

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.

The battleship fleet has turned to the north.

Germany has reduced the import duty on sugar.

A leader of the Black Hand has been captured in New York.

The senatorial deadlock in the Kentucky legislature continues.

The Pennsylvania railroad has just ordered 55,000 tons of steel rails.

Seattle ministers have started an agitation against Sunday theaters.

Governor Pennypacker has been implicated in the Pennsylvania capitol frauds.

Franco, the deposed premier of Portugal, has arrived in France, fearing murder but defending his policy.

The Elgin National Watch company has closed its factory for an indefinite period on account of dullness in trade.

Government troops will be removed from Goldfield March 7, at which time the Nevada police will be ready to take charge.

Warren Oliver, a member of the electoral college which named Lincoln, is dead. He was a pioneer of California and 93 years old.

Associate Public Printer Bram has assumed control of the government printing office. W. S. Rooster will continue the inquiries into the conduct of the office.

Woman suffragists are making a hard fight in New York.

Judge Hargis, a leader of Kentucky feudists, has been killed by his son.

Florida Republicans are holding Taft and anti-Taft conventions and having fist fights.

Great Britain has paid the bandit Raisuli \$200,000 for the release of Sir Harry Maclean.

The Western Bar Iron association, of New York, will advance the price of bar iron \$5 per ton.

The house committee on naval affairs opposes four new battleships and the president has prepared to fight.

A greyhound has returned on foot to its old home at Oakland from Western Montana, a distance of 1,500 miles.

Franco, former premier and dictator of Portugal, has arrived in Madrid. He was driven from home by the many threats of assassination.

By an agreement of trans-Atlantic steamship companies the rate war between Europe and the United States has come to an end.

Owing to opposition to the erection of a statue to the late Senator Quay on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, Pa., it is proposed to put the question to a popular vote.

Bryan declares that Wall street is worse than Monte Carlo.

The national convention of the Socialist party will be held in Chicago May 10.

The American torpedo flotilla has arrived at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

French troops in Algeria were caught in a severe snow storm and at least 28 perished.

The Japanese government will increase the tax on sugar, sake, alcohol, beer and kerosene.

The people of Ohio will vote on an initiative and referendum law at the November election.

Every trace of bubonic plague has gone from San Francisco. The campaign against rates will continue.

In a battle between French troops and Moors, the Moors lost 10,000 killed and wounded and the French 160.

Several firemen were injured and one is missing in New York where a fire in a dry goods store caused a loss of \$200,000.

Harriman is building a castle near Arden, N. Y., to cost nearly \$4,000,000. His monthly payroll during the winter reaches \$19,000 and work is being rushed.

Black Hand murders continue in Chicago.

Japan is diverting many emigrants to South America.

A new cabinet opposed to Franco has taken office in Portugal.

A plotter against Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has been captured.

NEW LAND POLICY.

Secretary Garfield Aids Entrymen Instead of Hindering.

Washington, Feb. 4.—It is the purpose of Secretary Garfield to so conduct the Interior department and so interpret the public land laws as to actually aid every bona fide entryman who is endeavoring to establish a home on the public domain. Secretary Garfield holds that the land laws were enacted for a purpose, and so long as the law is not abused, he intends that the entryman shall enjoy its provisions, and so long as he acts in good faith, shall have the encouragement and aid of representatives of the department. In other words, Secretary Garfield is proceeding on the theory that every man is honest until proven guilty; he is human enough to recognize that honest men may make errors which do not lay them, or should not lay them liable to the law. A reading of Mr. Garfield's annual report, made public yesterday, will convince any man that there has been a phenomenal—an almost incomprehensible—change in the manner of conducting the Interior department.

Under Secretary Hitchcock, the entire force of the Interior department and general land office, on special instructions from the secretary, proceeded on the theory that the public land laws were enacted to prevent men acquiring public lands; every technical failure to comply with the law was regarded as ground for criminal prosecution; every obstacle was placed in the path of the honest, as well as the dishonest entryman, and Mr. Hitchcock retired from office with the astounding record of having actually deprived hundreds of honest settlers of their lands, while he permitted shrewd thieves to gobble up large tracts under his very nose. The report of Secretary Garfield will carry encouragement to every entryman who is striving to acquire public land for an honest purpose. It is a most cheering document.

