

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

Taft speaks plainly for tariff revision. Six bodies have been recovered from the lost French submarine.

Honey is as determined as ever to win his fight against alleged San Francisco grafters.

Secretary right pledges Japan that no boycott will be tolerated against Japanese in this country.

Three Chilean engineers are en route to San Francisco to study the reconstruction in progress there.

Chargé says Roosevelt has done more to accomplish spelling reform than all the philologists in the past 20 years.

A two story building in Coffeyville, Kan., was blown up by an explosion of natural gas and two persons killed and 24 hurt.

Two women at Logansport, Ind., engaged in a hairpinning while endeavoring to get near the Longworths during their visit there.

The Chicago railroads refuse to grant the switchmen an eight-hour day, but still hold to their offer of an advance of 2 cents an hour in wages.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church, is said to be dying, and an immense fortune supposed to be hers is missing.

A Philippine supply boat was attacked by Pulajanes and three scouts killed. Five of the rebels were killed and troops are in pursuit of the others.

San Francisco school authorities say they acted for the best interests of all in separating the Japanese school children from the others. They say they will establish separate schools for the Japanese.

New York chaffeurs are on strike.

Many duels are taking place in Cuba to settle revolutionary grudges.

King Edward is said to have stock in a big Chicago telephone monopoly. Three members of the Toledo, O., ice trust have been ordered to serve their jail sentences.

United States Senator Rayner says the trusts have grown up and no longer need protection.

Robbers blew open the safe in the Odin, Ohio, bank and escaped with all they could carry.

Wife desertion is increasing alarmingly in Chicago. Families to the number of 939 were deserted in 1905.

Mrs. Peary is confident that her husband has found the north pole, and expects to hear from him the last of November.

Secretary Taft has declined a place on the Supreme bench, which is indication that he would like the presidential nomination.

Five more bodies have been taken from the ruins of the burned tenement house in Kansas City. This makes eight known dead.

A cargo of 350,000 singing birds, mostly canaries, arrived at New York. The prevalence of anarchy in Morocco keeps the ministers shut up in the capitol.

The French parliament is again in session.

Brush fires are burning over hundreds of acres in Southern California.

The new battleship Minnesota successfully stood a four-hour endurance test.

A San Francisco deputy sheriff shot and killed a wife-beater who resisted arrest.

The recent election of Santa Fe officers was dominated by Standard Oil interests.

Secretary Root has asked Japan to punish the perpetrators of the recent seal raid.

Three miners were found dead in a mine near Philadelphia. They had inhaled too much gas.

Every one of the 85 police captains in New York city except one has been changed "for the good of the service."

The state of Arkansas has been given judgment of \$10,000 against the Hammond Packing company for contempt.

Over 400 life preservers washed ashore on the Virginia coast, and it is believed to indicate a marine disaster.

Harriman may retire from presidency of Union Pacific and confine his attention to completing an ocean-to-ocean route.

Of 418 tons of preserved meats condemned in London recently, 24 tons came from the United States and 232 tons from Argentine Republic.

A mob wrecked a stereopticon apparatus in New York city that was being used in election exhibits by the Independent Municipal Ownership League.

Santos Dumont has won a \$100,000 air ship prize in France.

Anna Held, the actress, had \$161,000 worth of jewels stolen.

THANKS OF NATION.

President Calls on People to Observe November 29.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The president has issued a proclamation naming Thursday, November 29, as a day of thanksgiving. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"A proclamation. 'The time of the year has come when, in accordance with the wise custom of our fathers, it becomes my duty to set aside a special day of thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty because of blessings we have received and of power prayer that these blessings may be continued. Yet another year of widespread well-being has passed. Never before in our history or in the history of any other nation has a people enjoyed more abounding material prosperity than has ours; a prosperity so great that it should arouse in us no spirit of reckless pride, and least of all, a spirit of heedless disregard of our responsibility; but rather a sober sense of our many blessings, and a resolute purpose, under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own. 'Material well-being, indispensable though it is, can never be anything but the foundation of true national greatness and happiness. If we build nothing upon this foundation, then our national life will be as meaningless and empty as a house where only the foundation has been laid. Upon our material well-being must be built a superstructure of individual and national life lived in accordance with the laws of the highest morality, or else our prosperity itself will in the long run turn out a curse instead of a blessing. We should be both reverently thankful for what we have received and earnestly bent upon turning it into a means of grace and not of destruction. 'Accordingly, I hereby set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, next, as the day of thanksgiving and supplication, upon which the people shall meet in their homes or churches, devoutly acknowledging that which has been given them and to pray that they may in addition receive the power to use these gifts aright. 'In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. 'Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1906, and of the independence of the United States the 131st. (Seal) Theodore Roosevelt. By the president, 'Elihu Root, 'Secretary of State.'

