

# BIG MONEY IN BEETS

## Growers in Three States Say Industry Paid Well.

Witnesses Declare Agriculture Has Been Developed Through Sugar Production.

Washington, D. C.—The magnitude of the beet sugar industry and the development of agricultural lands through its activities had not been fully realized by the house investigating committee until the criticism of three Colorado farmers of their treatment by the Great Western Sugar company permitted the introduction of testimony in rebuttal. The committee heard from Michigan, Colorado and Nebraska sugar beet growers. Invariably they told of successful and profitable beet farming.

Their testimony was amplified by W. L. Petrikin, secretary of the Great Western company, who produced affidavits and statements in contradiction of those made by the committee from the Farmers' union, which recently appeared before the committee. This testimony was discredited by other witnesses also, and Mr. Petrikin furnished extracts from the books of the company which disputed ex parte statements by farmers.

A. L. Gibson, of Longmont, Colo., real estate man and sugar beet landlord, occupied the stand when the committee resumed its hearing. Gibson was sent to Washington by his community to deny the stories that have been told to the committee describing the labor conditions of the beet fields as bad and relations of the farmers and the sugar refineries as unpleasant.

Gibson said he represented the general sentiment of the sugar beet growers and that they are satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the sugar mill owners. He was cross-examined by Representatives Hardwick and Baker, who sought to show him that there had been friction and that alien labor was employed.

The witness admitted these facts, but declared the testimony of the dissatisfied beet farmers was an exaggeration.

Gibson discussed the growth of his section of Colorado and declared that the politics of Colorado were in a "state of a fix." He told of increased bank deposits, more banks and greater population. He attributed much of this boom to the sugar-beet industry. The hard labor of the farms, he said, was so profitable that many of the laborers became tenants and ultimately owners of their own farms and employers of labor.

### LIFE WORK FOR MURDERERS.

Chicago Matron Says Families Should Be Supported.

Chicago—The man who slays should be forced by the state to life labor in support of his victim's family.

This is the position of Mrs. Mary Esther Ide, a Chicago club woman of prominence, in regard to a bill embodying its provision and providing for the abolition of capital punishment. The bill is to be introduced at a possible special session of the legislature.

"It is only justice to the family of the slain man," said Mrs. Ide, in discussing the proposed measure. "The first duty of the state is to the family and the labor of the slayer is the logical means of supporting the widow and her children.

### Unarmed Warships Sunk.

London—A dispatch from Rome telling of the destruction in the Red sea of Italian war vessels of seven Turkish gunboats said to have been designed to convey troops from Arabia to Cyrenaica, is elaborated here with the statement that the gunboats were those which took refuge at Suez several weeks ago. As a result of protests by Italy, the Egyptian authorities disarmed the vessels and the Turkish commander subsequently obtained permission to leave. While departing the flotilla was overtaken.

### Friend Aids in Suicide.

San Jose—John Walter Wilson, recently acquitted of the murder of Harry Boas, signed a confession in the district attorney's office here in which he admits having written the letter which contained the poison with which Boas ended his life. He says he did so at the request of Boas, who wished to commit suicide, but did not wish his act to become known. Wilson denies having put the poison in the envelope.

### 275 Snakes Slain in Day.

Pendleton, Or.—The title of champion rattlesnake killer of Umatilla county undoubtedly goes to James Fix, a Coombs canyon rancher, who killed 275 of the reptiles one day last week. The skins were brought to town and sold to Major Lee Moorhouse, of this city. Fix also obtained 20 pounds of oil, which has a market value of \$9.50 per pound.

# MANCHUS WILL ABDICATE.

Final Move Decided Upon By Chinese Rulers.

Nanking—There is reason to believe the abdication of the Manchus has been decided upon, the republicans agreeing to meet Yuan Shi kai half way regarding terms on which the national conventions shall be called.

While nothing definite has been given out officially, it is understood that recognition of the republicans as belligerents, by any one power, would be effective in securing a settlement satisfactory to both parties.

