

# 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.

Another general strike of Chicago teamsters is on.

The Japanese main army is advancing to envelop the Russian flanks.

Four persons were killed in a New York tenement house by escaping gas.

Russian peasant mobs are burning and looting estates in the Baltic provinces.

An electric railway is projected from Cripple Creek to Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo.

A colored policeman has been appointed desk sergeant by the Chicago chief of police.

A Chicago & Northwestern train has been driven from Clinton to Boone, Iowa, a distance of 292 miles, in 189 minutes.

A voluntary increase of 10 per cent in wages has been given employees of the Interstate Steel works at Quarentum, Pa.

Fire caused a panic among the guests of the Riens hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., and many jumped from second story windows. Loss, \$40,000.

The Vanderbilt and Harriman railroad interests are to combine. The valuation of the roads is placed at a billion dollars and over 30,000 miles will be placed under one head by the new deal.

An earthquake has shaken India and caused great loss of life.

Reports from Secretary Hay say his health is much improved.

England accuses Germany of violating agreement regarding island trade.

The Russian minister of war admits that Kuropatkin was out-generaled at Mukden.

The French Cable company has appealed to the entire Venezuelan court regarding the loss of its franchise.

Secretary Taft has approved a report that the bayonet used by the army be made longer and not attempt to make an entrenching tool of it as well as a bayonet.

During his hunting trip in Colorado President Roosevelt will be kept in touch with the government by wireless telegraph from his camp to the nearest telegraph station.

It is apparently settled that George H. Baker, of Goldendale, will be appointed marshal for the new Eastern Washington judicial district, but the time of his appointment is uncertain.

The governor of Montana has declared a quarantine against sheep from California, Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon on account of reported scab.

Both armies in Manchuria are ready for another big battle.

Italian warships are at hand to enforce demands on Venezuela if necessary.

It is officially announced that the Russian fleet has finally started for Vladivostok.

It is announced that King Alfonso of Spain will marry the Princess of Connaught, of England.

Returns seem to indicate that the Republican state ticket has carried in Michigan by upwards of 70,000 majority.

Roosevelt has announced that he would make no move toward securing peace in the Far East until both nations have announced their readiness to discontinue hostilities.

Henyey has announced that Mitchell will be the first tried for land frauds. Hermann and Williamson will follow and then the others. The trials will commence early in June. Henyey says he will also not work for other indictments until some convictions are secured.

Taft proposes to take the leaders of the ants to the Philippines in hopes of showing them the necessity of reducing the tariff.

It is reported in Washington that before his departure from the city the president issued an order recalling T. Cader Powell, recently appointed United States marshal of Alaska.

Russia will float another international loan of \$100,000,000.

Government receipts for March exceeded the expenditures by nearly \$1,000,000.

Congressmen say Santo Domingo needs a prote torate.

Robert J. Wynne, recently appointed consul general at London, has left for his post.

The Japanese are making a turning movement on Kirin, preparatory to an attack on Vladivostok.

The Seattle representative of a Japanese concern has offered to furnish 20,000 Japanese laborers to dig the Panama canal.

### ENRICH THE LAND.

#### Great Irrigation Project for Southern Idaho Receives Approval.

Washington, April 4.—The Payette-Boise irrigation project in Idaho has received the formal approval of the secretary of the interior, who recently set aside \$1,300,000 for initiating the work of construction. This action has been anticipated for some time, and is largely the result of the splendid enterprise of the citizens of that section. For more than a year the landowners, organized into a water-users' association, have labored indefatigably to harmonize the many conflicting claims of private interests in lands, canals, and water rights, with the result that today practically the valley as a unit stands pledged to the government enterprise.

Great as the satisfaction of the citizens may be on account of the favorable action of the secretary, it is no greater than that felt by the reclamation service, which has long recognized the fact that the Payette-Boise project is one of the most attractive in the arid West, and but for the many and complicated private and corporate interests involved, would have been selected for the initial work of the government in Idaho. The people, having worked out satisfactory solutions to the divers problems, are deserving of the success which has finally crowned their efforts.