Washington, Oct. 24.—The following statement regarding prospective changes in President Roosevelt's cabinet was made public tonight: 'On the retirement of Secretary Shaw and Attorney General Moody from the cabinet, the following changes will be made: 'Secretary of the treasury—George B. Cortelyou. 'Postmaster general—George Von L. Meyer. 'Attorney general—Charles J. Bonaparte. 'Secretary of the navy—Victor H. Metcalf. 'Secretary of commerce and labor—Oscar S. Straus.'

The general understanding for some time has been that Attorney General Moody will retire on January 1 and that Secretary Shaw will follow him on March 4 next. Mr. Meyer, who will become postmaster general, is ambassador to Russia. He is a native of Massachusetts and has been well known as a business man.

The appointment of Mr. Straus caused considerable surprise, as it will be the first case where a citizen of the Hebrew faith has been made a member of the president's cabinet. He was born in 1850 and is well known as a merchant, diplomat and author. He represented the United States as minister to Turkey on two different occasions and was appointed by President Roosevelt to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-President Harrison as a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

Choked With Snow. Denver, Oct. 24.—Eastern Colorado has been in the throes of a blizzard today, but the weather bureau holds out the hope of clearing weather tonight. Snow ceased falling in Denver this afternoon, the storm center having moved eastward. The actual fall of snow in Denver since Friday night was about 21 inches and in some portions of the state it was four feet or more. Delay of freight and passenger traffic is the principal damage done by the storm thus far, although fruit crops and livestock are threatened.

Plans for English Teachers' Tour. New York, Oct. 24.—An elaborate tour of the United States has been planned for the 500 English teachers who are to visit this country soon under the directions of Alfred Mosely, C. M. G. The teachers will leave England in groups of 25 and remain in this country from two weeks to three months. The first group is expected to arrive at the end of November and the last in March. Mr. Mosely will remain until the last group has left.

Worst Blizzard in History. Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 24.—Wyoming is in the grasp of the worst blizzard in the history of the state. Old timers concede they have never seen anything to equal the present storm, which has raged for four days. All railroad lines out of Cheyenne were blocked today.

JAPAN IS ANGERED

Wants to Know Cause of Japanese Boycott in 'Frisco.

AID OF FEDERAL COURT ASKED

Japanese Ambassador Calls on Uncle Sam to Explain — President Orders Investigation.

Washington, Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt last night directed Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to proceed to San Francisco and make a thorough and complete inquiry into the situation affecting the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools provided for white children and the determination to place Japanese pupils in separate schools. The President is anxious to obtain at first hand, from a Cabinet officer who is acquainted with local conditions in San Francisco, full information affecting every phase of the subject, to the end that whatever action is taken by this government may be after an accurate understanding of the situation. The President feels that every effort within his power should be exerted to see that all the treaty rights claimed by the Japanese for their people residing in the United States shall be respected and protected.

The determination to send Mr. Metcalf to San Francisco was one of the requests made by Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, who, at a conference with Secretary Root yesterday, asked that the Japanese subjects in California be accorded their full rights under the treaty of 1894, including that of the children to attend the public schools of San Francisco. This request was the subject of very long and earnest discussion at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, when the conclusion was reached that the best thing to do was to send Mr. Metcalf to California to secure personally all the data which could have any possible bearing on the situation.

The Japanese official on such a mission, it was argued, would demonstrate to the Japanese the evident sincerity of the Government in dealing with the whole subject and its desire to show that every effort is being made to get at the facts. Incidental to the inquiry into the school question, Mr. Metcalf will pay some attention to the charges made by Count Aoki that Japanese restaurant keepers in San Francisco have suffered indignities. These reports, the Ambassador says, come from consular officers of the Japanese government in San Francisco. Seven or eight reports have been made concerning a boycott inaugurated against these restaurants, stating that agents have been posted to prevent patrons from entering the restaurants and in several instances stones have been thrown and windows broken.

The Japanese officials in Washington say they realize that these demonstrations and the exclusion of the school children, are acts local in character.

CHINESE ARMY EFFICIENT. Carries Portable Wireless Plant and Wins Expert's Praise.

Changtufu, Oct. 27.—A notable feature of the Autumn maneuvers of the Chinese imperial army, which ended Thursday, has been a portable wireless telegraphy apparatus, carried upon light wagons and so adjusted that it can be erected in less than 30 minutes. The stations were operated by Chinese officers of the telegraph corps.

