

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

Mount Pelee is again in active eruption.

Wrangles of unions cause a threat of a general building lockout in Chicago.

A Toronto university student was the first to be killed by football this season.

Witte says that, while he has no ill feeling against the czar, he will never again serve him.

An Atlanta grand jury has indicted 20 white men for complicity in the recent outrages against negroes.

In his farewell address Taft told the Cubans that the United States will not leave till fair elections are assured.

Secretary Taft has informed a delegation of Isle of Pines citizens that it is useless to think of separation from Cuba.

The Chilean congress, city and property owners of Valparaiso, will combine to rebuild the city destroyed by earthquake.

John Barrett, now minister to Colombia, is slated for a better position, either ambassador to Brazil or vice-governor of the Philippines.

The department of justice is gaining fresh evidence that hundreds of men, both white and black, are held in virtual slavery in Southern Florida by the lumbermen.

Cuban liberals hail Taft and Bacon as saviors.

A son of Vice President Fairbanks has eloped with a Pittsburg girl.

The Isle of Pines is not affected by American intervention in Cuba.

Russia is expelling all Japanese from that part of Manchuria controlled by the czar's troops.

A lone highwayman held up a stage in the Tonopah, Nevada, district, and secured nearly \$5,000.

The Newfoundland cabinet is still worrying over the fishing privileges lost to the United States.

Booker T. Washington in an address to negroes strongly advised them to remain calm during the present trouble in the South.

China wants American engineers to take charge of her railway construction and will pay \$25,000 a year on a five years' contract.

In the suit against the Standard Oil company in Ohio it has developed that one of the large English oil companies is owned by Rockefeller interests.

Immediately upon the return of Taft from Cuba a vice-governor of the Philippines will be appointed. This is the post originally intended for Magoon, now governor of Cuba.

Another negro has been killed in Arkansas.

Ohio has succeeded in breaking up the bridge trust.

Many hold robberies are occurring daily in San Francisco.

The political campaign in New York is becoming a very warm one.

Newfoundland will make a hard fight for fisheries awarded to America.

Black Hundreds of Russia are spreading terror, especially in Odessa.

The big British battleship Dreadnought has developed a speed of 22 1/2 knots.

The second tube of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under the Hudson river at New York has been completed.

An east bound Union Pacific passenger train was wrecked near Evanston, Wyoming. No one was seriously hurt.

The Mexican government has arranged to have the United States mint at San Francisco coin 2,500,000 Mexican half dollars.

Recent floods in the states of Colima and Jalisco, Mexico, have resulted in great destruction of property and the loss of at least 125 lives.

Some British papers accuse the government of making a complete surrender to the United States in the Newfoundland fisheries question.

The trial of the Standard Oil in Ohio has commenced.

Radicals are again in control of the Russian Democrats.

Snow has fallen for the first time this year at Minneapolis.

Taft will heal old feuds in Cuba before proclaiming amnesty.

GERMANY REACHING OUT.

Establishment of Bank Part of Game to Get Control of Persia.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—The efforts of Germany to establish a bank in Persia are only a part of a very deep game being played now for the ultimate control of the Persian gulf by the German government. The statement that this bank will be purely commercial is one that causes amusement in diplomatic circles in Europe, where it is felt that the foreign office will have to take energetic steps to prevent the bank being established.

German influence in Teheran is very strong and cautiously but surely Germany is pushing its policy forward. First came the building of the German railroad to the shores of the gulf, and the intrigue that has since been taking place to secure the shah's permission to make Koweit the terminus. Then only a month or two ago came the establishment of a German line of steamships to trade along the gulf, a line heavily subsidized by the German government.

Now comes a proposal for the establishment of the bank. There is good authority for the statement that the Indian government is watching every move very carefully, but the English foreign office so far has remained silent.

LEAGUE FORMED AT HAVANA.

Promoting of Stable Government is Given as Object.