While the citizens were straightening out their difficulties the government engineers thoroughly investigated the physical conditions and worked out comprehensive plans for irrigation, which have been presented to and received the approval of the board of consulting engineers. These investigations show that the project is entirely feasible from an engineering standpoint. The lands to be reclaimed are of excellent quality, and with the climatic conditions prevailing are capable of sustaining a dense population. The fertility of the lands now under irrigation insures the financial soundness of the undertaking. Nearly 90 per cent of all the irrigable land in the valley is pledged to repay the government its expenditure for providing a permanent water supply.

The estimated cost of the entire system is \$10,732,000, or an average cost not to exceed \$30 per acre for the land which has no facilities at present for irrigation. This amount includes maintenance for ten years, also the value of existing works which would be utilized but which would not have to be paid for by the government, and the purchase of rights of way, which will have to be provided from the reclamation fund.

The full utilization of the water supply in the Boise and Payette rivers will possibly be the complete reclamation of nearly 600,000 acres, which, divided into farm units of 80 acres, will mean 7,500 farms, a rural population of 30,000, and a population in towns and villages of double that number.

The agricultural wealth of the valley, estimated on the basis of the last census, would be approximately: Irrigated land, \$30,000,000; farm buildings, \$4,500,000; implements and machinery, \$1,410,000; live stock, \$2,300,500; canals and reservoirs, \$12,000,000; total, \$57,210,500. In 1900 the value of farm property for the whole state of Idaho was \$67,271,200. It seems safe to assume that with the completion of the Boise-Payette project the farm property of this section would have a value equal to 50 per cent of that of the whole state.

The Boise and Payette valleys constitute one of the most attractive sections of the West. In the past few years they have undergone a transformation that is nothing less than marvelous. The progress in agriculture is reflected in the splendid growth of the towns adjacent, and the whole basin presents an alluring picture to the visitor, and furnishes an excellent example of the result of irrigation. It requires no particular acumen to see that these valleys have entered upon an era of substantial development which is destined to unite them in one of the richest agricultural communities on this continent.

**Decides to Indict Packers.**  
Chicago, April 4.—Well-authenticated reports that the Federal grand jury which is investigating the business methods of the meat packers will return indictments when it reconvenes next Wednesday were prevalent today. The report was that the adjournment taken yesterday was really decided upon in order to allow Assistant Attorney General Pagan time to draw up the bills at his leisure and give due consideration to the mass of testimony taken since the jury first went into session.

**Display Burbank's Wonders.**  
San Francisco, April 4.—The women of Santa Rosa and Sonoma county will make a floral exhibit at the Portland exposition with the other products from Sonoma county, and it will be made up for the most part of Luther Burbank's floral creations. If enough can be secured that will stand shipment to Portland, the display will be entirely of his flowers, as the women of the city and county are anxious to show Mr. Burbank how they appreciate his work.

**Chile and Peru Have a Tiff.**  
Lima, Peru, April 4.—The papers today print Chile's reply to the Peruvian protest regarding Tacna and Arica. The reply declares that Chile is resolved, without wounding the susceptibility of Peru, to acquire definitely dominion and sovereignty over Tacna and Arica.

# TURN ON THE WATER

## John Day River May Irrigate 250,000 Acres.

### LARGE TRACTS ARE WITHDRAWN

#### Engineer Davis Proposes to Water a Large Section South of the Columbia River.

Washington, April 1.—The prospect for government irrigation in the Umatilla country has materially brightened in the last few days, since the receipt of a report from Edward I. Davis, assistant engineer in charge of the Umatilla project. After making exhaustive topographic surveys, Mr. Davis reports that he has devised a scheme by which he believes it will be possible to irrigate anywhere from 100,000 to 250,000 acres of extremely fertile land lying just south of the Columbia river in Umatilla, Morrow, Sherman and Gilliam counties.

It was originally intended to utilize the floodwaters of the Umatilla river for irrigating these lands, but an exhaustive search failed to find any feasible dam site on that stream. Engineers found that the bed of the stream was of such loose structure that no reservoir could be built that would hold water. But Mr. Davis has discovered what he believes to be a feasible plan whereby the government can store the flood waters of the John Day river and by a long canal divert it into the land originally intended to be irrigated from Umatilla river. While his plan is probably more expensive than would be the original Umatilla project, had it been feasible, it seems to present the only solution of this great irrigation problem.

