

# SMALL FACTION MAKES TROUBLE

## IDAHO FOREST SUPERVISOR ON IDAHO AFFAIRS

**E. Grandjean Says Resolutions Condemning Forest Service in Idaho Not the Sentiment of the Mass of the Woolgrowers—Small Faction Is Opposed.**

Supervisor E. Grandjean returned yesterday from Pocatello, where, upon special invitation, he attended the annual convention of the State Woolgrowers' association, says the Boise Capital News. Mr. Grandjean expressed himself as greatly disappointed in the action taken by the convention in condemning in such sweeping terms the forest service policy.

"Under the present administration of the range," said Mr. Grandjean, "a great number of the grazers have assured me that they were perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the forest policy was carried out and that they recognized the protection given under this system to sheep grazers, who undoubtedly would have been crowded to the wall by the general overcrowding of the range resulting from the profitable returns of the sheep business during the past two years."

Many of the grazers make the statement that in former years, the range supported more sheep, but when they are asked to relinquish a small bit of their range for newcomers the majority of them firmly declare that the range cannot support more sheep.

This explains why it was necessary to make a cut on a sliding scale for the Sawtooth forest in order to find room for some small owners, whose interests the government's policy is to protect by all means. They, on the other hand, do not seem to appreciate the efforts that the government has made and will make to protect their interests.

"On the Payette forest, the range conditions were very favorable and an increase of about 15,000 head was made in the allotment for the next year. With one exception, every grazer to whom I talked was perfectly satisfied with the system of allotting the range. They all had ample feed for their stock and without exception, on both the Sawtooth and Payette forests, all stock came out in extraordinary good condition."

"In view of these conditions, I am unable to understand why such a resolution should have passed the convention, without allowing me or any of the other supervisors present to explain in any way the forest policy. Indeed, we were excluded from this part of the session and did not know what action had been taken until the resolution appeared in the papers."

"The forest service has come to stay and the government has endeavored to place competent men in charge of the different forests. Its policy of protecting the local owners is strictly adhered to. Some mistakes will undoubtedly occur, but as soon as they are discovered, they will be rectified. Sentiment as expressed to me has been favorable generally, but a small faction in the association seem tireless in their efforts to condemn and injure the government's policy."

## CARE FOR SHEEP IN WINTER.

### Timely Treatment of a Potent Subject by Agricultural Paper.

Sheep suffer less from low temperature than any other class of live stock. The yolk that is secreted from the skin of the sheep for the nourishment of the wool and for the prevention of feeding in the fleeces, makes the skin of the sheep rather insensitive to cold. A sheep with an excessively greasy coat, however, can not withstand cold as well as one with a more moderately oily fleece. The wool on the sheep prevents the escape of animal heat from the body to some extent, and these conditions of skin and fleece make it unnecessary to house sheep warmly. In fact, sheep do better in moderate cold than when kept warm. Fattening sheep will stand a considerable degree of cold, says the Wisconsin Agriculturalist.

The bad effects of too great warmth arise as follows: The moisture exhaled from the lungs of sheep confined in a close pen makes the fleeces damp and when sheep are turned out into the cold air they catch cold, resulting in catarrh or influenza, generally designated "snuffles" by the shepherd. The sheep has a weak circulatory system and can not stand any inflammatory disorders, and so speedily loses constitutional strength and vigor. The presence of this moisture in rooms where animals are kept may be easily seen in stone buildings where it condenses on the walls. If it is not condensed and congealed on the walls it goes into the fleeces of the sheep. The natural desire for sheep to be outside is a good guide in respect to housing.

