

ADVISE BIG CHANGE

Reorganization of Postoffice Department Recommended.

HIRE CHIEF DIRECTOR OF POSTS

Commission Suggests Long Term for Head of Department at High Salary—Less Red Tape.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Congress today received a preliminary report of the joint commission appointed during the last congress to investigate the business methods of the postoffice department and postoffice service and submit recommendations for legislation to effect changes in their administration. The commission, consisting of Senators Penrose, Carter and Clay, and Representatives Overstreet, Gardner of New Jersey, and Moon, points out many objectionable methods of both departments. Among the recommendations is a plan to place the actual direction of the business of the postoffice department under the service of an officer, with necessary assistants to be appointed by the president, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," for long terms, so as to insure the continuance of efficient service. Under the plan the postmaster-general, as a member of the cabinet, is chargeable with general supervisory control and the determination of question of policy.

The commission also recommends that the business of the department be decentralized so as to avoid the congestion at the national capital which impairs the efficiency and increases the cost of the service; that the bookkeeping, auditing and accounting be simplified, unified and centralized to secure greater accuracy, more prompt methods and elimination of duplication of work; and that the practice of requiring needless detailed reports from small post-offices be discontinued. The moderate application of the non-accounting system to small offices will eliminate about 30,000, or nearly one-half, of all the postoffice accounts from the present complex report and bookkeeping system, or would at least greatly simplify the same. The commission says:

"It appears too obvious to require argument that the most efficient service can never be expected as long as the direction of the business is, as at present, entrusted to a postmaster-general and certain assistants selected without special reference to experience and qualifications and subject to frequent change. Under such a system a large railroad, commercial or industrial business would eventually go into bankruptcy, and the postoffice department has averted that fate only because the United States treasury has been available to meet deficiencies."

PUSH BACK GUARD.

Eager Portuguese Almost Create Panic at Royal Funeral.

Lisbon, Feb. 11.—The bodies of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis Philippe were yesterday laid away beside those of their royal ancestors in the sacred sepulchre in the Pantheon. A great crowd, numbering thousands, struggled outside the cathedral of San Vicente, seeking to enter the view the bodies before the doors were finally closed for the ceremony. Brushing back the police and the guard of Royal Archers, they poured into the church, sweeping everything before them.

When the doors eventually were closed to the public, the ceremony of entombment was begun. All the ministers of state were present. The patriarch of Lisbon, wearing pontifical vestments, and assisted by other high church officials, blessed the sacrament, the cathedral and palace choirs chanted the "Libera Me" and to the intoning of "De Profundis" the coffin of the Crown Prince was transported between double ranks of archers, preceded by a long procession. In a similar manner the body of the King was borne to the tomb.

Boiler Tubes Explode.

Vallajo, Cal., Feb. 11.—Boiler tubes on the cruiser St. Louis blew out at noon today while the St. Louis was off Sausalito. E. E. Scott, coal passer; F. Thompson, water tender; E. W. Baker, fireman of the first class, and D. Lewis, fireman of the first class, were horribly scalded with steam. The origin of the explosion is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by cold water running into hot pipes. It is not believed any of the injured will die. A rigid investigation is under way.

Franco Travels Again.

Bordeaux, France, Feb. 11.—Senor Franco, the ex-premier of Portugal, with his wife and son, left this city by train at 7:43 this morning for Marseilles. The departure was sudden, the hotel authorities being notified of the step at the last moment. Senor Franco appeared rested from his stay here. He is less depressed and he walked over to the train at a quick step. He was accompanied by French detectives. There were no people at the railroad station.

Snow in South Carolina.

Spartanburg, S. C., Feb. 11.—Spartanburg is buried under seven inches of snow. It is the heaviest fall in many years. It occurred last night and today. The weather is now the coldest of the winter—22 degrees above zero.

SWIFT PACKING CO. COMING

Ready to Begin Work on \$3,500,000 Plant at Once.

