

## FERRY BOAT IS LOST

Big Steamer and Crew of 32 Is  
Five Days Overdue.

## WENT DOWN IN LAKE ERIE STORM

Ship Was Valued at \$350,000 and  
Cargo of Loaded Freight Cars  
at About \$40,000.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11.—All hope that the car ferry Marquette & Bessemer No. 2 outlived the wintry fate that has made Lake Erie a watery graveyard in the last 70 hours has been practically abandoned at the head offices of the Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Navigation company, owners of the vessel. It is believed that Captain H. B. McLeod of Conneaut, and his crew of 31 men, have gone down with the steamer. The Marquette & Bessemer No. 2 left Conneaut, Ohio, at 10:25 o'clock Tuesday morning for Port Stanley, Ont., with 30 loaded cars and, under ordinary conditions, should have reached her destination at 3 o'clock that afternoon. She has not been sighted by other boats. An empty green yawlboat and some wreckage was seen by the steamer W. B. Davick, near Long Point, Ont. Yawlboats of the No. 2 are painted green.

The Marquette & Bessemer No. 1 left Conneaut at 6 o'clock Tuesday for Port Stanley and it was 60 hours before she was heard from. She has since searched the lake toward Point Pelee, but has found nothing of her sister ship. Tugs have scoured the lake and report no trace of the No. 2.

The Marquette & Bessemer No. 2 was valued at \$350,000 and the cargo at more than \$40,000. She was built in Cleveland in 1905. The boat is operated by the Pere Marquette and the Bessemer & Lake Erie roads.

## ANDRE'S BALLOON FOUND.

Party Met Death in Fight With Eskimo  
Tribes of North.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dec. 11.—Bishop Pascal, who has charge of the diocese of Prince Albert, which embraces the sub-Arctic country to the north of that city, brings back with him a story of the finding of traces of a balloon in which S. A. Andre, Swedish explorer, attempted to drift across to the North Pole.

One of Bishop Pascal's missionaries reported to him that, while working among the Eskimos of the Arctic region, he met a tribe which had some of the plunder of the party with them. These natives had in their possession a quantity of rope of a quality which they could not get in a barter from ships which enter the Arctic Sea.

When questioned the Eskimos told that many years before they had come across two white men who came down out of the sky in a "white house." These men had afterward starved to death, and the natives had seized upon the balloons, the cordage of which they converted to their uses.

Bishop Pascal instructed the missionary to return and get further details. A Hudson's Bay factor has the same report in a somewhat different form. His story is confirmed from the London office of the company, where it was sent in official dispatches. According to the factor, an Indian arrived at his post on the Upper Churchill in 1900 from an extended trapping and trading trip along the borders of the Arctic in northern Canada.

The Indian told of having met a party of Eskimos who had been hunting on one of the islands of the Arctic ocean, and one day they beheld a peculiar apparition in the sky. When it finally landed, three men stepped out. They started to approach the natives, who were in a state of terror and made hostile demonstrations. One of the white men fired a gun and a fight followed in which the natives were victorious, killing all three of the wanderers.

## Eagle Carries Trap Far.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 11.—Last week an eagle was killed at Ellison ranch, near Edgewood, in the upper part of Siskiyou county, and on one of its feet was attached a No. 3 steel trap. It has just been learned that on November 22 an eagle got into a No. 3 steel trap belonging to N. Greenslate of Plymouth, Amador county, and carried the trap away with it. It is believed the eagle killed at Edgewood, which is just about 300 miles from Plymouth, is an air line, is the same that carried off Mr. Greenslate's trap about ten days before.

## Strike Closes Flour Mill.

Faribault, Minn., Dec. 11.—The Sheffield-King flour mill, employing 100 men, has been forced to close because the company cannot get wheat.

## UNIONS WILL AID STRIKERS.

Chicago Federation of Labor Pledges  
Its Support.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Indorsing the stand taken by the switchmen in the north-west, unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor have pledged the strikers moral and financial support. Bitter attacks were made on the railroad brotherhoods who have refused to aid the switchmen.

That the men in Chicago expect to be drawn into the struggle was made plain by James B. Connors, vice-president of the switchmen's union, who declared that if a strike is ordered here the union men belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will go out with the switchmen and "refuse to be led by a wolf in sheep's clothing."

President Hawley, of the switchmen's union in St. Paul, announced tonight that the men at all eastern points were prepared to strike on a moment's notice, but that the situation at this time does not warrant ordering them out, as the tieup in the northwest is practically complete.

