

The Sanfram News.

VOL. XI.

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NO. 21.

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.

Foreign investors are buying cheap stocks.

Another plot to murder the czar has been thwarted.

Money is moving West under Secretary Cortelyou's threat.

Native laws and customs make death inconvenient for strangers in Egypt.

An Oklahoma bank cashier is missing, also \$50,000 of the institution's cash.

An extra session of the legislature is certain in California to relieve San Francisco.

New York bank statement shows a depleted reserve but imports of gold will replenish it.

Secretary Taft's carriage was hauled through the streets of Manila by enthusiastic Filipinos.

Records show that nearly two-thirds of the bubonic plague cases at San Francisco have proven fatal.

The wool trust at Tacoma has apparently burst, as there has been a big drop in prices and first class cord-wood now sells at \$2.75 per cord.

Secretary Taft has left Manila for Vladivostok.

New York bankers say they are sending money West as fast as possible.

Forgers of clearing house certificates at El Paso, Tex., have been caught.

The Santa Fe railroad is to be tried on another indictment at Los Angeles.

A threat to dynamite Great Northern trains in Montana has led to placing of guards on many.

San Francisco has appealed to the government for money with which to fight the plague.

Kewick, a small California town near Redding, has been almost completely destroyed by fire.

The national convention of the W. C. T. U. is enthusiastic over the prohibition gains in the South.

Advices from Unalaska say a peak 300 feet above the sea has disappeared. The peak was raised by a submarine earthquake several years ago and its disappearance is attributed to the same cause.

Taft has decided to complete his tour of the world as originally planned.

Gold imports from foreign countries will continue in payment for crops.

A number of small banks at various places in the Southwest have failed.

One of the Vanderbilts has offered the Y. M. C. A. of Newport, R. I., \$100,000.

Three large factories at Bridgeport, Conn., have closed on account of money stringency.

Four European countries have raised the discount rate to stop gold exports to America.

Roosevelt has promised to investigate the paper trust and recommend a repeal of paper tariff.

Extrada Palma, former president of Cuba, says American rule is better than independence with anarchy.

The United States District court at Los Angeles has imposed a fine of \$300,000 on the Santa Fe railroad for granting rebates.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, has protested to President Roosevelt against gold deposits in New York by the government until Western banks have been paid what is due them.

An Arizona bank has suspended temporarily.

New York banks will now give relief to other cities.

Portland banks have engaged \$1,500,000 in foreign gold.

Chicago telegraph operators have voted to suspend the strike.

The striking telegraphers of Spokane have decided to call off the strike.

The total foreign gold engagements for New York is now close to \$36,000,000.

The Denver mint is coining gold bullion into money at the rate of nearly a million dollars a day.

The first shipment of foreign gold has reached New York. The consignment contained \$7,100,000.

The Oregon commission to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition has selected a site for the state building.

REPORT BIG STEEL OUTPUT.

Production Probably Will Be Curtailed This Month.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 11.—Reports from the building trades reveal some remarkable conditions. Although for a number of weeks new business has been reduced to a small volume, statistics of production for the past month show that seldom in the history of the trade have such large tonnages been turned out. For example, the American Bridge company, the largest producer of structural material, turned out 60,000 tons last month, but sold only one-third of that amount.

A steel corporation made surprising records at Pittsburgh. The Carnegie company broke records at its various plants. The Illinois Steel company not only broke all its previous records but did so in every individual department in all three works, South Chicago, Milwaukee and Joliet.

Even more surprising than all these was the blast furnace production for October, which, according to the statistics of the Iron Trade Review, reached a new high point in the history of the trade, the production being 2,352,530 tons, compared with the largest output, 2,291,030 tons in May of this year. In other words the production for October was at the rate of about 28,000,000 tons a year.

The statistics for November will doubtless tell a vastly different story. Many sheet and tin plate mills have been closed and the steel bar mills of the steel corporation at Columbus and Belpaire are idle. The corporation now has 21 blast furnaces out of commission and independent concerns are curtailing their production. Hence it may be confidently expected that the output of both pig iron and finished materials would be much smaller this month than for any previous month of the year.