Portland, Feb. 10.—In the first and only authorized statement which has been given out either here or anywhere else regarding his company's plans in the Pacific Northwest Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., last night declared that the mammoth Portland plant, which will represent an outlay of \$3,500,000 and which will be erected on the Peninsula, will be completed and ready for operation in all departments in one year. Portland is also to be made the center of the packing industry of the Pacific Northwest, and the Troutdale plant, near Portland, eventually is to be abandoned, at least so far as the packing side of the business is concerned. To what use, if any, the Swift people are to put their present extensive and valuable property at that point was not vouchsafed.

The Swift people are ready and prepared to go ahead with construction work just as soon as the railroads have indicated what connections on the Peninsula they will establish, and when they will be ready to do the work. When these connections with necessary terminal facilities have been decided upon, work on the packing plant will be rushed to completion.

In the official interview, H. C. Gardner, head of the construction department of Swift & Company, who will have direct charge of erecting the plant, acted as spokesman for President Swift, and entered into as full a discussion of the plans of the Swifts as the head of the big concern deemed wise to give out for publication at this time.

Mr. Gardner, in explaining why the public could not be taken fully into the confidences of his concern at this time, said that certain plans, such as whether the company should secure power from some of the companies already in the field here, or erect its own plant on the Peninsula, are yet to be settled, and that there were a number of other considerations which, if disclosed now, might interfere with their consummation.

It was also clearly brought out that if Portland ever intends to wrest the bulk of the Alaska trade from the Sound cities, the merchants and shippers here will have to establish a direct steamer line from here to the North. This was brought out in answer to the direct question as to whether Swift & Company intended to enter that field, now monopolized by various Seattle and Tacoma packers.

"Swift & Company," declared Mr. Gardner, "are in the packing business and packing business alone. They are not in the transportation business, nor in the cattle-raising business."

NIGHT RIDERS ON RAID.

Imprison Citizens and Burn Tobacco and Warehouses.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 10.—Last night at 12 o'clock a band of about 150 mounted night riders, masked, heavily armed and wearing the insignia of a secret clan, invaded Fredonia, Crittenden county, captured James Scarberry, operator of the Cumberland Telephone Company, and cut all telephone connections. They then forced Dave Potter, a clerk in a drug store, to open his store, in which they corralled several citizens and held them prisoners.

Leaving a large guard in the town, the others galloped to the village of View, five miles away, and blew up Alfred H. Cardin's tobacco factory, containing 35,000 pounds of tobacco belonging to him and his croppers. The loss aggregates \$10,000, with \$5,000 insurance.

After firing volleys into the air the night riders returned through Fredonia and released their prisoners. Eighty per cent of Crittenden county farmers have tobacco pooled in the Society of Equity. Mr. Cardin is not a member. He is a prominent citizen, aged 73, and was formerly a candidate for governor on the Populist ticket. The Planters Association has no organization in this county.

Frustrate Republican Plot.

Marseilles, Feb. 10.—The frustration on Friday last at Oporto of an elaborate plot to proclaim a republic is announced in a telegram which was received today from one of the highest officials in Oporto by his brother, who has just arrived here from Lisbon. According to the telegram a large number of conspirators have been arrested, including the leader. It was also stated that numerous bodies of militant republicans had been seen about the suburbs of Oporto. The police captured a large store of revolvers and carbines.

Demands to Show Hand.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The recent fighting in Morocco, as well as the protest which Abd-el-Aziz, the Sultan, is reported to have submitted to Germany against French occupation and aggression in that country, has led M. Juarez, the Socialist leader, to formulate a new interpellation on the subject. In the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow he will formally demand from the government another explanation of the Moroccan policy.

Archbishop Returns.

New York, Feb. 10.—Archbishop Patrick William Riordan, of San Francisco, whose recent mission in Rome was both for rest and to advocate the appointment of Rev. Edward J. Hanna, of Rochester, as Coadjutor Archbishop of San Francisco, returned today on board the steamship Cedric.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Wednesday, February 12

Washington, Feb. 12.—Rayner of Maryland spoke at length in the senate today on the currency bill condemning the present system of banking in the United States and incidentally declaring that the president, by his methods of fighting the encroachments of predatory wealth, had done much to intensify the panic through which the country had recently passed.

Turning to Aldrich, Rayner asked how it happened that the committee had stricken from the bill the provision requiring the banks located out of reserve or central reserve cities to keep a reserve equal to 15 per cent of their deposit liabilities and hold at all times at least two-thirds of such in lawful money.