Against the optimistic views of President Hawley, dispatches from the cities affected stated that the movement of trains was being hindered more by the heavy fall of snow than by any lack of men to throw the switches. Nearly 100 cars of wheat were moved into Minneapolis today by the Great Northern, and freight was handled at the Minnesota transfer for the first time since the strike began.

"We have everything tied up from Duluth to Seattle," said Mr. Connors, "and we are going to keep it tied up fairly. The only thing that can defeat the switchmen in this struggle is the treachery of kindred organizations. All we want these organizations to do is to keep their hands off and let us attend to our own affairs. It has been charged by President Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, through his press agent, that members of our organization took the places of other men on strike. That is a lie, and I defy any man to show that a member of the switchmen's union ever 'scabbed' in his life."

## GEORGE OF GREECE TO QUIT.

Prefers Abdication Now to Disgrace  
Which Seems Certain.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—King George of Greece says the "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung," which is inspired by the Austrian foreign office, has resumed the idea of abdicating for himself and his dynasty.

The king cannot overcome the fact that his sons have been forced to quit the army and the navy, a fact which he believes renders it impossible for the crown prince ever to ascend the throne, after having been excluded from the country's service.

Efforts are being made on the part of several courts to dissuade the king from taking this step. His majesty last August determined to resign, and made all preparations, only giving up the idea on receipt of a telegram from King Edward, who was then at Marienbad, imploring him not to resign in order to avoid great political complications.

King George, however, is now greatly depressed by recent events, and is afraid of being deposed unless he abdicates. The chances of maintaining the dynasty appear to him very small.

## CANADA OPENS WAR ON U. S.

Grain Men See Fight if Erie Channel  
Is Not Improved.

Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 7.—The prime minister has practically assured a deputation of shipping interests that the government has decided to reconstruct the Welland canal.

New plans will reduce the number of locks from twenty-five to seven, and this is regarded by shipping men as the first step in a long war between the grain-carrying interests of the United States and Canada. Since the Welland locks were deepened to 14 feet, the Erie barge canal, from Buffalo to New York, has been doing practically no business.

It is pointed out that an appropriation from the state of New York of over \$100,000,000 was made a short time ago, and the Erie canal will be deepened to 12 feet.

The Erie when six feet deep could carry grain through to New York cheaper than it could be carried via the Welland canal, when that canal was only eight feet deep. With the Erie 12 feet deep, it is argued that the United States would get all the business.

## Fears Felt for Steamer.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 7.—It is feared here tonight that the Red Cross liner Rosaling, commanded by Captain Smith, and bound from New York for St. Johns, N. F., was a victim of a furious gale which swept the seas of southwestern Newfoundland last week. She had a large passenger list. The steamer, which sailed from here for St. Johns on Tuesday, was last heard from by wireless Wednesday morning, when she reported a terrific gale and a hard passage. The steamer at midnight was 100 hours overdue.

## Tong War Still Rages.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Despite the efforts of the Chinese Six companies and the peace officials of this entire state to bring an end to the tong war which has been raging for over a month between the Yee family and the On Yick tong, two more lives were snuffed out today, making eight murders since the war was declared.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Friday, December 10.

Washington, Dec. 10.—As a promise of activity in the interest of legislation, senators today introduced more than 350 bills and resolutions covering a great variety of subjects. Many failed of passage in the last congress, and 90 per cent will receive scant consideration this session. Many are for pensions not granted under the general law.

Standing out as a striking proposition was a resolution by Senator Rayner today authorizing the president of the United States to cause President Zelaya to be apprehended as a common criminal, charged with the murder of two Americans engaged in revolutionary activity in Nicaragua, contrary to the code of war of all civilized nations.

The house was in session an hour and a half and a large number of measures were introduced. The most striking feature of the proceedings was a speech by Representative Kuesterman, of Wisconsin, denying that his interest in German shipping was so great as to cause him to antagonize a bill for the relief of the American merchant marine.

As no reports have been made by committees, both houses are without subjects upon which to legislate. The senate, therefore, adjourned until Monday and the house until Tuesday.

Thursday, December 9.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon, the most powerful men in congress, are opposed to any and all legislation looking to the leading of financial aid to complete government irrigation projects now in course of construction. They are opposed to a bond issue; they are opposed to a direct appropriation, and are opposed to all other plans thus far suggested.

Western senators and representatives most directly interested in this legislation are sadly divided among themselves as to how money should be raised for this purpose. Some support the bond issue; others favor a direct appropriation; some want the government to issue interest-bearing warrants or certificates. There is a woeful lack of unanimity.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Assurance that steps of an important character toward the development of a system of waterways improvement in the heart of the country would be taken by the present congress were given by President Taft to delegations which he received in the east room of the White House today.