IMPERIAL VALLEY CONTESTS

Fifty Improved Claims of Non-Residents Are Jumped.

Imperial, Cal., Feb. 4.—Out of 1,500 land claims in the Imperial valley, about 50 improved claims belonging to nonresidents have been jumped on the ground of failure to comply with the law. A recent decision of the commissioner of the general land offices reverses the practice that office has held heretofore that any person could take a number of assignments from claimants so long as the total does not exceed 320 acres. It is now held that a person can take but one assignment.

Many claims, including scores of well developed farms, are affected by the reversal, and a number of contests are filed. The mutual water companies have combined to send representatives to Washington and lay the matter before Secretary Garfield. An appeal will be taken from the decision of Commissioner Dennet on the ground that the Supreme court holds that an established ruling of a department of the government cannot be annulled by a reversal of the ruling.

No apprehension is felt by claimants as to the outcome, but it is considered necessary to present the matter to Secretary Garfield.

WOOD CHIEF MATERIAL.

Small Percentage of Buildings Built of Cement or Bricks.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In a report today regarding building operations and the timber supply the geological survey says that the increasing price of lumber and a rapidly increasing use of perfected fire proof systems of construction should do much in holding down the amount which forests are called upon to yield each year, but so far these more substantial materials have not decreased the lumber cut of the nation. Notwithstanding the increased use of cement and other fireproof materials, the last reports of the building operations in 49 of the leading cities of the United States for the year collected by the geological survey, show that 59 per cent were of wooden construction. This does not include the large quantity of lumber used for the construction of dwellings, stores and other buildings in the thousands of small cities and towns, scattered over the country and not included in the 49 cities on which a reckoning was made.

"Yellow Peril League."

Denver, Colo., Feb. 4.—Several hundred representatives of union labor, in mass meeting this afternoon, formed the "Yellow Peril Exclusion League," designed to prevent further influx of Asiatic coolie labor into the United States. One of the speakers said that thousands of Japanese were coming into the United States through the port of El Paso as students. A prominent Japanese of San Francisco, he said, was at the head of the enterprise and conducted the business from a clothing agency in the City of Mexico.

Mail From Fleet.

New York, Feb. 4.—The steamer Thespia which arrived today from Rio Janeiro brought 20 sacks of mail from the American battleships.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

Friday, February 7.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The session of the house of representatives today was devoted almost entirely to consideration of the omnibus war claims bill, which was passed after considerable discussion. It carries a total appropriation of \$315,000. A ripple of excitement was caused by Mason, of Arkansas, who, in the course of the debate, defended the senate against what he said were aspersions cast upon that body by Payne, of New York, when he predicted that the senate would load the bill down with a number of unmeritorious claims.

What will be known as "the minority currency bill" was introduced today by Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the Democratic leader of the house, who drew the measure as a result of a harmonious conference of Democratic members of the house committee on banking. The bill will come before the house in the shape of a minority report from that committee.

A number of private claim bills also were passed and the house then adjourned until Monday.

Thursday, February 6.

Washington, Feb. 6.—In a speech in the senate today, Senator Calhoun declared that the secretary of the treasury by his report to the senate has raised an issue of fact as to whether national banks in New York used the \$85,000,000 of public money deposited with them for speculative purposes or whether this money was used to meet the demands of outside banks for reserve purposes.

The Seattle exposition bill was passed by practically a unanimous vote.

Senator Beveridge introduced a resolution declaring that the tariff should provide for maximum and minimum rates of duty.

Senator Heyburn today re-introduced his resolution calling upon the president to investigate and report to the senate all matters connected with the reorganization of the Northern Pacific.