BRAZIL OUTLET FOR JAPAN.

Negotiations Pending for Immigration of 5,000 Annually.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Barred from the United States, Japanese coolies are turning to Brazil, where, according to the Brazilian Review, they hope to gain ready admission. This newspaper, published in Rio de Janeiro, says:

"It is reported from Yokohama that North America and Australia, being practically closed to the Japanese immigrants, Japan will now turn its attention to Brazil, as a point toward which its surplus population shall be directed, and that negotiations will be opened with the Brazilian government forthwith to arrange for the landing of 5,000 Japanese in that republic every year. From Milan also comes an announcement to the effect that the Japanese government has proposed to the Italian ambassador at Tokyo that the Navigazione Generale Italiana shall undertake the transport of these emigrants and for that purpose shall establish a new steamship service from Yokohama to Genoa. From Genoa to Brazil, as is well known, the Navigazione Generale already runs a direct line. There is said to be no doubt that the Italian company will establish the new line, seeing a guarantee for the transport of 5,000 third-class passengers from Yokohama to Genoa every year."

LADD AIDS DEPOSITORS.

Pledges Full Payment to Savings Accounts at Portland.

Portland, Nov. 11.—By a pledge from W. M. Ladd last Saturday, savings depositors in the failed bank of the Title Guarantee & Trust company are guaranteed full payment of their claims, amounting to \$405,000, and the Marquam block is to be turned over to the bank as an asset for payment of all creditors alike. The Marquam block, owned by the Oregon company, has been held as security for a debt to Ladd & Tilton of \$607,000, by assignment to Ladd & Tilton of the stock of that company as collateral. Ladd & Tilton, therefore, are not to be preferred creditors.

By the terms of the pledge, the receiver is to administer the affairs of the bank, and pay off depositors to the full measure of the assets, and if, in two years, savings depositors shall not have received all their money, Mr. Ladd will make good the deficiency. The wording of Mr. Ladd's offer makes no mention of interest on the deposits during the two years.

LIVES WITH GOLD LEAF IN SKULL.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—Richard Swanger, who was unconscious for 12 days from a depressed fracture of the skull, caused by a tree falling upon him, is recovering from a remarkable surgical operation as a result of which he will carry a quantity of gold leaf in his head. The surgeons at Maryland University hospital found a part of the brain covering and a part of the brain itself adhered to the cranium. The brain covering and the gold matter were separated and the gold leaf was placed between the parts.

More Disasters in Italy.

Rome, Italy, Nov. 11.—Storms accompanied by torrential rains have again caused floods in several parts of Italy and a number of vessels have been wrecked in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.

ANOTHER ONE QUILTS

Receiver for Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of Portland.

FEDERAL COURT TAKES ACTION

Liabilities Placed at \$2,560,000 and Assets \$3,000,000—State Had Funds in Bank.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Distress of the Title Guarantee & Trust company reached a climax yesterday when Judge Wolverton of the United States District court ordered the institution into receivership, on application of Nathan Coy, a stockholder, through Joseph H. Hill, attorney. Judge Wolverton appointed as receiver George H. Hill, vice president of the bank. The matter was taken into the Federal court because Coy is a nonresident of Oregon, living near Boston.

The bank closed on Monday of last week, with only \$9,000 bank money in its vaults and \$9,000 due from other banks, out of deposits aggregating \$1,800,000. In the succeeding holidays proclaimed by the governor, the bank, unlike the other money institutions of the city, remained closed.

The trouble of the bank was precipitated by the call of State Treasurer Steel, on the last day it was open for business, for \$100,000 of state funds. The state has on deposit \$395,000. This money, says J. Thorburn Ross, president of the company, and other bank officers, is amply secured by surety bond in Treasurer Steel's favor for \$100,000 and by timber land collateral made over to him in the last few days, from the assets of the bank. How much depositors will get of their money depends on the handling of the bank's assets, which are of a kind that cannot be turned quickly into cash. They consist chiefly of real estate. The liabilities are placed at \$2,560,000 and the assets at \$3,000,000.

