

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.

Methodists have called on Speaker Cannon to aid prohibition.

Heinz has been sued for the losses of the Aetna Bank, of Butte.

There have been several serious outbreaks in Ohio against the tobacco trust.

The man who blew up the Burlington train at Butte has proven to be only half-witted.

Prince Philip zu Eulenberg, once favorite of the Kaiser, has been arrested for perjury.

Japan has issued a peremptory demand that China stop the boycott of Japanese goods.

Roosevelt denies the power of congress to restrict authority over the army and navy.

Kentucky continues to have trouble with night riders, who are burning to lasso warehouses.

The Ruff bribery trial is the scene of many threats and almost open fights among the lawyers.

California people have drawn up a memorial to congress asking for the promotion of Rear Admiral Evans to the grade of admiral.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, wants the government to survey all unsurveyed lands in Idaho, Washington, Montana, Oregon and California.

Great Britain is considering an old-age pension.

Japan denies the report that the Korean emperor is to be banished.

Japan has filed another protest with China against the boycott of Japanese goods.

Emma Goldman, high priestess of anarchy, will give a series of addresses in Portland, commencing May 23.

The cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of Pittsburgh, has been arrested for embezzling \$429,000 of the bank's funds.

Great Britain's financial budget, just issued, shows conditions to be in such good shape that the duty on sugar is to be reduced.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of William B. Wheeler, of California, to be assistant secretary of commerce and labor.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has written a letter to congress urging the passage of many bills of interest to labor.

While at San Francisco, Rear Admiral Thomas, second in command of the Atlantic fleet, will preach at least one sermon in one of the leading churches.

Oklahoma enjoyed a holiday Thursday by proclamation of the governor, who asked the people to adopt resolutions calling upon congress to pass legislation providing for the selection of United States senators by direct vote.

Heavy rains at Madison, Ind., did much damage to property.

Many of New York's officeholders are facing trial on indictments charging graft.

Another uprising is reported in Peru. The last disturbance has been but just subdued.

The paper trust is accused of making publishers pay for speculations in Canadian timber.

Parkside real estate men are endeavoring to shield Ruff in his trial for accepting bribes.

Utah sheepmen will store their wool rather than accept the price offered by the wool combine.

Over 100,000 people from outside San Francisco will watch the arrival of the battleship fleet.

A "holy war" seems probable in India, and Great Britain is making preparations to subdue it.

The Kelton, which encountered a severe storm off Newport, has been towed to Astoria. Her lumber cargo kept her afloat.

Americans in China are angry at Minister Rockhill. It is understood that he advised the administration against sending the Atlantic fleet to China.

Eastern railroads are to raise all freight rates.

Mrs. Cleveland says the ex-President is in a dangerous condition.

Stuyvesant Fish has resigned from the Missouri Pacific directorate.

A widespread revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered in India.

A San Francisco woman cashier of a store is short \$4,000. She played the rascal.

Thaw has been ordered removed from the asylum to jail pending the insanity inquiry.

PERISH IN HOTEL FIRE.

Score Are Probably Dead at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 5.—Ten known dead, many missing and 13 seriously injured in the result of a fire that destroyed the new Hotel Fort, Fort Wayne's principal hotel, Sunday.

Chief of Police Anckenbruck said that he believes 20 bodies were still in the ruins.

The entire interior of the building is a smouldering heap of ruins, and how many dead are concealed beneath the debris can only be conjectured. The hotel register was consumed by fire, and there are no accurate means of determining who are missing.

The complete destruction of the interior of the hotel makes the work of recovering bodies a difficult task. A confused heap of charred wood, bricks and twisted girders is piled up between the bare walls to the second story. Pieces by pieces this must be removed before the roll of the dead can be completed. Some of the bodies taken out are mangled and charred beyond recognition.

Infantry Company D and Battery D of the National Guard are on duty, and aiding the fire and police forces to clear away the debris.

