

The Santiam News.

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NO. 16.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

ZAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Massacre of Jews at Odessa, Russia, has been renewed.

Hughes is being booed by New Yorkers for president.

The Hague conference has adopted compulsory arbitration.

C. W. Post, head of the National Citizens' alliance, says unions are worse than trusts.

Convicts on the way to Siberia attacked their guards. Twenty-two of the convicts were killed.

San Francisco officers are getting together new talesmen from which the second Ford jury will be selected.

A large band of Ecuadorian rebels have been defeated by a detachment of Peruvian police near the City of Pium, Peru.

The wireless telegraph station at Sydney, Nova Scotia, has received a message from Manila, a distance of 12,000 miles.

The Western Union claims its striking operators at Cleveland, Ohio, want to return to work, but they have no places for them.

Testimony in the Standard Oil hearing at New York shows that the company compelled the purchase of its oil by railroads and other large consumers.

Great Britain has a new war balloon which has proved a great success.

There are no new developments in the strike of the 8,000 dock laborers at New Orleans.

General William Booth, founder and commander of the Salvation Army, predicts hard times.

Detectives at Baker City working on the Brown murder case are entirely at sea as to the perpetrator of the crime.

A strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia is likely to compel the Dominion government to buy foreign coal for the Intercolonial railroad.

Both telegraph companies claim the strike is over but the business they are handling would indicate that the men who went out have the best of it.

Admiral Dewey says the loss of the Philippine islands would mean the loss of most of our Oriental trade, as they are our possibility of insulating on the open door.

That the Rock Island intends to build from Salt Lake to Portland would seem certain from the frantic efforts of Gould and Harriman to gain possession of the passes.

The Borah trial may cause a reform in the grand jury system.

Revolutionary riots in Calcutta are causing officials much concern.

It seems probable that prohibition for Washington city will pass congress.

Mrs. Brown says she does not believe her husband was murdered by Federation men.

The port of New Orleans is tied up by a strike of the Dock and Cotton-handlers' union.

Germany has expelled a number of Mormons and forbids their doctrine being taught.

A tremendous fire is raging in Sonoma county, Cal. The damage is already estimated at \$100,000.

John D. Daly, surveyor general of Oregon, met death by falling down stairs in a Portland building. Some physicians are inclined to believe he was murdered.

The jury impeached for the trial of Theodore Halsey for bribing San Francisco supervisors been discharged on account of the sickness of the defendant. The case will be taken up as soon as he recovers.

The Ford bribery case in San Francisco is practically finished.

Four members of the black hand have been hanged at Lancaster, Pa., for committing murder.

President Roosevelt favors deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf.

Senator Borah's acquittal may cause District Attorney Ruick's acquittal.

A large block of Illinois Central stock has been turned against Harriman.

Ten Hindus who had crossed the border to Danville, Wash., were mobbed and driven back into Canada.

Senator Borah says the stone and timber law is a piece of infamy as administered by the government and temple men to perjury.

CAUSE TO WORRY.

Vast Numbers of Japanese Pouring Across Canadian Line.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Immigration of Japanese into America is increasing at so alarming a rate that it has been determined to adopt extraordinary measures to prevent the introduction into the United States not only of Japanese, but of other Asiatic coolie labor. One result of the trip of Secretary Straus has been to increase the force of immigration inspectors along the Canadian border, with a view to controlling the flood of Asiatic immigration.

It is known that more than double the number of Japanese have come into the United States thus far in the year 1907 than came here during the same period last year. Naturally, the figures of the government do not include the hundreds of Japanese who have come into the country surreptitiously.

They have come across from the Canadian and Mexican borders, principally without hindrance, despite the means adopted by the government to prevent the introduction of Japanese laborers.

For many months the government has had immigration commissioners in Mexico and Canada. In practically every instance, the inspectors have reported that the Japanese who reach Canada or Mexico are bound for the United States. Inquiries in the Hawaiian Islands have revealed organizations whose business it is to procure Japanese laborers to work in the United States. They not only provide the means, but pave the way by which Japanese may easily obtain entrance to this country through Mexico and Canada.

It is this sort of position that the government proposes to combat. In the appointment of what principally constitutes a patrol guard of the Northern and Southern borders of the country, Secretary Straus hopes to reduce the number of Asiatics who daily are coming across the borders in great and increasing numbers.

Returns from the Canadian immigration offices show that 8,286 Asiatics landed at the British Columbia ports of Victoria and Vancouver between January 1 and September 18, 1907. Of this number 2,872 were Hindus and 4811 Japanese, most of the latter reaching Canada from Honolulu. The remaining fees of \$100 for the privilege of landing in Canada. The field of labor in that section of Canada is limited, and the investigations of the United States immigration inspectors have shown that most of the Japanese and Chinese expect ultimately to get into the United States.

