

The Sanfram News.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

APPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

Mula afflu has gained strength in Morocco and raided Mazagan.

A Pennsylvania preacher advocates hanging for assassins of women.

The anti-swearers' league at New York paraded and 14,000 members turned out.

There seems no chance for Seattle or Denver to capture the Republican national convention.

Emperor Francis Joseph's condition is somewhat improved and the doctors hope for his recovery.

Popular subscriptions are being taken in Sweden to raise funds to build a challenger for the America's cup.

Nelson Morris, the packing house man, left a fortune of \$20,000,000. All but \$75,000 is given to his family.

Vincent St. John and other Federation men under arrest for murder at Goldfield, Nev., have been released for lack of evidence.

The telephone companies claim that men are now flocking to them in great numbers asking for their old places. In the West, however, nearly every union voted to stay out.

Australia has adopted a protective tariff against Great Britain.

The army will ask an appropriation from congress for war balloons.

Emperor Francis Joseph is growing worse, his lungs being inflamed.

An Italian chemist will turn several animals to stone to show scientific men what he can do.

John Philip Sousa recently celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of his band.

Free import duty on hops has almost killed out that industry in England according to growers there.

A young Los Angeles woman has received five informal machines through the mail. A negro is under arrest but denies his guilt.

Sir William Laurier, premier of Canada, says he has not yet formed an opinion as to the best course to pursue in the exclusion question.

During the first six months of 1907 dishonest employees embezzled \$5,482,687, according to figures given out by the bond companies of New York.

Harriman has ordered expenses cut on all of his lines.

Rockefeller has given \$600,000 more to Chicago university.

The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph is becoming more serious.

Reports received at Washington indicate that the Moorish rebellion is nearing a collapse.

The Russian council of ministers has appropriated \$9,500,000 for colonization purposes in Siberia.

Coal mines in Montana have been closed in order to give the railroads a chance to clear the blockaded tracks.

The railroads of the country have decided to stand a strike rather than make more concessions to labor unions.

Commander John D. Bridge, of the United States navy, is going insane. He was in command of the cruiser Baltimore when that vessel went ashore in the Philippines in 1904.

The O. R. & N. company has started proceedings to prevent the Washington railroad commission from enforcing the joint wheat rate between its lines and the Northern Pacific.

The Arctic steamer Frithjof has sunk with the crew of 16 off the coast of Iceland.

The trial of John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National bank, has been postponed until November 12.

Less than 500 men were at work in the places of the 10,000 cotton handlers and loaders who are on strike at New Orleans.

Emperor Francis Joseph is seriously ill, but much improved.

Cassie Chadwick, one of the most notorious swindlers in American history, is dead at the Ohio penitentiary.

Awful famine on the coast of Labrador has caused the natives to take to cannibalism and eight people are known to have been eaten.

The Austrian steamer Gallia from Trieste to New York, took fire during the passage and was only saved after heroic work. The vessel carried 763 passengers.

ITINERARY OF EVAN'S FLEET.

Schedule of Stops Mapped Out for Trip to the Pacific.

Washington, Oct. 15.—According to the itinerary, the special service squadron will proceed direct to Trinidad. A stop of four days will be made at that port, when the squadron will sail for Rio Janeiro, where it is due November 2. A stop of seven days will be made at the Brazilian capital, after which the squadron will proceed to Montevideo, where it is due on the 13th proximo. Seven days will also be spent at that port. The next stopping place will be at Punta Arenas, near the entrance to the Magellan straits. There the vessels will remain three days before proceeding through the straits to Callao, Peru, where they are scheduled to arrive December 7. One week will be spent at that port, in order to permit of visits to Lima, the Peruvian capital. The last leg of the cruise will be from Callao to Magdalena bay, where the vessels will engage in target practice and maneuvers.

This cruise marks the beginning of the extensive movement of warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, which movement will include a fleet of 16 battleships commanded by Rear Admiral Evans, and a large flotilla of torpedo boats. All the vessels will follow practically the course adopted for the special service squadron.

AWAIT TAFT'S ARRIVAL.

