

# 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.

Turkey will not yield to the powers and wants to fight.

Coreans at Seoul are fighting against Japanese dictatorship.

The president is behind a movement to investigate the Standard Oil.

Hermann's trial has been postponed until after congress on account of the press of business.

A loss of 149 lives, 70 vessels and nearly \$7,000,000 has been sustained in the three great storms on the Great Lakes this season.

The Washington congressional delegation is working up plans for a united effort to induce Hitchcock to endorse some Washington irrigation project.

The Trans-Mississippi congress has given a pamphlet calling on congress to make an appropriation for carrying on work at the mouth of the Columbia.

W. C. Bristol has been appointed United States district attorney for Oregon. B. L. Eddy register, and J. M. Lawrence receiver of the Roseburg land office.

Reports of further disasters during the recent storm on Lake Superior. The last vessel reported lost is the steamer Ira H. Owen, carrying a crew of 19 men.

Owing to the recent embezzlement from the Seattle assay office and a feeling among Alaskan miners that the graft has not been stopped much of the gold from the north is likely to go to San Francisco for some time.

Land f and revelations are coming in Nebraska.

Marquis Ito says Japan does not intend to annex Corea.

Senator Patterson, of Colorado, has been fined \$1,000 for contempt of court.

Hawaiian sugar planters will try to secure Russian peasants to work on their plantations.

Tammany is still fighting the order for a recount of the votes cast in the New York election.

Several men convicted of fraud in the recent New York elections have been sent to prison for four years.

An explosion in an oil warehouse in Kansas City resulted in a loss of \$175,000 before the flames were extinguished.

Germany will appoint a receiver for the Equitable Insurance company in that country unless the reserve is increased.

It is feared that Russia may be forced to use paper money and a possible bankruptcy is also staring the country in the face.

Minister Squiers has resigned his post at Havana. It is said that he did so because the United States gave up the Isle of Pines.

Germany has formally announced her intention of terminating the present trade treaty with the United States on March 1 next.

Senator Burton has been sentenced to serve six months in the county jail and pay a fine of \$2,500. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme court.

A great building strike threatens New York.

The entire Russian peasant congress has been arrested.

Sentence of Burton has been postponed pending a motion for a retrial.

The first blizzard of the season has left its mark through the entire Middle West.

The two branches of the British Liberal party are trying to patch up their differences.

The Supreme court of the United States upholds the Iowa law against insurance trusts.

The New York Supreme court has ordered a complete recount of ballots in the recent city election.

President Roosevelt is holding daily conferences relative to the work of the coming session of congress.

Senator Smoot is said to have secured railroad and trust support in exchange for his vote on the rate bill.

Salt river is higher than ever known but once and Phoenix, Arizona, and many smaller towns are threatened with a flood.

Mrs. Chadwick threatens to take a number of bankers to the penitentiary with her if her appeal to the United States Supreme court fails.

A Chicago man has confessed to giving a bribe to Milwaukee city officials in order to secure a contract.

The move for football reform has become general among the colleges and universities of the United States. Accidents of this season number into the hundreds.

A slight earthquake was felt throughout Italy.

The sultan of Turkey shows signs of yielding to the powers.

## GREATEST HARVEST IN HISTORY

Present Year Was Record Breaker in United States.

Washington, Nov. 28.—"Wealth production on the farms of the United States in 1906 reached the highest amount ever attained in this or any other country—\$6,415,000,000."

In the first annual report of his third term Secretary of Agriculture Wilson presents an array of figures and a statement representing products and profits of the farmers of this country, which he admits "dreams of wealth production could hardly equal."

Four crops make new high records as to value—corn, hay, wheat and rice—although in amount of production the corn is the only one that exceeds previous yields. In every crop the general level of production was high and that of prices still higher. Beside the enormous yield of wealth the secretary estimates that the farms of the country have increased in value during the past five years to a present aggregate of \$6,133,000,000.

"Every sunset during the past five years," he says, "has registered an increase of \$3,400,000 in the value of the farms of this country."