Robbers Make Rich Haul.

Alabama Bandits Steal Half Million and Escape.

Seldon, Ala., Oct. 8.—Four masked robbers looted the First National bank of this town last night, shot and killed Sheriff John Williams and escaped on a hand car, north bound on the Southern railway. It is said the amount taken is \$575,250. The robbery and the killing of Sheriff Williams caused intense excitement and a posse started on the trail of the bandits soon after the crimes were committed.

The robbers were discovered at work about 10 o'clock, when a man passing the bank happened to peer through one of the darkened windows. Hastily giving the alarm he ran to notify Sheriff Williams. The official reached the bank just as the robbers, evidently scenting discovery, were about to leave. The sheriff called upon them to halt. Before he could locate them in the darkness they opened fire upon him and he was instantly killed. The crowd which had gathered was panic-stricken and in the confusion the bandits escaped, running through the street with their booty and firing as they ran. Running north to the railway yards of the Southern railway, they procured a hand car, ran it down a heavy grade and escaped.

Quakes Break the Cable.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.—A story came from Sitka, Alaska, today that the series of earthquake shocks felt west of that town is really responsible for the breaks in the government cable between Sitka and Valdez. No damage beyond frightening the natives was done until the cable was reported broken 300 miles from Valdez. The theory is advanced from Sitka that volcanic activity has changed the contour of the bottom of the sea along the 900 miles of cable between that town and Valdez.

Hurry Battleships Around.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Acting under orders issued by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, every effort will be made to get League Island to place the four battleships there in condition to accompany the North Atlantic squadron around Cape Horn to Puget sound. The orders are positive that the battleships must be ready for sea duty by December 15.

Smallpox in College Hospital.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—The university hospital of the University of Pennsylvania was quarantined tonight because it was discovered that Henry Yankun, a patient, had developed smallpox. About 200 patients and as many employees are shut up in the institution.

JURORS WERE FIXED

Serious Charge in Ford Trial at San Francisco.

SPECIAL JURY TO INVESTIGATE

Detective Burns Says Honest Jury Will Convict Ford and Sentences is Promised.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The grand jury will meet today to investigate the charges that have been freely made that improper influences were used upon certain members of the jury that tried the Ford case. It is hinted that a sensational case will be sprung before the matter is dropped. Special Agent Burns refused to make any specific charges today, but said:

"Ford will be found guilty by an honest jury."

Earl Rogers, chief of counsel defending Ford, came back with a charge that the prosecution had made efforts to get friends on the jury. Mr. Rogers comes from the southern part of the state, where he is known as "the fighting attorney of Los Angeles." Mr. Burns says he will call the bluff and will give Mr. Rogers a chance to go before the grand jury.

Francis J. Heney is out of the city on an automobile trip. He will return in time to conduct the investigation before the grand jury. He is absolutely unmoved by the failure of the Ford jury to agree and will place Ford on trial again next Monday. After the trial of Ford the prosecution will turn its attention to Patrick Cathoon.

The jurors in the Ford case who stood for acquittal have stated in interviews that the failure of the prosecution to call Abe Ruef to the stand influenced them more than anything else in their decision. The failure of the prosecution to call Ruef to the stand has completely mystified the defense. Ford's attorneys will therefore be as much in the dark as to the plans of the prosecution in the next trial as they were in the last.

The expansion given the widest credence for the failure of Mr. Heney to call Ruef to the stand is that the prosecutors had a "tip" that the jury had been tampered with, and did not desire to reveal any more evidence at this trial than was necessary to prevent an acquittal.

TWO MORE INDICTMENTS.

Jury Returns Charges Against Southern Pacific, Pacific Mail.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The United States grand jury today presented two supplementary indictments, one against the Southern Pacific company, and the other against the Pacific Mail Steamship company, charging them with violations of the interstate commerce law. Each indictment contains eight counts, which relate to shipments of mail from Kobe, Japan, to various points in the United States at rates lower than those mentioned in the schedule furnished the Interstate Commerce commission.

The Southern Pacific and the Pacific Mail Steamship company were allowed until October 21 to plead to the former indictments.

DYNAMITE PLOT FOILED.

Prominent Denver Men Marked by Unknown Assassins.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 8.—That Governor Doehle, David H. Moffat, banker, C. B. Kountze, Lawrence Phipps, the steel man, and Edward Chase, king of the Denver gambling syndicate were doomed to die at the hands of dynamite was the astonishing discovery made by accident late last night and reported to the police in time to prevent the killing of Mr. Chase and his family.

Enough of the deadly explosive was found by the police concealed near the Chase home to blow up the capital.

Santa Fe Grants Increase.

