

# The Santiam News.

VOL. XI.

SIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, NOVEMBER 1, 1907.

NO. 19.

## 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.

Kansas banks remain open but pay all demands by check.

The Western Union has opened a number of the branch offices in Chicago.

Oklahoma has proclaimed a public holiday that runs on banks may be prevented.

A tight money market has suspended work on the new Dupont Powder works at Tacoma.

Secretary Taft has had another close call in the Philippines. This time an automobile ran away with him.

Many Seattle people condemn the mayor for asking Federal aid in preventing a spread of bubonic plague.

The steamer Finland from New York for Dover, England, struck near that port and is supposed to be badly damaged.

The national president of the W. C. T. U. predicts that prohibition will rule throughout the South within five years.

Conditions have greatly improved in New York, but throughout the Middle West there is a stringency amounting almost to a panic.

Taft is visiting the principal towns of the Philippines.

Rumor again has it that Harriman is to be deposed as king of the railroads.

A man has just been arrested in England who threatened to kill King Edward.

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, says Bryan will be elected our next president.

There has been a marked slump in the consumption of liquors in Kansas this year.

Seattle has appealed to Governor Mead for funds with which to fight the bubonic plague.

Militia has been called out to quell disturbances growing out of the car strike at Yonkers, N. Y.

Letters of the late Queen Victoria covering 24 years of her life have just been published in book form.

The Pettibone trial for complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg has been postponed until November 18.

The North Bank railroad from Pasco to Vancouver, Wash., will be in operation by January 1, and the bridges across the Columbia and Willamette by the middle of the summer.

A few more small banks in New York have closed, but the big ones stand firm.

There have been 48 cases of bubonic plague at San Francisco which proved fatal.

An armed man held up a freight train near Los Angeles and robbed the train crew.

The Commercial Telegraphers' union has decided to ask terms of the telegraph companies.

The Vancouver, B. C., city council has appealed to the government to exclude all Asiatics.

The Japanese at Vancouver, B. C., are making exorbitant claims for damages sustained during the riots.

There are rumors that the Ute Indians on the Cheyenne river reservation are about ready for an outbreak.

Representative Burton is likely to remain chairman of the rivers and harbors committee during the next session of congress.

Thirty-three suits against the Southern Pacific have been filed at the request of the attorney general for violation of the 28-hour law.

Kansas City is working for the Republican national convention.

More than 20 persons were injured in a street car collision at Chicago.

It is said Roosevelt will try for Platt's seat in the senate if a president to his liking is elected.

There have been four deaths in Seattle in which the symptoms were very similar to bubonic plague.

Harriman may distribute the stocks of other roads held by the Union Pacific among the stockholders of the latter road.

The trans-Atlantic liner Lusitania has crossed from New York to Queens-town in 4 days, 22 hours and 46 minutes.

## PACKAGES IN RURAL MAIL.

Postmaster General to Make Recommendations in Report.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29.—Postmaster General von L. Meyer, at a dinner at the Union League club last night, made an address in which he called attention to recommendations which he proposes making in his annual report for the consideration of the next congress. On the question of parcels post he said:

"I shall recommend the same rate, 12 cents a pound, and the same limit of weight for parcels, whether intended for points in this country or abroad, which means a reduction of four cents a pound and increase in the maximum weight to eleven pounds."

Taking up the rural parcels post question he said:

"I shall recommend a parcels post system on the rural delivery routes, a special rate to be charged on packages for delivery from the distributing offices of the rural route, or if mailed by a patron of any rural route for delivery to a patron on the same route or at the distributing office of said route. The rate would be five cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound, up to eleven pounds. This would be a great boon for the farmers."

Regarding postal savings banks, the postmaster general said:

"As an evidence that it is not the desire of the government to compete with the private savings banks in obtaining deposits of the people, I shall advocate a rate of interest of 2 per cent per annum, or 1 per cent semi-annually and a limit of \$500, not more than \$250 to be deposited in any one year. My own belief is that far from its being a detriment to the established banks, it would be in the end an advantage. Now, in order to get this money back into the channels of trade, I propose to ask congress for authority to place the savings in the National banks."