Analyzing the principal crops for the year, the secretary says that corn reached its highest production at 2,708,000,000 bushels, a gain of 42,000,000 over the next highest year, 1899; hay is second in order of value, although cotton held second place during the two preceding years. The hay crop this year is valued at \$60,000,000. Cotton comes third, with a valuation of \$575,000,000; wheat, \$525,000,000; oats, \$282,000,000; potatoes, \$138,000,000; barley, \$58,000,000; tobacco, \$12,000,000; sugar, cane and sugar beets, \$50,000,000; rice, \$13,000,000; dairy products, \$50,000,000, an increase of \$54,000,000 over last year.

## PLENTY OF MONEY.

Secretary of Interior Has Not Been Furnished Proper Figures.

Washington, Nov. 28.—When the secretary of the Interior and the Reclamation service reach an understanding as to the extent and condition of the national reclamation fund, it is expected that a number of new irrigation projects, including projects in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington, will be approved and placed under contract. But until there is a complete understanding, the present chaotic condition must continue, and inactivity will be the rule, save on projects that are actually under contract.

The great misunderstanding that now prevails is as to the amount of money available for use, and the restrictions under which that money may be expended. The Reclamation service has its own set of figures, but those figures do not coincide with the figures which have been furnished Secretary Hitchcock by the men in his own department upon whom he relies. The secretary, confronted with very different financial statements, from sources which ought to agree, has concluded that neither is right, yet he is unable to figure out for himself just how much money he has to spend, and how much he has spent in the 3 1/2 years the reclamation law has been in force.

## WRECK TAKES FIRE.

Fourteen Persons Lose Lives in Massachusetts Disaster.

Lincoln, Mass., Nov. 28.—Fourteen persons were killed, 25 were seriously injured, and probably a score of others cut and bruised in the most disastrous railroad wreck recorded in this state for many years. The wreck occurred at 8:15 o'clock, at Baker's Bridge station, a mile and a half west of Lincoln, on the main line of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad. The regular express, which left Boston at 7:45 o'clock for Montreal, by way of the Rutland system, crashed into the rear end of an accommodation train bound for points on the Marlborough branch, and which started from Boston at 7:15.

Of the dead, a dozen were passengers in the two rear cars of the Marlborough train. The other two were Engineer Barnard, of the Montreal express, and his fireman. No passengers on the express train were injured. Of those who lost their lives, a number were apparently instantly killed in the collision, while others were either burned to death or died from suffocation.

## Oppose Rate Legislation.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—An organized movement on the part of railroad employees in every branch of the service has been put on foot to secure concerted action against the Roosevelt idea of rate legislation. Preliminary steps have already been taken by a committee of the brotherhoods of railroad men for a general mass meeting. Rate regulation, in the opinion of the employees, means a subsequent reduction in wages for them, and they propose a strong organization to oppose traffic rates.

## No Flowers at Capitol.

Washington, Nov. 28.—There will be no flowers in either house on the opening day of congress. A resolution of the senate was adopted during the last session of congress barring flowers from the senate chamber. Mr. Cannon has already given notice that he will not allow the flowers to be brought in as heretofore. Rivalry of admirers of different members of both houses reached a stage where the desks were buried in flowers.

## Famine in Part of Japan.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 28.—Famine prevails because of the failure of the rice crop in Northeast Japan. The government has begun relief measures.

# SIDETRACK TARIFF

Rate Regulation the Only Problem Before Coming Session.

## CONCENTRATION OF ATTENTION

President Will Not Give Senate Any Excuse to Avoid Action by Debatting in the Air.

Washington, Nov. 28.—For various reasons President Roosevelt will not urge congress at the approaching session to take up the question of tariff revision. He believes the railroad rate question is the most vital issue which confronts the people of the United States today, and he is therefore unwilling to bring to the front any other problem whose discussion would tend to postpone, if not defeat, legislation on that subject. He proceeds on the theory that the worst evil should be first cured. After four years' experience in the white house, and with a comprehensive knowledge of the methods resorted to by congress to defeat legislation which is distasteful, the president is fully aware that he would materially decrease the chances of getting rate legislation if he should make tariff revision an issue of equal importance with the regulation of freight rates. He is aware that the senate would quickly seize upon this opportunity to concentrate its attention on a tariff bill, not so much with any idea of modifying the Dingley tariff as to distract attention and sidetrack the rate bill before it reached a critical stage.