Topeka, Oct. 8.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad announced today an increase in the wages of all telegraph operators on the system. This went into effect October 1. The increase came as a surprise to the men, the first knowledge they had of it being a voluntary announcement by the company. The increase varies from \$2.50 to \$4 per month. This is the second increase in wages the Santa Fe operators have had in the last 12 months, the increase being in that time about 8 per cent.

Obeys Mayor's Decree.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 8.—Mabel Bennett, daughter of the Fort Dodge mayor, who has been urging bachelors to marry, eloped last night with Noland Snow, a chauffeur, and they were married here today. Mayor Bennett recently issued a decree urging all bachelors to marry. Snow took him at his word.

JURY DISAGREES.

Ford Trial in San Francisco Must Be Heard Again.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The jury which tried ex-Attorney General Tiley L. Ford, general counsel for the United Railroads, on the felony charge of bribing Supervisor Thomas F. Loneragan in the sum of \$4,000 to vote for the trolley franchise in June, 1906, voted eight for acquittal and four for conviction and was discharged by Judge Lawlor, after having been out 18 hours.

Judge Lawlor informed counsel that the regular trial jury box having been exhausted in the trial of Ford, he will organize a panel of several hundred talesmen to serve for all cases coming before his department of the court.

This has the effect of doing away with the likelihood of special venues.

As Ford is under heavy bond on the other indictments returned against him, he was given his freedom and will not be required to furnish fresh bonds in the present case until today. The case will come up for retrial Monday, October 14.

CANCER CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Evidence That Germs Remain in Walls for Many Years.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Are certain houses infected with cancer? Are rooms inhabited by cancer patients liable to convey the disease years after the patient is dead? According to the researches of some doctors, the results of which have just been published, these questions must be answered in the affirmative. The strange coincidence had often been observed and pointed out by practitioners, even so far back as 20 and 30 years ago. A patient would die of cancer in a certain house. A year afterwards, or even longer, other persons came to live in the same house, and suddenly some member of the family is afflicted with the terrible disease. For years and years the same phenomenon recurs. One family removes after one or more of its members has succumbed to the illness, others succeed them, and become in turn victims of the same fatal affection. The observations have been so frequent that the sanitary authorities in Paris have decided to study the matter thoroughly. A census has been taken of all the houses where cancer patients died during the last six months of the year 1906, and a careful watch will be kept over these houses. The list comprises 1,062 cases, and out of these it has already been observed that in 12 houses two successive cases occurred, not counting five old age asylums, where 26 deaths occurred from the same disease.

while the side strips are made of inch-boards sawed 2 inches wide. The earth under this run should be slightly mounded for the sake of dryness.—Farm and Home.

Planting and Droughts.

Subsoiling and drainage are systems that should be practiced in connection with each other. Subsoiling without drainage is more damaging than beneficial, as it allows the water to accumulate and there remain. If the system of drainage is made complete there is nothing better than deep cultivation, assisted by the subsoil plow. The great fear of those who are opposed to subsoiling is that they are compelled to turn up soil from below, which is not desirable, as it requires time for the cold undersoil to become proper plant food; but the subsoil plow does not, as many suppose, turn up the soil. It simply pulverizes it. The plan usually pursued is to plow the soil in the ordinary manner, following in the same furrows behind the first plow, with a subsoiler, to which should be harnessed three horses, in order that the work may be thoroughly done. As the first plow moves on, leaving the upper soil broken, the subsoil plow, coming after it, should go in to a depth of at least 7 inches below the plowed furrow (a foot, if possible), thus rendering the actual depth quite deep, though not mixing the upper and lower strata. The advantage is that moisture is retained when rains are not frequent, owing to the greater capacity and depth of absorption at the time of rain, and also greater moisture from capillary attraction by virtue of the porosity of the subsoil.

MORE JAPANESE THAN EVER.

President's Proclamation Does Not Have Desired Effect.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The proclamation of the president, issued March 14, 1907, has not operated to retard the immigration of Japanese into the United States, as was expected. On the contrary, the influx of Japanese has been greater since the issuance of the proclamation than before. The annual report of Commissioner General Sargent, of the bureau of immigration, will show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, 30,824 Japanese entered the United States, and of that total 10,091 came in during March, April, May and June. This shows that the influx has been greater since the proclamation than before.

The president's proclamation was not intended to be a bar to all Japanese, but only those of the laboring classes—the coolies. Yet it is not reasonable to suppose that all the Japanese who came into the United States since March 14 have been of the educated classes; those prepared to engage in some profession. The investigations of the bureau of immigration show that fully 50 per cent of those coming here have taken up some manual occupation.

In addition to the Japanese shown on the returns of the immigration bureau, it is supposed that not a few gained unlawful access to this country through Mexico and Canada, but this number will be reduced if Canada enforces its law prohibiting the admission into that country of Japanese who do not bear passports.

