

The Santiam News.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

The United States pension roll is rapidly decreasing.

Mulai Hafig has inflicted a crushing defeat on the sultan of Morocco.

Hundreds of persons have been arrested in Kansas City for violating the Sunday closing law.

The Wallings have been released from jail and the Russian police admit they made a mistake.

The Western Union claims that a number of its striking operators at Chicago have applied for reinstatement.

The British freighter Queen Christina, bound from San Francisco to Portland, struck the rocks near Crescent City, Cal., and will be a total loss.

A number of indictments have been returned in New Mexico against coal mine owners charging them with having obtained their lands from the government fraudulently.

Minnesota's attorney general has been fined \$100 for contempt by a United States District court. The case will be appealed to the highest court and states' rights will receive a test.

Wheat may go to \$2 per bushel.

The German emperor is to visit England in pomp.

Kansas City theater owners will fight Sunday closing.

The Oklahoma legislature has settled down to business.

Prominent Pittsburg people are fighting the foodstuff trust.

The recent race riot in New Orleans was due to religious fanatics.

Bishop Potter has shocked Richmond by inviting a negro to dinner.

No new cases of the plague have been reported in San Francisco since October 16.

Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the house of commons, seeks to place his son in his place.

The value of stocks has shrunk \$3,000,000,000, but the whole country except Wall street, is prosperous.

Schwartzchild & Sulzberger, big Chicago packers, are erect a packing house at Portland. The plant will cost \$500,000.

The Hague conference has ended.

The Ford jury is not yet complete.

President Roosevelt has killed a bear.

Governor Hughes, of New York, says he will not be a candidate for president.

In a battle between police and negroes at New Orleans one was killed on each side.

One man was killed and two badly wounded in a war between Chinese toughs at Philadelphia.

Small has given up the attempt to retain the presidency of the striking telegraph operators.

The steamer Tartar collided with the ferryboat which runs between Vancouver and Victoria. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

The United States signal corps has just won the Lahm cup by sailing a balloon more than 420 miles. The start was made from St. Louis.

Williamson's appeal to the United States Supreme court has been filed. He was convicted at Portland for complicity in the Oregon land frauds. Attorney General Bonaparte will personally argue the case.

The general condition of Emperor Francis Joseph is not quite so good. Marconi's wireless system between Ireland and Nova Scotia is now open for commercial business.

Americans in the Philippines are anxious for Taft to make a declaration of the administration policy towards the islands.

Another suspect has been arrested in connection with the robbing of American mail of gold dust in Alaska.

The jury for the second Ford trial has not been secured. Indications seem that Heney will not call Ruef in the coming trial.

The Heinzes have been driven from the New York stock exchange on account of heavy losses due to an effort to corner copper.

Six police dogs are on their way from Belgium to New York. In many of the cities of the old country dogs are found a great benefit.

SMALL QUITS IN YEARS.

Striking Telegraphers Miss Former Leader from Platform.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Followed by jeers and hisses, S. J. Small, former president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, left Ulrich's hall in tears Sunday afternoon. He did not get the vindication which he sought at the hands of the rank and file of the local union.

As Small left the hall he appeared broken-hearted and declared he had given up the fight for restoration to his former position. His successor, W. W. Beattie, of Washington, who was vice president of the organization, was formally recognized as the new head of the union. He announced that his policy would be an aggressive one.

When the meeting opened, President Small, who had been waiting in an ante-room for a chance to be heard, was invited to the platform. Hardly had he ascended the steps to the platform, when a number of strikers got up and left the room. The others hooted and hissed so that the words of the former president were drowned. In a pathetic way he appealed to the older members of the union saying that he had children and that they should not be disgraced by the branding of their father as dishonest without one bit of evidence and without a hearing.

This appeal, however, had little effect, although a great many of the strikers after the meeting had adjourned agreed that Small had been treated shamefully and at least should have been received with common decency.

It was voted to assess broker and leased wire operators two days' pay each week in lieu of calling them out on strike.

POLITE TO WOMEN.

Robber Makes Demands Only on the Men Passengers.

Salt Lake, Oct. 22.—The Murray stage, used for the conveyance of passengers on the line between Bingham Junction and Sandy was brought to a halt by a masked robber early this morning at Loveland. The driver and the male passengers in the coach were ordered down from their seats and when the robber faced them with drawn revolver they readily complied with his demand for money and valuables.

