

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.

Witte opposes an Anglo-Russian agreement.

Soldiers in Warsaw fraternize with the rebels.

The czar has signed a proclamation for free press and liberation of prisoners.

Private car lines have refused to answer questions asked by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Germany will terminate the Dingley tariff agreement with the United States, and thus clear the way for a new trade treaty.

The court martial case of Commander Young, of the Bennington, is being reviewed by the Navy department. It is understood the sentence of the court is a severe reprimand.

Minnesota is now having her turn with land frauds. Benson, Hyde and Glover are accused with officials and lumbermen of securing large tracts of timber to which they had no right.

It is announced that the Willamette Valley Railway company, which proposes to build an electric line from Portland to Eugene, is to be a connection for a new transcontinental road.

St. Petersburg dispatches say that in the rioting since the czar signed the manifesto granting a constitution fully 10,000 have been killed and as many more seriously wounded in 50 leading provincial towns.

The navy is in great need of engineers.

The people of Norway are to vote on monarchy or republic.

Beef packers say Garfield promised immunity from prosecution.

China is preparing to establish a constitutional form of government.

A Newfoundland cruiser has driven American steamers from the fisheries.

Martial law has ended anarchy in Odesa after 5,000 have been killed and wounded.

Von Sternberg, Germany's new ambassador to the United States, has arrived at his post.

The zarina is leaving Russia for Germany until the present turmoil has passed, on account of her health.

The new battleship Rhode Island is the swiftest in the American navy. Her best time is 19.33 miles an hour.

Five of the seven counts in the first case against the Iroquois theater are held to be good by the United States court.

The three Oregon representatives in congress refuse to resign and there is no law by which their salaries may be stopped.

A committee of letter carriers of the United States has presented a memorial to the postmaster general asking better pay.

The freedom of Finland is restored by the czar's manifesto.

Prosecutor Heney's brother has been arrested for stealing timber.

The government has called for bids for the Klamath irrigation work.

A collision on the Panama railroad resulted in the death of one man.

Witte is conceded to be the only man who can save Russia from anarchy.

Fire at Pensacola, Florida, destroyed more than \$100,000 worth of property.

Charles A. Stillings, of Boston, has been appointed public printer by the president.

The board of consulting engineers on the Panama canal is holding meetings to decide on the type of canal to be built.

A board of officers has been appointed to examine supplies purchased for the army said not to be up to the standard.

Pobedonostseff, the aged adviser of the czar, has resigned. He has been one of the strongest defenders of the autocracy.

Germany claims the honor of securing freedom for the Russian people. The kaiser says he advised the czar to take the step.

Von Buelow says Germany wants a trade treaty with the United States.

A general strike has been called in Finland.

China's army made a good showing at the recent maneuvers.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on Mitchell, Williamson and Hermann to have them resign. Governor Chamberlain says he would at once call a special election to fill the vacancies if they should give way to allow some to hold office who could appear on the floor of the house and senate.

Acting Public Printer Ricketts has submitted estimates of the expenses for the coming year. They are much lower than formerly.

MANY NOW DESERT.

Army is Little Considered in Time of Peace by Americans.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Major General F. C. Ainsworth, the military secretary, in his annual report, devotes much attention to desertions from the army. "Those who know how the cantonment came to be abolished," he says, "are not hopeful of its restoration; there is no likelihood of any such increase in the soldiers' pay as will offset the greater inducement offered in civil pursuits; the comforts and even luxuries that are furnished to enlisted men in our service are even now criticized by some as being not only extravagant but injurious in their effect on men whose real business is to fight and march, encumbered with few comforts and no luxuries; and the discipline and instruction to which the soldier is now subjected are not likely to be relaxed in future."

"Our people have little real interest in the army in time of peace, and from the earliest day of the republic have been accustomed to look upon it as a more or less unnecessary institution. Enlistments in the army in time of peace are not uncommonly regarded as evidence of worthlessness on the part of the recruit."