Wu Ting Fang and Tang Shao Yi have had a conference on the subject and their report is expected to be given out in a day or two.

Republican military leaders say the action of the powers in guarding the railway is entirely unnecessary, especially as communication was interrupted by order of an imperialist general.

President Sun Yat Sen declared that order would be restored throughout Republican China within 30 days.

It is asserted positively by persons arriving here from those provinces that Shen Tung, Chi Li and Ho Nan are solidly republican, with the exception of officials and mercenaries, but for the present terrorism controls.

### Imperial Clans are Willing.

Paris—Secret negotiations are proceeding and it is believed they are connected with the early abdication of the Manchus, says a Pekin dispatch to the European edition of the New York Herald. Several proposals from the revolutionary leaders for the safeguarding of the imperial dignity and property have been submitted to the imperial clans, who have expressed willingness to accept them if proper guarantees are made.

### SECRETS REVEALED.

Packers Worked by Verbal Orders After Injunction Was Issued.

Chicago—Methods employed by the packers on trial before United States District Judge Carpenter for criminal violation of the Sherman law in cutting the uniform test cost of slaughtered animals, which the government contends was the basis used in fixing the margin of profit and selling cost of fresh meat were revealed by Henry F. Moyer, an accountant in the employ of Armour & Co.

He declared that after the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup, instructions given him by his superiors regarding the items used in figuring the test cost were given to him verbally, and the sheets containing the data always were destroyed after six months.

### War in 1930 is Likely.

New York—In spite of the movement for universal peace, the United States probably will find itself engaged in another war about 1930, according to Professor Brander Matthews, head of the department of dramatic literature at Columbia.

Professor Matthews is an ardent supporter of the arbitration movement, but he says the law of succession of events will count more than all arbitration movements put together.

Professor Matthews believes that if such a war occurs the United States is likely to be in the wrong.

"With the rapid increase of wealth and population," he says, "our nation is likely to take the part of the bully."

### Spokane Drinks Heavily.

Spokane—Approximately \$6,000,000 was spent for liquor of all kinds by the citizens of Spokane during 1911; \$2,295,000 was spent for beer and the balance for other kinds of alcoholic drinks.

The saloons and bottling works handled 85,000 barrels of beer at a cost to them of \$680,000, which was retailed to the consumers for \$2,295,000. There was spent for whisky and drinks, besides beer, a sum estimated at \$3,705,000. The cost to the retailer is reckoned at less than one-quarter of the sum received. These liquors were handled by saloons, cafes, hotels, restaurants, drug stores and grocery stores.

### Miners Buried By Slide.

Wallace, Idaho—In the first snowslide of the season in this district, Jack Orville, a miner at Oreano mine, just above the town of Burke, and John Hanson, camp cook, were caught in a bunkhouse which was carried off its foundation and buried many feet deep. The cook dug himself out in about an hour and summoned help. Orville was found soon after. The head was crushed, but he was still breathing, but it is not thought he will recover. He was covered by snow and debris to a depth of 30 feet.

### French Move to Cities.

Paris—Official returns of the national census taken last year show that the population now numbers 39,601,509, as compared with 39,252,245 in 1906. The figures show a steady movement from country districts to the cities, of which 15, as in 1906, have a population of more than 100,000. Paris now has 2,888,110 inhabitants, Marseilles 550,619, Lyons 523,796. The population of France in 40 years has increased only 3,500,000.

### Wife's Left Leg Saves Man's.

St. Louis—With a slab of bone four inches long, an inch and a half wide and an inch deep taken from his wife's left leg and grafted upon his own left leg, Fred Bottonhoff is recovering from the effects of an unusual operation. Bottonhoff was struck by an automobile November 18, and his leg was broken.

# SKY-SCRAPER BURNS

## Fire Destroys New York Equitable Life Assurance Home.

Six Known Dead; Many Injured—Money Loss \$6,000,000—Vaults Full of Wealth.