On the other hand, sheep should not be exposed to storms or drizzling rains. It takes additional food to meet the expenditure of animal heat occasioned by exposure. The commonest argument in favor of protection against extreme cold is seen in the increased appetites of animals in cold weather. The combustion necessary to furnish animal heat in cold weather must be supported by an increase of fuel in the form of food—particularly of carbonaceous food. Sheep in confinement should be given as great freedom as possible, and no

close or overwarm housing; but they should be protected against great exposure to cold winds or cold rains. To this end a shed should be provided that is free from draughts and should open on to a roomy yard on its lee side. When the weather is suitable sheep should be fed outside as far as possible, particularly with respect to fodders, which engage a great deal of their time. Yards should likewise be protected on their windward side. The site of the sheep shed should be high and dry, so as to prevent the ground underfoot from becoming damp. Sheep sheds are not generally cleaned during the season; but owing to the sheep being fed usually on rough fodder, a great deal of which is unconsumed and trodden under foot, it will absorb all moisture secreted without fermenting, and the shed will remain practically dry throughout the season. While exercise and fresh air are at all times desirable, the shed should be so made as to be closed in cases of extreme cold, and should be close enough in the walls to be free from cross draughts or any change of exposure.

## WIRELESS IN CARRIBBEAN SEA.

**New Telegraph System Being Established in Central America.**

Consul Drew Linaud of Ceiba, reports that the rumor that a series of wireless stations is to be erected at several ports on the Caribbean coast has been confirmed, and adds: The United Fruit company has negotiated with the De Forrest Wireless Telegraph company for the establishment of stations at Belize, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez and Ceiba, probably extending the system as far south as Port Limon, Costa Rica. It is assured that wireless communication between these points and the United States will be in operation by the first week in February.

The United Fruit company will serve the public, but subject to secure all messages, retaining the privilege of refusing to transmit such messages as may appear prejudicial to their business interests. This exception to public service is due to the constant competition among the several steamship lines operating in the fruit trade between the United States and Central American ports.

The business men of Ceiba are much elated, and welcome the advent of the wireless as a factor of inestimable value to them in their commercial relations with the United States.

## MAKING OF CITIES.

### Spokane and Los Angeles Have Sprung Up Recently.

The Southern Oregonian says of the method of making successful cities:

Within the lives of comparatively young men, Los Angeles has grown from a small town to a city of a quarter of a million. In the same length of time Spokane has also grown into a place of 100,000 population and over.

These cities are not sea ports. There was nothing in either case done by nature to make a city. Their growth and development are due to only one thing—their citizens.

To make a city, enterprise, daring, hustle, energy and unity of purpose are essential. With the right sort of people, a city can be built upon the desert. With the wrong kind—that is, those who devote their energy to petty bickering and knocking—natural conditions may in the course of centuries force the growth of a city; but it will be hopelessly distanced in the lifetime of those living.

Medford has reached the point when all factions must bury the axe and hammer and pull together for the common good. It is for this reason that the "Prosperity Mass-Meeting" has been called for next Monday evening at the opera house.

## THE LA FOLLETTE PLEDGE.

A short session of the Ada County La Follette club was held last night in the office of S. E. Blaine, at which the following petition which is to be circulated among the republican voters of the state, was unanimously adopted, says the Boise Capital News.

We, the undersigned voters of the state of Idaho, having the utmost confidence in the principles advocated by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, and believing him to be a fearless, stern and able leader, and a man of high ideals and of unflinching devotion to the cause of popular government, who has the courage and determination to carry out the policies of President Roosevelt; hereto subscribe our names and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure delegates from this state to the national convention at Chicago, who will support his nomination as the republican candidate for president of the United States.

## Formed a Garfield Club.

A. Case and H. K. Risher are in the city today on business. In speaking of the news of Haines and Rock Creek it was learned from them that an initial step has been taken by the republicans of that part of the county and a republican club formed. G. W. Vanderwall, Mr. Chase and Dr. Durgin composed the committee that canvassed Haines and Rock Creek precincts and organized the Garfield club with J. C. Osborn as president.

There will be a meeting of the new club soon which will probably be in the form of a smoker and speakers from all over the country will be present to review the achievements of republicanism.—Baker City Herald.

William Fenkenhauser was shot and killed by a Chicago policeman yesterday while attempting to rob two men.