The chairman of the finance committee replied that it was omitted in order to avoid unnecessary opposition to the bill in its main features.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Morton Frewen, of England, member of Parliament, spoke before the house committee on banking and currency today, in explanation of the old Goshen system, which provides for a reserve of silver bullion to be held as security against trade silver paper, issued in denominations of \$2.50 up to \$10, not redeemable in gold, but in silver.

Mr. Frewen said that all hope of international bimetalism had disappeared, and that the Goshen plan could be allied in this country without disrupting the present currency system. He declared that it would be more applicable here and in England now than it would have been years ago. His idea was to have the United States adopt it first and then let England take it up.

Tuesday, February 11

Washington, Feb. 11.—The legality of the creation by the president of the inland waterways commission was questioned by Mr. Tawney, Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations, in the house today. The point was raised when Mr. Tawney urged that the house conference disagree to the senate amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, granting \$1,875 to Senator John H. Bankhead for service as a member of the commission. Tawney declared that he did not question the motives of the chief executive, but insisted that his action was without authority of law.

A motion by Underwood that the house recede and concur in the amendment was lost, 56 to 101.

A motion by Needham of California that the house accept the senate amendment, imposing upon the United States instead of the District of Columbia the expense of \$60,000 in the land conspiracy trial of Hyde, Dimond, Benson and Schneider, provoked a lengthy discussion. The motion of Needham was lost and the bill thereupon was sent back to conference.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Aldrich called up today his currency bill and formal amendments made by the finance committee which were adopted by the senate.

Senator Daniels offered an amendment providing that bonds of railroads that "have paid regularly and continually for five years next preceding the deposit of its bonds and interest due on all its bonds" can be used for currency issues. The amendment, he said, would allow the use of bonds of roads that have not paid dividends on stock. This would permit the use of the bonds of a number of southern railroads which are now excluded.

Senator Lodge gave notice of an amendment including among the bonds available for currency issues the bonds of the Philippine islands government, the city of Manila and the railroads of the Philippine islands, the interest of which has been guaranteed by the Philippine government.

Monday, February 10

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, chairman of the committee on finance, opened the debate in the Senate today on his bill to provide an emergency currency. He was listened to with great attention by republicans and democrats alike, while in the galleries there was a large audience. Among others was J. Pierpont Morgan, who remained through the delivery of the speech.

Aldrich said, in closing a long speech:

"The enactment of the pending bill will furnish evidence that congress is not unmindful of its serious responsibilities in this regard. There can be no reasonable doubt of the effectiveness of the measure. The committee firmly believes that through its enactment an atmosphere of confidence and feeling of security will be created which will be invaluable in improving business conditions and in giving a new impetus to the work of national development."

Washington, Feb. 10.—A brief but fiery speech by Leake, of New Jersey, in which he outlined his opposition to William J. Bryan as a candidate for the presidency, relieved somewhat the monotony of debate on the Indian appropriation bill in the house of representatives today. Mr. Leake charged Mr. Bryan with taking the big stick from the

Will Not Follow Leader.

Washington, Feb. 11.—In the face of strong opposition by John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, leader of the minority in the house of representatives, James L. Lloyd, representative from the first district of Missouri, was tonight elected chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee, defeating his rival and Mr. Williams' candidate, William H. Ryan, of the thirty-fifth district of New York, by a vote of 23 to 14.

president, leaving the latter only a big slipper and be further credited the democrats in the house with having usurped the right of free action of the delegates at the Denver convention by nominating Mr. Bryan in advance. His remarks were greeted with hisses from the Democratic side of the house.

Considerable progress was made with the Indian appropriation bill, which was amended so that the Commissioner of Indian affairs, before he carried out the policy of abandoning nonreservation schools, shall investigate the question fully and report to the House at its next session. Another amendment restored the appropriations for the Indian schools at Fort Lewis, Colorado, and Carson City, Nev.

Friday, February 7

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

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

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

Thursday, February 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAR WITHIN 90 DAYS

So Says Japanese Newspaper, Or Not at All.