To 300 committee-men, representing the Ohio Valley Improvement association, the president promised to bring what influence he could in favor of the improvement of the Ohio; and later to the committee of 500 from the New Orleans "Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways" convention, he said that the interest of those in congress who heretofore have turned a cold shoulder to the entire subject of waterway improvement had been aroused.

Washington, Dec. 9.—A \$1,000,000 cut in the appropriations for the coal supply for the navy was recommended today to the house naval affairs committee by Rear-Admiral Cowles, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy.

This means a corresponding curtailment of the activities of the vessels in pursuance of the general policy of reducing all government expenditures.

Wednesday, December 8.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The senate committee on public expenditures, created less than a year ago, held its first formal meeting today, and evolved a plan for the co-operation of congress and the executive departments in an effort to hold in check a tendency toward large appropriations by every congress. A joint congressional commission, on which the executive branch of the government was to be represented, was suggested. It is planned that such a commission have the power to investigate all matters calling for appropriations and all projects that might in the future involve a large expenditure. Several subcommittees were appointed to deal with the standing committees of the senate that handle the great supply bills.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts, clerks respectively of the senate and house committees on appropriations, have issued their annual comparison of estimates of appropriations. The figures show a total estimate for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, of \$978,125,769, as compared with a total appropriation in the last session of \$1,022,832,001, and total estimates for this session for \$1,038,387,508. The estimate is more than \$80,000,000 less than that of the previous session, and almost \$45,000,000 less than the actual appropriations of that session.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The house committee on agriculture today decided to take up the agricultural appropriation bill next Monday. The estimates upon which hearings will be given approximate \$12,000,000. The Scott bill to prohibit dealing in futures in cotton, grain and other farm products will be pressed later.

Tuesday, December 7.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Taft today sent to the senate a list of about 1,200 nominations to federal offices.

Practically all are recess appointments announced from time to time as made and the greater part of the list is made up of postmasters in the smaller cities and census supervisors.

One of the important new announcements is that of the reappointment of Franklin K. Lane as a member of the interstate commerce commission. Sanford B. Dole, ex-governor of the Hawaiian Islands, is named as United States judge for the territory of Hawaii.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations, among them several recess appointments:

Census supervisors:  
Oregon—Robert J. Hendricks, first district; Seneca C. Besek, second district.

Washington—Robert W. Hill, first district; Gay S. Kelly, second district; Arthur M. Sterch, third district.

Idaho—Joseph Perrault, Jr., land officer—Charles B. Merrick, register, Portland; B. F. Jones, register, Roseburg.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Senator Jones today introduced a bill transferring to Whitman college the entire military reservation at Walla Walla, Wash., it being the desire of the war department to disperse with that army post. There are 160 acres in the reservation, for which the government will have no further use after the post is abandoned, and representatives of the college are anxious to secure it for their institution.

Monday, December 6.

Washington, Dec. 6.—When the senate was called to order 81 members responded. Practically no business was transacted by either house, and as a mark of respect to the late Senator Martin Johnson, of North Dakota, the upper house adjourned after being in session only 13 minutes.

Brief as was the senate's 13 minute session, it was enlivened by an unsuccessful attempt on the part of Mr. Bailey to defeat the passage of the usual resolution that the daily sessions begin at noon, suggesting that the senate should convene instead at 2 o'clock. Mr. Bailey said he would like to see the senate hold night sessions that senators might devote the day to individual business.

The house session continued 40 minutes, in which W. W. McCredie, new representative from the Second Washington district, who succeeds the late Francis W. Cushman, was sworn in. Although only 341 members responded to their names, almost a full membership appeared on the house floor.

The following bills were introduced: Garner, Pa., to investigate entire customs service, particularly in regard to the sugar frauds; Hitchcock, Nebraska, for the establishment of postal savings banks; Mann, Illinois, for federal regulation of the "white slave trade," another by Mr. Mann for free admission of wood pulp; Hamilton, Michigan, to grant statehood to New Mexico and Arizona.

Resolutions of respect for the memory of Senator Johnson, of North Dakota, and of Representatives De Armond and Lassiter, who died in the recess, were adopted, and as a further mark of respect the two houses adjourned until noon tomorrow.