First Philippine Congress All Ready to Convene.

Manila, Oct. 15.—Great interest is shown in the first Philippine congress, which will meet this week, and the arrival of Secretary Taft, who comes at an opportune time in the inauguration of the Philippine home rule. Already the contending political factions are showing great activity and at the caucus recently held the first clash occurred over a motion to have the assembly proceedings opened with prayer. This was defeated by one vote on the broad ground that church and state should be kept distinct.

The caucus was attended by 38 delegates. The position of the assembly on questions relating to the political future of the Philippines is expected to be determined largely by the opinions expressed by Secretary Taft in his address opening the session. This is the view held by Filipinos as well as Americans. The latter are generally in favor of a specific pronouncement in Philippine policy. The course of legislative action will depend mainly on the result of the fight of the Gomez Radicals for continuance of the National party.

The Nationalists, when united, exercise controlling influence but their internal divisions give the Progressive Independents the balance of power.

WAR DANGER BLOWS OVER.

Count Okuma Believes Immigration Question Will Be Settled.

Tokio, Oct. 15.—Count Okuma, who in the first stages of immigration troubles in America strongly disapproved of the government's pacific attitude, now practically admits that the radical utterances of both sides were largely prompted by politics. In an interview today Count Okuma said that Americans misunderstood the Japanese, who are astounded at the utterances of American newspapers. Reports of the possibility of war, he said have always emanated from the United States and very naturally are copied by the newspapers of Japan. While he believes that the Americans are over-sensitive on the subject of Japanese immigration, he holds the opinion that the whole discussion is largely due to the fact that the United States is to have a presidential campaign next year. It is not likely that the immigration question will be seriously discussed or ever become an issue in the coming session of the diet. The Japanese government believes that the entire question will be solved by the present discouragement of immigration and the strict observance of the laws.

Too Much Business.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 15.—Daniel Guggenheim, head of the American Smelting & Refining company, arrived in Salt Lake City yesterday. Mr. Guggenheim is on a tour of inspection of the plants of the West. He says that the recent curtailment of copper output was a natural outgrowth of the fact that the world is doing about 5 per cent too much business for the money it has. He says he does not anticipate serious hard times. He says their plants throughout the West will soon increase their capacity.

Close Mexican Copper Mines

Saltillo, Mexico, Oct. 15.—The slump in copper has closed a large number of mines, not only in the southern portion of the republic but in this section as well. A number of large mines have reduced their output exactly one-half, while the smaller ones have closed down entirely.

PLENTY OF EVIDENCE

Lane Has Proof Reates Were Paid by Southern Pacific.

IMPRISONMENT IS THE PENALTY

Interstate Commission Will Call on Bonaparte to Prosecute—Offense Continue to September.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane, who went to California in response to reports from agents of the commission declaring that the Southern Pacific Railway company was giving rebates and that proof could be obtained, has returned to Washington. He says that the result exceeded his expectations.

Mr. Lane believes that a violation of the law can be proved, and it is the present understanding that as soon as the facts collected are submitted to the full commission, certificates of the illegal operations of the railway will be made to the department of justice, with a request for immediate prosecution of those responsible. The law, as it now stands, provides two years' imprisonment for each offense.

Whether Mr. Harriman can be indicted will depend upon whether his responsibility for the alleged violations of the law can be demonstrated. Members of the Interstate Commerce commission believe it can. They say he is the president of the Southern Pacific company, and either knew, or should have known, what his subordinates were doing.

According to Mr. Lane, investigations, however, rebates were being paid as late as September 24 of this year.

ANOTHER INSULT.

Drunken Man Falls Into Japanese Laundry at Frisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—As a result of an attack upon a Japanese laundry last night, the proprietor and one of his employees are in the emergency hospital, many whites are nursing bruises caused by the clubs of the police and the exterior of the laundry is a wreck.

The trouble was occasioned by Joseph King, an intoxicated logger, who crashed into the window of the laundry conducted by T. Umkekenbo, at 422 Fell street. The proprietor and H. Omura rushed out and dragged King into a rear room, where he was placed in charge of a young Japanese, who stood guard armed with a section of pipe, while the other Japanese hurried to summon the police to arrest King.