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

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

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

Amends Dry Farming Bill.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Borah has prepared an amendment to Senator Smoot's 320-acre dry farming bill, which provides that those locating land under the bill must be bona fide residents of the state in which the land filed upon is located. Senator Smoot has agreed to this amendment, thereby securing for his bill the support of both Idaho senators.

POULTRY RAISING IN OREGON.

Extracts From Oregon Experiment Station Bulletin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Danish Macaroni Salad.

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

HALL IS CONVICTED

Prediction of Prosecution Proves Correct.

JURY DELIBERATES THREE HOURS

Speedy Agreement Believed to Indicate Conviction, in View of Judge's Instructions.

Portland, Feb. 8.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the jury in the Hall conspiracy trial announced that it had reached a verdict. The verdict was sealed in an envelope, under instructions given by Judge Hunt last night, and was returned to the court and opened at 10 o'clock this morning.

On convening court this morning Judge Hunt directed that the envelope be opened and the verdict read. The jury found Hall guilty as charged. Under the Federal statutes, conspiracy such as that charged in the indictment on which Hall was tried, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Portland, Feb. 8.—At last night's session, which convened at 7:45 o'clock, Judge Hunt delivered exhaustive instructions to the jury, the charge requiring two hours for its delivery. At 10:12 o'clock, after Judge Webster for the defendant had interposed objections to practically every instruction of the court, the jury retired to deliberate on a verdict. The jurors were instructed by Judge Hunt that if a verdict should be reached during the night, they were to seal it in an envelope and repair in the custody of the bailiffs to their rooms, the verdict to be returned at 10 o'clock this morning to which hour the court then adjourned.

Judge Hunt's instructions were far more elaborate than in any of the preceding land fraud or conspiracy cases. They consisted of a learned exposition of the law as applied to conspiracy charges and a lucid interpretation of the statutes pertaining to the fencing and homestead acts and the statute of limitations.

When the instructions had been given Mr. Heney expressed his satisfaction with them, but Judge Webster, for the defendant, submitted exceptions in a general way to the entire charge.

REFORM POSTAL SERVICE.

Commission Recommends Changes in Interest of Economy.

Washington, Feb. 8.—In a preliminary report of the postal commission authorized during the last congress, the main recommendation will be to the effect that the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general shall be done away with and that an executive officer appointed by the president for a long term be installed as the active head of the department, who shall act under the direction of the postmaster general and hold the same relation that a superintendent of a railroad holds to a railroad president and directorate.

The examiners found that politics too often interfered with the systematic running of the department and that the heads were seldom installed for any length of time before being retired or placed elsewhere.

Under present conditions it is necessary for a mail bag lock broken on an Alaskan route to be transported the entire distance to the Mississippi valley before it can be mended. To do away with this and other impracticable methods, the commission proposes the formation of divisions with full power to administer offices within their boundaries. Said boundaries shall not necessarily follow state lines.

Of the 62,000 postoffices run by the government it is thought that fully 30,000 can be operated in such a manner as to become non-accounting offices and do away with the too frequent issuance of stamps and many intermediate reports.

Mexico Grants Coaling Station.

Mexico City, Feb. 8.—The concession by Mexico to the United States granting the privilege for the establishment of a coaling station at Magdalena bay is now in force and it is expected that the two barges provided under the concession will be anchored in the bay before the arrival there of the fleet. Further negotiations are pending for a large target range and permission to land marines for small arms practice. Previous requests of like nature were not favorably received by Mexico, but this one may be granted.

No British Squadron Coming.

London, Feb. 8.—The Associated Press is officially authorized to declare that there is absolutely no truth in the report telegraphed from Halifax that the British squadron in the Pacific is to be materially increased. No changes whatever are contemplated in the Pacific squadron and the British government has not the slightest intention of replacing the old Pacific fleet, which formerly had its base at Esquimaux, B. C.

Smuggles Arms into China.

Hongkong, Feb. 8.—Chinese imperial customs officials this afternoon seized a Japanese steamer near Macao, which was landing arms on Chinese territory. It is alleged that the arms were intended for revolutionists under Dr. Sun Yet Sen, the leader of the revolutionary party in China.