# LYMAN TELLS OF RIVER CONGRESS

## OVER 1798 DELEGATES WERE PRESENT

**Sentiment in the East Is Strong for Open Rivers—Mississippi River Project, Chicago Drainage Canal and Columbia River, Are Three Leading Projects Up for Consideration.**

The Walla Walla Union says of an address by Prof. W. D. Lyman of Whitman college on the recent meeting of the rivers and harbors congress at Washington, D. C.:

"The meeting of the river and harbors congress surpassed my expectations and I think the expectations of all who attended it."

"It was great in the aggregation of interests represented and in its promise of economic and political results," said Professor Lyman yesterday in opening his address at the regular meeting of the Science club. His subject was "Economic and Political Aspects of the Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington City."

This was the congress to which Prof. Lyman was a delegate, and he spoke from a thorough knowledge. The congress consisted of 1798 delegates, representing all interests, localities and policies of the country. One of the central thoughts of the meeting was, "We stand for a policy, not a project," a thought that was repeated and emphasized in many forms.

This policy which is to have such important economic effects on the life of the nation, is embodied in the resolution passed recommending that \$50,000,000 per year be expended for at least a period of 10 years for the improvement of rivers and harbors. This is to be considered in the nature not of current expense, but of a permanent investment like the Panama canal.

The projects which received the most attention in this regard were three in number first, the Mississippi river project, this to make a 15-foot channel from the Great Lakes, via the Chicago drainage canal, to the gulf, with numerous waterways along the Atlantic coast from Boston to the gulf; the third is the opening and improvement of the Columbia river.

"The political aspects of the case particularly impressed me," said Professor Lyman. "This improvement of the rivers will become the great factor in our political independence. As it were, it is a new Declaration of Independence, or independence from the dictation of corporate interests. It means that the people of the United States are coming to a possession of their own. It involves a government control of transportation facilities and a new era in our history."

## BUILDING TO THE WEST.

### Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Installing New Service.

Important steps in the progress of the coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway were announced yesterday by E. A. Miller, general passenger agent, says a Chicago dispatch.

Train service was established January 12 to Marmath, N. D., 30 miles west of Bowman, N. D., the present end of the line. On the same date local service will be put on between Harlowton and Musselshell, Mont. These two towns are in the central part of Montana and are 82 miles apart.

Work has advanced so rapidly that trains will probably be running between St. Paul and Butte some time in May or June. By the middle of February it is expected that most of the construction work will be finished. Already the grading has been practically completed and rails are being laid at the rate of four miles a day.

Marmath, to which trains will be run next week, is about 200 miles west of the Missouri river. While construction crews are advancing westward from this place others are working eastward along the Musselshell valley. It is thought that the two lines will be connected and the bridge built across the Yellowstone at Miles City by the middle of next month.

According to present plans the Milwaukee & St. Paul's coast extension will be completed to Seattle early in 1909.

## WALLA WALLA BOY MURDERED.

### Supposed to Be Victim of a Tramp With Whom He Left His Home.

No further details of the murder of Keevil Albring, the former Walla Walla boy, were received from Spokane this afternoon. Keevil Albring and his father, A. J. Albring, are well known in Walla Walla, where they lived up to eight years ago at the corner of Second and Newell streets and the father, who is now a Peone prairie rancher, then ran a small produce house on Third street, says the Walla Walla Bulletin.

According to word brought to the city this afternoon the body of Keevil Albring was found near Spokane, 50 yards from the county road Saturday afternoon. Young Albring had been missing since December 24, when he left his home for Spokane in company with a hobo, who had been working at his father's ranch, but the father thought the boy had been drinking and did not become suspicious until a few days ago.

The searchers found the body with the back of the skull crushed. A rancher named Dryer, met the

tramp December 24, and the man was then wearing Keevil's coat and trying to sell the team the boy had been driving. There was blood in the bottom of the wagon, but the tramp said they had been hauling fresh meat.

The body of the young man was found near where Dryer met the tramp.