Only \$12 was obtained from the party, it was said today, but the driver, who had a considerable sum of money in his possession, managed to sequester it under the seat of the stage while his passengers were climbing down from their seats. The purse was overlooked by the robber.

The women passengers, of whom there were a number, were not molested. Satisfied that he had obtained everything of value that his victims possessed, the bandit, after permitting them to return to their seats, took a place alongside the driver and rode with the party to the end of the stage line, where he dismounted and escaped under cover of the darkness.

Bourne Offers Prize.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, United States senator, has taken a unique step to test the sentiment of the country on the presidential situation. Through the National magazine, of Boston, he has offered a cash prize of \$1,000, open to American people, for the strongest and best written argument in support of a second elective term for Roosevelt. The prize will be awarded March 15, 1908, the contest closing one month earlier, and three judges will be named shortly to pass upon the arguments.

Capture Mexican Bandit.

Mexico City, Oct. 22.—Special dispatches to this city report that the leader of the gang which last week stole \$15,000 worth of bullion from the precipitous room of the Kuanajuara Consolidated Mining & Milling company, has been captured after being wounded three times. With him was taken all the stolen bullion. In his confession he implicated 40 persons.

Prairie Fire is Raging.

Barnesville, Minn., Oct. 22.—A prairie fire is devastating the northeastern part of Wilkin county, Minnesota, and three farms have already been wiped out. The damage thus far is estimated at \$50,000. Thus far all efforts to check the progress of the fire have been unavailing, but all the farmers in the vicinity tonight are plowing the country in an attempt to stop the flames.

President is Snubbed.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 22.—Declaring that President Roosevelt is a cruel bear-chaser, Governor Vardaman yesterday announced that he would not be in Vicksburg today to welcome the president to Mississippi. He will go to Memphis so that he may not be in the state at the same time as the president.

Hurricane in Norway.

Trondhjem, Norway, Oct. 22.—A violent hurricane has been raging over the province of Singmark since last Thursday. Many fishing boats are missing and up to the present time seven lives have been lost.

AID COAST SHIPPING

Government May Establish Line to Isthmus of Panama.

PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE IS BAD

Chambers of Commerce of Pacific Ports Asked for Data as to Prospective Business.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—President C. H. Bentley, of the chamber of commerce, has taken up the task of providing the War department of the United States with all the information available in San Francisco that the department requires preliminary to considering the advisability of putting on a line of steamers to compete with the Pacific Mail between the isthmus of Panama and San Francisco and other Pacific Coast ports. A committee has been appointed by Mr. Bentley, with Captain William Matson as chairman, and including George D. Gray and James McNab.

This information has been asked for by Joseph L. Bristow, who was appointed a special commissioner by President Roosevelt two years ago to look into the steamship service between American ports, and is now under instructions by the War department to proceed further along the same lines.

"I am advised by the secretary of war," Mr. Bristow has written to the chambers of commerce of San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, "that, while the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship company has not been withdrawn, it is very unsatisfactory. He has advised me to make further inquiry as to the advisability of the government's establishing a steamship line between the Pacific Coast ports of the United States and Panama."

At first it was supposed that the inquiry would deal largely and to a certain extent exclusively with the question of how much freight could be provided by the government as a canal digger and in its capacity of furnishing supplies for the great naval and military plants to be located at San Francisco, and for the insular possession of the United States in the Pacific which move by sea. Now it is developed that the scope of the proposed governmental line of line of steamships is much wider.

Mr. Bristow has submitted a list of questions to the several chambers of commerce of the Pacific Coast regarding all sorts of freight that can be moved by sea. The questions run the complete gamut of the sea-carrying trade and include the following: "Under neutral conditions, with rates fixed upon a basis of reasonable compensation for services rendered, would there be sufficient business between the Pacific and Atlantic ports of the United States to warrant the establishment of a first-class line of steamships to make regular schedule trips weekly from Pacific Coast ports to Panama?"

TEAR UP THE TOWN.

Ex-Chief Dinan Turns Crooks Loose in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—The familiar game of applying crooked police methods to a desperate political situation is being energetically worked in San Francisco. The purpose is to discredit the present administration of the police department and thus to injure the candidacy of Mayor Taylor.

