

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

Current Events of Interest Gathered From the World at Large.

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

Senator Clay, of Georgia, died suddenly of heart failure.

Pinchot is endeavoring to delay the trial of the Alaska coal land cases.

Montana Republicans claim a majority in the legislature of that state.

Secretary Wilson says bountiful grain crops are bound to bring down the price of meat.

The vote in the recent election in Milwaukee shows that confidence in the Socialist party there is waning.

Comparatively little attention is expected by the Northwest at the coming session of congress, as most of the session will be taken up by general supply bills for the government.

A Los Angeles cobbler who has worked at the bench for 60 years gave a dinner to cobblers only. Among the guests were two other cobblers who had worked at their trade nearly as long as their host.

An agreement has been reached in the big strike of New York express drivers, and they have returned to work. During the last day of the strike a van containing \$60,000 worth of merchandise was stolen by strike-breakers.

Four women were elected to the house of representatives in Colorado.

Alabama and Florida show as good average increase in population as some of the Western states.

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

A movement is on foot to have Caleb Powers ousted from his seat as representative from Kentucky.

Vancouver, B. C., authorities refuse extradition for a Washington embezzler until the state pays its fees in advance.

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

Discord between Japs and Chinese in Manchuria continues and a Tokio paper declares the situation is alarming and will lead to open hostilities unless checked soon.

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

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

A conference between the British Lords and Commons, to consider a constitutional amendment regarding the veto power, failed, and an election will be held before Christmas.

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

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

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

High school girls of Tacoma have thrown all their false hair into the furnace.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAVORS NOT APPRECIATED

Gratitude Not Shown to Helper—People Do Not Feel Gratitude in Getting Something for Nothing.

It is a strange phase of human nature, which does not quite appreciate or feel the proper gratitude for favors. I have hardly ever known a boy whose way was paid through college, for example, by some one interested in him, to show the proper regard for his helper, or to quite respect the one who boosted him—who furnished crutches for him when he might have had to use his own legs.

As a rule, the things that we are helped to are never fully appreciated. We experience a satisfaction when we have honestly earned a thing which we do not feel when it is given to us. There is something within which rebels at being helped, because help from others tends to kill self respect. We do not think quite so much of ourselves after having accepted favors or a position which we have not earned, as we did before. The sense of justice in us is violated. We do not feel quite honest in accepting something for nothing.

The man who tries to get along without satisfying his sense of justice is always placed at a disadvantage. He may try to be grateful for unmerited help, for the assistance in getting that which he has not earned, but being given a position far above his merits, through a "pull," but he never feels quite right about it. The man who has been lifted above others because he was a son or a relative, or because his father owned controlling interest in the concern, never quite respects himself when he goes around among the employees and sees those who have struggled for years and have worked over hours for the position he occupies, and who in fact have developed the strength to maintain the position after they get it. His sense of fairness is violated. He knows that it is not right to take the place which somebody else has honestly earned, and who according to merit should have it. He is conscious, too, that he is not equal to the demands of the position into which he has been boosted.

—Success Magazine.

Failed to Introduce New Clock Idea.

About a year ago all America and England were talking about the new clock idea—turning the clock an hour ahead in summer and back again in winter, so that the whole country would sleep when it was dark and work when it was light. Thus, we would rise at what was really 5, but the clock would call it 6, and retire at 9, but the clock would say 10. Therefore, without changing our daily habits, we could get the benefit of the daylight and save in illumination.

The idea was introduced into the British parliament, but failed to become a law. Two cities, however, adopted it—Birmingham, England, and Cincinnati, Ohio. Both tried in vain to enforce it on the people, but public opinion was against it, and now it has been wholly abandoned. It is rather a shame, for it was a good plan, and in time the public might have been brought to see its utility.

However, here it rests in "innocuous desuetude" until some progressive schemer brings it up again.

Witness Turns the Tables.

Samuel Kallach tells the following story of a famous lawyer he knew several years ago: "This lawyer," said Mr. Kallach, "had a fashion of browbeating every witness that came on the stand for the opposite side in the case. Once he was examining a rather meek looking man who steadfastly refused to give a plain answer to any of the lawyer's questions. At last in replying to one question the witness answered that he was unable to say either yes or no.