There is other legislation which the president hopes to have passed besides the railroad rate bill, but he is more anxious about that measure than any other, and he will concentrate his efforts to secure such a law as will, in his judgment, effectively check discriminations of all sorts. He wants a law which will apply the "square deal" rule to railroad business, and if his influence, backed by public opinion, can bring it about, such a law will be written on the statute books before the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress adjourns.

## CANAL ENGINEERS DEPART.

Ridicule Reports They Have Changed Decision on Sea Level.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The five foreign delegates to the board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal commission left for New York today, and will sail for their homes. They will meet again in Brussels during the first days of January. General Davis will go to that city as representative of the American members of the board, and will take with him the documents, which are not yet drawn up, and which then will have to be signed by the foreign delegates.

Speaking of published stories that they had reconsidered their first vote, one of the delegates made the following statement:

"Whatever we have had to say will be found in the report which will shortly be in the hands of President Roosevelt. That we should change our vote on a subject to which for three months we had given the closest attention, and should change it merely because some parties are not contented with it, is a great absurdity."

## Leave Isle of Pines to Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Cuban government will be permitted to settle to its own satisfaction the existing trouble on the Isle of Pines. The State department has so announced. Of course, if American citizens were to be unduly persecuted or maltreated because of any exercise by them of their right of freedom of speech or assembly, this government will take steps to secure for them justice. But if those Americans on the islands place themselves outside the pale of the law by refusing to recognize the authority of the Cuban government, they will have to take the consequences.

## Pesthouse Was Burglarized.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 28.—A Great Falls dispatch to the Miner states that the people of Teton county are in a future over what is believed to be a threatened epidemic of smallpox as the result of burglarizing of the pesthouse. Several smallpox patients were confined in the detention house and the place has never been fumigated to the extent that it is believed that all danger of contagion is past. The people have been publicly warned by the health officials to be on the alert for any appearance of the disease.

## Allies Have Acted.

London, Nov. 28.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Mitylene, dated November 27: "Eight warships of the combined fleet arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. Admiral Ritter von Jedina, accompanied by the Austrian consul, proceeded to the government house at 10:30 o'clock and handed an ultimatum to the governor. At 1 o'clock this afternoon 500 sailors landed and seized the customs and telegraph office. Everything is quiet."

## Governor of Moscow Dismissed.

London, Nov. 28.—The correspondent of the Standard at Moscow says that General Drunovo, governor of Moscow, has been dismissed in disgrace owing to the revolutionary proceedings of the congress of peasants.

## MAY LOSE POSITION.

Mitchell Likely To Be Displaced on Senate Canal Committee.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Apparently Senator Mitchell is to be deprived of the chairmanship of the committee on interoceanic canals when the senate reorganizes next month. This has not been definitely decided, but it is the consensus of opinion of arriving senators that Mitchell will have to relinquish his chairmanship in order that some active member of the canal committee can preside at its meetings this winter.

Congress must appropriate money early in the coming session for continuing work on the Panama canal, and must decide whether the canal shall be built with locks or at the sea level. This legislation, together with all other legislation pertaining to the canal and the canal zone, must be considered by the canal committee, and will be one of the most important topics to be considered. Because of its importance, senators believe the canal committee should have an active chairman, who can not only preside at committee meetings, but who can vote both in committee and in the senate, and who can furthermore take charge of canal legislation after it has been reported to the senate.

## AMEND IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Sargent's Plan for Keeping Out All Undesirables.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Radical changes in the immigration laws will be made next year, if the suggestions of Commissioner General Sargent are put into effect. Mr. Sargent is anxious to have limits placed on the number of immigrants, and that persons who are either too young or too old to support themselves should not be permitted to disembark. This would not, however, apply to those who can furnish guarantees that they are on their way to relatives.