The maneuvers ended with victory for the Northern army. At a village five miles south of Changtufu the army succeeded in checking the advance of the Southern army. The program began with cavalry operations, followed Wednesday by artillery practice. All arms displayed excellent discipline.

Experienced military observers are of the opinion that with the exception of certain minor defects and making allowance for the fact that the operations were an experiment, the maneuvers were almost equal to those conducted in Europe. The maneuvers cost \$500,000.

California Again Fails. San Francisco, Oct. 27.—The cruiser California again failed yesterday in the endurance test, which is all that stands between her and acceptance by the government. With the naval trial board and accompanied by the destroyer Paul Jones, the California went outside the heads for her third trial at the endurance run. After a run of an hour and a half, during which she exceeded the contract speed of 22 knots, the cruiser was forced to return to port on account of overheating of the journals on the port engine.

Sea to Be Storehouse. Havana, Oct. 27.—Carrying out further the policy under which arms surrendered by the insurgents have been destroyed, orders have been given that a great quantity of arms, the accumulation of 40 years, now stored in Morro Castle, be thrown into the sea. This work is being done by the garrison under American officers. Most of the guns are of obsolete pattern. About 1,000 stands of arms are to be rendered useless.

Great Milk Supply Concern. New York, Oct. 27.—What promises to be the biggest milk concern in the United States has just been organized. Walter M. Hodge is promoting the financial end and James L. Bennett represents the farmers. Mr. Bennett has for years been the counsel for the Five States Milk Producers' Association, which has a membership of 10,000 farmers, who contribute to the milk supply of New York City.

PLUNGE TO DEATH.

Three Loaded Trolley Cars Leave Track and Go Through Trestle.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 30.—By the

wrecking of a three coach train on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Sunday afternoon at least 50 passengers perished and the list may reach the total of 75 when all is known. While crossing the drawbridge spanning the waterway known as the "Thoroughfare," which separates Atlantic City from the mainland, the train left the tracks and plunged into the water. The passengers in the first two coaches, with one or two exceptions, were drowned. Twenty-five bodies have been recovered, and it is expected that at least 25 and possibly 50 more bodies still are in the submerged coaches.

The accident was witnessed by many persons on shore, and assistance was promptly sent from Atlantic City. Little could be done, however, toward saving the lives of those imprisoned in the submerged coaches. The water at the point where the train plunged in was not deep enough to cover the coaches at first, but as they settled in the mud and as the tide rose they were soon gone from sight.

Late in the evening a wrecking crew arrived, and with their aid and with the use of a derrick, a dozen or more bodies were taken out and brought to this city. Of the 25 bodies about 20 have been identified and it is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in establishing the identity of the others.

The trestle is about a mile long and 15 feet above the water, and the drop to the water required several seconds, giving time for the passengers to see and calculate their fate.

The accident was due to a rail "turning in." It appears that the rail which was an outside one on the right hand side coming down, must have been out of plumb about an eighth of an inch. The sharp flange of the electric caught this and twisted it inward.

This twist threw the first car off the track and into the water. The result was that the second and third cars were dragged with it and while the third car was descending the rear portion struck a piece of the abutment, hung there for a short time and then slid into the water. This brief stop saved several lives. A number of men and women leaped out of windows and the rear door either into the water or caught hold of a post and were rescued.

It was stated that fully 80 to 100 passengers were aboard, mostly all crowded into the first and second cars. These are engulfed. Among the passengers were 20 members of the Royal Artillery band, who were on their way here from Philadelphia. One or two bodies of the band were recovered early in the afternoon.

CLOSING IN ON THE UTES.

Wyoming Militia May Be First in Touch and Battle May Be Fought.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 30.—A special to the Miner from Sheridan, Wyo., says: Soldiers are now approaching the band of renegade Utes from five different points, and it is only a question of time until the redskins are either forced to surrender or are annihilated by the cavalry from Fort Keogh, 85 prospecting from the north, two more troops from Fort Meade from the northwest, two from Fort Robinson, out of Gillette, closing in from the southeast, two from the same fort advancing from Arvada, from the south, and two companies of infantry from Fort Mackenzie, from the west.

The Utes are traveling northwest, and according to a report have not yet passed the Big Powder. The band is making direct for the Cheyenne agency across the river. It now looks as though the several bodies of Wyoming militia will be able to arrive in the vicinity of Ashland, 60 miles north of here, by Monday at least, in which event a battle will probably be fought in the valley of Tongue River, near that place.

Ashland is 12 miles from the Cheyenne reservation, and the Utes have already sent couriers to the Cheyennes for help in case they decide on resistance to the regulars. Squads of infantry from Fort Mackenzie left Sheridan for Arvada, where they will guard the supplies in order to release the full strength of the cavalry.

