

The Sanfram News.

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NO. 20.

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.

A great earthquake in Guatemala did much damage to property.

Nearly all the large cities are now using clearing house certificates.

Rockefeller cannot be compelled to testify in Ohio in the Standard inquiry.

The Bank of England has again raised the discount rate, but gold purchases continue.

Three Kansas banks have closed on account of failure of a bank at Kansas City, Mo.

Chief Forester Pinchot says the timber supply of the United States will not last 20 years.

Experts have found the New York trust companies solvent and the banks will last 20 years.

Governor-Elect Easnell, of Oklahoma, advocates a 90-day holiday for financial interests.

The United States Steel corporation has bought control of Tennessee Coal & Iron company, subject to Roosevelt's approval.

It is feared many lives were lost in the recent heavy gale off Newfoundland. Seven fishing vessels have not reported and are believed to have gone down.

The population of London is over seven million.

America is proving the promised land of the Jews.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, is said to want to fill Senator Long's place.

The Russian prison system is said to be a practical joke by leading bureaucrats.

Colorado has taken steps against the companies in the coal combination with the hope that the price of fuel may be reduced.

Harriman is reported to have purchased the Georgia Central railway which will give him another outlet to the Atlantic.

New York banks have impaired the government cash reserve, but no alarm is felt, as foreign gold en route to this country will make the shortage good.

Enrique Creel, ambassador from Mexico to the United States, has been elected governor of Chihuahua, but it is believed he will continue his ambassadorship.

San Jose del Cabo, at the mouth of the Gulf of California, has been destroyed by wind and a cloudburst. Sixteen persons were killed and the entire population is destitute.

Pope Leo is reported to be seriously ill.

The Commercial State bank, of Grand Island, Neb., has closed its doors.

Finland has passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture or importation of alcohol.

Parts of India are threatened with a famine, having experienced the worst drought since 1896.

Reliable reports from Karatagh, Russian Turkestan, say but 300 persons met death in the recent disaster.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has arrived in New York from England and was given a great reception.

British railroad employees have voted for a general strike and there seems little likelihood of a settlement being reached.

The governors of Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina have united to force the railways to obey new laws passed in those states.

It is announced that 21 steamers have been chartered to bring coal and other supplies from Scotland for the American fleet which is to visit the Pacific.

A bank cashier at Charlton, Ind., left a message saying the bank was wrecked and committed suicide.

Oklahoma banks will reopen November 4.

A third death from plague has occurred at Seattle.

Montana banks are doing business under normal conditions.

Hostile Navajo Indians have been killed or captured in Southern Utah.

William D. Haywood will most probably be the Socialist candidate for president.

California banks are almost all ignoring the holiday proclaimed by the governor.

SETTLERS BY TRAINLOAD.

About Three Thousand Arrive in Spokane at One Time.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 5.—Nearly 3,000 homeseekers, bound for every part of the Pacific Northwest, arrived in Spokane Sunday by the various roads. They are traveling on tickets sold in the East under the colonist rates, which expired October 31, and the army is made up of those who waited until the last day of grace to begin their journey.

Train No. 3 on the Northern Pacific consisted of 25 coaches filled to the steps. It traveled in two sections. Twelve hundred souls, railroad officials estimated, were inside the coaches.

When the colonists alighted at Spokane to stretch their weary limbs, the big depot was unable to hold the swarm.

Traveling men from St. Paul, who witnessed the embarking from that point on October 31, say several hundred were left behind. They fought to get inside the gate and train officials were compelled to carry children from the cars in order to force the parents to get off in order to make room for those remaining. Portland, Seattle and Tacoma are the destinations of hundreds of these colonists, who seem to be prosperous and not looking refinement.

BANKS ISSUE PAPER.

Clearing House Certificates to Serve Public as Cash.

Portland, Nov. 5.—In order to supply the temporary need of currency and furnish means for marketing the crops of the state, the Portland Clearing House association has authorized the issuance of bank checks in denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20 for general circulation. These checks, or clearing house certificates, will be based upon deposits of notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments that are secured by wheat, grain, canned fish, lumber actually sold, and other marketable products or paper approved by the committee that has been appointed by the association and by which the certificates will be issued.