Mr. Sargent believes that by an arrangement with foreign governments the useless traffic of deportation of immigrants unfit to land here could be stopped. Before an immigrant is permitted to take passage for America, he should undergo an examination at the point of embarkation.

## HITCHCOCK TO RESIGN.

Rumor That Western Congressmen Have Got His Scalp.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The fact leaked out tonight from a responsible source that at a recent cabinet meeting Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the Interior, expressed a desire to tender his resignation July 1 next. The same authority announces that Veepasian Warner, of Illinois, now commissioner of pensions, is to succeed him.

It is said the proposed change in the cabinet has been brought about by members of congress from western states, who charge that Mr. Hitchcock, in operations against land grabbers, has permitted his personal feelings to enter into the prosecutions. While this charge had been often repeated, it is said that the retirement of Mr. Hitchcock will be wholly due to the desire of the president to surround himself with younger men.

## MILLION WOMEN FIGHT SMOOT.

Characterize Him as a Man Sanctioning Practice of Polygamy.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27.—A meeting of the executive committee of the National League of Women's organizations, formed two years ago to oppose the continuance in the United States senate of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, was held here today. Women from all sections of the country were present. It was announced that a petition would be presented to the senate asking for the exclusion of Mr. Smoot on the ground that "he is a member of a hierarchy whose president and a majority of the members practice and teach polygamy." The memorial will state that "Mr. Smoot has never raised his voice against these doctrines, and the Mormon hierarchy has broken its covenants which it gave to the United States when statehood was granted."

## Summoned by Judge Hunt.

Helena, Nov. 27.—United States Judge Hunt today ordered Frederick A. Hyde, John A. Benson and other Californians to appear and answer on February 5 the complaint charging them with having fraudulently obtained a forest reserve scrip, under which 4,000 acres of Montana land was secured from the government. The government seeks to have the land retored to it. There are a number of Montana corporations and individuals who are also named as defendants in the bill of complaint filed.

## Burton is Guilty.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, was Saturday night found guilty on all six counts in the indictment upon which he has been on trial for the past week in the United States Circuit court, charged with having agreed to accept and having accepted compensation from the Rialto Grain & Securities company, of St. Louis, to appear for the company in the capacity of an attorney before the Post-office department.

## Will Cut Forests and Crops.

Ibahu, Nov. 27.—Agrarian disorders have broken out in the Baltic province. A peasant meeting adopted resolutions to cut forest on private land and to appropriate crops. The governor general has issued a proclamation to the troops to fire on such offenders, and saying that the participants at such meetings will be court martialled and sent to distant provinces.



## The Story of In-Door Sun.

Once on a time, in far Japan, There lived a busy little man, So merry and so full of fun That people called him In-door Sun.

Now In-door Sun made mirrors fine, Like those in your house and in mine, And in these looking-glasses bright His own face saw from morn till night.

It made him feel so very sad To see his face look cross and bad, That he began to take great care To keep a sweet smile always there.

And soon he found that those he knew, All seemed to like him better, too; For, like the mirrors, every one Began to smile on In-door Sun!

Now try this just one day and see How bright and smiling you can be; You'll find both happiness and fun In playing you're an "In-door sun!" —Little Folks.

## A Costly Skate.

Roller skating is older than most folk imagine. Joseph Merlin, a Belgian, born in 1735, a clever, inventive fellow, went to London in 1769 and exhibited his novelties at a museum in Spring Gardens, and afterward in Prince's street, Hanover Square. Having made a pair of skates to run on



—Youth's Companion.

wheels, he appeared with them at a masked ball given by Mrs. Cornelys, in Carlisle House, Soho. He was duly invited to display his skill. Having put on the skates he took a violin and began whirling about to his own music. One thing he had not studied, however, and that was how to guide himself and to stop quickly, and the result was that before the performance had lasted very long he dashed into an immense mirror valued at \$2,500, smashed his fiddle to bits, and seriously injured himself. That appears to have dampened the spirit of inventors, for we hear nothing of other wheel skates for nearly half a century.