Send Poor Hindus Back.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 7.—It is possible that a large majority of the 600 Hindus who will arrive from the Orient tomorrow by the steamer Tatar will be immediately deported. They will if they have no more money to show than those who arrived a month ago. Dr. Munro, immigration health inspector, today received special instructions from Ottawa that if any of the new arrivals were likely to become charges on the public they should be deported at once. Dr. Munro declares that he interprets this liberally.

More Honor For Taft.

Nagasaki, Oct. 7.—Secretary of War Taft on his arrival here this morning from Kobe on board the steamship Minnesota, was welcomed by the mayor and municipal officers and was banqueted by the municipality. The Minnesota will sail at midnight for Manila.



FARMS AND FARMERS

Grass Mulch in Orchard.

The average results of the different methods of orchard culture at the Ohio Station, covering a period now of six years, are quite markedly in favor of planting the trees in sod and mulching the trees. The trees on the plot thus treated have made a heavier and more vigorous growth than under any other system of culture, and have produced double as much fruit. Under the cultivation and cover crop method of culture the trees made very nearly as good a growth, and the fertility of the soil was kept up. The fact, however, that the general results, as regards both tree growth and yield of fruit, are inferior to the grass mulch method is the surprising thing.

The poorest results of all were obtained when clean cultivation throughout the season was practiced, since no humus or fertility was added to the soil by this method, and the ground washed and gullied so badly that heavy hills were necessary, and the practice had to be abandoned at the end of the fourth year.

The trees set in sod and having a circular area cultivated about them gave very good results for the first two or three years, after which much better results were secured by either the cover-crop method or the grass mulch method. This method of culture was the most expensive and laborious plan adopted. Its chief usefulness is on small, very rough or stony areas where mulching material is not available, or on home grounds where neat and slightly grounds are desired.

Fools and Trees.

Any fool can destroy trees. They can not run away; and if they could they would still be destroyed—chased and hunted down as long as fun or a dollar could be got out of their bark holes, branching horns or magnificent bowl backbones. Few that fell trees plant them; nor would planting avail much toward getting back anything like the noble primordial forest. During a man's life only saplings can be grown in place of the old trees, ten centuries old, that have been destroyed. It took more than 3,000 years to make some of the trees in these Western woods, trees that are still standing in perfect strength and beauty; waving and sighing in the forests of the Sierra. Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries since Christ's time—and long before that—God has cared for those trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches and a thousand straining, leveling tempests and floods, but he can not save them from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that—John Muir in the Atlantic.

A Good Market Pear.

The old market favorite pear, Louise-Bonne de Jersey, is still one of the best known and most popular of the French type of pear and is highly recommended for the New England and Middle States by the official list of the department of agriculture. The name is being more and more shortened to Louise, which is enough to distinguish it from other varieties.

This pear has been in cultivation for more than a hundred years, but the original tree is still alive at its place of origin in Southern France, says American Cultivator. Although a French pear, it seems to be as hardy as any and succeeds as far north as Ontario and in parts of Northern New England where any pear will thrive.

It is a good pear to grow on quince roots, producing large specimens and annual crops. It also does well on pear roots. It is a rather large pear, choice specimens averaging about three and one-half inches long. The skin is yellowish green, with reddish brown cheeks and dots. The flesh is white, fine grained and buttery and the flavor pleasant and spicy. It ripens about with the Sheldon in early October. Its shipping qualities are excellent, and it ranks among the first of the general purpose pears.

Water for Cows.

If a cow gives sixteen quarts of milk per day, she must, consequently, consume an equal quantity of water. If the water is icy cold she will not drink, because she thereby becomes chilled. She will fall off in her yield of milk, because she can not produce unless she drinks a quantity sufficient for the milk and the demand of her body. She voids, usually, a larger quantity of water. The water for the cows as the weather becomes colder, therefore, should be warm, if the flow of milk is to continue.

Field Mice.

Field mice do not attack old trees, if they can get the bark of young trees, but they sometimes do much damage to orchards. Wrap the trees with tar paper, extending the paper several inches into the ground. This method not only prevents the depredations of mice, but also serves to protect against the borers. The paper need not extend over one foot above the ground.

Your Dog.

The more you talk to a dog the better he likes you, and he times his temper to your every mood. Are you merry? He frisks and frolics and jumps up at you with wild abandon. Are you sorrowful? He will lay his head softly on your knee, looking up into your face with adoring, kindly eyes that, far more prettily than any words, begs to cheer up, and tell you that he, at all events, thinks you worthy of the utmost good fortune. The right kind of a dog never lets you forget how much he loves you.—From Paul and Flametta.

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