

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week

Wholesale dealers in diamonds have announced an advance in prices of 20 per cent.

Congress is very likely to approve a plan to advance the salaries of postal employes.

Chicago commission men have lodged a protest with Secretary Wilson, claiming the new meat inspection law creates a monopoly.

The threatened lockout in the building trades at Oakland is on. Nearly all the mills are closed and building is almost at a standstill.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, has been denied a rehearing by the Supreme court and will have to go to jail for six months and pay a fine of \$2,500.

Independent grain dealers of Chicago have told the Interstate Commerce commission how they have been ruined by rebates being given the favored.

Sam Jones, the well known evangelist, dropped dead of heart failure on his way from Oklahoma City to his home in Georgia. Death came on his fifty-ninth birthday.

An explosion in a coal mine near Durham, England, killed 25 and entombed 200 miners. Rescue parties are working to reach the imprisoned men, who may not survive.

A new Elijah has appeared in Maine. China will ask all powers to make Japan give up Manchuria.

Moody says he has evidence to convict the Standard Oil company.

An explosion on a government steamer on the Ohio river killed three men.

Military supplies for use by the American army in Cuba are admitted free of duty.

Magoon has assumed the government of Cuba and Taft and Bacon have returned home.

All mail for United States troops in Cuba is sent to Havana and from there sent to its destination.

A Los Angeles street car ran away on a steep grade because the brakes would not work. Two men were killed and a score seriously injured.

The railway mail clerks running out of Houston, Tex., on the Southern Pacific, have gone on a strike as a result of trouble with the railroad company.

Detectives from London are investigating the alleged importation of English girls to work in South Carolina cotton mills, contrary to the contract labor laws.

Mount Pelee is again in active eruption.

Wrangles of unions cause a threat of a general building lockout in Chicago.

A Toronto university student was the first to be killed by football this season.

Witte says that, while he has no ill feeling against the czar, he will never again serve him.

An Atlanta grand jury has indicted 20 white men for complicity in the recent outrages against negroes.

In his farewell address Taft told the Cubans that the United States will not leave till fair elections are assured.

Secretary Taft has informed a delegation of Isle of Pines citizens that it is useless to think of separation from Cuba.

The Chilean congress, city and property owners of Valparaiso, will combine to rebuild the city destroyed by earthquake.

John Barrett, now minister to Colombia, is slated for a better position, either ambassador to Brazil or vice governor of the Philippines.

The department of Justice is gaining fresh evidence that hundreds of men, both white and black, are held in virtual slavery in Southern Florida by the lumbermen.

Cuban Liberals hail Taft and Bacon as saviours.

A son of Vice President Fairbanks has eloped with a Pittsburgh girl.

A lone highwayman held up a stage in the Tonopah, Nevada, district, and secured nearly \$5,000.

The Newfoundland cabinet is still worrying over the fishing privileges lost to the United States.

Booker T. Washington in an address to negroes strongly advised them to remain calm during the present trouble in the South.

Russia is expelling all Japanese from that part of Manchuria controlled by the czar's troops.

China wants American engineers to take charge of her railway construction and will pay \$25,000 a year on a five years' contract.

In the suit against the Standard Oil company in Ohio it has developed that one of the large English oil companies is owned by Rockefeller interests.

URGE ONE BUILDING.

Oregon Men Want United Northwest at Jamestown Exposition.

Portland, Oct. 16.—A movement for a joint Northwest building at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial exposition was launched at a recent meeting of the Oregon Jamestown Exposition committee at the Portland Commercial club. President Jefferson Myers and Secretary John H. Stevenson, of the commission, were directed to write an official letter to the governors of Washington, Idaho and Montana, notifying them of the attitude of the Oregon commission, and asking them to take action in their official capacities to bring about participation in the plan on the part of their respective states.

The plan is conceived by the Oregon commission is for joint action on the part of the four Northwestern states in the erection of one magnificent exhibit and headquarters structure, in which each state shall have a department of its own, the expense to be borne equally by the several states. It was pointed out at the commission's session that such co-operative action would have the effect of impressing the East with the unity of Northwest interests and of exerting both a political and commercial influence. It also seemed apparent that with the combined capital of the four states a building of such imposing size and beauty could be erected that it could not fail to attract wide attention, while a building by any one of the states, singly, could not have this effect, and, besides, joint action could reduce the expense of putting up individual buildings.

