This would have the effect of hastening the adjournment of congress and members prophesied that with the railroad bill agreed upon, adjournment would come within three weeks.

Senators Aldrich, Crane and Elkins today conferred with Speaker Cannon and Representative Mann, of Illinois, who has charge of the house bill. Mr. Mann said that as far as he was concerned, personally, he would not agree to the senate bill. He said there were many things in the house measure which were not in the one adopted by the senate upon which he would insist. Also there were some things in the senate bill to which he objected.

The subject will be called up in the house next Tuesday, when Mr. Mann will move non-concurrence and appointment of conferees.

The suggestion that the house accept the senate amendments to the railroad bill met with favor at the hands of the Democratic members of the house who had the fight against the measure adopted by the house. They pointed out that the senate bill was a much better one than that passed by the house, from the shippers' standpoint, and if Republican leaders sincerely desired a measure which would benefit the people they could accept that measure.

Washington, June 3.—The senate today adopted Burton's resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce commission to report to the senate all available information regarding the proposed advance in railroad freight rates and to furnish 100 examples of how leading commodities will be affected by the increase.

Attorney General Wickersham today declared that the department of justice would not proceed further against the rate increases by railroads unless the shippers filed formal protests against the increases. He declared, however, that his department was ready to proceed if proper evidence was laid before it.

The attorney general's announcement followed the filing of freight increases by railroads in all parts of the country. The new tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce commission provide for increases varying from 3 to 31 per cent and affecting practically every shipping center in the United States.

Railroads and shippers are completing "war plans." Both sides are preparing for a big struggle over the rate question. Following the filing of rate increases yesterday by the Eastern and Central Western railroads, the shippers are preparing to take measures to keep the rates from going into effect.

On the other hand, the railroads enjoined by the Federal courts from allowing their rates to take effect are meeting to form plans to fight the case.

Washington, June 2.—But for the fact that Senator Overman, of North Carolina, succeeded in having the senate incorporate in the railroad bill a provision regulating injunction proceedings affected by state law, the senate probably would have voted on the railroad bill today.

The acceptance of that provision had the effect of inclining some Democratic senators more favorably to the bill and of causing the Democratic side of the chamber to request opportunity for consultation before reaching the voting stage on the final passage. Accordingly, the vote was postponed to permit a Democratic conference, which will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The senate today confirmed the nomination of Fred W. Carpenter as minister to Morocco. He will leave for his post of at Tangier shortly.

An amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill adopted by the house today stipulated that no part of the \$100,000 provided in the bill for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law can be used in the prosecution of labor organizations.

Tawney resisted the amendment, but received little support from his colleagues. Representative McCredie today introduced a bill authorizing the holding of a term of the United States circuit court at Vancouver, Washington on the first Tuesday in April and October of each year and at Aberdeen the third Tuesday in April and October.

McCredie is anxious to procure a term of the Federal court at Vancouver, not alone to accommodate the people of Southwestern Washington, but to enable the citizens of Oregon who are compelled to go into Federal courts of Washington to do so at the most convenient place.

Washington, June 1.—The conference report on the river and harbor bill includes an appropriation of \$300,000 to be used with a like amount heretofore appropriated by the state of Oregon for the purchase of the existing

Bourne Joins Insurgents.

Washington, June 1.—Senator Bourne has joined the insurgents and broken with the Taft administration. Whether the break is due to Bourne's change of affiliation or whether his insurgency is the result of his break with the president no one seems to know, but he is now regarded by the insurgent leaders as a recruit in their camp and by voting with them continually, as he has done on the interstate commerce bill, he is serving his probationary period.

canal and locks at Oregon City, or for the purchase of right of way and construction of a new canal and locks on the opposite side of the river.

The item of \$60,000 for improvement of the Upper Willamette is also passed and provision is made for a survey of the river from Oregon City to Portland.