These certificates or emergency bank notes will be issued through the Portland Clearing House association to the extent of two-thirds only of the value of the securities. The certificates will be redeemable in cash February 1, 1908, and will be used in all transactions the same as currency. They will be received by the banks in payment of all obligations and will circulate the same as gold, silver or paper money.

This plan for providing a temporary circulating medium was adopted at a conference of the representative bankers of the cities of Portland, Tacoma, Spokane and Seattle, held in the last named city Sunday.

PAPER MONEY IN BAY CITY.

Clearing House Banks Will Issue Currency in Small Notes.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Forty clerks were at work all day Sunday in the clearing house preparing certificates in denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20, which, indorsed by all the banks in the association, will be issued by the clearing house. These certificates are to constitute a flexible currency for use in retail trade and to meet payrolls until the present coin stringency is relieved. The certificates will be accepted as legal tender by the 32 banks in the clearing house association, and will do much to relieve the local situation until expected currency shipments from the East are received. The certificates will be retired as quickly as possible by the banks, because of the large amount of securities deposited with the clearing house to secure them.

It was stated that an important move in connection with the financial situation has been made by the safe deposit companies, who, it is said, have agreed to rent no more boxes to any one, in order to prevent the hoarding of money in safe deposit boxes. Estimates place the amount of money in safe deposit vaults in this city as high as \$10,000,000.

Strain Easing Up in East.

New York, Nov. 5.—Last week was given over to the work of rehabilitation of financial conditions, and much progress was made, although there remained many elements of disorder in the situation, owing to the dislocation of exchange facilities in the money and commercial markets. This was inevitable from the shock of the preceding week's events in New York. But the situation has been well in hand and steady work is being done in the range of the disturbance and in the initiation of measures to insure correction.

Promote Trade With Mexico.

Mexico City, Nov. 5.—A. B. Butler, special agent of the United States government, is in this city to work in the interest of trade relations between the United States and Mexico. He will look over the trade conditions of the entire country, inquiring into those features which should interest the merchants of the United States, and report on what way conditions can be improved.

LEADING MEN DIFFER

Extra Session on Financial Situation Not Likely.

CONGRESSMEN DO NOT FAVOR IT

Canvass of Leading Officials and Bankers Shows Great Hostile Majority.

New York, Nov. 5.—Financiers of New York hold opposing views regarding the suggestion that President Roosevelt call an extra session of congress at once to provide for currency reforms. Half a dozen members of congress, men prominent in the house, oppose it. The financiers who oppose a special session of congress generally favor currency reform, but they hold that the regular session of congress is so near that the subject can be considered then.

Leslie M. Shaw, president of the Carnegie Trust company and former secretary of the treasury, is one of those who favor immediate action. He says if congress had acted last winter, the crisis through which we are now passing would not have happened.

"Wise legislation," he said, "cannot be passed too quickly."

E. H. Harriman, James Stillman and Henry Clews are against the idea. Mr. Harriman said:

"No extra session can help existing conditions. What we need is rest and quiet, and the opportunity for things to become normal."

James Stillman, president of the National City bank, said:

"We should have more currency. Financiers have known this for years. I have worked for it, but when it comes to adopting legislation we must go slowly. So far as present conditions are concerned, all that is needed is for the press to keep on reassuring the public that there is no occasion for apprehension. Values are absolutely fixed, but, of course, we cannot have money with which to do business if the people hoard it away. There is no danger, and the people should understand this."

Henry Clews said:

"No harm will be done by waiting for the regular session. The present difficulty will gradually pass away, day by day. We are already over the worst of it. There's no longer any sting of panic. As soon as congress does meet, it will be for the president then to present his views on the situation to them and start them on their work."

Among the congressmen interviewed on the subject, and all of whom expressed opposition to the idea of calling a special session to consider the matter, were Charles N. Fowler, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency; W. P. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee; John Dalzell, Jos. H. Gaines and W. C. Calderhead.