The hotel was erected 50 years ago, and the woodwork was dry as tinder. It burned like matchwood, and within a few minutes from the time the fire was discovered the whole of the hotel was a mass of flames that filled the corridors and rooms with suffocating clouds of smoke that laid fiery barriers across all means of escape save by the windows.

READY TO RECEIVE FLEET.

San Is Francisco Gaily Decorated in Honor of Occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—In eager expectation San Francisco is awaiting the arrival of the Atlantic battleship fleet. The masts are bared, the house is in order and the feast is set. The members of the household are clothed in their best raiment, and are busy with the final arrangements of bow and other adornment. Fluttering flags, navy pennants and streamers, and Rear Admiral Evans' picture are everywhere. Market street is a long vista of bunting in the National colors, and flags waving from white poles 50 feet high, every 100 feet, one large and a cluster of five smaller flags flying from each one and terminating in the huge red, white and blue shield on the tall ferry tower. On each side of the tower, stretched on long wire cables, are the words, "Welcome to the Atlantic Fleet." In the kaleidoscopic colors of the international navy signal code flags and pennants, while on Telegraph Hill the word "Welcome" stands in letter 15 feet high, which can be read for many miles, and which at night will be illuminated by 2,500 electric lights. Festoons of incandescent lights run on both sides of the principal streets and prominent buildings are outlined in electric bulbs, furnishing at night a most magnificent illumination.

It is estimated that there will be between 700,000 and 800,000 people in San Francisco on the day that the fleet arrives. The suburban cities adjacent to the bay and towns within a radius of 50 miles will practically be depopulated, and will contribute 200,000, while the railroad companies estimate that they will bring at least 150,000 from points beyond as far east as Omaha, and from British Columbia on the north, to the international boundary on the south.

BLOW UP ANOTHER TRAIN.

Attempt to Dynamite Oregon Short Line Thwarted.

BUTTE, Mont., May 5.—What appears to have been an attempt to wreck a freight on the northbound Oregon Short Line similar to that which befell the Burlington train Friday night, was thwarted Sunday by John Holan, who was walking the track on his way to Melrose.

When about six miles this side of Melrose, Holan, according to his own story, discovered 15 sticks of dynamite in a small hole immediately under the rail. Holan threw the explosives into the river near by, and hastened to notify the Melrose station agent. When the northbound train arrived it was held back until a thorough investigation could be made.

The station agent at Melrose telephoned the local authorities, and the latter are inclined to give credence to Holan's story in view of the theft recently of a quantity of powder from one of the mines of the district. About seven sticks of dynamite were found on the Short Line tracks.

The would-be dynamiter was arrested and confessed his part in the plot.

Six People Burned Alive.

NEW YORK, May 5.—An early morning fire in a four-story brick tenement at 17 Humboldt street caused the death of six persons and the serious injury of four others today. Every member of one family, consisting of a mother and four children, are among the dead. There were many thrilling rescues by police and firemen, and it was due to their brave work that the death list was not larger. A half-dozen or more persons were entrapped in the upper stories and were saved by jumping into life nets. The financial loss caused by the fire is estimated at \$10,000.

Native Village in Ashes.

MANILA, May 5.—The town of Antipolo, in the Province of Morong, has been practically destroyed by fire. Four hundred houses were burned and hundreds of people are homeless. The famous shrine was saved. The fire was caused by lightning. Antipolo is a town of 3,500 inhabitants.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, May 8.

Washington, May 8.—Little progress was made in the senate today on the agricultural appropriation bill, the session being devoted to a discussion upon the principle of forest reserves and the administration of that service. Teller concluded his remarks in opposition to a lump sum appropriation of \$500,000 for further development of the forest reserve system. Nelson of Minnesota and Dilliver of Iowa spoke in support of the reserve service.

McCumber, chairman of the committee on pensions, called the attention of the senate to a deadlock among the conferees on the pension appropriation bill on the senate amendment requiring a continuance of the present system of having the pension funds disbursed through eight pension agencies, located throughout the country, instead of through a single agency located in this city. Many senators expressed a desire that the conferees should insist on the senate amendment.