DEVELOPS A NEW GRAPE.

California Scientist Believes He Has Variety Surpassing the Tokay.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 29.—An entirely new kind of grape is being developed at the government experimental station near Lodi, and Professor H. C. Husmann is of the opinion that it will result in a grape that will excel the famous Flame Tokay, which has given Lodi so much fame. The new variety is somewhat similar to the Tokay in texture and color, but is impervious to the mildew, is much firmer and can be shipped longer distances without damage.

It appears to be a cross between a Tokay and Ferrera and is of an improved flavor. If properly developed it is expected to become a most profitable variety.

Professor Husmann is due to arrive in Lodi this week and he intends to set out about 30 varieties of grapes, for experimental purposes. Already 130 varieties of grapes are being grown at the station, and it is believed that the vineyard will receive great benefits from the experiments being made at the station. Additional apparatus is to be installed at the plant in the way of thermometers and records of temperature will be made so as to make comparisons with grape growing points in France, Spain, Italy and South Africa.

IMPROVE MARE ISLAND.

Works of Extension Planned to Cost Several Million Dollars.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—Representative Joseph R. Knowland visited Mare Island navy yard today and had an extended conference with Commandant Phelps and Civil Engineer Rockwell. Plans and estimates were given Knowland for the improvements desired at Mare Island, which call for the expenditure of several million dollars to make this station the finest naval establishment in the world. The spur dikes, which were designed by H. H. Rosseter, now of the Panama Canal commission, and have proved such a success in deepening the channel to the yard, will be greatly extended at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. The stone quay wall, to which vessels under repair are tied, will also be extended about a mile southward toward the magazine. At present the quay wall is so crowded that many of the ships have to lie in midstream or at a point below the lighthouse.

Prison Official Killed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—General Maximoffsky, director of the department of prisons of the ministry of the interior, was shot and killed today. The general was the first responsible official connected with the Russian prison. A young woman who has not been identified, presented herself at the weekly reception of General Maximoffsky and remained quietly in the crowded anteroom until it was her turn to enter the general's private office. When she was in his presence the woman fired seven shots.

Increase Railway Rates.

Mexico City, Oct. 29.—It was authoritatively stated today that a general increase in the railway rates of the country would go into effect in the near future.

## OREGON BANKS QUIT

Want Time to Get Money Due From the East.

### GOVERNOR ISSUES PROCLAMATION

Action of Portland Clearing House Necessitated by Refusal of Eastern Banks to Honor Balances.

Salem, Or., Oct. 29.—By order of a proclamation issued late last night by Governor Chamberlain, Oregon banks will enjoy five business holidays, in which interim it is expected that the situation in the East will become more clarified and the coast banks will be enabled to secure the cash balances due them from New York.

This action was taken at the instance of the Portland clearing house committee, which met last evening to talk over the situation with Governor Chamberlain. The bankers arrived in the city by special car.

Briefly stated, the situation as described to the governor is that Oregon banks have heavy deposits of cash in the East and the Eastern banks refuse upon any conditions to send money West in payment of demands. There has been no run or indication of a run by depositors upon Portland banks.

Believing that in one week they can effect a satisfactory arrangement with county banks and also arrange for the shipment of money due them from the East, the banks asked that the remainder of this week be made a legal holiday. November 2, the last day mentioned in the proclamation, is Saturday. Monday will therefore be the next banking day.

It is understood that the Portland bankers sent telegrams to all banks in the state notifying them of the issuance of the proclamation. The purpose is to prevent calls for money from country banks, induce them to close for the week and bring them together in an arrangement that will satisfy demands before next Monday. That Portland banks are solvent and in fact were never in better condition than they are today, was asserted by the bankers who waited upon the governor.

Governor Chamberlain at first doubted the wisdom of the action requested by the Portland bankers, but when the situation regarding the looking up of funds in the East was explained and the necessity of checking any stringency which might arise as a result of this in the West, Mr. Chamberlain readily complied.

SAYS IT IS ON THE BOOKS.