BUILD WAR AIRSHIP.

Contract Signed for Construction of First for Government.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—J. C. Mars, of the American Airship & Balloon company, of New York, arrived in St. Louis today from Washington to select a site for the aerodrome the company will use for the construction of air craft and in which the first war airship ever built in the United States for the government will be erected. The contract for the airship has just been closed in Washington, General Allen, of the War department, acting for the government. The airship will cost the government \$10,000 and will be modeled after the Beechey, shown here in the recent aeronautic contest. According to the plans it will carry two men and will be capable of a speed of 25 miles an hour. A 50 horse power engine will furnish motive power. A light gun will be mounted on the framework.

Will Catch "Higher-Ups"

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—Following the arrest Saturday of Marcus D. Hyde and Grant Smith for alleged participation in land frauds, agents of the government state that this is only a preliminary step to the prosecution of rich and powerful interests in this state. It is said that the agents found in possession of Smith a number of letters that incriminate "higher-ups" who will be drawn into the government dragnet. Smith, who is a printer, is still in the Alameda county jail, unable to give bail.

Eng. Go Gold from London.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—The First National bank today engaged \$50,000 in gold for importation from London and the Illinois Trust and Savings bank an additional \$500,000. This makes a total of \$5,750,000 engaged in London by Chicago banks.

CALL EXTRA SESSION.

President Being Urged by Conservative Financial Leaders.

Washington, Nov. 4.—It is learned here from undoubted sources that President Roosevelt is now being urged to call an extra session of congress to deal with the financial situation. The request comes from and represents the judgment of the conservative leaders in the financial world, who have represented the present situation as one compelling action of a character that will eradicate all ground for suspicion of American industrial methods.

The president has been assured from most reliable sources that there will be no opposition on the part of the great industries of the country to the enactment of the necessary laws to carry out his ideas of Federal control to the extent to which he has expounded them in his recent public utterances. These assurances are made at this time to what has been represented as the most dangerous situation which has confronted the country during an extended historic period—that is, the seeming growing lack of confidence based on known irregularities in business methods in some quarters and no sure and speedy means of separating the good from the ungood.

To this end it is suggested that the president set congress to the task, first, of making such amendments to the financial laws as will result in the maximum of flexibility with the minimum of basic change in our system; next, and perhaps most in importance, that the president embody his suggestions on corporation control in succinct recommendations for enactment into law.

CONTINUES HOLIDAYS.

Governor to Issue Proclamation From Day to Day.

November 2, 1907.

Whereas, It has been and is impossible for the banks of Oregon to secure shipments of coin or currency from Eastern financial centers, although large balances are due to the banks of this state from Eastern banks; and Whereas, Requests have come to me from the leading banks of the whole state, as well as from different commercial bodies and depositors to make proclamation of a legal holiday from day to day until money can be obtained to handle the largely increased industrial and commercial interests; and Whereas, I am firmly convinced from information I have received that our banks were never in better condition than at this time, and are only in need of money which are actually due them from correspondent banks to tide over the present crisis;

Now, therefore, I, George E. Chamberlain, governor of the state of Oregon, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do declare Monday, the 4th day of November, 1907, a legal holiday for the purpose of assisting in tiding over the present financial stringency and protecting the credit of the state until coin or currency, now due and owing our people, can be obtained; and I do declare my purpose to continue to declare such holidays from day to day until business conditions appear to me to be normal.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the state of Oregon to be affixed at the capitol, in the city of Salem, this 24 day of November, A. D., 1907.

George E. Chamberlain,
Governor.

By the Governor,
Frank Benson,
Secretary of State.

Employees Lend to Employer.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Payroll worries were not among the cares Saturday of Henry G. Dawson, manufacturer of mantles. A score of his own employees, all workmen, surprised him by offering him enough currency, about \$6,000, to carry through two paydays. If Mr. Dawson should need more money before the flurry in the market is a thing of history, the men on the other side of his desk will bring more. Last week Mr. Dawson made several deposits which would have carried him through if he had kept them in his own safe.