Three intoxicated companions of King witnessed the incident and they planned to rescue their friend. Other whites were called on and there followed a combined attack on the laundry. The street was soon filled by a large crowd, and a dozen Japanese on the inside sought to repel the invaders. Policeman Thomas Collier was soon on the scene and attacked the crowd single handed. A riot call which was sounded brought reinforcements. The police charged the crowd with clubs and many were hit.

King was found asleep in the rear room, innocent of the trouble.

JURORS TO TRY FORD AGAIN.

Special Panel in Court for Trial of Bribe-Givers.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The 300 talesmen for the formation of the regular jury panel, from which shall be selected the juries to try various of the public service corporation officials charged with bribery and under arrest in Judge Lawlor's department of the Superior court, were brought into court yesterday by the sheriff. The next of the bribery graft cases to be tried, that of T. L. Ford, general counsel for the United Railroads, accused by the grand jury of bribing supervisors, is on the calendar for commencement next Thursday.

Losses Right to Appeal.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—According to the district attorney's office, Eugene E. Schmitt, ex-mayor of San Francisco, but now a convict, has lost the right of appeal to a higher court through a blunder of his attorney, Charles H. Fairall, and must go to the penitentiary forthwith. Moreover, the charge is made that after Mr. Fairall discovered his mistake, he sought and procured a change in the record of the transcript of appeal to cover his own error. These changes in ink occur in the printed volume.

English Officers Arrested.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—A correspondent of the Tagblatt, at Emden, telegraphs that according to a dispatch received from Borkum, a yacht with English naval officers on board had been captured by two Wilhelmshaven torpedo boats. The officers are suspected of having taken soundings and made photographs in forbidden waters.

SMALL IS OUSTED.

Striking Telegraphers Refuse to Consider Surrender.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The national executive board of the Commercial Telegraphers' union last night suspended President Small, the chief to take effect immediately. The notification adds that the executive board will hereafter direct the strike, and that it will be "run by men with red blood."

New York, Oct. 14.—Followed by a storm of denunciation and hisses, Samuel J. Small, national president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, was practically driven out of Clinton hall at a mass meeting of striking operators yesterday afternoon. Mr. Small attempted to explain his action in sending out notices to all locals Saturday night asking them to vote on the question of surrender, but before he could finish shouts of "resign," "get out," and other exclamations even less complimentary drowned his voice.

New York, Oct. 14.—Following the visit to this city of Labor Commissioner Neil, President Small, of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, Saturday afternoon took decisive steps to close the telegraphers' strike. He sent the following telegram to all the leading cities in the country:

"New York, Oct. 12, 1907.—Prominent New Yorkers appealed to me to call the strike off. All efforts at negotiations are exhausted, and the company's officials say they will fight to a finish. The treasury is depleted and no more funds are available. Requests for relief from all sides are heavy and urgent. The general assembly cannot meet them. The strike having been ordered without the president's sanction, I recommend that locals vote on the proposition."

CARS STILL SCARCE.

Lane Says the Traffic Grows Faster Than the Supply.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane returned today from a trip to the Pacific coast, thoroughly convinced that the business of the Northwest is going to suffer by reason of the general car shortage. He found throughout that section that, although the railroads are increasing their equipment, some very extensively, business is growing twice as rapidly, and in consequence the railroads are bound to fall farther and farther behind.

He did not discuss the question in detail or indicate what action the Interstate Commerce commission is likely to take, for he has not yet had an opportunity of conferring with his colleagues.

Mr. Lane said there would be a fuel famine in the Northwest if there should be a long, hard winter. Increase of manufactures and increased use of coal by railroads calls for more coal than the old markets have been accustomed to supply, and wood fuel cannot supply the deficiency for domestic use, because of the high wages demanded by lumbermen, making it unprofitable to place wood on the market in large quantities. If the winter is mild and short, the Northwest may escape without suffering, otherwise there will be hardship.