Witness in Ford Trial Testifies That Bribe Money is Entered.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—Such rapid progress was made yesterday by the prosecution in the Ford bribery trial that if the defense, adopting its procedure in the former trial, declines to put in any evidence, the case should be in the hands of the jury within the week.

Twelve witnesses were examined, all but the last one of whom were concluded with. George Wilcutt, secretary and controller of the United Railroads, testified to the unexplained surprise and manifest distrust of the prosecution—that the books of the street car corporation do carry as entries the \$200,000 with which Ford and Ruel are alleged to have bribed the supervisors to pass the trolley franchise. The witness was directed to produce the corporation's journal and ledger.

Georgia Negro Lynched.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 29.—Passengers on the Central Georgia train coming from Byron, Ga., brought an account of the lynching of a negro named John Wilkes at that place last night. The negro robbed two small boys of 75 cents. When Marshal Johnson made an effort to arrest him the negro attempted to shoot the officer. Quick work prevented this. At a late hour unknown persons dragged the prisoner from the jail and after carrying him a short distance the body was riddled with bullets. It was then burned upon a log fire.

Ends Land Grant Inquiry.

Portland, Oct. 29.—B. D. Townsend, Special United States Attorney for Oregon, will complete his investigation of the Oregon & California (Southern Pacific) railroad grant in this state in a few days, when he will submit his report to United States Attorney General Bonaparte. Mr. Townsend will not discuss the rest of his investigation, which has covered several months and has included a careful research of all the records and documents pertaining to the grant and its terms.

Buys Bar Gold in London.

London, Oct. 29.—The United States secured all the bar gold offered today in the market, totaling nearly \$5,000,000. The price paid was \$19.50. This is 3 1/2 cents higher than previous quotations, indicating the keenness of the competition. Both Paris and London bid against the United States.

## ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

President Sets Apart November 28 as Day of Thanksgiving.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The president's annual Thanksgiving proclamation, issued Saturday, selecting Thursday, November 28, for the people to assemble to pray that they may be given strength so to order their lives as to deserve a continuation of the manifold blessings of the past year, triumphantly declares that nowhere in the world is there such an opportunity for a free people to develop to the fullest extent all powers of body, mind and character.

"During the past year we have been freed from famine, from pestilence, from war," it declares. "Our natural resources are at least as great as those of any nation. Much has been given us from on high and much will rightly be expected of us in return. Into our care the 10 talents have been entrusted, and we are to be pardoned neither if we squander and waste them, nor yet if we hide them in a napkin."

"We should earnestly pray that the spirit of righteousness may grow greater in the hearts of all and that our souls may be inclined even more toward the virtues that tell of gentleness, for loving kindness and forbearance one with another, for without these qualities neither nation nor individual can rise to the level of greatness."

FIXES SAILING DATE.

All Plans Complete for Fleet to Sail for Pacific December 10.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Secretary Metcalf today announced that it was definitely settled that the Atlantic fleet will leave Hampton Roads on December 16 for its cruise to the Pacific coast. This announcement followed a conference held at the White House, to which the president summoned Secretary Metcalf, Rear Admiral Evans, who will command the fleet on its cruise to the Pacific, and Rear Admiral Brownson, chief of the bureau of navigation of the Navy department. The conference was called to continue more in detail the cabinet meeting discussion of naval affairs. The discussion related particularly to details of the Atlantic fleet's cruise to the Pacific.

It is understood that matters were in such shape that the president was thoroughly informed on all important items in the itinerary. Admiral Evans, who has been confined to his apartments on account of an indisposition, looked and declared himself to be much improved in health. The bureau of insular affairs today received a cablegram from Governor General Smith, of the Philippines, asking that the Atlantic fleet be permitted to visit Manila during the week beginning February 10, in order to attend to pre-Lenten festivities.

The fact that the fleet will not have arrived in Pacific waters by that time precludes this.

Mr. Metcalf stated that the question of allowing newspaper correspondents to accompany the fleet was discussed and the conclusion reached not to allow newspaper men aboard, but that officers of the fleet would be designated to send such news as might be thought desirable to make public.