The senate today passed the bill placing Major General Howard on the retired list as a lieutenant general.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Political speech-making came to an end in the house today, and actual consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. A bitter fight was waged on the proposition to abolish non-reservation schools, and the subject was discussed throughout the afternoon. The question was raised by the offering of an amendment by Delegate Smith, of Arizona, to limit the appropriation for collecting and transporting Indian children at school to the state in which they live. The amendment was lost.

Representative Hayes introduced a bill authorizing participation by the United States in the International exposition at Tokio, Japan, in 1912, the sum expended not to exceed \$350,000.

Wednesday, February 5.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, today delivered an appeal to the senate to adopt his bill providing for a non-partisan tariff commission, a plan which he declared conformed to modern and business ideas on this subject. He spoke for an hour and a half, receiving the careful attention of senators and a large audience in the galleries. There were present many delegates of commercial bodies now in session in this city.

Following Beveridge, several Democratic senators spoke briefly on the general subject of the tariff.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to relinquish control of the Philippine islands in 1913 upon first securing a pledge from the nations to preserve the neutrality of the islands.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Tariff revision and the president's recent special message to congress again were the main topics of discussion in the house of representatives today. As has been the case for nearly a week, the Indian appropriation bill ostensibly was before the house, but in no quarter was any word spoken in regard to it. The house apparently had made up its mind to discuss the issues of the day at this time, and no effort was made to check the flow of general debate, which will be continued tomorrow.

A long speech by Payne, of New York, the majority leader, was considered important because of his assurances that a tariff revision plank would be incorporated in the Republican national convention's platform of this year. He devoted some attention to Mr. Bryan, whom he credited with going about the country accusing President Roosevelt of grand or petit larceny in purloining his ideas.

Representation in the house was increased today when the two Philippine delegates took their seats.

Tuesday, February 4.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate today passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of over \$24,000,000. The large deficiency appropriation for the navy brought out con-

siderable discussion of the subject of executive departments making expenditures not provided for by an appropriation.

Deficiency appropriations for the Panama canal gave rise to Democratic criticism of the publication of a paper by the Canal commission at Panama, and incidentally Teller declared that he believed the lock canal at Panama would some day be declared a failure and that a sea-level canal would take its place.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced a bill absolutely repealing the timber and stone law. He offers no alternative plan of disposing of public timber, but is in conference with Secretary Garfield and is drafting a bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt's recent message to congress on the relations of capital and labor and of corporations and the public again was the theme of discussion in the house today. So great was the demand for time that general debate on the Indian appropriation bill, which is the pending business, was extended tomorrow for four hours. Interest in today's proceedings centered in a speech by John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, who, while lauding the president for some of his sentiments, expressed the belief that others were dangerous. Williams spoke for nearly two hours. His remarks on the financial question prompted a lengthy discussion of that subject by Hill, of Connecticut, in which he opposed the Aldrich bill.

Resolutions of sorrow over the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal were adopted today.

Monday, February 3.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Piles, of Washington, made a decided hit in the senate today with his speech in support of his bill appropriating \$700,000 for government exhibits and buildings at the Seattle exposition.

Senator Fulton secured the passage of his bill sending to the United States Circuit court for the Ninth circuit all claims of American sealers whose vessels were seized by government vessels while in the open seas.

Senator Fulton introduced a resolution directing the secretary of war to survey the locks at Oregon City with a view to purchasing them in conjunction with Oregon.

Tillman's resolution asking the president to inform the senate what action had been taken in regard to violation of land grant laws in Oregon and Washington by the Southern Pacific was passed.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Three of the grants of the house of representatives had their innings today. Technically, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out the house, with next to the largest attendance of the session and with but one dissenting voice, passed a general widow's pension bill granting a flat pension of \$12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law and an increase of \$4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The law expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000.