Washington, May 8.—The officers and enlisted men of the army today won their fight for increased pay when the house, after a debate of two hours, agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill. An appropriation of \$7,000,000 was made for the purpose, \$5,000,000 of which will go to the enlisted men. Nine hundred officers on the retired list also will benefit by the increase. The army appropriation bill carries an aggregate appropriation of \$95,382,245. The principal item of increase is the \$7,000,000 additional pay. With the various changes made in conference, the bill represents a total increase of \$3,263,115 over the amount authorized by the house.

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Thursday, May 7.

Washington, May 7.—In reply to Heyburn's attack upon the forestry policy of the administration, Depew of New York today, in the senate, spoke at length in defense of forestry reserves and the reforestation of denuded land. Only the other day, he said, New York State received 1,000,000 trees from Germany for use in reforestation of the Adirondacks. He commended the action of President Roosevelt in inaugurating the system of forestry reserves by setting aside 20,000,000 acres, which was increased to 40,000,000 acres under President McKinley, and is now 150,000,000 acres. In the last two years, he said, France has spent \$50,000,000 for reforestation in view of the enormous damage to property and the homes of the people by floods.

Extended discussion of the expenditures of the Forestry Bureau for publicity work of various kinds, called forth a vigorous denial by Mr. Smoot that a forester had attended a convention and charged his expenses to "the hay and grain account."

Washington, May 7.—After ten days' discussion, consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was completed by the house today, but before putting it on its passage a recess until tomorrow was taken. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$106,968,369, or \$1,241,000 more than was reported by the committee.

The principal resolution of the day related to the salary and wage scale to be paid in the construction of the Panama Canal. The committee had inserted a provision providing that such salaries and wages should not exceed by more than 25 per cent the salaries and wages paid in the United States for similar work. The provision was defeated, 10 to 101.

Wednesday, May 6.

Washington, May 6.—The Senate today passed a bill prohibiting the employment, within certain hours, of children under 14 years of age in the District of Columbia, in any factory, workshop, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, saloon, pool or billiard-room, bowling alley, or in transportation or distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages. No such child is permitted to work at any employment for wages during school hours, nor before 6 A. M., nor after 7 P. M.

The Senate also adopted a resolution offered by Foraker, of Ohio, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to inform the Senate whether the commodity clause of the Interstate Commerce Act had been complied with since May 1, 1908, and, if not, whether the non-compliance by the railroads has been due to any agreement, arrangement or understanding between the railroad companies and the authorities.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of \$95,377,246, was adopted. This amount was \$3,463,000 more than the bill carried when first passed by the Senate.

Washington, May 6.—By the overwhelming vote of 167 to 46, and after a two hours' debate, the House today again went on record against re-establishment of the canteen in the National soldiers' homes.

With the exception of the adoption of the conference report on the bill reorganizing the Consular Service, on which the Democrats forced two roll calls, the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration the entire day. Little progress was made towards its completion.

Tuesday, May 5.

Washington, May 5.—Suggesting an amendment excepting Idaho from states

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Valuable Information to Pacific Northwest Inquirers.

By Professor Elliott, Washington State College, Pullman.

Pullman, April 25.—This week the Washington State College experiment station received the following inquiry from W. L. B., who resides in Seattle:

"I wish some practical suggestions from you relative to the best grasses or grains to sow on 'upland' in Kitsap County, on sandy loam, which dries out too early in dry seasons to produce most crops. After having been cleared off, this land was allowed to grow up with young fir and ferns. Sowing rye in the fall, and plowing the rye under in the spring to plant potatoes has been recommended to me, but so far as I know little experimenting has been done in Kitsap County on upland soil. There are beds of muck near the land. Would it be advisable to pile and dry this muck and later use it as a dressing for strawberry plants, small fruits, and in starting apple trees?"