The failure of the Oregon Trust & Savings bank last August, started a run on the Title Guarantee & Trust company, resulting in withdrawal of \$455,000 deposits up to October 28. This exhausted the bank's supply of ready funds and it was unable to realize on its several big projects.

ALL PULL TOGETHER.

San Franciscans Unite in Support of Mayor Taylor.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—The election of Mayor Taylor, District Attorney Langdon and the greater portion of the Good Government ticket appears to have inaugurated an era of good feeling in San Francisco. The bitterness of the campaign has vanished overnight, as though by magic. Men and women who led the opposition to Dr. Taylor were outspoken today with pledges of loyalty and co-operation. P. H. McCarthy, the defeated candidate of the Union Labor party, in a signed statement, promised his services tonight to the administration. Daniel A. Ryan, the defeated Republican candidate, also assured Dr. Taylor of his co-operation. The Evening Post, which has fought Taylor during the campaign, published last night an editorial in which the mayor was highly praised.

TELEGRAPHERS TO GO BACK.

Executive Board Asks Authority to End Strike.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The national executive board of the Commercial Telegraphers' union of America yesterday prepared a circular letter for issuance to all local unions asking them to vote upon the question of granting authority to the board to call off the strike which has been on for the past three months. The letter will be sent to all locals today and the official order ending the strike will be issued as soon as two-thirds of the locals have signified their willingness to end the fight.

Small Bank Closes Doors

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—The Citizens' State bank, one of the small financial institutions of San Francisco, closed its doors yesterday and announced through its president and principal stockholder, R. E. Ragland, that the bank had decided to suspend business until the holidays declared by Governor Gillette had passed. He also declared that the institution was sound and would be able to meet all its obligations. The liabilities of the bank, according to Mr. Ragland, are \$91,000, and he places its resources at \$140,000.

Japanese Land at Manila.

Manila, Nov. 7.—The Japanese cruisers which were sent to the Jamestown exposition, have anchored in Manila bay on their way home. A series of entertainments has been planned for their officers and men and every courtesy will be shown them by the insular army and navy.

BEST ASSETS ASSIGNED.

Preferred Creditors Get Cream of Resources of Portland Bank.

Portland, Nov. 8.—Developments yesterday in the bank failure of the Title Guarantee & Trust company were as follows:

Marquam building, included as \$400,000 asset, is not available for meeting claims of depositors, because held as security by Ladd & Tilton, for \$607,000 debt.

Three depositors of broken bank, dissatisfied with appointment of George H. Hill as receiver, petition Federal District court for involuntary bankruptcy, their object being to supplant the receiver with trustee appointed by bank's creditors.

Validity is doubted of assignment to State Treasurer Steel for security for \$395,000 state deposits, of timber land collateral in Benton and Marion counties.

So much of assets of bank are assigned to preferred creditors that it looks as if depositors will suffer heavy loss. State Treasurer Steel exacted only \$100,000 security for \$395,000 deposits of public funds, thereby violating the law.

It seems likely that Treasurer Steel's bondsmen will be called on by the state to make good the loss of public funds.

The American Surety company has given bond for \$650,000, and six Portland men for \$50,000—J. Thorburn Ross, Wallace McCamant, Louis G. Clarke, J. H. Peterson, M. B. Rankin and J. W. Cook. Ross' liability is \$25,000.

District Attorney Manning hears that the bank received deposits while insolvent, and that there were swindling operations, and will make investigation.

MAKE NEW YORK PAY.

Senator Heyburn Makes Vigorous Appeal to Roosevelt.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Senator Heyburn called on the President yesterday to protest against further deposits of government money with New York banks until those institutions consent to pay reserves of Western banks in cash instead of cashier's checks. The president requested the senator to present his views in writing, which he did as follows:

"On behalf of the people of the Western states, and especially those of the Northwestern states, I would urge that no further deposits of money from the treasury of the United States be made in New York banks except on the condition that such banks shall immediately make available in money to the banks in such Western states the full amount of the reserves held by such New York banks on account of such Western banks."

"The tying up of many millions of dollars of Western money representing the reserves of the Western banks held by New York banks must inevitably result in empowering the New York banks to determine the time and conditions of free resumption of banking functions by the Western banks, whereas, if the reserves of the Western banks could be converted into available money at once, the financial situation of the West would be free from domination on the part of the East."