"It is safe to predict that desertions from the army will continue to be excessive until there shall have been a radical change of public sentiment toward the army and until the deserter shall come to be regarded as the criminal that he is, to be ostracized and hunted down as relentlessly as any other transgressor of the laws."

BURST MAIN CAUSES DEATH.

Many Families Made Homeless and Much Property Destroyed.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Three lives were lost, property valued at \$150,000 was destroyed, scores of families were made homeless and freight traffic on the Nickel Plate railroad was delayed for several hours as the result of the bursting of a water main at Eighteenth and Clark streets today.

The fatalities resulted indirectly from the bursting of the water pipe, which flooded the immediate neighborhood for several blocks, damaging a number of business houses. Two of the persons who lost their lives were overcome by gas in the Illinois tunnel at Eighteenth street and Armour avenue, while attempting to ascertain if the flood had damaged the property of the company. The other death was the result of a shock to an invalid, who awoke and found her room flooded with water.

No great was the force of the water that all the business houses and homes on Clark street from Sixteenth to Twentieth street, and those on La Salle street were flooded. The tracks of the Lake and Michigan Southern railway, between Seventh and Eighteenth streets were undermined, and the foundation caved in. Several freight cars were overturned and their contents damaged.

BIG RANCH CUT UP.

Chehalis County Will Have Additions to Population.

Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 31.—The sale of the "Blackhouse" Smith ranch, near Oakville, in this county, for \$25,000, calls attention once more to the activity in farm lands in this vicinity. It is an indication that lumber is not to be altogether the ruling passion. The sale of this ranch follows in the wake of several others which have been recorded in the past month or six weeks quite as important.

The Smith ranch comprises over 800 acres and was settled upon as far back as 1854 by the man from whom it takes its name. Smith is a quaint character and prides himself on the nickname of "Blackhouse." This cognomen was the result of his having built a blockhouse on his ranch for protection against Indians.

It is understood the ranch is to be cut up into small farms and disposed of to first comers. In connection with the sale of big ranches, it is important to note that logged-off lands are showing a steady sale in various parts of the county for colonization purposes. It is also interesting to the people of this section to know that an Eastern farmer has purchased a large tract of land near this city for the raising of Angora goats.

Great Increase in Trade.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor estimated that the foreign commerce of the United States for the calendar year 1905 will amount to more than \$1,000,000,000. For the nine months ended in September the imports of materials for use in manufacturing amount to \$422,000,000, and the exports of manufactures to \$424,000,000. Manufactured materials imported in the nine months of 1905 were practically twice as great in value as in 1890.

National Production of Lead.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The Geological survey's report on the lead and zinc industries of the United States for the year 1904 shows a gross production of lead of 307,000 short tons, valued at \$26,402,000. The increase in production was marked in Southern Missouri, Southeastern Kansas, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. The principal increase was in Kansas. The lead output of the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho as given as 108,854 short tons.

Japanese Leaving Manchuria.

Tokio, Oct. 31.—The evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese is being actively carried on, and troops are arriving daily at various ports. General Kuraki is expected here by the middle of November.

DEMANDS GRANTED

Russians Free to Speak, Think, Write and Meet.

COUNT WITTE IS FIRST PREMIER

Manifesto Shows Complete Abdication of Autocratic Power—Emperor Bows to Inevitable.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—"I am sure the American people, who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promises and the guarantees of freedom, and will join in the hope that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

Count Witte, Russia's first premier, last night sent the above message to the American people through the Associated Press. He had just arrived at his residence on Kammenyovoy Prospekt from Peterhof, where in the Alexander palace the emperor two hours before had given his final approval to a manifesto and to a program which will forever end the rule of absolutism exercised by him and his ancestors for 300 years.