President Myers was authorized to go to the scene of the exposition and negotiate for a site for an Oregon building, in the event it is desired to erect one, and also keep in mind the possibility of a joint state building. He will defer his departure for the East until he has had time to hear from the governors of the Northwest states on the plan suggested. In the event the other states do not show a disposition to adopt the plan proposed, this will not be allowed to interfere in any degree with Oregon's plan to make an exhibit, should the legislature warrant it. Upon his return from the East President Myers will make a report to the commission, and Governor Chamberlain on the result of his investigations, and this report, setting forth in detail the cost of making an exhibit and the facilities for erecting a building and installing an exhibit, when delivered, will be used as the basis for appearing before the legislature to ask such an appropriation as shall be necessary to make a creditable showing.

FARMERS MUST DRAIN.

Department of Agriculture Issues Bulletin of Instruction.

Washington, Oct. 16.—For the guidance of the great number of people from humid regions who settle on the immense areas of Western lands opened to settlement, the Department of Agriculture has issued a report on "Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation."

There are several million acres open for settlement in the United States, and irrigation works built by private enterprise and works being constructed by the national government will provide a water supply for more than 1,000,000 acres of arid lands. The report discusses arid soils and water supplies generally and describes how to locate and build farm ditches, prepare land to receive water, irrigate staple crops and how much water to apply. "Experience throughout the arid region," the report says, "is demonstrating that the greatest danger to irrigated lands is lack of drainage. Water applied to crops raises the ground water, which brings with it the salts dissolved from the soil; capillarity brings this water to the surface, where it evaporates, and the salts accumulate until all vegetation is destroyed. The only insurance against this is proper drainage, but anything like economy in the use of water and thorough cultivation, which will check the rise of ground water or lessen evaporation, will decrease the danger."

Battling With a River.

Imperial Junction, Cal., Oct. 16.—Seldom has a more desperate battle with nature been waged than that for the turning of the Colorado river. Rockwood gate went out last Thursday, and a great disappointment was occasioned, but the outlook is much brighter. Yesterday the trestle below the gate was prepared, 100 cars of rock being dumped as an experiment. This morning the rock was found in the same position, indicating that the soil was firm enough to support it. Another trestle is being built.

Big Travel to California.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—The past month has seen a steady flow of population into California from the Eastern states. The figures of the railroads and the California Promotion committee state that 14,000 settlers have come here in that time. Many of these have gone to the country, but a fair proportion have remained in San Francisco. It is believed that this is simply the vanguard of an army of immigrants who are coming to locate in California.

Silver Advances to 70.13.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The director of the mint yesterday purchased 150,000 ounces of silver at 70.13 cents per fine ounce, delivered at the mint in Denver. For the convenience of bidders it has been decided to open bids for the sale of silver on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, instead of on Wednesdays only, as heretofore.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

OREGON FIR FOR PULLMANS.

Millions of Feet Used Every Year for Palace Cars.

Portland—In 18 months Portland has furnished between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of fir lumber for use in the construction of cars at the shops of the Pullman Car company, located at Pullman, Ill. In the purchase of this material, the company has expended close to \$1,500,000.

These figures are vouched for by Albert Jones, purchasing agent of the Pullman company, who was sent to the West 18 months ago to buy lumber. The first is used exclusively for siding on boxcars, and, besides the lumber bought here, more is continually being contracted for in other sections. Some of the material is dressed, such as flooring, siding and the like, while more has been shipped rough.

There is no prospective cessation of the buying so far as the pine is concerned, and, while yellow pine is also largely used, that is not being drawn from this locality. In the construction of sleeping and passenger cars only hard woods are utilized, particularly for finishing the interior. Some material is often left in dry kilns four or five months, subject to slow heat and the air drying process, in order that when fitted in cars it is perfectly seasoned.

Prices of Cattle Advancing.

La Grande—Peter O'Sullivan, who has just returned from a visit to Walla Walla county, says that one of the chief causes for the prevailing prosperity in all sections of that country is the increase in the price of cattle. Representatives of the Pacific Meat company are making large purchases, and Walla Walla buyers are looking for feeders. The range leasing plan has proved very satisfactory, and the forming of separate boundaries for cattle and sheep has resulted to the advantage of the cattle, which come from the range in fine condition.

Apples at the Fruit Fair.

Hood River—The exhibit of apples grown by A. I. Mason, which took the sweepstakes and several other prizes at the Hood River Fruit fair consisted of three boxes taken from 9-year-old trees, planted 63 to the acre. The trees averaged five and a half boxes, and altogether he took 1,141 boxes from his orchard. In the entire yield there were only 64 wormy apples during the season and the trees were sprayed six times with arsenate of lead. In the whole yield there were only 54 boxes that went smaller than four tiers to the box.