"Now, that is a ridiculous answer," said the lawyer. "Do you mean to tell me that you could possibly ask me a question to which I could not answer yes or no?"

"Well," said the witness, as he leaned forward and looked at his tormentor, "will you please tell the court, by answering yes or no, if in your estimation you are really as stupid and foolish as you look?"—Newark Star.

Cats Become Semi-Wild.

Domestic cats soon revert to a semi-wild state when they take to the woods, and are terribly destructive in the coverts. They destroy pheasants, partridges, leverets and rabbits. The life of these wild tabbies is wild indeed. Every dormant instinct is aroused; each movement becomes characteristically feline, and when these creatures revert to life in the woods it is impossible to reclaim them. Climatic influences work remarkable changes upon the fur, causing it to grow longer and thicker, and the cats take up their abode in stony crevasses or hollow trees. In summer, when kittens are produced, the destruction of game is almost incredible.

Genius, Past and Present.

"You must admit the greatness of the men who painted the pictures you are so anxious to acquire."

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "Although I can't help thinking of what a lot of respect those old masters would have had for the men who are now able to buy their works."

What Did He Mean.

Doctor—You must be operated upon directly! Not a day's delay!

Jones—Hold on, doc! Stick to your automobile! Don't begin thinking about a flying machine!—Puck.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

LUMBER CUT GAINS.

Increase for Whole Country 34 Per Cent in Year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Pacific Coast states, with an output of 28.3 per cent larger in 1909 than in 1908, and 2.2 per cent greater than in 1907, nevertheless, contributed a smaller proportion of the total cut of the country in 1909 than in either of the preceding years, the per cent for 1909 being 15.5, for 1908 16.2, and for 1907 16.8. Douglas fir was far in the lead, as lumber material in these states during the three years, the production from this species constituting 65.1 per cent in 1907, 66.1 per cent in 1908, and 68.5 in 1909. It contributed 79.2 per cent of the total production in Washington in 1909, and 82.2 per cent in Oregon, while redwood formed 45.6 per cent of the total output of California.

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

OIL LANDS NEAR COAL.

Deposits in Alaska Believed to Be Extensive.

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

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

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

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

Figures Must Be Shown.

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

Towns Show Big Growth.

Washington—The population of Youngstown, Ohio, is 79,066, an increase of 34,181 or 76.2 per cent over 44,885 in 1900.

El Paso, Tex., 39,279, an increase of 23,373 or 146.9 per cent over 15,906 in 1900.

Canton, Ill., 10,453 compared with 6,564 in 1900.

East Chicago, Ind., 19,098, compared with 3,411 in 1900.

TAFT IS OFF TO PANAMA.

Leaves on Cruiser Tennessee for Visit of Inspection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

POWERS MAY LOSE SEAT.

Kentucky Democratic Delegation to Ask Congress to Act.

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

Holiday Silver May Be Minted.

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

Southern States Grow.

Washington—The population of the state of Alabama is 2,138,093, as enumerated in the 13th census. This is an increase of 309,898, or 16.9 per cent, over 1,828,697 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 315,680, or 20.9 per cent.

The population of the state of Florida is 751,139, an increase of 222,597, or 42.1 per cent over 528,542 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 137,120, or 35 per cent.

Mint Will Be Closed Permanently.

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

Los Angeles Has 319,198.

Washington—The population of Los Angeles, Cal., is 319,198, as compared with 102,479, as announced by the census bureau. This is an increase since 1900 of 267,199, or 21.6 per cent.

ESKIMOS DISCREDIT COOK.

Missionaries Get Terse Story of Wanderings in Arctic.

Chicago—Dr. Frederick A. Cook is further discredited in a special cable dispatch to the Chicago Daily News from its correspondent in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The story is the first publication of Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, as sent by him to his wife in Copenhagen, and now given out by her.

Contained in the story are purported statements of Cook's two Eskimo companions in the Polar quest, Itkusuk and Apilak, in which they confirm Commander Robert E. Peary's charge that Cook traveled in a circle and never even approached the Pole.

Rasmussen, in the story, is quoted as saying he did not himself interview the man, but that their statements were taken by the Rev. Gustav Olsen and Kateket Sechmann Rosebach, missionaries.