## DRIVING OUT JAPANESE.

### Hawaiian Planters Tire of War Agitation.

A dispatch from Los Angeles says of the reduction of Japanese forces on Hawaiian plantations:

Talk of trouble between the United States and Japan has caused planters and business men of the Hawaiian Islands to get rid of many of the Japanese formerly in their employ, according to news just received here.

"There are 30,000 Japanese out of employment in the islands," says a man just back from Honolulu. "These Japanese were formerly employed by the sugar planters and in general work throughout the islands, but they have been supplanted by Spanish-Americans. The latter are more satisfactory workmen and there is no danger of any of them being spies."

"Some time ago the rapid increase of the Asiatics in the islands was called to the attention of the authorities at Washington, and it was found that a majority of the orientals was composed of discharged army veterans. Orders were given at once that no Japanese were to be employed on the fortifications or other public works, and Kanakas and Spanish-Americans were quickly put in place of the discharged and war-experienced orientals."

"It was very clear to the authorities that in the event of war between this country and Japan the Hawaiian Islands would become an easy prey to the latter if war veterans were on the ground here to assist landing parties."

"Since this view of the matter was brought home to Americans the work of discharging Japanese has been going on rapidly, and when I left Honolulu thousands of the mikado's subjects were walking about the streets of that city and of other Hawaiian towns unable to find employment. Many of them are using every effort to get to British Columbia, from whence they hope to quietly slip into the United States."

"It is certain that the day of the Japanese in Hawaiian Islands has passed."

## ALASKAN HARDSHIPS.

The following story of hardship in Alaska from the Seward Gateway of December 28, which has just reached the office of the East Oregonian, is an illustration of the privation suffered by the pioneers of the north:

Alfred Lowell arrived with the Tyonok Knik mail yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, after a hard a trip as any Alaska mail carrier might hanker for, and one which few of them could make in twice the time, says the Gateway.

The whole outfit, carrier, dogs and sleds, fell through the ice of Eagle river into seven or eight feet of water.

Lowell pulled everything out but one sled, but the water soaked mail reached Seward frozen into bricks which had to be thawed. Much of it, perhaps nearly all, will have to be placed in fresh envelopes by the local postmaster. This entails a fine local batch of reports and explanations for the benefit of the red tape bureau of the postoffice department at Washington.

Lowell reports that the snow is two to three feet deep on Crow creek summit and the slope beyond, but not more than a foot in the lowlands.

Most of the streams were still running. The beach of Turnagain arm was mostly bare. Through Placer valley two feet of snow lay but when he came over the ice crust on tow was not strong enough in many places to hold a man's weight. The snow had been slushy before. Several feet of snow lay on the summit at mile 45 and beyond to the tunnels.

The carrier will start again for Tyonok January 1.

## THE LODGE POLE PINE.

The lodgepole pine gained its name from its use by the Indians as a support for their tepees. Since the Indians of the Rocky mountain region dragged their lodge poles to the plains while hunting, a timber of requisite height but small diameter was sought, and this the lodgepole pine provided without trimming.

The names of white pine, black pine, spruce and tamarack are also applied locally. In Wyoming lodgepole pine is more numerous than any other tree, and it is largely represented in the forests of Colorado, Utah, Oregon and California. It grows from sea level to 11,000 feet elevation, and is noted for its variable form and quality. In the Rocky mountains the wood is lighter in weight and color, less resinous and straight grained than on the Pacific coast.

Lodgepole pine attains an age of from 100 to 300 years. It quickly succumbs to fire on account of its thin bark, but to a certain extent guards against extinction by this cause by producing fertile cones at the early age of from six to 10 years.

Receding after a fire is favored also by the persistence of the cones, some of which do not shed their seeds for a number of years, and by the readiness with which the seeds germinate on mineral soil of burned-over land.

A large proportion of the seeds germinate; they are usually borne annually and in large quantities; and since they are small and light, they are carried by the wind as far as 200 yards from the seed tree.

A lot of men exhaust their energies in telling of the big things they are about to do.

# GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORTS

## PEOPLE INTERESTED FOR VARIOUS REASONS.

**Few Know of the Extensive Organization Occupied in Collecting Data on Which Daily Reports Are Based—Climate Statistics Collected by Several Thousand Voluntary Observers Using Standard Instruments.**

Probably no part of a daily newspaper is regularly read by more persons than the daily weather reports and predictions. An attempt to enumerate the people who read them would be almost like compiling a census, and a summary of their motives or reasons for being interested in the weather would furnish a many sided picture of every day life.

Few persons ever stop to think what an extensive organization is occupied in collecting the data on which the daily reports are based, and what great expense and labor the government is at to make them comprehensive and reliable. It takes careful and intelligent work by many minds and hands to make a daily newspaper, but perhaps no equal amount of space in it represents as much careful and intelligent and skilled labor as the few inches that contains the daily weather report.

As now organized, the weather bureau employs the whole time of about 600 paid employees, located at about 180 stations, besides receiving reports from several thousand volunteer observers on special subjects. The latter, however, do not enter into the daily reports. The bureau at Washington receives two reports daily from every one of its 180 stations, one at 5 o'clock a. m. and one at 5 o'clock p. m., and these reports are the basis of the forecasts for the next 36 hours.

These forecasts are immediately telegraphed to all concerned throughout the country, to every daily newspaper in the United States and widely distributed by mail, by flag signals and by telephone. No other people in the world are so well informed every day in the year as to the weather conditions prevailing in all parts of the country and what they may expect themselves as are the American people.

Climatic statistics for the various states are collected from several thousand voluntary observers, using standard instruments. These are printed in monthly state bulletins, so that the climate of one region can be readily compared with that of another as to temperature, rainfall, snowfall, early frosts, late frosts, etc.

The storm and flood and cold wave warnings are of great value to many classes of people. The weather bureau's present cost to the government is about \$1,400,000 a year, but it is worth many times that to the people.

The general public may not be aware that the records of the bureau are in frequent demand in the adjudication of legal claims and are accepted by the courts as conclusive evidence. As the original records from all stations are forwarded to Washington and filed there, it is possible for the central bureau to furnish a certified copy showing the weather conditions, prevailing at any time in the past in any city where a station is maintained. Such evidence is admissible in any court in the land.

The supreme court of the United States and several state courts have so decided. The calls for such evidence are frequent, as many as 130 copies of weather records having been issued in a single year. During one period of 10 years the aggregate number of personal appearances in court of local observers at different points, summoned as witnesses to testify as to whether conditions at a certain time, was nearly three thousand. This kind of testimony as well as certified copies of the records, has proven to be a turning point in many important cases.

## CUBA SHOULD BE FREE.

Secretary Taft, in connection with his recent suggestion that Cuba be given back to the Cubans, says: "It was hoped by some that the census might be completed in September last. I did not think so, and I am not at all surprised to learn that the census has not yet been completed and probably will not be until April or May."

"This will postpone the local elections until June, the presidential election until December, and the installation of the president and congress and the turning over of the island until March or April of 1909."

"This is in compliance with our promise when we assumed temporary control of Cuba, and it seems to me that we ought to allow nothing to interfere with the carrying out of that promise. There are important interests that would be glad to delay our stay there for years, but good faith and good judgment require us to leave at the time appointed."

The report of Governor Magoon constitutes an exhaustive history of the American intervention in Cuba and of the passage of the island under American control.

## OVER 400 GAMBLERS ARE OUT.

The Denver Times says of the closing of gambling in Denver: "By an order issued this morning to all of those who had been in their employ, Chase, Chucovich and Gaylord, at the head of the gambling syndicate, have indicated that they have given up their fight for open gambling in the city of Denver, and

that they do not expect to open their gambling houses for a long time to come, if at all."