The Republicans of the house went squarely on record tonight for the prompt passage of the postal savings bank bill, which is part of President Taft's legislative program. The bill was finally agreed on at a four-hour conference lasting until midnight, at which the following resolution submitted by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, was adopted: "Resolved, That the postal savings bank bill, agreed on by this caucus, be and the same is hereby adopted; that the same be reported by the committee on post-offices and postroads, and that it is the sense of this caucus that a rule be reported from the committee on rules for its consideration in the house."

The caucus was largely attended and the only bolt was by Representative Southwick, of New York, who vehemently denounced the bill as radical Socialist and withdrew, declaring his intention to fight it on the floor of the house. Mr. Southwick signed the call for the caucus and has attended the three previous caucuses on the bill.

The caucus fixed at 65 per cent the amount of funds placed in the postal savings banks that must remain on deposit in banks in each state and territory, and 30 per cent as the proportion of such funds that the trustees may withdraw for investment in United States securities.

Washington, May 31.—Senator Bourne's drawbridge amendment was eliminated today from the river and harbor bill by the conference committee and the bill was reported back to the senate and house for final passage. This ends drawbridge legislation for this session, for neither house will restore the amendment to the bill.

The committee, however, is satisfied with the action of the War department in agreeing to amend its bridge regulations to permit the closing of draws from 6:30 to 8:30 a. m. daily, with two 15-minute open periods when required. The War department, as previously stated, refuses to grant any closed period at night, for reasons heretofore explained, and there seems no prospect that this determination will be altered. Senator Heyburn today in the senate declared that Idaho does not favor the popular election of United States senators, and later, in effect, declared that the Idaho legislature was not sane when it endorsed this proposition. Heyburn comments were injected into Senator Owen's speech in favor of popular election of senators.

It is expected the bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands will be considered by the senate as soon as the railroad bill has passed, and that it will pass after a brief discussion. Senator Clark, of Wyoming, will offer an amendment providing that the withdrawals shall not last beyond the session of congress during which they are made, his purpose being to prevent tying up the public domain by withdrawals.

Western senators will add the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill to this measure as an amendment.

Washington, May 30.—The railroad regulation bill will probably be finally voted on in the senate tomorrow. Wednesday it is the plan of the senate leaders to send the bill as finally adopted by the upper house to President Taft. He will consider the bill carefully and make a number of recommendations. It is hoped this way that the bill finally adopted by congress will be nearer the form first sent to congress than the battle-scarred remnant adopted by the house, and that is now on its way to passage in the senate.

The expected changes are to be made in conference. The bills of the two houses differ considerably. It is certain that the house will refuse to adopt the bill passed by the senate and that the measure will go to conference. It is here that Taft's study of the bill passed by the senate is expected to count. The senate leaders will ask Taft to make immediately recommendations to the committee suggesting the sort of bill he would be willing to sign. It is believed he will recommend that certain of the original provisions be reinstated.

The conference committee has practically the last word in forming the bill. The two houses can adopt or reject the suggestions of the committee or send the measure back for further consideration, but no amendment can be adopted. The regulars expect to rush the conference report through during the final days of the session, when congressmen are anxious to get away from Washington. Naturally, congress does not want to enact a bill that will be vetoed by the President, and so his recommendations, it is expected, will have considerable weight with the committee.

Missouri Law Held Invalid. Washington, June 2.—The statute of Missouri, passed March 13, 1907, prohibiting foreign corporations from doing business within the state, if they seek litigation in the United States court, was today declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court. The court upheld the opinion of Judge Smith McPherson, of the Circuit court of the United States. The opinion replied forcibly to the critics of the Federal courts.



A General Purpose Poultry House.

This building is 14 feet wide, and can be as long as desired, adding another set or sets of rooms and sheds at one or both ends. The construction is simple, but durable. Outside walls are covered on outside and inside with light weight prepared roofing, placed on cheap lumber. Plaster board may be substituted for the inside. Studs are 2x2, and there are two sets; waterproof paper being placed between them. Thus a double air space is secured. Rafters are of 2x4, and may be stripped beneath and practically the same construction used as for the sides; using thicker roofing. So constructed, the building will be very warm.