Professor Elliott replied: "I believe that the best grass for the region you mention is orchard grass, although I have found Italian rye grass doing quite well. The land is much benefited by the application of land plaster, or gypsum. I doubt very much if you could use muck as a fertilizer, unless it was worked over quite thoroughly before using. Most muck soils are in a condition that we call inert; that is, they are dead so far as practical crop-growing is concerned, and need first to be acted upon by the weather and sunshine and bacteria, which are efficient in re-creating land. Much of the land in Kitsap County, as well as swamp lands, are in this condition. You will find the application of barnyard manure very beneficial also, but I believe the best way is to treat the land with lime and land plaster; then follow with clover and such other crops as may be desired."

A. G. T., residing near Cove, Wash., writes: "Can you give me any information as to whether chicken manure is too strong, and will thus burn and injure strawberry plants, if put directly on the crown of the plant? In this region very little livestock is kept, so that manure for fertilizing purposes is rather scarce."

"Another point I wish to bring up is the care of a cow before calving, where milk fever is suspected. I lost one good animal from milk fever last fall, and do not wish to take any more chances, if I can help it."

The station replied: "In using chicken manure as a fertilizer it is better to apply it in liquid form. This form of fertilizer is very high in its nitrogen content, and also contains a considerable quantity of potash. Put the manure in a barrel or trough, then throw water on it, later applying the liquid to the ground about the plants. Do not touch the plants with the liquid. This would give you better results than if used in the dry form."

"As a preventive of milk fever, we advise a reduction in the amount of grain feed, and an increase in food of a succulent nature. Roots, grasses, or silage would all be good, but too much grain food might induce milk fever. You had better make a study of the means of checking milk fever by the injection of oxygen with a small syringe."

"Dodder is destroying my clover," writes J. O. C., from Rochester. "How may I check it?"

Professor Elliott replied: "Dodder is usually planted with clover, and after becoming established in the soil, fastens its tendrils to the clover, or other plants which may be growing. Finally it loses its attachment to the plant, and becomes a true, parasitic plant. It saps the life of the 'host plant' upon which it lives, and if it becomes very strong in its growth, will eventually destroy the host. To control it, cut out the patches of clover where it appears, early in the season, before it has formed seed. Rake this cut clover up, and burn it before it becomes dry. By this means the seed is prevented from seeding, and as the plant itself is destroyed, there is little probability of the dodder growing the following season."

E. E. S., of Walla Walla, wants to know how to kill the "morning-glory weed." He was informed that:

"The extermination of this weed is the hardest 'weed problem' that the experiment station has faced. The plant is one of the most difficult weeds to kill, but its redeeming feature is that it does not spread rapidly. It stays where it gets its first start. Smothering by heavy applications of straw, or manure, is a fairly successful method, but cutting it off only makes it grow more rapidly. It is probable that a cutting before the application of the mulch would be advantageous."

Miss M. S. Hastings, physiological chemist of Christian's School of Applied Food Chemistry, of New York City, writes as follows:

"I am collaborating with Professor Suzuki, of the Agriculture Department of Japan, with the view of furthering the introduction of the soy bean into this country. I wish to obtain the most reliable and latest data as to the results thus far obtained in soy bean culture in the States. Will you refer the following questions to the member of your staff who is best posted upon this topic?"

"(1) Have soy beans been grown at the Washington station or by the farmers of the state? (2) If so, with what success? (3) What do you estimate the cost of production per bushel? (4) To what uses have the beans been put, and with what success? (5) Do you know of any investigations that have been made in this country on the subject of soy bean products as human foods?"

This inquiry was referred to Professor Elliott, who replied:

"1. We have experimented with soy beans for about twelve years at the Pullman station, and have also experimented with the soy bean at our state station, located on the western slope of the Cascade Range, near Puyallup.

"2. We have not been able to mature them sufficiently at this station to justify their being considered as a profitable crop. At the Puyallup station we have had better success. Our experiments have been tried only on the plot scale, hence we have no data regarding the cost of production.