A simple perusal of the manifesto shows how complete is the emperor's abdication of his autocratic power. The very style of the document is clear and direct and devoid of verbose, vague and bombastic phraseology which heretofore has characterized his majesty's manifestos. It not only betrays the real authorship, but shows that the emperor has at last irrevocably bowed to the inevitable. He does not even conceal the fact that the discontent and agitation of his subjects has driven him to take the step and practically yields everything—civil liberty, the inviolability of person and liberty of conscience, speech and assembly. He not only converts the farcical imperial duma, with only consultative power, into an absolute legislative assembly, without the assent of which no measure shall become law, and before which all governmental authorities must answer, but promises eventually universal suffrage.

HANDICAP TO OVERCOME.

Hard Fight Required to Secure Appropriation for Columbia.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In view of the attitude assumed by Secretary Taft and the fact that there will be no river and harbor bill this winter, it seems absolutely certain that no appropriation can be secured for the mouth of the Columbia river at the coming session if Oregon has but one representative in congress, and even if the other three places should be filled by new men, the chance of securing the much needed appropriation would still be remote.

Army engineers who recognize the importance of pushing work on the Columbia river bar, and who have every confidence that the project now under way will provide a channel deep enough to meet all the immediate demands of Portland's commerce, are anxious that an appropriation shall be made this winter. They want at least \$1,250,000; unless they get it, they admit that work will have to be suspended without securing a 40-foot depth, and, furthermore, discontinuance of work while the jetty remains unfinished means retrogression and waste, which will ultimately increase the cost of the project beyond the original estimate. These engineers are fully cognizant of the need of early completion of the jetty, they realize the necessity of a deep channel across the bar to accommodate rapidly growing commerce.

Express Company Robbed.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 31.—The contents of a \$25,000 express package sent from Hamilton, Mont., to New York are missing, and detectives are trying to discover what became of the money. The money was shipped by Charles F. Kelley to N. W. Harris & Co. for investment. Instead of receiving the securities he had purchased, Kelley was dumfounded to receive a letter stating that the contents of the package, upon receipt by the New York firm, consisted of newspaper clippings. The seals, however, were intact.

Rights of Bank Stockholders.

Washington, Oct. 31.—In deciding the case of J. W. Guthrie vs. H. L. Harkness, the Supreme court of the United States today held that a stockholder in a National bank is entitled to inspect the books of the bank. The case arose in connection with the Commercial National bank of Ogden, Utah, of which Harkness owned one-fifth of the stock. He was denied the right of inspection. The Supreme court of the state decided in favor of his contention.

German Fleet to the Rescue.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The German cruiser Luebeck and ten torpedo boats put to sea today from Kiel for an unknown destination, giving rise to a rumor that they are bound for St. Petersburg to bring the Russian emperor and her children to be the guests of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia. No official confirmation of the report is obtainable.

NO APPROPRIATION.

Taft Will Not Recommend Money for Bar or Cello Canal.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Secretary Taft, in his estimates this year, will not recommend any appropriation for completing jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia river, nor will he ask for an appropriation to continue the construction of the Dalles-Cello canal. Army engineers who have been advised of the secretary's attitude are of the opinion that, unless some special legislation is enacted making appropriations for these projects, work will have to be suspended before another river and harbor bill can pass, something that is deplored by the engineers as much as it will be by the people of the Northwest.

Mr. Taft is not discriminating against the Columbia river in refusing to ask for an appropriation this winter, for he has decided to recommend no appropriations for river and harbor works. Those projects known as continuing contracts will be cared for in the sundry civil bill without any recommendation on the part of the War department, but, unfortunately for the Columbia river, neither the bar project nor the Cello canal is in this class.

Had Oregon full representation in congress this winter, a good strong delegation, it might be possible, with the aid of the delegations from Washington and Idaho, to have the bar project made a continuing contract and thereby provide means for getting annual appropriations until the work is completed. But with only one representative in Washington and no representation in the house, where such legislation usually originates, this accomplishment is considered impossible.

WITHOUT A HEAD.