As soon as convenient Mr. Davis' plan will be submitted to the board of reclamation engineers, who will go over the ground and determine upon its feasibility. Reports seem to indicate that there is plenty of water in the John Day river to irrigate at least 200,000 acres of very rich land. The reclamation service is very anxious to construct an irrigation system in the Umatilla country and it is hopeful that Mr. Davis' plan will prove practicable.

The withdrawals yesterday under this project are desired either for irrigation or for rights of way. The new plans call for an extensive system of canals, and the government, as far as possible, endeavors to protect rights of way of this character, to prevent conflict with private owners.

**MUST MOVE RAILROAD.**  
Government Negotiates with O. R. & N. for Washuena Coulee.  
Washington, April 4.—Just as soon as the government reaches a satisfactory agreement with the O. R. & N. Co. regarding the removal of the railroad tracks from the bed of Washuena coulee, in Eastern Washington, steps will be taken looking to the construction of the big Palouse irrigation project. The government is ready to go ahead, but can do nothing as long as the railroad occupies this coulee, for one of the essential features of the Palouse project is the conversion of Washuena coulee into an immense storage reservoir.

At the present time a representative of the reclamation service is in conference with a representative of the Harriman interests, in the hope of agreeing upon a figure which will compensate the railroad company for moving its tracks to higher ground, and which will, at the same time, not be considered an imposition on the government. The railroad company has stated that \$350,000 was a fair price for removing its tracks; the reclamation service believes that this is more than it would actually cost to perform the work, and is not willing to pay that price.

**Says It is All a False Alarm.**  
Washington, April 1.—Mr. Leger, the Haytian minister, has received a cablegram from the president of Hayti contradicting the cablegram of Minister Powell received yesterday, stating that serious trouble is pending in Hayti, and that it is doubtful whether the authorities can maintain peace and order on March 31 and April 1. According to Minister Leger's advice, the country is quiet and there is no fear of an uprising; the law concerning the Syrians is being executed peacefully and no trouble is feared.

**Blockade Runner Taken.**  
Tokio, April 1.—The steamer industry, whose nationality has not been ascertained, was seized by the Japanese on March 28. She was presumably bound for Vladivostok. The British steamer Mars, which was stranded off Rural promontory on March 17, while attempting the passage of Soya strait, has broken in two under her engines. Her bow and stern are both submerged. Her captain and nine of the crew have been rescued.

**Irrigation of Umatilla Land.**  
Washington, April 1.—The secretary of the interior today ordered the withdrawal from entry of 690,000 acres of land in Oregon and 90,000 in Washington on account of the Umatilla project.

### POISON FOR BABES.

#### Adulterated Infant Food Kills Half a Million a Year.

Chicago, April 3.—Nearly half a million babies died in the United States last year from the effects of adulterated infant foods, poisons used in coloring butter and candy, formaldehyde in milk, and other impure articles of diet turned out by fraudulent manufacturers. Data to prove this assertion were produced before the meeting of the executive committee of the National association of State Dairy and Food Departments, which met today at the Grand Northern hotel.

A bitter war in the ranks of the association is expected to be revealed. Food commissioners from different states, health officers and officers of the National association are in attendance. Differences of opinion concerning the alleged adulterations are said to be responsible for the strife. Paul Pierce, of Chicago, and R. Allen, of Kentucky, secretary of the association, are the leaders of the two factions. Mr. Allen has come to Chicago to look after his interests.

The claim of enormous fatality among infants last year resulting from impure food is made by J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana state board of health. Mr. Hurty produces figures to show that 65 per cent of the total deaths of infants in America last year were due to poisons administered in impure foods and the deadly concoctions placed on the market by fraudulent food manufacturers. He produces statistics to show that more than 700,000 infants died in the United States last year.

"If Mr. Hurty's figures are correct," said Mr. Pierce, "and I believe they are, an army of 455,000 infants was murdered last year by food adulterations. They were poisoned by infant foods and dyes and chemicals contained in the diet their mothers have fed them in an effort to appease their appetites, to satisfy their natural desires for nourishment and rear them healthfully to maturity.