Behind the game, pulling the strings, is Jerry Dinan, the indicted chief of police, who saved himself from summary dismissal by resigning. His chief of staff is his bosom friend, "Kid" Sullivan, "king of the pickpockets."

The staff consists of the little army of crooks, men and women, whom Dinan allowed to stay here and "do business" if they "got right" with him through "Kid" Sullivan. Word has been sent out for the gang to "tear up the town," and in consequence hold-ups, petty thievery and thugery have increased to an alarming extent.

Machine Predicts Earthquakes.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 19.—Senor Francisco de Rivero, of this city, has invented an instrument which he calls a telosismograph, for the prediction of earthquakes. The result of its work as reported by the Geographical society, is remarkably accurate. In June it predicted earthquakes in the south of Chile and later that South America would be the scene of disturbances. The result has been as predicted in earthquakes, extending from the north of Chile around the southern point of the continent northward to Brazil.

No Tunnel Under Sea.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—The Russian government has published an official denial of the statement that it designs a tunnel under Behring sea.

BATTLE ON STREETCAR.

One Man Killed and Three Injured Over Transfer.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—As a result of trouble over a transfer slip on a Polk street car of the United Railroads system Saturday evening, one man was shot and killed, another so seriously wounded that death will probably ensue, and two other men less severely injured.

When the car left the ferry to pass on Mission street, on its way to Polk, it was packed with passengers, including men returning from work, and women and children who had been across the bay. The crowded condition of the car made it difficult for the conductor to collect fares and, when Polk street was reached, both he and the uncomfortably crowded passengers were in a condition of irritable nervousness.

The man who started the trouble, according to his own admissions to the police, was John Monger. He said that when he paid his fare, early on the trip, he had asked the conductor for a transfer. Brown was busy and told Monger to wait awhile. Monger repeated his request several times, and Brown failed to hand him the slip. Finally Monger concluded that Brown did not intend to give him the ticket, and struck at the conductor. The latter dodged the blow and struck back at Monger, striking him in the face and knocking him down.

It was at this juncture that the shooting commenced. At the same time some one threw off the trolley and the car came to a standstill. The stoppage of the car, coupled with the noise in the rear, led the motorman to believe that his mate was in danger and, revolver in hand, he pushed his way through the crowded passengers.

RAILROADS GAIN.

Reduced Passenger Rate in Nebraska Swells Earnings.

Omaha, Oct. 21.—Instead of the new two-cent railroad fare law having reduced the rates in Nebraska, it has actually increased the average rate per mile in this state, according to the report of the Union Pacific railroad, which has just been filed with the State Railway commission. And instead of the railroads having a fear of the two-cent law, they have been laughing in their sleeves over the diversion they have created by kicking against the passenger rates and drawing attention from the high freight rates charged in the trans-Mississippi country.

The annual report of the Union Pacific, which has just been filed with the commission, proves on examination to be a brief in behalf of the two-cent fare. Since the new law was enacted, the Union Pacific and other Nebraska railroads are charging full two cents per mile, as permitted by law. No excursion rates, no reduced fare, no commutation tickets of any kind and in fact nothing less than a straight two-cent fare ticket is sold in Nebraska. But the report which has just been made public shows that last year the average passenger traveled in Nebraska at the rate of 1.96 cents for each mile, a rate actually lower than that which is now charged by the railroads under the new law.

TAFT'S DELPHIC WORDS.

Says He Will Probably be Private Citizen in Two Years.

Manila, Oct. 21.—At a banquet given in his honor in this city Saturday night, Secretary of War William H. Taft made a most significant statement. He was referring to the fact that he had already visited the Philippines three times and in expressing his intention to come here again, he said: "I hope in another two years to visit Manila again, but then I probably will come as a private citizen."

The significance of Mr. Taft's remarks in relation to the chances of his nomination for the presidency next year, did not seem to strike his audience. The secretary's speech was received with much enthusiasm by the representatives of the Filipinos present, and he declared the government was anxious and ready to help the business prosperity of the islands.

Mr. Taft devoted the day to an inspection of the schools of Manila.