CHINESE VERSUS JAPANESE.

Canada May Throw Down the Bars Against Mongols.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—At the approaching session of the Dominion parliament, which opens next month, it is understood that a move will be made to throw down the barriers against Chinese immigration into Canada by abolishing the head tax on Chinese, which is practically prohibitive. It is asserted that this step would afford a solution of the Oriental problem, which is now assuming an acute phase among the people of British Columbia, particularly in the coast cities.

It is pointed out that, when the Chinese were allowed to enter the Dominion at a nominal tax rate, there was very little trouble with Japanese arrivals, and absolutely none from the Hindus. If the head tax were abolished or even reduced to a nominal amount, there would follow a big influx from China. The Chinese would work for such small wages that the people of British Columbia would be able to solve the Japanese immigration problem by giving Chinese labor the preference.

Founders in Superior.

Sanit Ste. Marie, Oct. 14.—Board down from the head of the lakes on the second trip he had made since being launched at Lorain, O., on August 17 last, the fine steel freighter Cypress, 440 feet long, and owned by the Lackawanna Transportation company, of Cleveland, foundered last night in Lake Superior off Deer Park, taking down with her 22 members of the crew. Second Mate C. J. Pitt, washed ashore lashed to a life raft, is the only person left alive of the ship's people. He was unconscious when found.

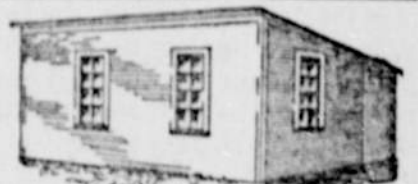
Elevators and Coal Chutes Burn.

Madison, Ill., Oct. 14.—The Clover Leaf grain elevator, containing 25,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire early today. Several small cottages near the elevator, together with the coal chutes of the railroad company, were also destroyed. Loss, \$60,000.



Model Poultry House.

The illustration shows the exterior view and ground plan of a poultry house intended for one colony of fowls. The house is 12x16 feet on the ground, nine feet high in front and six feet in the rear. It has three windows, two on the south side and one on the east end which admit plenty of sunlight. There are no windows on the north and west, thus making a warm corner for roosts and avoiding drafts. It is covered with shingles, paper and siding on the outside, is ceiled on the inside and has a good shingle roof. A raised platform is built two and a half feet from the main floor in one end of the house, six inches above which are the roosts. The roosts rest upon a frame fastened to the wall with hinges so that it can be easily raised and the platform cleaned in a very short time each morning. The space under the roost platform and the entire remaining part



POULTRY HOUSE.

of the house, except the alley, may be used for a scratching room. The alley is separated from the pen by wire netting except under the nests where vertical slats should be used placed two inches apart. Between these slats the chickens feed out of a trough that sits in the alley where they cannot get into it with their feet.

Why Milk Costs More.

Interesting statistics as to the cost of milk production are given by the local milk dealers of a Massachusetts town in an announcement made of an increase in the retail price of milk to seven cents a quart during the winter months. On this announcement we find the following suggestive comparisons:

"Twenty years ago milk feed cost \$14 per ton; today \$22 per ton. Then cotton seed cost \$18 per ton; today \$34 per ton. Then, farm labor cost \$20 per month; today, \$26 per month. Then milk cows cost \$45 each; today, \$63 each. Formerly a milk dealer's outfit consisted of about 25 tin cans, costing about \$15. Today, for the same business, it requires bottles, boxes, fillers, coolers, etc., costing \$150. Our plumbing, carpenters' repairs, blacksmithing and other like expenses have increased 83 per cent. Added to the above are the constantly increasing restrictions of state and local boards of health, which undoubtedly improve the quality of the milk, but at a considerable increase in cost, which increase has fallen on the producer and dealer, when it should be paid by the consumer."

Dairy Notes.

Large yields per animal means less cost in making them.

Unless a big cow is an extra milker, she is less profitable than a smaller one that is a fair milker.

The butter product of all cows is more or less influenced by the care and feeding of the animal.