Wants Passenger Bridge.

Oregon City—For the accommodation of the people of Oswego, the Clackamas county court will be asked to negotiate with the Southern Pacific company to the end that the county may construct an upper deck on the company's railroad bridge to be constructed across the Willamette river at Oswego. The plan of the Oswego people who will petition the county court for this action is to secure for themselves a means of crossing the Willamette river and more direct communication with this city.

Institute Arouses Interest.

Myrtle Point—The Farmers' institute and fair, which has just closed, proved a great success. The display of agricultural products convinced all visitors of the agricultural possibilities of the region about Myrtle Point. Dr. Withycombe of the Oregon Agricultural college gave an illustrated lecture on the treatment of the dairy cow. As this is a dairying region, this lecture was well attended and the farmers got many beneficial ideas from the doctor's remarks.

Teachers Are Scarce.

Baker City—Teachers are frightfully scarce in Baker county. The county superintendent is offering high wages and good positions to the pedagogues of the county, but cannot get enough school ma'ams to fill the positions. As the result the teachers have had an increase in wages from \$35, the average last year, to \$50, which is this year's average. Teachers getting \$60 and over are common rather than teachers with salaries of \$40 or less.

Land Withdrawn From Entry.

The Dalles—The local land office is in receipt of a telegram from the commissioner of the general land office withdrawing from filing or entry, under the coal land laws, all the public lands embraced in the following townships: Townships 6 south, ranges 24, 25 and 26, E. W. D.; townships 7 south, ranges 24, 25 and 26, E. W. D.; townships 8 south, ranges 25, 26, E. W. D.

Much Grain Accumulates.

La Grande—Homer Littleton, foreman of the Chas. Playle warehouse at Alicel, reports that a large quantity of grain has accumulated, owing to the embargo placed against railroad shipments of wheat from the interior points to Portland, on account of the grain-handlers' strike, but that shipments will now be resumed.

Crook County Horses for Alberta.

Pendleton—Thirteen carloads of range horses were shipped from this city to Alberta last week. They are owned by M. R. Cowell, and were taken from the range in Crook county. The shipment was consigned to Shelby Junction, Mont., but the horses are destined for the Alberta market.

ROCK CREEK'S FINE FRUIT.

Growers Busy Picking Large Crop of Apples and Pears.

Rock Creek—The ranchers along Rock creek have stepped out of the hay harvest into the fruit harvest, and are picking apples and pears. Fruit men are proud of their orchards and claim that Hood River or any other locality in the Northwest can produce no finer fruit or more abundant yields. Fruit is shipped from this section to many important points in the East, and compares favorably with any of the products in these markets. The leading fruit growers are William Head and A. A. Carothers. The former has an orchard of 10 acres, the latter about 20 acres. Mr. Head has picked and shipped about 300 boxes of apples, peaches and pears to Spokane, Walla Walla and Pendleton and other points east, while some was shipped to Condon and Arlington. He estimates he will have 1,000 boxes of winter apples for shipment. Mr. Carothers has shipped 1,000 boxes of fruit and will ship 1,300 more. These gentlemen get the highest prices for their fruit. Fruit grown on Rock creek captured first prize and gold medal at the Omaha exposition a few years ago. The exhibit was made by A. A. Carothers, and was a surprise to orchardists, packers and dealers.

Hops Are On the Up Grade.

Salem—The hop market at Salem has assumed a very active condition in the last day or two, and now every dealer in the city has orders for hops at a slight advance over figures named a week ago. Krebs Bros. has received an order for 1,000 bales at 15 1/2 cents a pound. All other dealers are offering that price. Krebs bought the Claufield crop of 175 bales at Dallas. Joseph Harris and Catlin & Linn were also buyers on the West side at 12 1/2 cents, while Lachmund & Pincus paid 17 cents for a choice lot bought from a dealer at Dallas.

Modern Pyramid Builders.

Albany—The Modern Pyramid Builders was launched last week when the first lodge or local pyramid of the order was formed in this city. The local pyramid is the first subordinate branch of the order, and was named Pyramid No. 2, the supreme pyramid being Pyramid No. 1. Fred Fortmiller was chosen chief builder; W. Lair Thompson, scribe, and E. D. Cusick, custodian. The order starts with about 30 members.

To Establish Big Sawmill.