Oppose Pulp Export.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—For some time there has been a strong movement in Canada in favor of a radical change in the fiscal condition governing the export of pulp wood to the United States. This movement, which has for months been growing in force and intensity, culminated in the demand of a deputa-tion from the pulp and paper manufacturers of the Dominion, who came to Ottawa and petitioned the government that the exportation of pulp wood from Canada should be prohibited and the supply conserved.

Valuable Quartz Stolen.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—Some vandal stole from a cabinet at the mineral building at the University of California gold bearing quartz and other specimens valued at \$1,000. The faculty is searching for clues to the thief's identity.

THE RUN-DOWN ORCHARD

Methods to Be Pursued in Bringing It Into Good Shape.

A fruit grower residing near Fern-dale, Whatcom county, Washington, recently informed the Washington State Experiment station staff that his orchard was badly run down, and that he desired information which would enable him to work systematically and persistently until he had the orchard in good shape. Considerable attention was given to this inquiry, Professor A. L. Melander, entomologist, taking care of the problems of insect pests, and Professor W. S. Thornber, horticulturist, advising relative to the treatment of the trees. Professor Melander's reply follows:

"To get rid of the moss and lichens on your trees, wash the tree trunks with lye in solution, one pound to ten gallons of water. To kill the red spiders, apply the sulphur lime wash when the leaves are off the tree. This will kill the winter eggs. If the mite appear in the summer, use kerosene emulsion, and in this case it will be better to add one ounce of sulphur to each gallon of spray. For the codling moth, spray with arsenate of lead, or Paris green while the blossoms are falling. Give a second spraying ten to forty days later, according to the weather, and spray again four weeks after the first worms appear under the bands. Give the fourth spraying four weeks later. Get after the following pests with the sulphur-lime wash: Oyster shell bark louse; peach worm or twig borer; green or black aphids; blister mite; leaf curl; peach mildew. Find out exactly what each pest is that you discover, and treat accordingly."

"In preparing the kerosene emulsion, use two gallons of kerosene; whale oil soap (or one quart of soft soap), one half pound; water, one gallon. Dissolve the soap in water, but boiling, and add the kerosene away from the fire. The mixture is then to be agitated violently, preferably by pumping it back on itself with a force pump. After four or five minutes the mixture suddenly becomes creamy in consistency. If well made, the cream will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Unless otherwise stated, use one gallon of the emulsion to twelve gallons of water, in spraying."

"In preparing the arsenate of lead spray, use one pound of arsenate of lead to forty gallons of water. It is unnecessary to use this stronger, and it is especially useful where there is much rain, for it sticks well and does not scorch the leaves."

Taking up the problems in horticulture, Professor Thornber stated: "The removal of all insects and diseases is of great importance, but do not forget that careful tillage of the land, then the removal of parts of the tops of the trees, and a careful thinning out of the fruit is of just as much importance. If the orchard has been in sod for years, and the trees are not growing, the only proper thing to do will be to plow up the ground thoroughly and put the soil in first class tilable condition. To do this, I advise you to give the land a thorough plowing in the fall, leaving it more or less rough to weather during the winter. In the spring, as soon as the ground has dried out sufficiently, work the soil carefully with either a disk, or a spring tooth, any tool, in fact, that will cultivate the ground thoroughly. Let the cultivation be continued throughout the next two or three years, till the soil is in an active, virile condition."

"The pruning of your trees will be another important phase. If the trees are large, they will need more or less topping, but do this gradually. Do not remove the entire top at once, or you will produce a crop of water sprouts, and will retard the fruitfulness from one to five years. So thin out the limbs, topping back but portions of them, and plan on doing summer as well as winter pruning. If any large limbs are to be removed, the cut surfaces should be painted over with some lead paint of almost any color. Do not use wax nor coal tar. The grafting wax will peel off during wet seasons, and the coal tar will injure the cambium, or young growth, especially in fruit trees."

"Determine what varieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top-graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

NEEDS OF SOIL.

Report of Analysis from Samples from Western Washington.