An advantage of dairying in connection with grain raising is that it makes a home market for home grown crops. Success in home dairying depends upon four things: The cow, her care and feeding, the manufacture of the produce, the marketing of the same.

Dairying has this advantage, that its produce is in the line of food and is always in demand at some price and is therefore a money crop to the farmer; to this may be added the fact that the money comes quite frequently.

In churning if the friction is too violent, the butter is produced too speedily, it is deficient in color and does not keep well.

If the temperature is too low the time and friction consumed in churning are so great that the butter becomes soft, deficient in color and does not keep well.

The speed of the churn depends upon the size of the churn and the amount of cream, but it should be turned so as to give the greatest concussion to the cream.

With the dairy cows it is not necessary at any time that the water be very cold, but it is of the very first importance that it be pure and wholesome.

When the churn is quite filled it is almost impossible to produce butter, not only because there is want of air, but also because the cream swells in the process of churning.

The value of cream is based on the dry solids it contains and cream from different cows and from the same cows at different periods of the year has a surprising difference in butter value.

Stacking Wheat.

Years ago it was a common custom to stack the wheat as soon as it was well cured in the shock, but gradually this custom was abandoned until in many parts of the country it was a rare sight to see a stack.

Of recent years a reaction seems to be slowly taking place and stacking is again coming into fashion, according to a writer in American Agriculturist. The reason for this is not in doubt. It is the bitter and costly experience that have come home to farmers through leaving their grain in the shock until the machine came around. Of course, when everybody stacked and the thrashing season occupied six weeks or more, a majority of the crops were necessarily left standing in the shock for weeks, exposed to storms and winds.

Now, of course, while it is a fact that rainy seasons in July are uncommon, they are of sufficiently regular occurrence to make the damage they inflict far outweigh the cost of annually stacking or storing the grain.

Stacking can be carried on every moment of the day that the wheat is dry enough to handle. If the stack is uncompleted at night or when a shower comes up it can be covered with a tarpaulin. With his grain once safely in the stack the farmer is independent of the weather and the machine boss and can go about his other work serenely conscious that he has done his duty in safeguarding his principal cash crop.

Some Fancy Strawberries.

Five years ago Henry Jerolman, the New Jersey strawberry man, produced a seedling, specimen fruit, which is here shown. When the increase of the first plant had made a row eight feet long Mr. Jerolman on going away one day told the boy left in MILLIONAIRE.

charge that no berries were to be sold from those plants for less than \$1 per quart, thinking that would be prohibitive. On his return the boy handed him \$4, a customer having taken four quarts, all that were ready at the time. Next day the same man returned and got three quarts more. This was running into money so fast that Millionaire seemed an appropriate name for the berry. The fruit illustrated was two inches in diameter and about as large as any seen. Many run from one and a quarter to one and a half inches. The

KEYIT SEEDLING. shape is uniform, no coxcomb being noted; color bright red, with a fine gloss; quality good, above the average to my taste. Its seasons is long and nearly every berry is strong and abundant, the plants standing from ten to fifteen inches high by actual measurement.

To produce strawberries of mammoth size, so that a dozen berries will fill a quart basket, plants should be set out in the early part of August in good, rich soil and kept well cultivated during the growing season. All runners should be kept off the plant.—Rural New Yorker.

Fastening Fence Wire.

A better way to fasten wire to a fence post where staples do not hold is to use short pieces of wire. Twist one end around the wire on one side of the post, bring it around on the other side and twist around the wire again. By treating several posts this way the wire will be drawn quite tight with out the aid of a stretcher.

Success with Hogs.

In order to make a success of hog raising every animal must be attentively watched and every small detail of the business carefully attended to.

Thumps in Pigs.

Don't kill those little chubby fat pigs because they have the "thumps," says a writer in Farm and Fireside. Quite giving so much corn; give them milk, kitchen refuse, bran and anything but so much corn. Give them coal to eat whenever they want it. One man killed three of his pigs because he did not know what was wrong with them. He said they had fits when they went to drink their slop. He thought they were going mad, so he knocked them in the head. With a little care they could have been saved.