MANY FLYING MACHINE BIDS

Forty-one Persons Willing to Build for Army.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Bids were received today in the signal office for supplying a flying machine of the heavier-than-air type, as set out in the specifications issued by General Allen, chief signal officer of the army, two months ago. Before acceptance of the machine, the inventor must make a trial flight of at least an hour, remaining continuously in the air without landing. So far, 41 bids have been received. General Allen will open the bids and prepare a schedule for them for the consideration of the board of ordnance and fortifications Thursday.

Rushes Revenue Cutter Bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senator Fulton today took up with the house members of the Oregon delegation his bill appropriating \$250,000 for a revenue cutter for Oregon coast service, which passed the senate last evening. Earnest effort is to be made to pass the bill in the house, and the delegation believes this will be accomplished.

Debt Increases in January.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business January 31, 1908, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$392,638,637, which is an increase for the month of \$8,607,806. The decrease in the amount of cash in the treasury for the month was \$3,192,689.

POULTRY RAISING IN OREGON.

Extracts From Oregon Experiment Station Bulletin.

The climate of Oregon from a poultryman's standpoint is discussed by James Dryden in Bulletin No. 96 of the Oregon Experiment station which has recently been published. Among other things the writer says:

It is of course worth considering by the man looking for a location whether Western Oregon with its open winters and freedom from snow and zero temperatures does not offer opportunities for the production of eggs and poultry that are not found in Eastern and Middle West states. That poultry thrive in cold sections where snow and zero weather prevail is not to be denied, but the labor and expense of caring for them is undoubtedly greater there. To secure an egg yield in winter where the climate is severe entails more expense for housing and more care in the feeding. It is probably true that the smallest profits are made during the winter months though the prices are very much higher than in spring and summer, because the egg yield is so small from the average flock as to leave little or no margin of profit. It is also true that the egg yield is quickly affected by changes in the weather, especially in the temperature. A sudden change from mild to cold weather means a certain check in the egg production, and although the weather soon moderates it will often take several weeks before the egg yield gets back to where it was. The only way to prevent this is to provide housing that will protect the fowls from too sudden changes in temperature. This entails more expense in housing and consequently diminished profits, but what is of more importance is the highly artificial conditions that it necessitates.

It would appear therefore that there are certain advantages that this state possesses over sections of the country where zero weather and snow prevail. First, a milder climate and less severe changes in temperature than is characteristic of Eastern states. Second, in sections of the state with no snowfall the poultry can range over the fields and find animal food and green food which are often hard to get where the snow covers the ground.

The heavy rainfall of Western Oregon, and small percentage of sunshine may be set down as a disadvantage, but when the nature of the rainfall is understood it is doubtful whether it is very much of a detriment. Owing to the moderating influence of the Pacific ocean these rains are warm and have not the chilling effect of the rains in Eastern states. The temperature of Western Oregon in the winter months is usually higher when it rains than when the sky is cloudless, and the fowls will usually be found out in the rain except when it is very heavy, which is not often the case. One poultryman in Marion county said to the writer in November, before the rainy season set in, that he wished it would rain, because, he said, his hens laid better when it rained. The explanation of this, if it is true, may not be in the rain itself, but in the fact that it brings to the surface many angleworms, which supply the lack of animal food in the ration.

Turkeys are successfully raised in Oregon, and turkeys are known to be easily affected by rain, but the fact that the rains are warm no doubt largely accounts for the success in turkey raising in this state. Douglas county in Oregon produces several times more turkeys than the state of Rhode Island, noted for turkeys.

Another thing in favor of the mild climate and freedom from snow is that the fowls are able to secure practically the year round all the green food necessary in the fields. And finally, the fowls in their search for food in the fields get the exercise which is necessary for it is worthy of mention in this connection that the largest special poultry district in the United States is found in Northern California, that has no snowfall. That district is somewhat similar to that of Western Oregon, with its open winters, mild and humid climate and nearness to the ocean.

My investigations of the poultry industry of Oregon have been confined to the western part of the state, the region west of the Cascade mountains. This section at the present time produces more poultry products than the larger area of the state east of the Cascades. As the agriculture of Central and Eastern Oregon becomes developed we may expect greater development of poultry keeping, and probably in time that great agricultural area may produce more poultry products than the older section of the state in Western Oregon.