Effort to Overawe Renegades.

Omaha, Oct. 30.—The departure from Fort Robinson, Neb., of four troops of the Tenth Cavalry makes a total of 765 officers and men on the way to the scene of the depredations of the Ute Indians on Powder river in Wyoming. It is hoped to overawe the Indians by the display of a strong force and prevent a fight. They are, however, well armed and very sullen, and it is hard to say what will happen. There are about 250 in the party, including women and children, but I do not think there are over 150 fighting men among them.

Clash With Red Men.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 30.—A minor special from the north states that meager advices have been received at Fort Benton of a stabbing and shooting affair in the Sweet Grass Hills, 60 miles distant, between Indians and whites, as the result of which two men are dead and two badly wounded. It is impossible to learn the names of the principals in the trouble. A priest has left Fort Benton for the scene. Officers are also preparing to leave for the hills.

Mutinious Cossacks Sentenced.

Yekaterinoslav, Oct. 29.—The trial of the Cossacks who mutilated last winter and withdrew to the mountains, where they proclaimed a Cossack republic has come to an end. Some of the men have been sentenced to from 15 to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Fleet of Fishers Destroyed.

Tokio, Oct. 30.—As a result of the recent storm, the Goto Island fishing fleet was practically destroyed, 223 vessels having been lost and 822 fishermen drowned. Of those saved, 100 were injured.



Corn Root Louse.

Time spent in killing insect pests must usually be set down as so much time lost from the constructive work of improving the tilth of the soil, and attending to the other needs of the crops. Occasionally, however, an improved system of cultivation gets rid of our insect enemies at the same time. This is conspicuously the case in the method recently proposed by Prof. Forbes, of Illinois, for destroying the corn root louse.

The pest works havoc to both sweet and field corn. The small brown ant attends the louse and is responsible for carrying it about the field. Professor Forbes found that by using a disk harrow one to three times early in the spring, before the corn is planted, from 80 to 95 per cent of the ants and corn root lice are destroyed, and no further treatment is required during the season. The peculiar virtues of this remedy are that it is simple, effective and good for the corn, since the soil is thereby put in a better state of cultivation.

Safe Chicken Coop.

It has been proven by statistics that the raising of chickens is the greatest industry in the United States. Of course this includes those who are in this business on a large scale for profit, and also those who probably keep a half dozen fowl in the back yard. Nevertheless, whether for business or pleasure, chicken raising is an interesting pastime that appeals to everybody.

It is claimed that chickens should have as much care as a human being to insure the best results, and modern methods certainly tend in that direction. The chicken coop shown here is a good example. It is simple, efficient and durable. As shown here it is rectangular in form, being made of sheet metal. The top and sides are bent to shape, with flanges at the bottom which connect with the flooring.

At each side are supports which hold the coop slightly above the ground, tending to keep the coop moisture-proof and preventing rain or other water from entering. At each end are perforated doors, which are very easily held in position. At the bottom of each door is an extension, through which passes a rod, the latter extending through the top of the coop and also into the ground, preventing the coop from being displaced. In this way the fowl are rendered safe against the attacks of animals.

Sheep the Market Demands. Says a Western writer on sheep: The market calls for sheep with a dark face and legs, and a close fleece is an advantage. There never has been a time when a fair profit could not be obtained from the keeping of sheep. There are in the world to-day 90,000,000 fewer sheep than twelve years ago, and the consumption of mutton and wool is rapidly increasing, hence it is safe to conclude that sheep to the farmer is a large proposition. Do not start on a safe scale; begin low and work up. The Western farmer does not like to do this, and you are no exception. You have never planted the apple because you did not expect to stay to eat the fruit. You must rush on and do big things. Do you not know that in the animal as well as the vegetable world rapid growth means rapid decay? Plant the live stock business and then give it time to strike its roots deep down, and after it is fairly rooted allow the top to grow.

Packing Apples. In packing apples for market first assort them, so that they will run uniform in size and quality. Pack in sound, clean barrels—barrels with flat hoops preferred. Turn the upper head down, take out the lower head and place a large sheet of white paper next the head, then pack the first layer of apples with the stem ends up on the head. Pack the second tier, but reverse the apples; then fill the apples without bruising the fruit. Shake down thoroughly and fill so full that the head must be pressed in with a lever or barrel press; then fasten the head, turn the barrel over and mark plainly the name of the variety contained. Extra care and labor in packing enhances the value when selling.