Czar Vacillates While Russian Revolution Grows.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—While the day passed quietly without bloodshed in the Russian capital, and while the city is outwardly calm, today's developments all indicate that a crisis is imminent. Although the streets are filled with troops, and reinforcements are now pouring in from Finland, the government seems utterly powerless to cope with the situation, and many calm observers seem seriously to believe that the present regime is tottering to its fall.

Differences have developed between Count Witte and General Trepoff, and while the precious moments pass, the emperor, surrounded by the imperial family, remains shut up at Peterhof, seemingly still hesitating as to what course to pursue.

The situation cannot well be exaggerated. With the present indecision of the emperor, the government has neither a head nor a policy to meet the crisis, and things seem to be drifting toward anarchy. The revolutionists openly declare that the government has ceased to exist and that nothing remains to his majesty except to abdicate. With a firm head at the helm, however, all might quickly be changed. Representatives of the Associated Press drove through all sections of the city today. Troops were everywhere in evidence, as if to overawe the people, but although there were many rumors of bloody collisions, none of them could be authenticated. There were great crowds of workmen in the industrial quarters, but they were orderly.

WHERE MUCH MONEY GOES.

Buildings Are Full of Useless Government Printing.

Washington, Oct. 30.—In his testimony before the joint printing committee today, Foreman Brewer, of the Senate folding room, said that there were 475,000 uncalled for publications stored in his department. Amzi Smith, who has been in the Senate document room for 30 years, said that the supply of documents there has quadrupled during his incumbency, but there are not too many to meet the demand.

J. R. Halverson, superintendent of the House folding room, testified that there are no fewer than 1,000,000 documents stored, including 200,000 bound volumes of the Congressional record. Sergeant-at-Arms Randall, of the senate, stated that the senate documents are stored in an abandoned car barn, and that it is almost full.

Datto Ali No More.

Manila, Oct. 30.—Troops under Captain Frank R. McCoy, of the Third cavalry, has surprised the Datto Ali, head of the Moro insurgents of the island of Mindanao, who has been on the war path for some time past, and killed him, together with his son and ten followers. Forty-three wounded Moros were made prisoners, and many arms and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. Three enlisted men of the Twenty-second infantry were killed and two wounded during the engagement.

Germany May Help Nicholas.

London, Oct. 30.—Germany has massed 100,000 troops along the Russian frontier. The kaiser, it is believed, has offered to intervene in Russia to restore the autocracy and to overthrow any revolutionary government that may be set up. It is feared that as a last resort the czar will accept the kaiser's offer. Should the kaiser undertake to reconquer the czar's empire for him, there would be created a situation of appalling complications.

Decrease in Pension Roll.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The Pension bureau reports a loss of 2,003 Civil war pensioners by death during September. The net decrease of pensioners was 941, leaving a total of 996,270 on the pension rolls September 30.

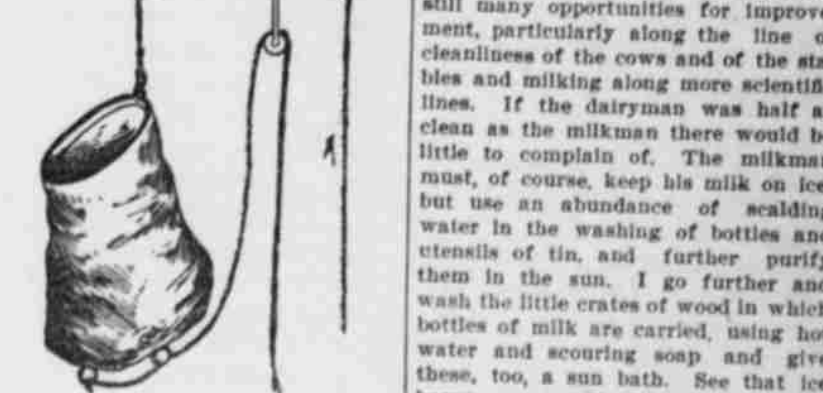


LABOR-SAVING BAG.