Chinese Stone Missionaries.

Hongkong, Nov. 4.—The Scandinavian mission in the district of Nanho has been attacked by the anti-foreign element of the population. The missionaries, Misses Wendell and Erickson, were stoned by Chinese, who alleged that native women were forced to become Christians and were kept for immoral purposes. The magistrate at Nanho succeeded in restoring order.

Arrests by Wholesale.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—The latest arrests have been made in connection with the recent mutiny there, the persons arrested being for the most part soldiers and sailors. Merchantmen flying in the harbor steamed outside before the firing began, and thus escaped being damaged.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Raising Pigeons.

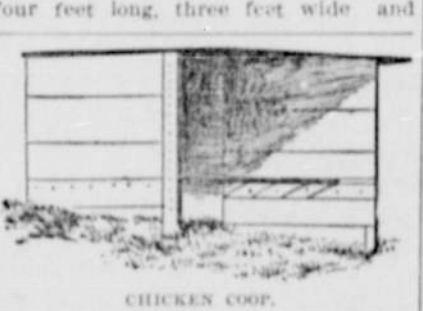
It is not only in congregations of quadrupeds, such as hogs, cattle, horses, etc., that we often find particularly vicious specimens; we also come across them in flocks of poultry, among hens, turkeys and even pigeons. There are quillies and brutes in the pigeon as well as human family. A male pigeon that is disposed to make himself a nuisance in fighting other old birds and killing squabs might as well be removed from the loft. If this is not practical, clip his wings and provide a nest for the pair on the floor.

For a mating pen get a box and put perpendicular slats on the front and through the middle. It should be large enough to make each apartment 12 or 15 inches square, and one of the slats or dowels in the partition should be movable. The food and water vessels may be hung on the partition so that both birds may use them in common. If out of sight of their old mates it will not take more than two or three days for them to unite. The movable slat can then be taken away, and if the mating is permanent they may be turned into the loft to find a nest.

Feeds for Pigeons.—We like whole wheat best of all grains for pigeons. But there are many other grains which pigeons like and thrive on, among them common peas, barley, buckwheat, cowpeas, soy beans, English horse beans, the various kinds of vetch, broom corn, sorghum seed, millet and many others. A variety is, of course, always relished. Corn is a good feed when given in moderate quantities, especially during summer, and not as an exclusive diet. Pigeons also learn to eat boiled potatoes and other vegetables, soft mash, such as we give to the hens, etc. For really fine, plump, fat squabs, wheat is hard to beat.

Hillside Chicken Coop.

I have adopted the plan of substituting a large roosting coop for each thirty or forty chicks as soon as they are large enough to roost, says an American Agriculturist correspondent. This is made from a dry goods box four feet long, three feet wide and



CHICKEN COOP.

three feet high. The front and bottom are removed. Two strips are nailed perpendicular on the front corner, projecting a foot below the bottom of the box. This raises the front and gives the roof the necessary pitch when facing a downhill position. Two strips nailed on each side form a support for porches which are fastened together by crosspieces so all may be removed at one operation to be sprayed.

We move this coop twice a week, and it is always clean and fresh. The open front and bottom seem a little risky, considering the possibility of wandering cats, rats or weasels. But we are willing to run some risks if we can fill our own and customers' pens in the fall with large, robust stock. This one plan has enabled us to produce Orpingtons well up to standard size, which some fall to do. The accompanying sketch of coop will explain itself.

Profit in Apples.

With the passing years there seems to be a more imperative necessity for impressing the fact upon the apple growers that they must have a clearer conception of higher ideals. No matter how abundant or cheap the prices of apples may be in the market, there is always the unbounded assurance that first-class, fancy apples will bring the best of prices, and there is no danger whatever of overstocking the market with such fruit. Such a class of apples will often sell readily at \$6 and \$7 a barrel, when the poorer grades could hardly be given away.—Apple Specialist.

A New Land Roller.