Grow Feed on the Farm. The Massachusetts State crop report contains an article by Prof. F. S. Cooley on "Some Causes Affecting the Profits of Dairying." On the subject of feeding dairy cattle the professor urges that feeds be produced on the farm as far as possible. Usually the best practice is to purchase only feeds rich in protein and raise the coarse fodders on the farm. Cows fed on starvation rations yield no profit, and those overfed with expensive feeds are also kept at a loss. The point of highest profit in feed must be determined by experiment and calculation, and varies with the locality and circumstances of the feeder.

Dry Farming.

The Campbell system of dry farming, which was first tried in the semi-arid portions of North Dakota and about which much has appeared in newspapers and magazines within the past year or two, is doing great things for many portions of the Western States, where with a rainfall of but ten or twelve inches per annum bumper crops of corn, wheat, beets and other crops can be grown. This system of crop culture is based on the conservation of practically all of the moisture in the soil through a dust or surface mulch, and under it as high as forty bushels of corn to the acre have been grown in North Dakota, fifty bushels of wheat per acre in western Nebraska, while better than twenty tons of beets have been produced in Colorado. While this method of crop culture has little value in those portions of the country where there is an abundant rainfall, it does have a tremendous import in all territory where there is fertility in the soil, but an annual rainfall of less than twenty inches.

Windfall Apples.

What to do with the windfall apples is a problem that gives the owner of every large orchard considerable concern as the time for picking apples approaches. Where one is provided with an evaporator or is so fixed that he can convert this defective fruit into vinegar, the problem is comparatively simple. But where neither method of disposing of this product of the orchard is possible it is a question what is the best thing to do. An effective method of disposing of such apples and one which gives a certain return is to turn droves of hogs or sheep into the orchard periodically and allow them to clean them up. This not only disposes of the apples, but the worms as well, as such apples are usually wormy. In any case it is best to remove the windfalls from beneath the trees, and if they cannot be disposed of in any of the methods suggested it is best to put them on the plow land with the manure and turn them under.

Farmers and Poultry Fanciers.

The farmer has a real grievance against the poultry fancier, in that he has done all of his crossing and inbreeding of fathers, daughters, uncles and aunts without any regard to practical utility, says Farming, whether the hens from which he has been breeding were producing sixty eggs a year or 200 made no difference. His whole aim has been to breed out a foul fight feather or two, or to create a better comb, or eyes of a better tint at a sacrifice of everything else. The result is that when a farmer goes into the market to buy thoroughbreds with his money in his pocket ready and willing to pay for the best stock, he not only often pays for qualities he does not need, but actually pays a premium for something that has been obtained at a sacrifice of the very qualities which he does need. There are a few men, however, raising thoroughbred stock that is "bred to lay," or to meet certain market demands, and those are the men that should be patronized.

Care of Orchards Pays.

Fruit growers about Saugatuck, Mich., have been busy trimming their apple trees, says Country Gentleman. Ten years ago they were thinking of cutting them down and setting out peach trees. To-day every half-dead tree is trimmed, and if there is not enough manure, fertilizer is bought for these half-dead trees. Six years ago one of Saugatuck's young farmers married a Chicago girl who used to spend her vacation there. She loved country life, and was a subscriber to agricultural magazines. Her husband's orchard was just like the rest, untrimmed and had never been sprayed. She made him buy manure, trim the trees, plow and spray. Two years ago he began to hire his neighbor's orchards. Last year he was the only one who had apples to sell, and cleared \$2,000.

Roosting Crab Grass with Clover.

Crab grass is like the dog in the manger, it kills out every other stem of green grass and then turns brown itself. It makes a coarse and ugly cover in the lawn and the individual who attempts to eradicate it by digging and cultivation may be entirely without a lawn for two or three years. If anything can get the best of crab grass in a fair contest, it is white clover. In a number of lawns in Washington and elsewhere white clover has furnished the means for a final victory over crab grass. The white clover gradually invades the area of crab grass, replacing the latter with a close, dark-green carpet.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Stumps.

A method of getting rid of stumps which has been highly recommended and which, to be effective, should be done now, is as follows: Bore a hole one or two inches in diameter and about eighteen inches deep into the center of the stump. Then put into this hole one or two ounces of salt-peter. Fill the hole with water and plug it up. In the spring take out the plug, pour in about one-half gallon of kerosene oil and light it. The stump will smolder away to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes.—Farming.

Improving the Herd.

Select as far as possible females which conform to the standard of excellence of the breed. If this is accomplished it will insure a uniformity in type that is highly desirable. If in addition to this it is possible to select cows and heifers that are similarly bred they will be more likely to produce uniformity in their offspring.



CHICKEN COOP.