It is not an easy task for the man who must do all of the work around the farm most of the year to handle some things alone, so that if he is at all ingenious he welcomes the devices which will enable him to do his work more easily. Here is a plan for one man to handle grains or any other thing which may be placed in a bag which is stored in the upper part of the barn and must go to the main floor. Take a bag of strong material, a seed bag is the best, and have it re-sewed so that it will be a trifle smaller at the top than in any other part; a

Reform in Milking.

Additional knowledge and the necessity for looking after every detail in order that the dairy may be profitable, has resulted in wonderful improvements in the care of cows and of the milk afterward. Stringent health laws of the several cities have forced the shiftless man to wake up or else get out of business. There are still many opportunities for improvement, particularly along the line of cleanliness of the cows and of the stables and milking along more scientific lines. If the dairyman were half as clean as the milkman there would be little to complain of. The milkman must, of course, keep his milk on ice, but use an abundance of scalding water in the washing of bottles and utensils of tin, and further purify them in the sun. I go further and wash the little crates of wood in which bottles of milk are carried, using hot water and scouring soap and give these, too, a sun bath. See that ice boxes are scrubbed with hot water daily, that the milkhouse floor is also scrubbed, and then thoroughly dried.



DOOR FOR THE HOG HOUSE.

Door for a Hog House.

There is no good reason why the door to the hog house should be made of heavy boards and kept shut nor why the house should be without any door if one will work out this simple plan. Take some strong burlap or an old fertilizer bag and get a few laths. Plate the laths an inch apart on both



DOOR FOR THE HOG HOUSE.

sides of the bag (crosswise) and fasten them to each other, nailing through the bag. Hem the edges of the bag so they will not ravel, then fasten over the opening in the door, letting it nearly touch at the bottom. The laths will weight it sufficiently to hold it in place so that it will keep out cold and storm, yet it will be sufficiently light so that the hogs can push it with their heads when they want to get in or out of the house. The illustration shows the plan plainly and it will work better than any door we know of, obviating the trouble of opening the door every time the hogs are to be let out. If desired the regulation board door may be put in place, to be closed when desired.



HAY DERRICK.

two feet from that I bored an inch hole, through which to put a pin to keep legs from slipping. I used crochets for legs, and wired them fast to the pole. I twisted four No. 12 wires together for cable with which to stiffen pole by guying to tree as shown in cut. I can take a fair-sized load at four forkfuls with this rig. When we get a stack done we rope the two legs together, hitch a team of horses to them, as illustrated, and haul it over to a new place; it works like a boom on a mast. If I had not had the tree handy I should have set a 50-foot pole in the ground 4 or 5 feet, staying it with a couple of guy cables. I should fasten butt of pole the same as a boom; then I could build stacks three-quarters of the way round the center pole. We build our stacks 22 feet square and 25 to 28 feet high. By having a pulley at the legs, as shown, the hay will not rub against the stack, but swing clear and drop right in the middle of the stack, thereby keeping the center of the stack solid, thus making it sure to keep good.

Use the Whitewash.

A writer in a prominent poultry journal says that the houses should be whitewashed and cleaned twice a year. By cleaning it is assumed he means everything removed and thoroughly renovated. The poultryman who

works on this plan can not keep the house free from vermin and disease no matter how freely he may use insect powder, and how thoroughly the whitewashing is done twice a year. Twenty years of experience in raising poultry has taught the writer that no house ought to go longer than two months without being thoroughly whitewashed in every nook and crevice. In certain seasons the work is done more frequently. All our houses are built with scratching sheds so it is easy to do the whitewashing while the hens are in the shed and then by shutting them in the house whitewash the scratching sheds. Insect powder is, of course, a necessity, but less of it will be necessary if the houses are kept clean by lime and disinfectant.

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