Foundation is of stone, brick or grout. Floors are of cement, covered with dry sand. Broken stone, well tamped as for macadam road is cheaper than cement, and makes a fair substitute. The ventilators, being placed in the warmest parts of rooms will draw. Windows have sash

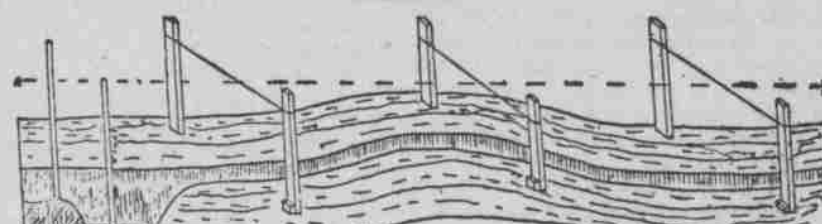


EXTERIOR VIEW OF POULTRY HOUSE.

with some glass, but mostly filled with heavy muslin. This lets in a fair amount of light, and air enough to prevent dampness. By using two courses of cloth it will be fully as warm as one of glass, and insure a dry building.

One room has a double row of nests, with wire partition above. When a hen wants to set, her nest is pushed through into small room, and

SECURING PROPER GRADE.



To obtain an even grade in trenches where tiles are to be laid, stretch lines across the ditch five feet above the bed. The lines are tied securely to stakes on either side of the ditch. White cotton rope one-fourth inch in diameter is the best kind to make easy sighting. The proper hitch on the stakes is shown in the lower illustrations. In practice a mark can be made on the long handle of the shovel five feet from the point and the sighting done without delay as the work goes on.

replaced by the one opposite; the door being closed. A small door leads to an exercise yard. Partition door is open, except when raising chickens. Scratching sheds have earth floors, and are enclosed by wire fencing, with doors. In winter muslin can be added, making the sheds warm, and not excluding the sun.

The brooder room has a wood floor. Beneath is a basement for incubator. By a stove in room above and the double flue chimney both can be kept at any desired temperature, and the air pure. A trap door covers stairway. Basement has windows on both sides. Entrance is from north, while south side is taken up by yards.—Farm, Stock and Home.

The Joe Strawberry. The Joe strawberry has had quite extensive trial and everywhere made a good record. It is a mid-season to late berry, and under favorable conditions grows to the largest size. One berry is recorded as weighing more than two ounces. The plant is large and very vigorous and healthy in growth. The berry is regular in shape and among the most beautiful in general appearance. It is also of high flavor. If you have a heavy, rich soil and will mulch the plants well, you can raise some prize-winning berries from the Joe.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Sowing Cowpeas. The cow pea is sometimes sown in combination with other crops, such as corn, Kaffir corn and sorghum, for hay. When planted in these combinations there is danger of the cowpeas becoming stunted in growth if the crop with which it is combined is planted too thick. Sown broadcast, cowpeas often make little growth with these crops, but when planted in rows with corn and cultivated the growth is quite satisfactory.

Limiting the Flock. Where the farmer himself works with poultry as he does with hogs or cattle, 200 hens should be the minimum limit of the flock, and more than this number can be handled with profit if the farmer understands the business and has some hired help. Both eggs and market poultry are very high and any farmer can make as much or more from poultry as he can with any other farm animals. If he puts thought and work into the business.

Milk for Poultry. Poultry and dairy farming go well together. Milk fed to poultry in all forms, produces good results. However, care should be taken to keep the dishes clean and sweet.

Prof. Chambers, referred to in our last issue, ascribes his success to intelligent feeding, good care and trapping. His hens receive dry feed entirely. He gives a light feed of whole wheat and corn three times a day, scattering the grain in the litter. He keeps before his hens all the time in self-feeding hoppers, a dry mash made of the following mixture:

	Pounds.
Bran	200
Alfalfa meal	200
Corn meal	200
Shorts	100
Linseed meal	100
Meat, bone and blood	100

All these are mixed with a little salt and cayenne pepper.