The Washington State Experiment station chemist has recently completed an analysis of several samples of soils which were sent in from localities west of the Cascade mountains in the Pacific Northwest, for examination with reference to fertilizer needs. Professor R. W. Thatcher, director of the station, deems the results of considerable importance in showing the deficiency of certain fertilizing elements which seems

to be more or less characteristic of soils in the seacoast regions. Following are the results of the analysis:

The sample sent in by J. J., of Ridgefield, Clark county, is lacking in available potash and lime. The most beneficial treatment for this condition of affairs is from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of slaked lime, and 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre of sulphate of potash, both applied broadcast in the spring after the ground has been well plowed. The applications should be harrowed in well. There is no question but that the soil in the region of Ridgefield needs this sort of treatment.

The sample sent in by F. W., taken from the White river valley between Seattle and Tacoma contains a surprisingly large amount of lime for a West Side soil. However it is very low in potash, and not well supplied with phosphoric acid. Potash fertilizers would therefore be likely to give the best results of any single fertilizer ingredient. I have advised Mr. W. to try about 100 pounds per acre of sulphate of potash, and about 200 pounds per acre of bone meal, applied to the soil early in the spring and well worked in before the crop is planted.

The sample sent in by W. H. W., of Little Falls, Lewis county, is well supplied with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and humus, and fairly well with potash; but is very low in lime. I have advised that 500 pounds per acre of slaked lime be applied after the ground is plowed. It should be well harrowed in. This is all the treatment that the soil of Lewis county needs, so far as we are able to tell by chemical analysis. From Raymond, Pacific county, F. H. S. sends in a sample of red clay soil which we find to contain a percentage of lime only about one-twentieth as great as it should be for the best results. The supply of potash is also very low. I have no doubt that the heaviest application of slaked lime which Mr. S. can make will give very beneficial results on this type of soil, although some of the Pacific county farmers have tried using lime on the upland soil without very beneficial results. For this soil we have recommended about 100 pounds per acre of sulphate of potash.

A. A., of Rosburg, Wahiakum county, has sent us a sample of soil which we find to be low in lime and potash. The other ingredients are present in fairly good supply. It is probable that the difficulty which has been experienced with this soil is due chiefly to a lack of lime, and perhaps potash also. We have advised the use of from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of slaked lime and the use on a small scale, of about 100 pounds per acre of sulphate of potash.

A sample of Kitsap county subsoil has been sent in by G. S. N., of Seattle, which we find to be very gravely deficient in potash. It probably would not produce crops of any kind, without fertilizers of potash. The other ingredients are present in fairly good supply, and so far as we can tell by chemical analysis, need not be reinforced with fertilizers."

NEW HYBRID WHEAT.

Washington Experiment Station Crosses Bluestem and Turkey Red.

The Washington State Experiment station now believes it has succeeded in combining Bluestem and Turkey Red wheat into a hybrid variety which can be grown with superior results in the wheat-raising districts of the Pacific Northwest. This experiment was begun in 1903, and the purpose in view was to grow a winter wheat, which would lack the beards of the Turkey Red, and still possess its attractive qualities as a winter wheat. Bluestem being valuable for flour making purposes, but not well adapted to fall sowing, was crossed with the Turkey Red. The result of a cross produces what is known as a "hybrid," the term simply meaning a union between two flowers or plants out of the same variety. In all work of this nature, no definite results are obtainable until the second generation, or, during the second year's growth after the cross has been made. Since the first cross was made, in 1903, each year the station staff has selected the plants that possessed the characteristics of the desired hybrid. Thirteen perfect plants were obtained from the cross of 1903, and now seventeen thousand of them are growing.

The hybrid is peculiar in its intermixing of the qualities of Bluestem and Turkey Red. The straw grown favors Bluestem, but the leaf formation is much like that of the Turkey Red. For this reason Prof. Lawrence, in charge of the experiment, is not absolutely sure that the new wheat will in every way be adapted to all wheat raising districts of Eastern Washington. In nearly all instances the kernel favors the Turkey Red, although in a few instances the grain is white like Bluestem.

To Can Asparagus.

Cut off the tough ends of the asparagus; wash and put the tops in quart glass cans; fill to the brim with cold water; let them stand for ten minutes, then seal tightly; put a wooden rack in the bottom of your wash boiler, stand the cans on it, cover them over with cold water, bring them slowly to a boiling point, boil four hours. Let them stand until the water is cool. See that the lids are tightened before you lift the jars out of the water.