This morning the leads of the syndicate called all of their former employes about them and told each that there was no prospect for work. "You are at liberty to go wherever you can do any good for yourself," Chase said this to his employes, and as a result some 400 men, white and black, have prepared to go into some legitimate line of business in Denver or to leave for parts where their criminal profession is winked at if not legalized.

In making his statement to his gambling experts and others who had been in his employ, Chase practically admits defeat and shows he has evidently realized that the law-abiding citizens of Denver will no longer tolerate open gambling as it has been fostered and protected by Mayor Robert W. Speer.

There is not a gambling dive of any nature whatsoever in the city and county of Denver that has not been closed. The victory is complete and overwhelming, and the Christian Citizens' union and other organizations having as their object the closing of gambling in Denver are to be congratulated.

The citizens of Denver who have been operating slot machines in various parts of Denver and neighboring counties have closed their wheels and the only slot machines that are operating are those which pay in trade. Those who have at heart the interests of Denver and desire to see the laws enforced were able after months of earnest endeavor to see the new year dawn on a city where no form of lawlessness is tolerated.

## FUTURITY STAKE OF \$15,000.

One of the richest and the most liberal futurity stakes ever offered for trotters and pacers is being promoted by the Horseman and Spirit of the Times of Chicago. The stake is guaranteed to be not less than \$15,000, and according to conditions just published, all the money contributed to the stake by breeders in the shape of nominating and starting fees will go into the stake as added money.

The conditions of entry are exceedingly liberal. The nominating fee of \$1 permits owners to name as many mares as they may own. In addition to this there will be two further payments of \$5 each, which is all the money required until the year of the race, when starting fees fall due.

The stake will be raced in three divisions: For 3-year-old trotters there will be a purse of \$10,000; for 3-year old trotters the purse will be \$3000; for 3-year-old pacers \$2000. The guaranteed amount of the stake is subscribed to by the Chicago Horseman Newspaper company, of which Daniel J. Campau of Detroit, Mich., is president. This is the richest of all newspaper futurities and the most liberal system of entrance.

## FIVE THINGS SHE NEEDS.

"Here and there I find a perfect woman," said the Critical man. "But she is very rare. There are five things in which the average woman is sadly lacking. If she would cultivate these she could step right along with men."

"She should learn to control her emotions better."

"She should think more generously of other women."

"She should develop and exercise her will power."

"She should teach herself to concentrate."

"She should cultivate judgment. Bad judgment is what makes women buy cheap bargains, and make frights of themselves, and marry the wrong man, and get all halled up at a critical moment."

"If I were a woman I'd paste these five things over my dressing table, and practice them daily, till I could beat my brother, or husband, or father, at the game."

## OFFICIAL MAGAZINE NEEDED.

In the opinion of the New York World, Representative Hobson's proposal that the government publish an official magazine meets a standing need. Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith has written a reply to President James A. Moffet's defense of the Standard Oil. Rear Admiral Converse, now president of the board of construction, has been selected to write an article replying to Henry Reuter's attack on the navy department. President Roosevelt has his eye fixed on the nature fakers and still finds time to describe how he hunted bears in the canyons. A magazine with him as editor-in-chief would never run short of copy.—Albuquerque Journal.

## ALMOST LIKE KING EDWARD'S.

Here is the formula of the drink that delights the soul of King Edward of England: "A little rye whiskey, some crushed ice, a small square of pineapple, a piece of lemon peel, a few drops of Maraschino, a few drops of champagne, a dash of biters and sufficient powdered sugar to bring the mixture exactly to the royal requirements." Great heavens! Why, he has stolen our Rabbitville palouiser recipe! Or almost. It would be the exact counterpart of a palouiser if you would cut out the ice, pineapple, lemon peel, maraschino, champagne, biters and sugar, and add an inch of barbed wire and a rusty nail, with a "dash" of muriatic acid!—The Dalles Optimist.

'Twas the week before Christmas, and all through the stores Surged the crowds that had managed to squeeze through the doors. They were doing their shopping, in mood sore and surly, Because they'd forgot to attend to it early. —Chicago Tribune.