## A True Incident.

A French family has recently had its fortunes restored in a way to suggest story telling. They were wretchedly poor, selling one possession after another in order to live. One day the mother, in moving an old desk of her great-grandfather, came upon an old book, between the pages of which was a stamp of the Island of Maurice of 1847.

A traveler stopping to rest in the cottage one day saw this stamp, which a boy was sticking to a home-made envelope, playing "postoffice" with a little friend. This traveler (a man of wealth and a collector of curios) saw that it was very rare. In truth, there were but two others in existence, one belonging to the King of England and one to the Czar of Russia. He told the family of their treasure, and it was through his interest and exertions that the stamp was subsequently sold for \$7,500.

## An Eskimo's Dress.

When an Eskimo young lady goes to a ball she is a gorgeous sight to gaze upon. You did not know that they had dances in her country? Well, they do, and a traveler reports just how a belle was dressed on such an occasion.

Her dress was made of the intestines of a seal, split and sewed together. This makes a transparent garment, and the girl trimmed it with elaborate embroidery of colored worsteds and fringed it with strings of beads. Her trousers were white and made of Siberian reindeer skin, embroidered with strips of wolf skin. Her hair was braided on each side with strips of wolf skin and strips of beads. Heavy necklaces and pendants of beads and teeth of animals hung around her neck and over her shoulders. Snow-white gloves, made of fawn

skin, were on her hands. These fitted perfectly and were ornamented with strips of skin from some animal—perhaps the seal. To complete this elaborate outfit this Eskimo belle carried in her hand—not a bouquet—but a long eagle feather. In fact she carried two, one in each hand, which she waved as she danced. No doubt this young lady made a charming picture. At least the young gallants of her set thought she did.

## LACK OF MEN, NOT WORK.

Revelation of the Real Problem of the Unemployed.

Leroy Scott contributes to World's Work the result of a first-hand investigation of the unemployed in the United States. He makes some startling revelations and incidentally scatters the tissue of sentimentality that has hung about the "poor man looking for a job." He declares that the real problem is not to find work for men, but men for work. Ninety per cent of the men out of work don't want work. Mr. Scott says:

"In large cities the men who stand in bread lines, who patronize free-soup kitchens and missions; who sleep in municipal lodging houses and



in police stations, are properly regarded as unfortunates who have failed to find work. The Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the condition of the Poor, both of New York, recently had cards printed addressed to unemployed men, offering work and financial and medical aid. During March and April 28,000 of these cards were distributed to men in bread lines, missions and lodging houses. Three hundred and five responded—a little more than 1 per cent. It would seem that self-respecting men, eager to work, would seize at such chance. At the two lodging houses of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, the officers clip from the morning papers and post on a bulletin board the advertisements asking for male help, so that the men can read them when discharged at 6 a. m. As a rule no more than two or three men from a crowd of 100 or 150 glance at the advertisements.

"Among unorganized workers men are frequently unemployed through a desire to choose their job. I sat a large part of one day listening to the talk between clerk and applicants. Job after job was refused because the applicants were not pleased with the work or the wages. A typical case was that of a young fellow who was offered a good opening in an office at \$12 a week; he refused because he wanted to start at \$15. On the previous day this agency had found a job for a man whose family was being supported by a charity society. The man went to his new work in the morning; in the afternoon he was back at the agency. 'They only wanted to pay me \$1.75,' he complained. 'I won't work for less than \$2 for anybody.'"

## How the Trouble Arose.

"I suppose he clasped you in his arms when the canoe upset?" "No; quite the opposite." "Quite the opposite?" "Yes; the canoe upset when he clasped me in his arms."—Houston (Texas) Post.

## A Subtle Distinction.

Mother of Parvenue Phancier (to visitor)—All these are photographs of my son. Here you see him as a child, there as a man and there as a baron.—Journal Amusant.

An average girl is never satisfied until she acquires a son-in-law for her mother.