MAY CALL EXTRA SESSION.

Gillett to Consult Bankers—Gold is Circulated in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—At a conference with members of the clearing house and leading business men today Governor Gillett will be urged to call an extra session of the legislature to take some action regarding the present financial situation, in view of the fact that taxes become delinquent November 30.

Local banks are much more optimistic over the situation today, and the fact that business does not appear to be seriously disturbed by the use of the clearing house scrip is giving them much encouragement. The new paper money is being accepted everywhere without question and business is going ahead as usual.

From the subtreasury here \$945,000 went out in gold yesterday. Interior cities got some of this coin, and the balance went into the banks here. More will be paid out today.

Army Moving on Utes.

Omaha, Nov. 8.—Colonel Frank West and eight troops of the Second United States cavalry from Fort Des Moines were today ferried across the Missouri river at Forest City, opposite the Cheyenne agency in South Dakota, after reaching Gettysburg last night and marching 18 miles across the country. The command will continue the march tomorrow for Thunder Butte, 80 miles further west. It now appears to the army men that the campaign against the Utes may keep the soldiers busy all winter.

Reclamation of Zuydersee.

The Hague, Nov. 8.—The government has presented to parliament a bill for the reclamation of a portion of the Zuydersee at a cost of \$11,200,000. The work will occupy seven years and will yield about 40,000 acres of fertile land.



To Destroy Thistles.

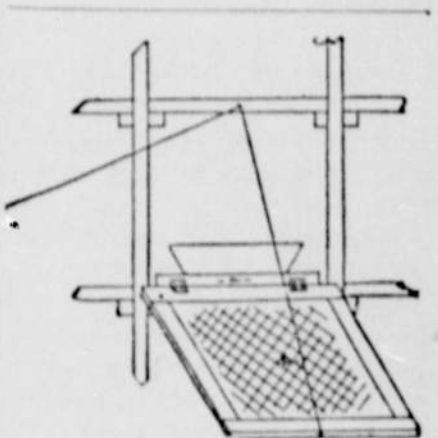
Salt or kerosene, applied after the clump of thistles is cut down, will destroy them, but such method is slow and costly where the field is in possession of the post. Many other methods have been suggested for their application. A piece of root rock an inch long if left in the soil will make a foundation for a new crop. A piece 2 inches long will grow 8 to 10 feet in six months, and weigh 3 or 4 pounds, and from each small piece from forty to fifty heads will grow. An old rule is to "plow the land in June, drag twice in July, plow 2 or 3 inches deep two or three times in August and harrow each time." Any tool that will cut off the tops in August or early in September will destroy them, as they cannot live if the tops are cut down. Experiments made at the Illinois station succeeded in completely exterminating them by observing the following rules: (1) Cut the thistles when in full bloom, as close to the ground as possible, and then plow 3 inches deep, sowing millet or Hungarian grass, seedling heavily, and then harrow. (2) In September plow the millet under and then seed heavily with rye. Plow the rye under in May and again seed to millet or Hungarian grass (or plant a hoe crop, such as cabbages or potatoes). (3) Continue the close cultivation, being careful to keep the weeds cut down from July until frost. If frost is not here too soon the constant cutting down of the thistles as fast as they appear will greatly reduce their number or exterminate them.

How to Trap Pigeons.

Boys sometimes have a hard time catching their pigeons. The picture shows how a trap can easily be made

"loose" smut attacks the whole head, converting it into a mass of loose, dusty spores. The loose smut of oats is also another variety, and is very similar to that of wheat. Barley is attacked by two smuts and rye by one. Corn smut does not do as much damage as the other kinds, but is more widespread. There is no known remedy for corn smut. Experiments made in treating the seeds of wheat, oats, barley, etc., show that by preventing smut the yield of crops is greater, even when the disease is light, thus demonstrating that there is an effect exerted on the producing capacity of the plants when smut is not apparently present sufficiently to do some damage. All the smuts except that which attacks corn can be prevented by the farmer if he will carefully treat his seed in some manner so as to destroy the spores, but, unfortunately, the majority of farmers do not use precautionary measures, and thus the negligence of only one or two persons in a community may neutralize the efforts of many. It should be the aim of every farmer to do his part in the matter of ridding the community of pests.