Havana, Oct. 9.—The preliminaries of an organization to be called the Good Government league of Cuba were begun this afternoon at a meeting of Americans, Cubans and others, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the purpose of the association should be the "promoting of all legitimate means, the establishment of a permanent, stable and lawful government, competent to administer justice, insure democratic tranquility, promote the general welfare and insure the blessings of liberty to all the inhabitants of the island."

It was declared that the league intended to adopt whatever means to this end were deemed wisest by a majority of the membership, which is intended to be representatives of all nationalities and sections, and not to be committed to any line of action until it is decided what is most conducive to the objects named.

While there was no expression to that effect, the movement generally is regarded as pointing eventually toward some more definite degree of American control or oversight in Cuban affairs than is vouchsafed by the Platt amendment.

FOURTEEN OFFICERS LET OUT.

Result of 4,596 Courts Martial During Past Year.

Washington, Oct. 9.—During the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of General George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, issued today, 4,596 trials by general court martial were held. Fifty of these trials were of commanding officers, 42 of whom were convicted and eight acquitted. Fourteen officers were dismissed by sentence. In four cases the sentences were commuted to loss of rank; in two cases resignations, "for the good of the service," were accepted in lieu of confirming the sentences, and in one case the sentence was disapproved.

About 50 per cent of the enlisted men convicted by general court martial received sentences involving dishonorable discharge and about 5 per cent of these sentences were awarded in view of previous convictions.

The trials by general court martial during the year showed a decrease of 204, as compared with the previous year.

Rebels Waving Machetes.

Havana, Oct. 9.—Reports received here late tonight from Guines and Alquizar declare that disbanded rebels are riding about these towns and waving their machetes in a threatening manner. General Funston will go to Guines tomorrow. The members of the disarming commission for Santa Clara, accompanied by Jose Miguel Gomez, Garcia Canizares, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, and others arrived at Casilda, the port of entry to Trinidad, this evening. They were met by a large crowd.

Accepts China's Word.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.—Sir Robert Hart, director general of the Chinese imperial customs, has issued a circular to the foreign colony here, saying that he has received assurances that his status with regard to Chinese customs will not be changed and that he is satisfied there will be no undue interference with foreign control of the customs.

Ministry to Resign in Protest.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 9.—It was reported today that the ministry, following the recent example of the national cabinet, intended to resign as a protest against the temporary arrangement of Great Britain and the United States, by the provision of which American herring fishermen secure privileges contrary to the laws of New Foundland.

WILL LET CONTRACT

Roosevelt and Shonts Agree On Method of Digging Canal.

WILL SOON MAKE PUBLIC TERMS

Chinese To Be Turned Over to Contractors—Taft To Have Hand in Contract.

Washington, Oct. 9.—It has been finally decided that the Panama canal will be completed by contract. In a few days the commission will make public a statement setting forth its reasons for favoring the contract system, and at that time a form of contract will also probably be published showing exactly the sort of document believed by the commissioners to be necessary for safeguarding the work.

President Roosevelt is known to support the commission in its position that the work can be done more satisfactorily by contractors than by the government. He had a long conference with Chairman Shonts today on the subject and the various arguments in favor of the contract system were discussed fully.

This change in building the canal will in no way affect the employment of Chinese labor. Proposals for furnishing the Chinese labor were made under such conditions that they can be transferred to contractors and the terms can be fulfilled in such a manner that the government can give the coolies just as much protection as it could if the government were the direct employer. It is likely that no disposition will be made of the bids for supplying Chinese labor until after the return of Secretary Taft from Cuba, as he assisted in drawing the specifications under which proposals were offered and is much interested in the conditions under which the Chinese are to be taken to the isthmus.

The president still intends to visit the isthmus this fall and, unless there be some change for the worse in the Cuban situation, will probably leave for Colon a short time after the election.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS TERMS.