## Conservation Expects Opposition.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The friends of the policy of conservation of natural resources realize today that their fight in the congress which convened Monday will be centered in the house committee on lands. It is said that the conservation measures are apt to slumber in the committee pigeon hole, unless the Fitzgerald amendment to the house rules can be operated to force the measures out. Speaker Cannon and Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, who is chairman of the lands committee, are said to have an understanding. Mondell owns a great amount of land in Wyoming. It will be asserted that Secretary Ballinger's recommendations for conservation legislation are for the most part unconstitutional.

## Forest Fires on Decrease.

Washington, Dec. 10.—While the merchantable timber destroyed in the years of 1908 and 1909 compares favorably, the most favorable comparison comes in the total amount destroyed during the two years. In 1908 timber and young trees valued at \$429,246 were destroyed by fire, while during the year just passed the total was reduced to \$106,473.25. This is but 25 per cent of the amount destroyed the year before. Of this total \$75,521 was in merchantable timber, damage to the reproduction of timber \$30,983.50, and to forage \$1,868.60.

## Marine Corps Out of Date.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Obsolete barracks, deteriorated rifles and a scarcity of enlisted men and officers are the basis of some of the complaints made by Major-General Elliott, commandant of the marine corps, in his annual report, made public today. He laid particular stress upon the fact that 10,000 new rifles are needed by the marine corps.

## Taft Cuts Out Automobiles.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Economy in expense accounts is being impressed upon officials in the government service. A notable case is that of internal revenue agents and inspectors, who are instructed that cabs, taxicabs and automobiles are to be used only in cases of absolute necessity.

## THE BUSINESS SIDE OF FARMING

Professor Bexell Gives Some Valuable  
and Interesting Pointers.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Dec. 6.—The Oregon Agricultural college has just issued a bulletin for free distribution emphasizing better business methods on the farm.

Professor Bexell, the author of the bulletin, says in his introduction:

"It is a truism to say that the financial side of farming is of the utmost importance. But the fact remains that this side of the world's greatest industry is almost entirely neglected by both the farmer and the schools. Professor Bailey says on this subject: 'In visiting practically every farm in one of the counties of the state (New York) we did not find one man who knew how much it cost him to produce milk or to raise any of his crops.'"

"The secretary of agriculture, in recent year books, points out the remarkable prosperity of the farmer; that the export of farm products is vastly in excess of all other exports combined; that a million agricultural debtors have been transformed during the last ten years into the same number of surplus depositors; that 'contrary to his reputation, the farmer is a great organizer, and he has achieved remarkable and enormous successes in many lines of economic co-operation in which the people of other occupations have either made no beginning at all or have nearly if not completely failed.' He points out that most farmers live better than the average merchant or mechanic."

"The business of farming assumes two distinct phases: the productive phase and the exchange phase. The one aims to extract the treasures from the soil; the other to place them in the hands of the consumer. It is important not only to raise abundant crops, but also to sell the products to advantage."

"The importance of the exchange phase is often lost sight of. A farm may be forced to yield to its maximum capacity; labor may be managed properly and waste reduced to a minimum; and yet the net result may be a loss at the end of the year. As a general economic proposition, it might be said that large crops often result in serious loss to society as a whole. If the net value to the consumer is less than the labor and capital expended on the crop, society is the loser by the difference. Hence the importance of a thorough understanding by the farmer as well as by the merchant and manufacturer of the laws and methods of exchange or commerce."

"That farming is a science has been emphasized so much that the fact that it is also a business is often lost sight of. It is a real business, and one which pays the United States close to eight billion dollars annually. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that no legitimate business pays better than farming. It may be a little more up-hill work at the start, since most farmers begin business with small capital, but it is incomparably safer in the long run, and will insure a competence for old age with greater certainty than any other occupation. But let it ever be borne in mind that the condition for success is that farming must be conducted on business principles."

"Not many generations ago it was considered sufficient for the average manufacturer merely to record his cash receipts and expenditures and to keep a tolerably accurate check on the cash balance. In many instances the left trouser pocket served as the debit side and the right as the credit side of the 'ledger.' Modern business methods and sharp competition have changed these notions until today it is necessary to know the cost of production in advance to the smallest detail. Ancient business methods prevail yet, very generally, on the farm. The wonderful progress of the American farmer is due to marvelous natural resources, labor-saving inventions, and natural ingenuity, rather than to wise and prudent management."