New York—The immense marble and granite home of the Equitable Life Assurance society, covering a block on Lower Broadway, a historic landmark of New York's early period of skyscraper buildings and one of the city's important financial centers, was destroyed by fire January 9 with a loss of at least six lives and probably \$6,000,000 in property. Twelve persons were injured.

The fire started in the kitchen of a restaurant in the basement of the building.

Valuable records, including the biography of E. H. Harriman, and two priceless libraries which cannot be replaced, went up in flames, and the fate of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of securities, stored in safe deposit vaults, is in question, although it is believed that fireproof construction saved them from damage.

The great structure, which besides containing the main offices of the Equitable Life Assurance society, was the home of the Mercantile Trust company, the Equitable Trust company, the banking house of Kountze Brothers, August Belmont & Company, the Harriman railroad lines, the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, the Lawyer's club and many of the city's most prominent law firms, stands a shell of ice-coated stone.

The intense cold caused a thick coating to form on the facades of skyscrapers adjacent and on the pavement for blocks around. The bulwark of modern fireproof structures nearby, according to Fire Commissioner Johnson, protected the entire financial district. The damage, except by water, was confined to the Equitable structure.

Of those who lost their lives, three employes of the building were killed by jumping from the roof to which they were driven by the flames.

Battalion Chief Wash dropped in a whirl of smoke and flame when a cave-in occurred on the third floor. Two other men, William Campion, captain of the watchmen in the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, vaults, and Frank J. Neider, a special officer, whose bodies have not been recovered, complete the list of dead, so far as known.

Several persons, watchmen and others, who were in the structure when the fire broke out, have not been accounted for, but are believed to have escaped. The death total, however, may not be fixed until the fire has been entirely extinguished and the ruins have had time to cool.

Among the injured is W. J. Giblin, president of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, whose rescue from the basement vaults, where he was imprisoned, after two hour's work by firemen, was one of the most sensational episodes of the fire. He had gone into a vault to save securities and accidentally locked himself in with an employe who had accompanied him.

Their cries were heard by the firemen, who had to saw through the steel bars of a door leading to the street before they could rescue the stricken men. Mr. Giblin was taken to a hospital suffering from the effects of the smoke.

One man in another vault of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, believed to be Campion, could be seen from the street with his legs pinned down by a mass of debris, but could not be rescued because steel doors barred the way. Through the smashed windows of the doors the last rites were administered by Chaplain McGeen, of the fire department just as he was swallowed from view by the dense smoke.

Income Tax is Upheld. Madison—The legality of the income tax law enacted by the last legislature was sustained in a decision by the Supreme court. "The change," says the court, "was ratified by the people at the general election, and thus was clearly expressed by both the legislature and people the idea that some form of general taxation in addition to, in place of, property taxation might well be adopted. The attempt has now been to carry out this idea and we have the result before us in the present law."

### Candidates Engage Rooms.

Baltimore—Within an hour after announcement was made of the selection of Baltimore as the meeting place for the Democratic National convention, requests for the reservation of rooms at hotels began to pour in by telegraph. Representatives of Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New York, and Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, engaged rooms soon after the announcement was made. Massachusetts and Vermont were the first states to secure reservations for their delegations.

### People Acclaim Rebels.

Guayaquil, Ecuador—After a battle which ended in favor of the troops from this city who are supporting the provisional government proclaimed at Guayaquil December 28 by General Pedro Montero, the inhabitants of the province of Canar announced their adhesion to General Montero's cause. The troops from Quito under General Plaza continue to occupy the heights near Alausi and Garanda, and a battle with the revolutionists is imminent.

### Judge Boon to Leap Year.

Bakersfield, Cal.—Leap year weddings got decided encouragement here when Justice of the Peace Marion, of East Bakersfield, announced that he would marry free of charge all couples when the bride had made the proposal of marriage. Several such weddings are in prospect.

# AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

Regiment Will Guard Road From Peking to Coast.

Washington, D. C.—After a lapse of more than ten years American troops are to invade China. They are to aid in keeping open the railroad from Peking to the sea.

In the course of eight or nine days, 500 regular infantry will be disembarked at the little Chinese port of Chin Wang Tao. The movement was ordered after mature consideration of the policy involved in landing American troops in a foreign country under the peculiar conditions now existing in China.

Several days ago Minister Calhoun intimated that some of the other powers were looking to the United States to contribute a quota of troops to meet treaty obligations to keep open communication between the capital and coast. It required the intervening time to develop the exact needs of the situation and it was not until later that Minister Calhoun was able to inform the State department that 500 troops would be sufficient to discharge the obligations of the United States.

It was near the close of the official day when the State department's request for the dispatch of troops had reached the War department, but a cablegram to Major General Bell, was dispatched within a few minutes after it had been approved by Secretary Stimson and signed by Major General Wood, chief of staff, instructing him to dispatch the force, together with a hospital corps detachment.

It is understood that the Fifteenth infantry will be called upon to supply the troops, who will be embarked on the transport Thomas.

When attention was called to the action of Russia in asserting an individual interest in the future of Mongolia—a fact reported to the State department by Minister Calhoun through the delivery of the notice to that effect from the Chinese foreign office—it was pointed out that the virtual dismemberment of China had already begun.

Though no official notice has been taken of this latest development, it is taken to mean that the course adopted by Russia has given rise to grave forebodings as indicating the breaking down of the agreement between the six powers to refrain from the pursuit of any individual advantage, which was brought about through the overtures of the State department here.

### FREE PULP IS REFUSED.

President to Leave Question of Legality With Courts.

Washington, D. C.—In a message to the house of representatives, President Taft announced that this government would refuse to admit free wood pulp and paper from any nation other than Canada until the proper courts have decided the question raised by several European governments under the favored-nation clauses of their treaties.

After the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill by which wood pulp and paper were admitted free into the United States, six European countries demanded that their wood pulp and paper also be admitted free.

Accompanying the message the president sent to the house letters from Secretary of State Knox and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh containing information as to the countries interested and as to the amount of wood pulp and paper imported into this country since last July, when the reciprocity bill was passed.

The president says that the questions of law raised can be better considered in a court of law than by executive construction, and continues:

"I have therefore directed that the refusal of the Treasury department to admit wood pulp and paper under the joint effects of the Canadian reciprocity act and the favored-nation clauses of the treaties with other countries shall stand as the attitude of the government, pending the consideration of the two questions above stated before the tribunals regularly appointed by law for the consideration of such questions."

### Income Tax is Upheld.

Madison—The legality of the income tax law enacted by the last legislature was sustained in a decision by the Supreme court. "The change," says the court, "was ratified by the people at the general election, and thus was clearly expressed by both the legislature and people the idea that some form of general taxation in addition to, in place of, property taxation might well be adopted. The attempt has now been to carry out this idea and we have the result before us in the present law."

### Cuban Refiners Menaced.

Washington, D. C.—Apparently in an effort to protect the sugar refining industry of Cuba, a bill has been introduced in the Cuban senate prohibiting the exportation of sugar cane in any form, according to advices received at the State department. The usefulness of the refining industry seemed to be threatened by the project of a sugar company to ship desiccated sugar cane to the United States for refining.

### Taft Names Cronmiller.

Washington, D. C.—The president, on recommendation of Representative Hawley and National Committeeman Williams, sent to the senate the nomination of Fred P. Cronmiller as receiver of the Lakeview land office. He also renominated William Balderston as register of the Boise land office.

# WHY SOWS EAT THEIR PIGS

Sure Indication That Animal Craves for Some Kind of Food She is Unable to Obtain.