The newest thing in land-rollers has a flexible feature which adjusts itself to all the inequalities of the surface, rolling a dead furrow and a back furrow the same as level ground. Another novelty about this roller is that it is supplied with an adjustable seat, which can be placed back of the rollers when desired. The object of this is to prevent accidents by the driver falling off and under the rollers. This feature is especially desirable where it is desired to operate the roller with the services of a boy.

Preserving Meats.

A method of preserving meat has been brought out in France by H. de Lapparent, which seems to have met with considerable success. It can be also applied on a small scale for household purposes, says the Scientific American. The principle consists in exposing the meat to sulphurous acid fumes. By burning a small amount of sulphur in a receptacle containing the meat hung up in place it can be preserved for several days, even in summer. There is no taste left from the sulphur fumes, and there seems to be no danger to health. Such a method can be used also on a large scale for preserving meat for army use, as it is quite simple and easy to apply in practice. From experiments made on a large scale it appears that the meat fumigated with sulphur did not contain more than 22 grams (340 grains) of sulphurous acid gas per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of meat, which is on the order of ten thousandths. The meat should be fumigated as soon as possible after killing, and preferably on parts which have no cut bones. Lean meat is found to keep best. To preserve it for several months meat can be included in vessels full of carbonic acid gas. It has the appearance of fresh meat, and its taste is not changed after cooking. In England Mr. Lascelles Scott proposed a method which consists in immersing the meat in a solution of bisulphite of lime.

Thorough Cultivation.

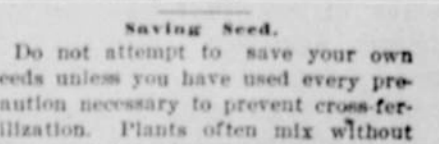
Thorough and frequent cultivation is regarded by many as the best method for spring, summer and fall, which induces the roots to seek food in every direction, thereby becoming more numerous and deeply imbedded, as well as going further beyond the penetration of cold in winter. In this condition it is only in climates where the cold is severe that a covering of straw or other bulky material is required. Such coverings should be removed as early in spring as the season will permit, and the cultivator used, if the crop is such as to permit of its use. Even in the fall a thorough stirring of the soil will admit the air and afford protection in the winter, but it is possible that late stirring of the soil, leaving the ground bare in the winter season, may permit of loss of fertility of the soil, by leaching of the soluble portions by rains and melting snows, to avoid which some farmers sow the land to rye late in October and plow it under early in the spring.

A Chicken Village.

On the road from East Auburn to Turner there is a novel sight, a chicken village. It may be termed, for at the side of a well-kept farmhouse there is a village of perhaps a dozen little white peak-roofed houses, and the house nearest to the road is built to represent a church. The steeple is as perfect as if the tiny building were really intended for a place of worship. These miniature houses are nothing more or less than chicken coops, yet so perfectly is everything arranged that the passer-by might, at a first glance, think it a "play town" belonging to some child.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

A Potato Coverer.

R. P. Wagner of Missouri has devised the following: The illustration shows how I make my potato coverer. Get two boards about 3 1/2 feet long; fasten together to come to a point, with a brace at open end. The singletree is attached to brace by means of clevises and chain. The horse walks in the row, and this tool will do the covering nicely.



POTATO COVERER.

and this tool will do the covering nicely.

Saving Seed.

Do not attempt to save your own seeds unless you have used every precaution necessary to prevent cross-fertilization. Plants often mix without the knowledge of the grower. A melon, it is claimed, may be fertilized by a pumpkin, and, though the fruit of this season may be apparently genuine, yet the seeds of such, if used next season, may cause a failure of the crop or destroy the quality.

Endurance of Cedar.

Cedar wood is much esteemed by farmers for its lasting qualities when used for fence posts. An interesting proof of the power of this wood to resist the effects of time is furnished by the Egyptian boats made of cedar which were recently found buried near the banks of the Nile, and which, according to recent estimates of their age, were probably in use 4,500 years ago. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that these boats were covered by the dry sand of the desert.—Baltimore Sun.