Albany—A sawmill with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day is to be established six miles south of Brownsville by G. B. and E. H. Dickinson, of this city. A contract with the lessees of the land secured requires that the plant be in operation by January 1.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

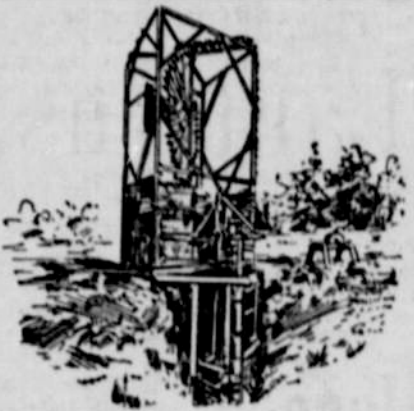
Wheat—Club, 64@65c; binestem, 68@69c; valley, 67c; red, 61@62c.
Oats—No. 1 white, 23.50@24; gray, 22@22.50.
Barley—Feed, 20.50 per ton; brewing, 21.50; rolled, 23.
Rye—\$1.25@1.35 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, 26@27; cracked, 28 per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; clover, \$6.50@7; cheat, \$7@7.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.
Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.25; grapes, 50c@1.50 per box; Concord, Oregon, 27 1/2c half basket; peaches, 75c@1; pears, 75c@1.25; crabapples, \$1@1.25 per box; plums, 25@50c per box; cranberries, Oregon, \$3@3.5 per box; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box.
Vegetables—Beans, 5@7 1/2c; cabbage, 1 1/2@1 3/4c per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per dozen; celery, 50@90c per dozen; corn, 12 1/2c per dozen; cucumbers, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 6c; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per dozen; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; sprouts, 7 1/2c per pound; radish, 1 1/2c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.
Onions—Oregon, \$1@1.15 per hundred.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80@85c; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75@80c; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@30c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 31@32 1/2c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 12c per pound; mixed chickens, 11@12c; spring, 12c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15 1/2c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@22c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c.
Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c per pound.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 2@2 1/2c per 5 1/2c.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@8c per pound.
Hops—1906, 14@16c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 13@18c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 20@21c, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 26@28c.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Turbine Windmill.

In parts of the country subject to high winds there is risk of mills on high towers being overthrown, especially if the diameter of the wheel is increased above ten or twelve feet. To overcome this difficulty it is expedient to build a mill inside of its tower rather than upon it. The turbine shown in the illustration has a diameter of twenty feet and is used to drive a feed grinder and other machinery. Its chief office, however, is to operate two pumps which irrigate



THE TURBINE WINDMILL.

sixteen acres of land. The expense of erecting this mill was about one hundred dollars. There is no particular difficulty about its construction and a considerable part of the work could be done with ordinary tools and a little mechanical knowledge.

Lack of Mechanical Knowledge.

The full benefits of farm machinery are not realized because the average farmer has not the mechanical training or the requisite skill to get the best results out of these complex implements. We are the greatest makers and users of farm machinery in the world, and it is owing to this fact more than any other single cause that we have been able to maintain our agricultural supremacy in the markets of the world. The cost of this machinery to the farmers is greater to-day than ever before. The character of this machinery every year becomes more complicated, requiring increased knowledge of engineering principles on the part of users. The traction engine, the steam plow, the combined harvester and thresher operated by steam power, the automobile, the growing use of electricity as a motive power on the farm, the machinery now required in dairies, in the growing of sugar beets and manufacture of beet sugar, are all illustrations of the momentous changes in the character of farm machines which have taken place in the last fifty years. The increase in skill and mechanical knowledge required by farmers to operate these complex and costly machines compared to what was needed to operate the primitive tools of half a century ago cannot be given in percentages.—Elwood Mead, in Field and Farm.

Good Hog Trough Feeder.

The best hog trough I ever saw is made as shown in cut. A is a fence between man and pigs, 3 feet high; B, back board, 18 inches; C, bottom width to suit size of pigs; D, sticks to keep them from crowding; E, front to suit size of pigs also. You see, the pigs can't crowd each other or you as you feed them. They can't get their feet in the mush and must stand up and eat like horses in the stalls. A nice sight



HOG FEEDER.

to see thirty or forty side by side, eating quietly and cleanly.—Farm Progress.

Cutting Silo Corn.