Whenever a sow shows a disposition to eat her pigs it is a sure sign that she possesses a craving for some form of food she is unable to obtain. If she cannot get the material that is needed to balance her system she naturally will devour her own offspring. Once she gets a taste of flesh in this way a tremendous appetite for nitrogenous feed is developed, she becomes cross, irritable and often dangerous.

A hog is composed of blood, water, gristle, flesh and bone, all albuminous or nitrogenous and the sow must have food to supply all these elements in her makeup or she cannot thrive.

Sows usually develop the pig-eating habit when they are born. Very often she will devour a pig during the pains of parturition because she may think they are caused by her offspring.

When a sow eats her pigs the best way is to fatten her and send her to market as quickly as possible for it is a habit not easily broken. But she should at first be fed a ration that will produce growth in muscle and flesh, and not too much fat. Later, when she obtains her normal condition she can be fattened the same as any other hog.

For winter feeding, alfalfa or clover hay, oats or corn and shorts in equal portions by weight will prove excellent. If the weather is very cold she may be given a little more corn and she should have plenty of exercise all the time.

In summer, of course, she should have the run of a good pasture and the corn ration should be greatly reduced. If fed in this way a sow will, in the course of one season, regain her normal condition, but even then the habit of pig-eating may remain with her and we would not regard her as a safe breeder.

### DRY FEED FED TOO HEAVILY

Quite Important That Poultry Be Given Plenty of Green Food Along With Grains.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

While we do not advocate the use of wet mash in poultry feeding, we believe that too often dry feed is fed too heavily and too continuously to produce the best results, in fact, there is no doubt that if a great deal of dry grain is fed for a considerable period the birds often become seriously affected.

Some of the symptoms of continued dry feeding is weak neck and often birds appear to be paralyzed, losing the use of their legs. They become sleepy and seem to lack strength to eat although their appetites continue good.

Where dry feeding is adopted there should be plenty of succulent food to go with it. If the food contains too large a proportion of meat scraps with no green vegetables the troubles above described are pretty sure to follow.

Dry feeding generally results first in increased egg production, the birds appear to be in fine health and it is only after this kind of feed has been continued for a long time that the bad results appear.

It is a fact, therefore, that if birds seem to thrive at first on dry feeding it is not to be taken as indisputable evidence that they are thriving and can do without green food. It is much more important to supply the birds plenty of green food along with dry grains and meat scraps, than when "st mashes are fed."

### Weigh the Milk.

It is impossible to estimate the productiveness and value of a cow as it is to guess the exact number of bushels of corn a certain field will yield. The scales and a Babcock tester, when rightly used, will accurately determine whether any of your cows are grafters just as surely as a pair of farm scales will show the exact yield of corn. Don't put up with a robber cow.

### Trimming Sheep's Feet.

A matter of no little importance to the sheep farmer is the trimming of the sheep's feet. In the course of the summer their feet grow long, turning under when wet weather comes. In these pockets filth accumulates, and there foot rot starts. Any prevention of foot rot is worth looking after, and so these rough feet must be straightened up before the long season of winter housing comes.

### Good Mite Remedy.

A good mite remedy is: Into a pot or kettle half filled with shavings or inflammable material put two or three ounces of sulphur. Light it and close the house for several hours. Into one pint of formaldehyde in a deep vessel pour four ounces of permanganate of potash. Hold your breath, get out as quickly as possible and close the house.

### Skim Milk in Hog Feeding.

Hog feeders are coming to understand that skim milk from the separator is worth much more than that obtained by deep setting, open setting or the common skim milk of the creamery. You will get better results from feeding skim milk when it is warm and fresh than if it is allowed to stand over night.

### The Cow and the Sow.

A money-making combination is the cow and the sow. Give the latter warm skim milk.

# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

## CHURCHES.

Church of the Visitation, Verboort—Rev. L. A. LeMiller, pastor. Sunday Early Mass at 8 a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m.; Vespers at 3:00 p. m. Week days Mass at 8:30 a. m.