Real Fishermen of Newfoundland Concede American Rights.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The news that the modus vivendi between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries had finally been signed was conveyed to Secretary Root in a cablegram from Ambassador Reid today, advising him that the British government had accepted the terms. No information has been received at the State department concerning the proposed resignation of the officials of the Newfoundland government on account of the new agreement.

Some facts in relation to the Newfoundland government and the fisheries were stated, in which it appears that the British government has been very much embarrassed during the negotiations on account of the demands of Newfoundland. The Newfoundland government is under the control of the merchant fishermen of the island, those who buy, cure and sell the fishing products. They oppose any American fishing rights, including those guaranteed by the treaty of 1818, and are dissatisfied with any arrangement that the British government makes to carry out the terms of that treaty.

The real fishermen of the island are not in harmony with the restrictions of the Newfoundland government, such as denying the privilege of setting bait and of allowing the fishermen to take employment on the American fishing vessels. The Newfoundland government has no real responsibility in the way of carrying out obligations. That devolves upon the British government.

Joint Salmon Fishery Regulations.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 9.—An Ottawa dispatch says recommendations for amendments to the fishery regulations have been made by the joint fishery commission of British Columbia and Washington. The Americans asked that fishing be prohibited in the Fraser river above New Westminster, but the Canadian commission did not agree to this. The American commissioners will recommend to the Washington legislature a series of resolutions with the object of protecting certain salmon schools.

Plot to Destroy Nome.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 9.—A report reached this city today to the effect that a plot was discovered to destroy the city of Nome by fire September 24. One fire was started, but timely efforts prevented its spread. It is understood that important arrests are to be made.

ST. JOHN SET FREE.

Not Sufficient Evidence to Hold Great Miners' Leader.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 8.—Vincent St. John, ex-president of the Telluride Miners' union and prominently identified with the Western Federation of Miners, is again a free man, all charges against him having been dropped by the state.

"We were unable to verify certain evidence against St. John, and rather than go to trial with a weak case we decided to abandon further prosecution," is the way District Attorney Selig put it. District Judge Stevens promptly ordered St. John released.

St. John had been out on bonds under the charge of being responsible for the strike riot of 1900 at Telluride, when a man named Burnham was killed. St. John, after leaving Telluride, went to Idaho. He was arrested for complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, but later released and immediately re-arrested, charged with the murder of Burnham in Telluride, and brought to Colorado. He was placed in jail and a strong guard thrown around the jail to prevent what was alleged to be an attempt to rescue him.

Three weeks later the evidence did not appear to be so strong and he was released on a \$10,000 bond. His case dragged along until at this term of court the prosecuting attorney announced that he had not evidence upon which to hold him, and he was released.

LOSES MILLIONS ANNUALLY.

Congress Must Reform Second Class Mail Rate Law.

New York, Oct. 8.—The congressional committee which has been investigating the carrying of second class mail matter by the Postoffice department decided today to adjourn the hearing to Washington, where representatives of the Periodical Publishers' association will be heard on November 26. F. C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, said:

"I think that beyond question the Postoffice department has established its case—namely, that the present laws regulating second-class matter are out of date and practically nullified by present practices beyond the control of the department as now equipped, and that a real and effective enforcement would be injurious to the publishing interests. There are now many persons enjoying the privileges of the second-class rates in violation of the intent and purpose of the statutes to the detriment of the postal revenues amounting to millions annually."

"From the hearings, the correctness of this is especially conceded by the publishers themselves. They seem to be substantially agreed that a reformation of the laws is imperative. Just what view the committee will take or what action it will propose, if any, no one at this time can say."

POLICE AT LOGGERHEADS.

Criminals Allowed to Go Unpunished in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—It is charged by newspapers here that politics in the Police department is seriously handicapping the efforts of the force to apprehend the two murderous thugs who looted the Japanese Golden Gate bank, slew the vice president and pounded the cashier over the head with an iron bludgeon until he was almost dead. The department seemed demoralized over the struggle now progressing as to who shall head the detectives, and within 12 hours not an arrest has been made, nor is there the shadow of a clew to promise one.