TWO-CENT FARE PROFITABLE.

Two Roads in Missouri Make Money Under New Law.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 28.—Having found the two-cent fare profitable, two of the railroads operating in Missouri have decided to give the new law another month's trial.

Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of Missouri, said this morning that he had information from a reliable source that two of the railroads operating in Missouri had found the 2-cent fare to be profitable.

"The auditors of two of the railroads say the 2-cent rate has proved profitable, while others take a different view of it," said Mr. Hadley.

"The fact that the railroads can't agree on the proposition caused them to decide to give it another month's trial before going into court again. I shall not take any further steps in the matter unless the railroads make a move. I shall be satisfied if they decide to continue the 2-cent rate indefinitely."

Senator Owen for Suffrage.

Muskogee, I. T., Oct. 28.—The advocates of women suffrage will find a powerful ally in Robert L. Owen, senator elect from Oklahoma. Senator Owen has long held strong ideas relative to the rights of women to the ballot. Last fall when the constitutional convention was in session in Guthrie, he openly espoused the cause and assisted in every way he could to get a favorable clause in the constitution. Colonel Owen is also a "white ribboner," and never touches liquor in any form.

Considers Suez Route.

Rome, Oct. 28.—The United States consulate at Naples, Palermo and Messina have received instructions from Washington to ascertain what amount of coal and provisions the three cities can supply on short notice. The inquiry is believed here to imply that the United States Navy department contemplates sending part of the Atlantic battleship squadron to the Pacific by way of the Suez canal.



## FARM AND GARDEN

Handy Home-Made Tool.

All growers of blackberries and raspberries know that one of the most disagreeable jobs of the season is the cutting out of the old canes on the plants of these berries. The easiest way of doing this work is to use a sharp tool of some kind so arranged that the operator may stand upright and work. The tool illustrated may be readily made by any handy man, and will do the work required quite as effectively as a more expensive tool.

Take the handle from a worn-out shovel or fork and have the blacksmith attach to it the end of an old scythe blade or, if one has no blade of this kind, the blacksmith can fashion one from old scraps that he may have at small expense. Have this blade fas-

tened to the handle in the manner shown in the cut, and when working among the canes of the berry bushes use it in the way illustrated.

This tool will be found extremely handy for this sort of pruning anywhere on the farm. It will work quite well for cutting out suckers in the orchard as in the berry row. If the canes are quite tall a straight handle may be attached to the blade so that one may have it of any desired length. Such a tool costs but little, and if one has a considerable area in berry plants it will pay to have several tools made.

Beans.

"Beans" is the title of a recent farmers' bulletin, by Professor Corbett, the well-known horticulturist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Beans belong to one of the most important families of economic plants with which man has to deal—that of legumes. The bean furnishes food for both man and beast, and at the same time increases the fertility of the soil. It is therefore, an important crop, both in farm rotation and in market garden work. The new bulletin treats fairly of its cultivation, care and use.

Professor Wiancko, of Purdue Experiment Station, has just issued an interesting bulletin on soy beans, cow peas and other forage crops. The culture of cow peas and soy beans is becoming important with many farmers, as they make good forage crops and at the same time add fertility to the soil. They belong to the legumes, and the cost of producing is about the same as for corn, while their food value compares very favorably with corn. Several other classes of forage plants are described in the bulletin.

Fruit from Seed.

It is doubtful if there is any kind of fruit that will come strictly true to variety when grown from seed, as there is a tendency to deviate from the original. One may secure something superior or the fruit may revert back to some undesirable kind. It is a slow and uncertain process. Chestnuts may be grafted when 1 year old. The nuts are usually placed in the ground in rows, 6 inches deep, early in the spring or late in the fall, hilling over them in the fall, and uncovering in the spring. They are very unreliable in germinating and prefer a sandy loam. The European varieties are larger than the native. The native chestnuts vary greatly, no two trees producing nuts exactly alike in size, flavor, etc. The foreign varieties are grafted on American stocks. Trees grown from American nuts can not be depended upon for quality of product.