"When such conditions as these are harassing our land, when these baby-killing food adulterations are permitted to stalk forth among us, blighting our homes, feeding on the lives of our children to fatten their purses, is it not time that pure food workers regarded some other subject of greater import than whiskey, to the adulteration of which they have lately devoted most of their energy?"

**REVENGE IS TAKEN.**  
Russian Bomb-Thrower Mutilates an Enemy of Socialists.  
Lodz, Russian Poland, April 3.—Police Commissioner Szabalcovitz, of the Second district, was seriously injured today by a bomb, which was thrown at him in the street.

The police commissioner had been summoned by telephone to come to the office of the chief of police, and started on foot, followed by a policeman. The former noticed, at the corner of Konstantinow and Zawanski streets, a poorly clad man carrying a basket. As Szabalcovitz approached, the man suddenly hurled a bomb, which exploded with terrific force, blowing off the commissioner's feet and severely wounding him in the breast. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

The force to the explosion is judgable by the fact that it tore a hole in the ground two feet deep and 12 feet in circumference. The accompanying policeman drew his sword and wounded the commissioner's assailant on the head. When the prisoner was searched a loaded revolver and some cartridges were found in his pockets. He is reported to be lying on the sword cuts received.

The explosion was heard about five miles away. All the windows in the neighborhood were shattered. People in adjoining houses were thrown to the floor.

Szabalcovitz is hated by the Socialists. He is charged with killing a Socialist during the disturbances here in December last.

**Bidders for Refinery Bonds.**  
Topeka, Kan., April 3.—The Kansas oil refinery bonds will not be purchased by the state school commissioner, as has been reported. Bids have been received from Boston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and a number of Western cities, but they were all rejected because of the statement that the bids were conditional upon the bonds standing the test case to be brought in the Supreme court. The case in court will be decided as soon as possible, and another chance will then be given bidders.

**Oregon Used Up the Funds.**  
Washington, April 3.—Seventeen special agents of the land office in various Western states were furloughed today on account of shortage in funds. A large part of the appropriation for special agents has been consumed in the employment of special officers engaged in running down frauds in Oregon. Secretary Hitchcock deemed it more important to get at the bottom of facts in Oregon than to conduct extensive formal examinations elsewhere.

**Coal Miners' Scale Renewed.**  
Philadelphia, April 3.—The soft coal operators late this afternoon stated that they had practically agreed to renew the wage scale. This will prevent the threatened strike of 50,000 miners in the bituminous district. A joint conference of the operators and miners will be held in Altoona tomorrow to complete the arrangement.

**Rushing Supplies to the Front.**  
St. Petersburg, April 3.—More than ten trains, stocked with provisions and war material, are leaving St. Petersburg daily for Vladivostok.

### WAITING FOR HER CUE.



Cincinnati Post.

### A Little Lesson In Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—Daniel Webster.

The United States owes no less a debt to the men who established a government out of the chaos that inevitably succeeded the revolution than to those heroes who fought the battles of liberty on the field of war. Had it not been for the untiring energy of the nation builders the work of the revolutionists would have been for naught.

No one saw more clearly, or urged more zealously, the wants of a consolidated government than did Rufus King. He was one of the most ardent of the Federalists, devoting himself to upholding every act of Washington. He collaborated with Hamilton in several articles that appeared over the signature "Camillus."

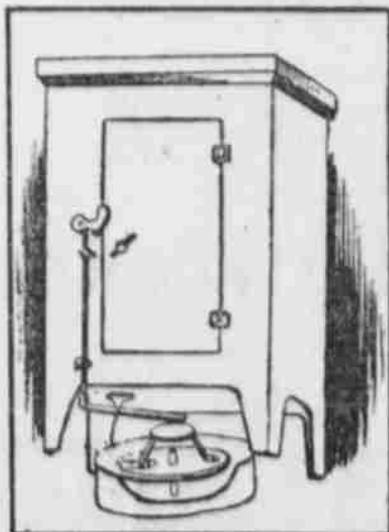
King's unimpeachable honesty and undoubted loyalty led to his appointment to the post of minister to England. His mission had to do chiefly with the questions of the right of search. Through the unpleasantness that finally culminated in the war of 1812 King acted with discretion and the most earnest patriotism.