"3. We have used these beans as forage, and also have made an effort to use them for grain feed for swine, with only moderate success; and (5) I do not think any experiments have been made looking to their use as food for the human race."

WHAT AILS THE MILKY?

Also a Sure Test for Tuberculosis in the Cow.

By Dr. K. W. Stouder, Assistant Professor of Surgery, Washington Agricultural College.

"Will you tell me what is the matter with milk when it turns thick and slimy, resembling a mixture of hot water and starch," writes A. H., from Chelan Falls. "Whenever my cow misses being milked, her milk for several days thereafter has this appearance. It tastes all right, but to me it seems queer that milk should act this way. Also, tell me how to find out if an animal has tuberculosis."

Dr. K. W. Stouder, assistant professor of surgery, replied: "The coagulation of the milk you refer to is no doubt due to a slight inflammation of the udder, due to the retention of the milk too long, coupled with some bacteriological change in the milk, the latter possibly being due to an infection passing through the milk duct of the teat. The milk might, or might not, be wholesome, depending upon the organism causing the coagulation. Sentiment, however, would revert against the use of such milk."

"In order to test an animal for tuberculosis, we use a biological product, or toxin, known as tuberculin. This must be injected by an experienced operator, hypodermically, and a careful record kept of the temperature for several hours both before and after the injection. The test is very reliable, but in order to perform it, a person must have had specific instruction, as well as some experience in its application."

KOREA WAKING UP.

Begins to Realize the Importance of Maintaining Forest Areas.

Korea, the Hermet Kingdom, is waking up to the necessity of protecting its remaining forests and replanting denuded tracts on important watersheds. Japan is furnishing the inspiration and part of the money which will produce the change from the old order of things to the new. A school for training Korean foresters has already been put in operation.

The two governments drew up a cooperative agreement last spring and outlined a plan for the wise use of the forests in the Yalu and Tumen Valleys, and as a result a national forest policy for Korea has been developed. The new Korean forest laws are similar to those of Japan, according to United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons, of Seoul.

Although Korean forests have been exploited and neglected, and the country has suffered severely from drought, floods and erosion, the denudation is less serious than in neighboring provinces of China. One of the first measures to be taken up will be the preservation of such wooded tracts as yet remain. In order to do this, the government has taken all forests under its care, whether they are publicly or privately owned. The owners will not be deprived of their property without compensation, but the government will regulate the cutting of timber, and in certain cases may prohibit all cutting on tracts which ought to remain timbered to prevent floods, droughts, landslides, and to preserve unimpaired the scenic attractiveness of places of public resort. All owners of timberland and all leaseholders are required to report to the government their holdings in order that the property may be listed and cared for. Failure to report within a year subjects the forest to forfeiture.

The forested area of Korea is about 2,500,000 acres, which is only one-tenth of the land on which forests ought to be growing. Extensive timbered tracts remain in the northern part of the country on the waters of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, and lumber operations are carried on in the mountain districts. But in the agricultural sections of the country wood is very scarce, and the fuel problem is serious. Coal and other mines have been opened by Americans, and one of the most pressing needs is timber for use in and about the mines. In that country, as elsewhere, large quantities of timber are necessary in developing mining property, and it is noteworthy that a country as backward industrially as Korea can put into practice the principle that the only sure way of getting timber is to grow it.

Tomato Catechism.

Boil together a peck of unpeeled tomatoes and six minced onions until soft enough to be rubbed easily through a colander. After putting the vegetables through a colander, pour through a coarse strainer and add to them a tablespoonful each of powdered cloves, mace, pepper, salt and sugar, a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, three bay leaves and a tablespoonful of celery seed sowed into a small cheese-cloth bag. Boil all together for six hours, stirring frequently. Take out the bag of seed and add a pint of cider vinegar. Boil up once more, take from the fire and, when cold bottle and seal.