Christian Science Hall, 115 Fifth st., between First and Second ave. South—Services Sundays at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.; mid-week meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Free Methodist church, Fourth st., between First and Second Avenue. J. F. Leise, Pastor. Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, 3rd street—Sabbath school 2 p. m., preaching 3 p. m. each Saturday. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome. H. W. Vallmer, Elder.

Catholic Services, Rev. J. R. Buck, pastor. Forest Grove—Chapel at cor. of 3rd street and 3rd avenue south. 1st and 4th Sundays of the month, Mass at 8:30; 2nd and 3rd Sundays of the month, Mass 10:30. Cornelius—1st Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30; 3rd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00. Seghers—2nd Sunday of the month, Mass at 8:00; 4th Sunday of the month, Mass at 10:30.

M. E. Church, Rev. Hiram Gould, pastor. Second street, between First and Second avenues. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church, corner Third st. and First Ave. Rev. C. H. Hilton, pastor. Bible school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday at 8:00 p. m.

Congregational Church, College Way and First ave. north. Rev. D. T. Thomas—Sunday school 10 a. m.; Morning service 11 a. m.; evening, 8:00 p. m.; Junior C. E. at 3 p. m.; Senior C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

## LODGES.

Knights of Pythias—Delphos Lodge No. 36, meets every Thursday at K. of P. Hall, Chas. Staley, C. C.; Reis Ludwig, Keeper of Records and Seal. G. A. R.—J. B. Mathews Post No. 6, meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 1:30 p. m., in K. of P. hall. John Baldwin, Commander.

Masonic—Holbrook Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., regular meetings held first Saturday in each month. D. D. Bump, W. M.; A. A. Ben Kori, secretary.

W. O. W.—Forest Grove Camp No. 98, meets in Woodmen Hall, every Saturday. A. J. Parker, C. C.; James H. Davis, Clerk.

Artisans—Diamond Assembly No. 27, meets every Tuesday in K. of P. Hall. C. B. Stokes, M. A.; John Boldrick, Secretary.

Rebekahs—Forest Lodge No. 44, meets the first, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month. Miss Alice Crook, N. G.; Secretary, Miss Carrie Austin.

I. O. O. F.—Washington Lodge No. 48, meets every Monday in I. O. O. F. Hall. Wm. Van Antwerp, N. G.; Robert Taylor, Secretary.

Modern Woodmen of America—Camp No. 6225, meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Sam Marshall, Consul; Geo. G. Paterson, Clerk.

Rosewood Camp, No. 3835 R. N. A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. M. S. Allen, Oracle; Mrs. Winnifred Aldrich, Recorder.

Gale Grange No. 282, P. of H., meets the first Saturdays of each month in the K. of P. Hall. A. T. Buxton, Master; Mrs. H. J. Rice, Secretary.

## CITY.

Mayor—J. A. Thornburgh. Recorder—R. P. Wirtz. Treasurer—E. B. Sappington. Chief of Police—P. W. Watkins. Street Commissioner—E. B. Sappington. Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Bishop. Councilmen—Chas. Hines, George S. Allen, V. S. Abraham, Carl L. Hinman, O. M. Sanford and John McNameer.

## School.

School Directors—M. Peterson, Mrs. Edward Seymour, H. T. Buxton. Clerk—R. P. Wirtz. Justice of the Peace—W. J. R. Beach. Constable—Carl Hoffman.

## COUNTY.

Judge—R. O. Stevenson. Sheriff—George G. Hancock. Clerk—John Bailey. Recorder—T. L. Perkins. Treasurer—E. B. Sappington. Surveyor—Geo. McTee. Coroner—E. C. Brown. Commissioners—John McClaran, John Nyberg. School Sup't—M. C. Case.

## S. P. TIME TABLE.

North Bound. Sheridan No. 4 ..... 8:27 a. m. Corvallis No. 2 ..... 4:53 p. m. South Bound. Corvallis No. 1 ..... 8:44 a. m. Sheridan No. 3 ..... 6:00 p. m.

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