The dispatch to the Daily News says:

"Already in 1909 when I was on an expedition to Greenland," writes Rasmussen, "there existed grave doubts as to whether Dr. Cook really had reached the Pole, so I determined to find out from his two Eskimo companions, I secured their statements through the missionaries."

This is the story of the Eskimos, as given in the dispatch:

"We traveled from Annatook with eight sledges in company with Dr. Cook, at the first sunrise, February.

From there to Ellsmere we slept only once on the ice. It took four days to cross Ellsmere land. Eighteen days out our companions left us. We then had gone only about 12 English miles from land.

"The ice was fine and there was no reason to stop, for anyone who wanted to go on could do so. The 19th day Dr. Cook took observations with an instrument he held in his hand and we then changed our course westward.

"We left here a lot of food for men and dogs and one of us went ahead to examine the ice. He reported it in good shape, which it was, but Dr. Cook looked at it and said it was bad.

"On they way back we stopped at open water near the land. We stopped one day and went over to Ringnas island before the snow had melted (April).

"One day I (Apilak) came upon Dr. Cook sitting down and drawing a map. I looked at it and asked him: 'Whose route are you drawing?'

"My own," replied Dr. Cook.

"But that was a lie, because he drew the map a long way out at sea, where he had never been.

"We continued to shoot bears on the ice, until we had enough for the dogs. We do not know how many nights we slept on this part of the journey. The small rivers had only begun to break when we reached Hell's Gate.

"Here as Dr. Cook directed, we left our dogs behind, although they were fat from the bear meat. We had crossed the great sound and had to push our boat along the ice.

"Dr. Cook said: 'We will reach human beings (Baffinsland) within two days.'

"We had slept twice when he looked ahead and said he saw a tent, but it was only a stone. We kept hunting for human beings a long time. Then we came to an island on which either birds were resting. We followed the land past Cape Sparbo and when our provisions were nearly gone we returned toward Cape Zeddon, where we arranged for wintering.

"It was yet twilight the whole night and we built a house of peat and stone, just as we do at home. We caught walrus, musk ox and bear for winter. It was a fine autumn and we had made provisions for the winter. During the dark time we were inside most of the time making clothes."

Germany's Budget Grows.

Berlin—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung prints the details of the budget for 1912, showing expenditures of 2,924,945,136 marks, approximately \$12,975,545. The estimate includes for the army \$203,941,844, an increase of \$20,214,155, of which amount \$1,976,124 is for additions to the peace footing. The navy estimate is \$112,639,849, an increase of \$4,128,482. The budget requires a loan of \$24,438,982 to balance the expenditures as against \$47,962,290 borrowed to balance the present budget.

Poisoned Wine Kills.

Vancouver, B. C.—Four Frenchmen engaged in a drinking bout in a house in the Fairview section of Vancouver. Their port wine disagreed with them, and when the police were called to the house after midnight they found one man lying dead beside a table on which was a half-emptied bottle of port that is thought to contain strychnine. Two others were almost dead from the effects of the liquor and were taken to a hospital, where they are critically ill. The fourth man had disappeared and the police are seeking him.

Suffragists Storm King.

Brussels—An extraordinary demonstration took place in the streets here as King Albert drove to the palace of the nation to open parliament. A million slips of paper, bearing a demand for universal suffrage, stormed the royal cortege and some heavy packages of these were thrown at the king's carriage by a crowd of Socialists. His Majesty was not hit. As the King opened the session altercations between the Socialists and Catholics began.

'Frazzle' Is Remembered.

New York—The following telegram was received at Tammany hall from a Democrat in Oyster Bay: "Roosevelt's own district: Dix, 218; Stimson, 158. Beaten to a frazzle."

SENATE REPUBLICAN

Democrats Make Total Gain of 50 In Lower House.

Montana Goes Democratic—Beveridge Loses Seat in Senate—Twenty-Seven Governors Chosen.

New York—The political upheaval of Tuesday was followed by a general survey of the field, which disclosed in greater detail and precision just what had been accomplished. Latest calculations on the national house of representatives, based on complete but unofficial returns, show that the Democrats will have a majority of 60.

The outcome of the United States senate is now definitely settled. The Republicans are assured of 17 new senators, which, with 34 hold-over senators, gives them a total of 51. The Democrats are assured of 16 new senators, which, with 25 hold-overs, give them a total of 41.