Bones and Lime for Poultry.

Nearly all kinds of food contain lime. Oyster shells, clam shells, marble, limestone and chalk are of the same composition (carbonate of lime), bones being phosphate of lime. Fowls utilize oyster shells and other forms of lime largely as grit, while fresh bone from the butcher is an excellent food, providing both lime and nitrogen. As green bone cannot be ground, owing to its tough condition, it must be cut with a bone cutter. When bones are dry they may then be ground and can be used at all seasons.

Shredded Stover.

For winter feeding of stock animals this makes one of the finest feeds on the farm. The modern husking and shredding machinery does excellent work, and its man-eating proclivities have been largely eliminated. An ordinary threshing machine can be made to do good shredding, but the grain is not left in the best condition. The greatest drawback in the use of both husker and thresher is that they require a large force of men and teams, hence the work is quite expensive. Perhaps the cheapest corn husking is done with the little old husking peg. But it is almost impossible to feed long stover without considerable waste, and the refuse stalks are a nuisance when it comes to handling the mature. These difficulties may be overcome by running the handhusked stover through a common cutter and shredder. This work can usually be done without employing much, if any outside help. In case everything is hired, the cost of the work, added to that of hand-husking and putting of the corn and stover in crib and mow or stack may equal or even exceed the expense of machine husking and shredding. This is a point for each to decide from his own standpoint.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Poultry.

A careful observer of poultry needs no better sign of its condition than to watch the comb. A bright red comb shows that the hen or male is healthy and vigorous, and if a hen, she will probably be a good layer. After the egg supply has failed the comb will generally lose its color. In cold weather fowls with large combs must have extra warm quarters, as they are very easily frozen. It is frozen combs more often than anything else that makes Leghorns and Minorcas poor winter layers. As their names imply, they are natives of warm climates, and, indeed, most fowls are. They very rarely get into as warm quarters in winter as they could find anywhere in the countries where they had their original home.

How to Save Steps.

In spite of the extensive development and use of corn harvesting machinery the fact remains that much corn is still cut by hand. Therefore the accompanying sketch recently sent to the New England Homestead by a reader will prove of interest.

He has figured out that if the plan outlined is followed a sixty-four hill shock, or stook, of corn can be cut at a minimum number of steps. The circles in the center represent the four hills tied together or between which the shock is built. After the foundation for the shock is ready the man goes to No. 1 and cuts in the direction

of the numbers until he reaches No. 8. After placing his armful in the shock he begins at No. 9 and cuts to No. 16 again depositing his load and continuing the operation in the way the hills are numbered until the shock is completed. It will be noted that in addition to saving steps this plan brings the cutter near the shock with his heaviest load, or when his arm is full of corn.

A Peaceful Bee.

Beehives on every front porch, giving each family a supply of delicious honey close at hand, while at the same time the bees will inoculate their lesson of industry, are a possibility, for the Department of Agriculture has succeeded in importing from abroad what may be termed a peaceful bee, which finds our climate to its liking.

The newcomer is known as the Caucasian bee. The name is derived from its native locality, and is emphasized by habits of life which rank it distinctly as the white man's bee. It is civilized, dignified and high-toned. It rushes with reluctance into anything that smacks of warfare, having, in place of the belligerent instincts of others of its class, a predisposition to arbitration.

Stubble Fields.

Fields that are left to stubble, or that are covered with weeds, cannot now be benefited by cultivation, where the seeds of the weeds have already been scattered, but as soon as the frost does its work and the weeds are dry, rake over the fields with a horse rake and burn all the refuse. Dead weeds form harboring places for field mice and insects, and during windy days, after the weeds are thoroughly dry, they are blown to other fields. By burning all refuse, there will be fewer weed seeds turned under next spring.

## SHREDDING STOVER.

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The newcomer is known as the Caucasian bee. The name is derived from its native locality, and is emphasized by habits of life which rank it distinctly as the white man's bee. It is civilized, dignified and high-toned. It rushes with reluctance into anything that smacks of warfare, having, in place of the belligerent instincts of others of its class, a predisposition to arbitration.

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