Although not at the outset an advocate of that war, nevertheless when it was once declared he gave it his most decided support. One of the incidents which marked his attitude was his appearance in New York at the time when a financial panic was threatened and by his advice and example restoring confidence in the government.

### HIGH-WATER ALARM.

#### To Prevent Overflow of the Refrigerator Dripan.

Of course, there is but one way to satisfactorily equip a refrigerator to drain the water arising from the melted ice, and that is to connect it by pipes with a permanent drain, as



ALARM FOR REFRIGERATOR.

no health authorities will not allow it to be connected direct with a sewer. Where this luxury of construction is not available the overflow alarm and reservoir shown in the illustration offer a good substitute. This idea, the invention of a Chicago man, provides the usual piping in the refrigerator leading to a pan concealed underneath. In the pan a portable float is arranged, connected with two arms in such a manner as to indicate on a registering device the height of water in the pan and thus warn the housewife or domestic when the pan needs to be emptied. The construction of the

several parts of the device is exceedingly simple, and as it can be readily dismantled when not needed, as in winter, it does not complicate matters.

**BIG QUESTION TO SOLVE.**

#### J. Hill Says that United States is Facing Startling Conditions.

"I don't believe in viewing conditions through the colored glasses of either optimism or pessimism," said James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, to a representative of "Success Magazine." "I believe in examining them without prejudice, in order to form conclusions that approximate the truth. For instance, I don't try to palliate the fact that in this country we have some big and threatening problems to solve.

"One of them is the labor question. The present standard of wages is artificial. It must be reduced if this country is to compete with others in the markets of the world. Our foreign trade in manufactured products, instead of increasing with the increased production, is falling off.

"Consider the single but important item of steel. A very few years ago we were told that our steel was commanding the world's markets. Nobody dares to tell us that now. Even natives of our own country, in the Philippines, have recently been sending big orders for steel to Germany. Why? Simply because they can get it cheaper there.

"As it is in steel, so it is in many other products. Germany is making great strides ahead of us. She is, in fact, leading the world, and promises to increase her lead. Her mechanics work cheaply, and spend sixty-six hours a week in their factories, whereas ours spend but forty-four. Moreover, they are better workmen.

"We cannot hope to compete with her in foreign trade until we reduce the cost of our manufactured products and improve their quality. Even England, suffering from industrial paralysis because of the power of the trades unions and other influences, is moving faster than we are. The simple truth is that we are being badly beaten in the race for the markets of the world."

**Not Lonesome.**  
Seated on the grass in front of a sod cabin in Oklahoma was a man cleaning a double-barreled shotgun and after we had conversed for a few minutes I asked him how far it was to the nearest neighbor.  
"A trifle over two miles," he replied.  
"As far as that? You must find it rather lonesome here."  
"No, I can't say as I do."  
"Perhaps you are not one of the lonesome kind."  
"No, I'm not. But you see, I mortgaged the claim for \$400."  
"Yes."  
"And I couldn't pay and they foreclosed on me."  
"I see."  
"That was two years ago, and the sheriff has been trying to get possession ever since. He comes twice a week and we have a shot at each other and at least twice a week some durned fool comes along and wants to know if I ain't lonesome, and when you add the claim jumpers, the rattlesnakes and the skunks this life is about the excitingest thing I know of. There comes the sheriff now and you had better get down behind that log and keep clear of his buckshot."—Topeka (Kan.) Journal.

**Why He Kicked.**  
"Look here!" exclaimed the irate investor. "I believe I have been bunloxed in the stock you sold me."  
"My dear man," replied the suave-voiced broker, "you fail to realize—"  
"That's just the trouble; I haven't realized a cent."

**Important Question.**  
Proud Father—And while at college my daughter learned to be an excellent rifle shot. Why, she's an expert at any range.  
Suitor (anxiously)—I wonder if she's an expert at a kitchen range?