Returns late from Montana are to the effect that the Democrats have elected at least 53 members of the next state legislature, which means that a Democrat will be elected to succeed United States Senator Carter. Fifty-two votes are necessary to control on joint ballot. The senate will be Republican by a vote of 11 to 17, while the house will be Democratic by 42 to 32, according to practically complete returns.

These determined totals, however, leave a Republican majority in the senate as follows: Total membership, 92; necessary to majority, 47; Republicans, 51; Democrats, 41.

The table of losses and gains in the house shows that Democrats won 56 seats previously held by Republicans, while only six Republicans took places away from Democrats.

The 63d congress will be composed as follows:

Democrats—Alabama 9, Arkansas 7, Colorado 3, Florida 3, Georgia 11, Illinois 6, Indiana 11, Iowa 1, Kentucky 8, Louisiana 6, Maryland 3, Massachusetts 4, Minnesota 1, Mississippi 8, Missouri 10, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Jersey 3, New York 12, North Carolina 7, Ohio 8, Oklahoma, 2, Pennsylvania 5, South Carolina 7, Tennessee 8, Texas 15, Virginia 9, Wisconsin 1; total 172.

Republicans—California 8, Connecticut 5, Delaware 1, Idaho 1, Illinois 19, Indiana 2, Iowa 10, Kansas 8, Kentucky 3, Maine 4, Maryland 3, Massachusetts 9, Michigan 12, Minnesota 8, Missouri 6, Montana 1, Nebraska 3, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 7, New York 25, North Carolina 3, North Dakota 2, Ohio 13, Oklahoma 3, Oregon 2, Pennsylvania 27, Rhode Island 2, South Dakota 2, Tennessee 1, Utah 1, Vermont 2, Virginia 1, Washington 3, West Virginia 5, Wisconsin 10, Wyoming 1; total 215.

A summary of the contest for governorships in 27 states shows that 13 Republicans and 13 Democrats won, Idaho being in doubt. The successful candidates with their pluralities follow:

Pennsylvania, Tener, 70,000; New Hampshire, Bass, 70,000; Rhode Island, Pothier, 900; Iowa, Carroll, 10,000; Kansas, Stubbs, 10,000; Michigan, Osborn, 40,000; Minnesota, Eberhart, 50,000; Nebraska, Aldrich, 5,000; South Dakota, Vessey, 12,000; Wisconsin, McGovern; California, Johnson, 25,000; Nevada, Oddie; Tennessee, Hooper, 12,000.

Democrats—New York, Dix, 66,000; New Jersey, Wilson, 30,000; Connecticut, Baldwin, 3,500; Massachusetts, Foss, 33,000; Ohio, Harmon, 60,000; Oklahoma, Cruce, Colorado, Shafroth; Oregon, West; Wyoming, Carey; Alabama, O'Neill, 50,000; South Carolina, Bleas, 60,000; Texas, Colquitt; North Dakota, Burke, 3,000.

New York—Commenting on the result of the elections, the New York papers generally regard it as a rebuke to Theodore Roosevelt and a death blow to his ambition and his new nationalism.

Roseburg Wants Bowerman.

Roseburg—Out of a total of 150 votes counted up to 11:30 o'clock Bowerman had 100 votes. Indications are that Bowerman will carry the county by 300 votes instead of 150 votes, as predicted. Hawley will win over Smith by 400 votes in Douglas county. All other Republican nominees on the state ticket will outdistance their opponents. Roseburg will probably go "wet" by 200 votes. Owing to the slow count it will be impossible to determine the results in detail for some time.

Roosevelt Refuses to Talk.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt had not a word to say when asked as to the result of the election. The colonel shut himself off from the outside world. When an attempt was made to reach him he sent out word that he would see no reporters at Oyster Bay. Mr. Roosevelt said several days ago that he would stay at home to rest for some time and that he would not go to New York until November 17.

15 Burbons Win in Ohio.

Cleveland, O.—Final unofficial figures on the Ohio election show that the Democrats have elected 15 out of 21 congressmen. The Cleveland News figures Judson Harmon, Democrat, has been re-elected governor by a plurality of 50,770.