It is of primary importance to know at what stage corn should be cut to secure the best results. It is also necessary, it is pointed out in Farming, that a careful study be made as to how rapidly nutriment is stored up in the corn plant and when the maximum amount is reached. When corn is fully tassled it contains but eight-tenths of a ton of dry matter an acre, or one-fifth of what it contains when fully ripe. When in milk it contains nearly three times as much dry matter as when fully tassled. Only seventeen days were occupied in passing from the milk to the glazing stage, yet in this time there was an increase in the dry matter of 1.5 tons an acre. This shows the great advantage of letting the corn stand until the kernels are glazed. After this period the increase in dry matter is but slight.

Melons in the Corn Shock.

If when cutting corn you will place in one of your largest shocks about a dozen of your choicest watermelons, at Christmas, when the snow is on the ground and the frost is on the pane, you can sit by the roaring fire and eat one of your melons, which has kept all that time in the shock of corn.—Farm Journal.

Harvesting Potatoes.

More or less judgment is required in doing any kind of work, and the digging of potatoes is no exception to the rule. In the first place, so many should not be dug out at one time that they cannot be handled readily. A good way is to dig during the fore part of each half day and then gather the tubers before quitting. As soon as dry they should always be picked up, and if the weather is reasonably dry the length of time necessary for drying depends almost entirely upon the nature of the soil. If sandy, an hour may be long enough, but if a moist clay it may take several hours. Potatoes, once dug, should certainly not be left out on the ground over night. If they are, the frost has every chance to get at them, and only a little freezing is required to spoil a good many bushels for market. It is a poor practice, too, to pick up potatoes without any regard to grading. Two classes, anyway, should be made of them; all those of good marketable size should be gathered first and the undersized ones left till later. It also pays to have crates or bushel measures in which to pick them up. Easy to distribute about the field, these, after being filled, can readily be placed on a wagon and drawn off. Furthermore, they prevent the tubers from being jammed and marred. Thirty or forty of them, or even a less number, may profitably be owned by every farmer who makes a business of raising potatoes and similar crops.—Fred O. Sibley, in Agricultural Epitomist.

India's Largest Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop of India this year is a large one. The area sown amounts to 26,226,200 acres, and the yield is estimated at 8,560,000 tons, as against 7,582,000 tons last year, the increase being 13 per cent. The Indian Trade Journal, which makes this statement, says that the government is taking a deep interest in the complaint of the admixture of dirt in the wheat exported. The government has consulted the chambers of commerce, some of whom, however, indicate a reluctance to depart from the present customs of the trade; but the chamber of commerce at Karachi, from which 70 per cent of Indian wheat exports are now shipped, strongly supports the government's proposal for 98 per cent pure wheat.

Pulling Stumps.

A writer in Home and Farm gives this description of an implement for pulling stumps: Cut a good, strong pole about twenty feet long of white ash; trim and peel it nicely, hitch a strong rope to the top—a chain will do, but it is heavier to handle. Set the



FOR PULLING THE STUMPS.

pole against the stump to be pulled, letting the lower end rest between two roots. Then put a strong chain around the top of the stump, passing it around the pole. A team hitched to the rope will pull out most any stump. Place the pole opposite to the stump and cut the roots close to the pole. Two men can best do the work—one to tend the horse, the other to cut roots as the stump is being turned out.

Selecting Seed Corn.

The proper time in which to select seeds is late in the fall or winter. The reason for requiring this portion of the year for so doing is because there is then no hurry, and the work can be done better. The common practice of laying the seed corn aside to remain until spring has done great damage to the corn crop, as very often the excess of imperfect grains is such as to cause a failure of germination over the whole field. Every ear of corn should be examined and the inferior grain shelled off. Vegetable seeds also require examination, for insects, dampness and other causes interfere with their safe-keeping. Of course, every farmer is supposed to be careful with his seeds, but very few farmers know the condition of their seeds until the time comes when they are required for planting, and then the farmers are too much hurried to do anything with them.

Shelter for Stock.

The piles of stalks and straw which go to waste can be made to do good service in providing shelter if it is not considered fit for feeding. With a few posts and poles the stalks and straw will furnish a warm place of refuge for animals that cannot be accommodated in the barn or stable. With plenty of straw on the ground under the covering so formed, no better place could be arranged for sheep, and with care in making the roof only a heavy storm will cause it to leak.

Sowing Wheat.

One bushel and a half of wheat is ample to sow an acre, and five pecks will answer if sown early and given time before cold weather stops growth, says Farm Journal. As soon as the wheat is sown, if the land is not underdrained, it is advisable to plow some furrows where they will carry off any water that might collect in depressions. Wheat cannot grow in water.