Ed Wren, whom Chief Dinan wants to make inspector of police, appears to be unable to handle the situation, and matters in the upper office are at a standstill, with Acting Mayor Gallagher demanding Captain Duke to take command and infuse a mild solution of brains into the work, while Dinan is equally determined not to accept the program.

Will Withdraw Coal Land.

Washington, Oct. 8.—It is understood that the president has finally made up his mind to withdraw all coal lands not already taken up under the land laws of the United States. The expectation is that he will, by a special message, request congress to change the statutes, but that meanwhile he will himself temporarily withdraw the coal lands from further entry. It is stated, however, that before the withdrawal can take place the Geological survey must determine exactly which are the coal lands, as a basis for the order.

Rumor Platt Will Resign.

Washington, Oct. 8.—It is reported in Washington that Senator Platt intends to resign his seat in the senate, partly because of failing health, but more particularly on account of the unpleasant notoriety he recently received on account of domestic troubles.

Channel to Stranded Vessels.

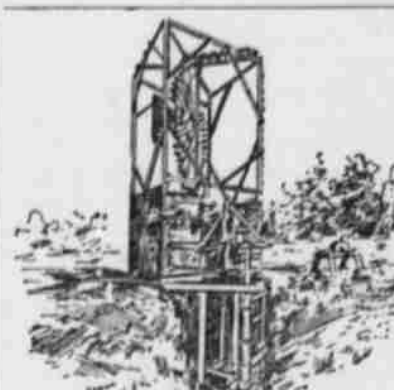
Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 8.—The Navy department will make an effort to save the war vessels stranded at the navy yard during the recent hurricane by dredging channels from deep water.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Turbine Windmill.

In parts of the country subject to high winds there is risk of mills on high towers being overthrown, especially if the diameter of the wheel is increased above ten or twelve feet. To overcome this difficulty it is expedient to build a mill inside of its tower rather than upon it. The turbine shown in the illustration has a diameter of twenty feet and is used to drive a feed grinder and other machinery. Its chief office, however, is to operate two pumps which irrigate



WIND TURBINE WINDMILL.

sixteen acres of land. The expense of erecting this mill was about one hundred dollars. There is no particular difficulty about its construction and a considerable part of the work could be done with ordinary tools and a little mechanical knowledge.

Lack of Mechanical Knowledge.

The full benefits of farm machinery are not realized because the average farmer has not the mechanical training or the requisite skill to get the best results out of these complex implements. We are the greatest makers and users of farm machinery in the world, and it is owing to this fact more than any other single cause that we have been able to maintain our agricultural supremacy in the markets of the world. The cost of this machinery to the farmers is greater to-day than ever before. The character of this machinery every year becomes more complicated, requiring increased knowledge of engineering principles on the part of users. The traction engine, the steam plow, the combined harvester and thresher operated by steam power, the automobile, the growing use of electricity as a motive power on the farm, the machinery now required in dairies, in the growing of sugar beets and manufacture of beet sugar, are all illustrations of the momentous changes in the character of farm machines which have taken place in the last fifty years. The increase in skill and mechanical knowledge required by farmers to operate these complex and costly machines compared to what was needed to operate the primitive tools of half a century ago cannot be given in percentages.—Elwood Mead, in Field and Farm.

Pulling Stumps.

A writer in Home and Farm gives this description of an implement for pulling stumps: Cut a good, strong pole about twenty feet long, of white ash; trim and peel it nicely, hitch a



FOR PULLING THE STUMPS.

strong rope to the top—a chain will do, but it is heavier to handle. Set the pole against the stump to be pulled, letting the lower end rest between two roots. Then put a strong chain around the top of the stump, passing it around the pole. A team hitched to the rope will pull out most any stump. Place the pole close to the stump and cut the roots opposite the pole. Two men can best do the work—one to tend the horse, the other to cut roots as the stump is being turned out.