"In certain respects a farmer must combine the methods of the manufacturer and the merchant. He must learn not only how to increase production, but also how to facilitate the profitable exchange of his products. He must reduce the cost of production to the minimum by increasing the quality and the quantity of his products, and by getting full value out of labor. He must manage so that his working force, farm hands, children, horses, all are constantly employed. This requires most skillful management in the rotation of crops, in the division of labor, in selecting seeds, fertilizers and stock, and, above all, it requires general supplies in purchasing equipment and produce, and in marketing products. This class of farmers require a variety of records to assist in the proper management of their business. A first-class set of books is just as indispensable to them as to the banker or the manufacturer."

The bulletin is illustrated with 20 full-page engravings. It will be sent free on request. Address Professor J. A. Bexell, Corvallis, Ore.

## Strikers Fire on Guards.

Bridgeport, O., Dec. 6.—Martial law tonight holds sway here, where 2,000 striking employees of the Aetna-Standard plant of the Sheet and Tin Plate company, subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, have been rioting since midnight Friday. A regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry and over 150 deputy sheriffs and police from the city guarded the mills. Five men have been shot and more or less seriously wounded within 24 hours. A federal court injunction has been asked to restrain strikers from injuring the plant.

## CONGRESS IS OPENED

Usual First Day Ceremonies Held  
in Both Houses.

## MANY CONTESTS ARE EXPECTED

Sixty-First Congress Is Likely to Go  
Down in History as Law Session  
—Will Investigate Nicaragua.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The keynote of the Taft administration will be sounded at the first regular session of the sixty-first congress, which opened today with the usual ceremonies and benedictions by the chaplains of the two houses.

That important action and quick action will be taken on the Nicaraguan dispute over the execution of the two Americans, Groce and Cannon, is a foregone conclusion, as the president and Secretary Knox are much wrought up over the move of President Zelaya of the Central American republic. It is probable that action on this dispute will develop into a controversy between the supporters of the administration and the advocates of peace in the two houses.

The president's message of 16,000 words will be read tomorrow asking for radical action in the alteration of the laws regarding interstate commerce and the big corporations of the country, public lands and the conservation of natural resources.

On all these subjects a struggle is apt to develop between the president and the conservative element in his own party, headed by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich in the senate, and Speaker Joseph Cannon in the house on the one hand, and the president and the insurgents of both houses, who seek more radical action than the president, on the other hand.

The insurgents will make themselves heard in an effort to amend the present house rules to limit the power of the speaker, and in the senate they will endeavor to force some action on a tariff commission. Representative Fowler will lead in the house in an effort to force a monetary reform along the lines of asset currency.

President Taft's belief in the issuance of bonds for the completion of irrigation projects now under way as well as the development of navigable rivers and harbors will meet with some opposition among the eastern states, but the west to a man will undoubtedly be with him on the irrigation proposition.

An effort to have congress make a rigid investigation of the sugar-weighting frauds, opposed by the attorney-general as hampering the prosecution, and also of the controversy between Secretary Richard A. Ballinger, of the interior department, and Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, will undoubtedly come up at this session.

## LOCKS SELF IN FIERY FURNACE

Moving-Picture Operator Takes Desperate Chance to Avoid Panic.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 7.—Joseph Pierce, the machine operator at the Hermann moving-picture show, 460 South Spring street, made himself a hero last night, when he closed the steel and asbestos door of his den upon himself and remained in a furnace of exploding and burning films, while the manager, E. L. Kennedy, calmed and sent away the audience without panic.

Pierce, when he emerged from his fiery ordeal, his hair and clothing scorched and painful burns upon his hands, said he was at work when something went wrong with the wires. In an instant the fire had communicated from the crossed wires to the highly inflammable films and the entire room was a mass of flames. The rooms in which the moving pictures are operated are surrounded with walls, floors and ceiling of steel and fixed with handy devices for closing all openings. When the trouble with the wires started, the fire extinguished all the lights in the theater and the red lights over the several exits were turned on.

## Prince Miguel Is Sued.

Buda Pest, Dec. 7.—According to the newspapers, a syndicate of creditors has sued Prince Miguel of Braganza, who married Miss Anita Stewart of New York last September, for \$1,000,000. Some years ago, a paper says, Prince Miguel was in financial straits and the syndicate advanced him a large sum, payable when he should make a rich marriage. The claim is so great that following negotiations that resulted in his marriage to Miss Anita Stewart, the prince promised to recoup the syndicate with one-fifth of the dowry.

## Pilot Takes All Blame.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—F. M. Luker, pilot in charge of the United States transport Prairie, which grounded Thursday near Delaware City, said today that he alone was responsible for the accident and that Captain Kellogg, commander of the Prairie, is in no way to be blamed.