Boys sometimes have a hard time catching their pigeons. The picture shows how a trap can easily be made



that will do the business. Attach the string to the edge of the door and run it through an eyelet at the top of the door frame and then to some place behind the barn or a tree out of sight. When the pigeon enters, pull up the door and there he is.

Hogs for Slaughtering.

Hogs to be slaughtered should not be fed twenty-four hours before slaughtering. They will not bleed freely. Nor should they become heated by chasing, or any other cause. It likewise has a tendency to check the flow of blood. Nor should a hog be scalded until fully expired. After the hog is hung up and the intestines, lungs, heart and all are removed and washed out, split the hog right through the center, leaving a small attachment near the tail and at the end of the snout, so as not to overbalance it; and as soon as the leaf lard is cold enough to be principally removed, take it out. This will insure the perfect cooling of the meat. This last precaution we learned from large lumbering concerns and packers in the early days, when selling dressed hogs. We have found it a safe practice. The heavier the hog the more essential the quick and perfect cooling. Never allow meat to freeze solid, or pack it in a frozen condition, for it is sure to spoil.—Nebraska Farmer.

Cost of Hauling Farm Products.

Frank Andrews of the United States Agricultural Department, writes: "In hauling products from farms in wagons there are opportunities for a saving in cost. In many regions in the United States the improvement of a road, or a short, rough section of a road, would allow much larger loads to be hauled than at present. If it were possible to increase the average weight of a wagon load of cotton in the United States from three bales, as it now is, to four bales, without increasing the cost of hauling the load, the saving on the crop equal to the one picked in 1905 would amount to \$2,000,000; and if the average load of wheat, now fifty-five bushels, were increased by twenty bushels, the saving increased in hauling a crop like that of 1905 would be more than \$8,000,000."

Full Feed for Cows.

The profits derived from selling milk cows is at no time so great as during a drought in midsummer; yet most farmers retain their green fodder until just before winter sets in, and they do this when they must know that if a cow is allowed to nearly dry up in the milking season she will probably not recover. In the fall grass is usually abundant, and there are pumpkins and vegetables and grain in plenty, the corn fodder being but little needed.

The Farm Icehouse.

An icehouse should be so constructed as to have a double wall (or air space) surrounding that portion above ground, and the cost of such is but little compared with the protection afforded. There should also be double doors. It is not difficult to keep ice in a building above ground if the double walls are used and the ice securely packed.



HOMEMADE FARM BOAT.

up for a stiff tongue and unhooked when desiring to make a short turn. Being links, they will not bend or break when turning; therefore, are allowed to drag until wanted up again. With this attachment, one can go down hill without bumping the team's heels; and the boat can be turned or backed up to a desired place better than a sled.

Thrashing Stacked Grain.

In the majority of cases it pays to stack grain in the corn belt, or in sections where diversified farming, in distinction from all small grain or one-crop farming, is conducted. The difference in the cost of shock thrashing and stacking and stack thrashing is comparatively small, smaller than the average farmer realizes. We have a few figures on the subject from the Minnesota Experiment Station which will be of special interest in this connection. The cost per bushel of shock thrashing wheat was 7.4 cents, while the cost of stacking and stack thrashing was 10.1 cents per bushel, a difference of 2.7 cents per bushel. In the per bushel cost mentioned all labor, machine cost, etc., is taken into consideration. Let us see what this means: Under ordinary conditions stacked grain will grade at least one grade above grain that is thrashed from the shock, and in a wet season the difference may be a great deal more than that. If you watch the markets you will find there is usually a difference of 2 cents in the price of No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern wheat. This means that the gain of one grade in wheat nearly pays the extra cost incident to stacking and stack thrashing as compared with shock thrashing.

Varieties of Smut.

There are several varieties of smut that are known as the "stinking" smut, or bunt, attacking the kernels of wheat, while the variety known as