The Great American Hen.

Some one has figured that the American hen each year earns enough to buy all the silver and gold dug out of the mines, all the sheep in the country and their wool, and leave a balance equal to the entire year's crop of rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes. Or, as a hen enthusiast writes in Farming, "she pays the interest on all the farm mortgages, pays the entire State and county taxes of the whole Union, and then leaves a balance large enough to give every man, woman and child in the United States a dollar."

Harvesting Potatoes.

More or less judgment is required in doing any kind of work, and the digging of potatoes is no exception to the rule. In the first place, so many should not be dug out at one time that they cannot be handled readily. A good way is to dig during the fore part of each half day and then gather the tubers before quitting. As soon as dry they should always be picked up, and if the weather is reasonably dry the length of time necessary for drying depends almost entirely upon the nature of the soil. If sandy, an hour may be long enough, but if a moist clay it may take several hours. Potatoes, once dug, should certainly not be left out on the ground over night. If they are, the frost has every chance to get at them, and only a little freezing is required to spoil a good many bushels for market. It is a poor practice, too, to pick up potatoes without any regard to grading. Two classes, anyway, should be made of them; all those of good marketable size should be gathered first and the undersized ones left till later. It also pays to have crates or bushel measures in which to pick them up. Easy to distribute about the field, these, after being filled, can readily be placed on a wagon and drawn off. Furthermore, they prevent the tubers from being jammed and marred. Thirty or forty of them, or even a less number, may profitably be owned by every farmer who makes a business of raising potatoes and similar crops.—Fred O. Sibley, in Agricultural Epitomist.

Good Hog Trough Feeder.

The best hog trough I ever saw is made as shown in cut. A is a fence between man and pigs, 3 feet high; B, back board, 18 inches; C, bottom width to suit size of pigs; D, sticks to keep them from crowding; E, front to suit size of pigs also. You see, the pigs can't crowd each other or you as you feed them. They can't get their feet in the mush and must stand up and eat like horses in the stalls. A nice sight



HOG FEEDER.

to see thirty or forty side by side, eating quietly and cleanly.—Farm Progress.

Cutting Silo Corn.

It is of primary importance to know at what stage corn should be cut to secure the best results. It is also necessary, it is pointed out in Farming, that a careful study be made as to how rapidly nutriment is stored up in the corn plant and when the maximum amount is reached. When corn is fully tasseled it contains but eight-tenths of a ton of dry matter an acre, or one-fifth of what it contains when fully ripe. When in milk it contains nearly three times as much dry matter as when fully tasseled. Only seventeen days were occupied in passing from the milk to the glazing stage, yet in this time there was an increase in the dry matter of 1.3 tons an acre. This shows the great advantage of letting the corn stand until the kernels are glazed. After this period the increase in dry matter is but slight.

Shelter for Stock.

The piles of stalks and straw which go to waste can be made to do good service in providing shelter if it is not considered fit for feeding. With a few posts and poles the stalks and straw will furnish a warm place of refuge for animals that cannot be accommodated in the barn or stable. With plenty of straw on the ground under the covering so formed, no better place could be arranged for sheep, and with care in making the roof only a heavy storm will cause it to leak.

The Apple Harvest.

System in harvesting is essential. Care must be taken in picking thoroughly and without bruising the fruit. Apples should be partially sorted in the orchard. Apples should be left on the trees as long as possible, that the fruit may get color and weight.

Storing Vegetables.

To enjoy palatable and wholesome vegetables during the winter months proper care and attention are just as essential in harvesting and storing as in cultivation. Roots and vegetables, as they are often promiscuously thrown in heaps about the cellar, soon lose their freshness and flavor. Most of our house cellars are too warm for the proper preservation of vegetables, and it is therefore advisable to store only a limited quantity for immediate use in the house, while the main stock should be kept in a cool barn, cellar or outdoor pit.