The climatic conditions are different east of the mountains, the heavy rainfall is absent and snow covers the ground during part of the winter. The climate there is more characteristic of the Rocky mountain region, though no such severe weather prevails as in the Middle and Northwestern states. It should prove that a dry climate with plenty of sunshine but lacking the severe winter changes of temperature of the East is the ideal one for poultry, we may expect a great growth of the poultry industry east of the Cascades in Oregon. Undoubtedly on the grain ranches of Central and Eastern Oregon where food is cheap there is opportunity for great profit in poultry raising.

HARD RAP AT UNIONS

Three Adverse Decisions by Supreme Court in a Month.

AFFECTS BOYCOTTING PRIVILEGE

Must Not Interfere With Interstate Commerce or Plaintiff Can Get Three Times Damages.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Yesterday for the third time within a month the Supreme court of the United States promulgated an opinion constraining laws adversely to the contentions of organized labor. The first of the decisions was rendered on January 6, in the case of some railway employes who sought to secure damages under what is known as the employers' liability act, which the court held to be unconstitutional. The second important finding in this line was announced January 23, when the Erdman arbitration act, forbidding the discharge of employes because they are members of labor unions was also declared invalid. The verdict rendered yesterday was the case of *Loewe versus Lawlor*, the latter a member of the Hatters' union and the former a hatmaker of Danbury, Conn. The case involved the applicability of the seventh section of the Sherman anti-trust law to conspiracies by labor unions to boycott articles entering into interstate trade. Under the terms of that provision the complaining party may collect three times the amount of his loss, if the charge is sustained.

The union fought the case on the ground that the law was inapplicable to such organizations; but the court, whose opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, failed to accept this view, and in effect held that the unions could not be permitted to interfere by boycott with the free exchange of commerce between the states. There was no dissenting opinion.

DRAWING TO CLOSE.

Evidence in Hall Land Fraud Case is Nearly All Submitted.

Portland, Feb. 4.—Harry E. Northup last night positively identified government's exhibit No. 7—Putnam's map to Hall showing the alleged unlawful fences of the Butte Creek company in 1900. With this identification Heney considers that the government's case against John H. Hall has been strengthened materially. At last night's session of court Northup testified that from 1899 until 1904 he was employed as clerk in the Dalles land office, and identified the township map offered in evidence by the government as the one he prepared personally for Mr. Putnam in November, 1899.

Final arguments in the trial of John H. Hall will probably begin this afternoon. This morning Francis J. Heney will complete the introduction of rebuttal testimony for the government. Hall may be recalled further to testify in his own defense, but it is believed all evidence will be submitted in time for the closing argument to begin before court adjourns this afternoon.

SOLEMN WARNING TO CZAR.

Russian Paper Hints He May Share Carlos' Fate.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The tragic occurrences at Lisbon have created a deep impression on all sections of society here, and the newspapers that appeared today comment freely on the events that occurred.

The Russ, in a daring style, draws a thinly veiled parallel between conditions in Portugal and Russia and warns the government in almost so many words that there is danger of a similar event here.

The Novoe Vremya, although attributing the direct execution of the plot to anarchists, to whom all government is obnoxious, also connects the crime and the dictatorship of Franco, which met with both open and secret resistance from all political parties.

New Attack on Finland.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The emperor today read a sharp rebuke to the Finnish diet, which last session passed an appropriation of 20,000,000 marks as the grand duchy's contribution to the military defense of the empire in lieu of recruits, with a rider declaring that this was the final payment under the agreement of 1905 abolishing military service in Finland. The emperor announces that the disposition of the military funds of Finland are exclusively his prerogative and ignores the conditions.

Reassurances From Lisbon.

Paris, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Matin* from Lisbon, dated February 3, 11:40 p. m., says: The town is very quiet. The new cabinet will repeal all the repressive measures of Franco and act with great indulgence toward the people.