

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.

Senator Platt favors Roosevelt for president.

Senator Borah says Idaho is for Taft or Hughes.

Secretary Taft is at Vladivostok and will hurry home.

Law abiding Chicago Italians have organized against the Black Hand.

Twenty-four escaped political prisoners from Russia have just arrived in New York.

A fire at Kansas City, Mo., destroyed several buildings, and an unknown woman was burned to death.

Nearly all congressmen agree that the first measure passed at the coming session will be a currency bill.

Three convicts escaped from the Nevada penitentiary by overpowering their guards. Two of them were captured and the third committed suicide.

The importation of precious stones for the first 10 months of this year shows a decrease of more than \$6,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

An American firm has secured the contract for designing and engineering a \$10,000,000 iron and steel plant for British India. The plant will be the largest outside of the United States.

The third Russian douma promises but little relief for the Jews.

Anna Gould is to marry Prince de Sagan, a worse spendthrift than Boni.

Fire has destroyed the mining town of Cleary City, Alaska. The loss is placed at \$250,000.

Mayor Taylor, of San Francisco, says he will appoint whom he pleases to offices and has warned the Citizens' Alliance.

New York Democrats are advocating Bryan and Hearst as their standard bearers in the next presidential campaign.

The Philippine assembly is considering the advisability of sending delegates to Washington to attend the coming session of congress.

As a result of anti-Japanese agitation, the m kado may stop the departure of his subjects to both the United States and Canada.

With the election of Mayor Taylor and District Attorney Langdon San Francisco is to make an effort to completely shake off control of the machine.

French officers have arrested a man near one of the Toulon forts believed to be a German spy.

A strike of coal miners at Newcastle, New South Wales, has been felt throughout Australia.

The engagement of foreign gold to satisfy the urgent demand in this country has reached \$67,905,000.

Great Britain has just launched the fastest destroyer in the world, the vessel making 40 miles an hour.

The copper miners at Calumet, Mich., have had their wages cut 5 per cent. About 3,500 men are affected.

Sewer diggers in the suburbs of Los Angeles have dug up fossils of an elephant, a mastodon and a two-toed horse.

A fire of unknown origin at the Russian Baltic ship yards destroyed two gunboats and damaged several other vessels.

Many foreigners who have been in this country are returning to their home lands on account of cessation of work in various mills and factories.

Russia's third douma is in session. Cannon has declared himself in favor of the army canteen.

An attempt to secure gold from France for American banks has failed. Premier Campbell-Bannerman, of England, is seriously ill.

The New York banks are beginning to retire their clearing house certificates.

Bryan says that while he is willing to be the Democratic candidate for president, he is not anxious.

Charles I. Barney, deposed president of the Knickerbocker Trust company, of New York, has committed suicide.

A jury has been secured for the trial of John R. Walsh, ex president of the Chicago National bank, indicted for alleged misuse of the funds of that institution.

ISSUE CANAL BONDS.

Cortelyou Announces Plan to Relieve Financial Situation.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Secretary Cortelyou has made the important announcement that as a means of affording relief to the financial situation, the treasury would issue \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds and \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The certificates will run for one year, and will bear 3 per cent interest.

The secretary's action in coming to the relief of the financial situation meets with President Roosevelt's hearty approval, and the plan is the outcome of the several White House conferences which have been held within the last few days, when the financial situation was under consideration.

Secretary Cortelyou says that the Panama bonds will afford substantial relief, as the law provides that they may be used as a basis for additional national bank circulation. He also states that the proceeds from the sale of certificates can be made directly available at points where the need is most urgent, and especially for the movement of crops, which he says, "if properly accelerated will give the greatest relief and result in the most immediate financial returns."

The secretary calls attention to the attractiveness of the bonds and certificates as absolutely safe investments. Secretary Cortelyou adds that these relief measures will enable him to meet public expenditures without withdrawing for that purpose any appreciable amount of the public moneys now deposited in national banks throughout the country.

MEANS BREAK WITH JAPAN.

Policy Pursued in Far East Distasteful to Great Britain.

Peking, Nov. 19.—The speech delivered at Kobe by Count Okuma, who was at one time head of the Progressive party in Japan, in which he declared that Japan would sorely disappoint the people of India as well as ignore the opportunities given by heaven if she failed to afford protection to the millions of Indians now being oppressed by Europe, has caused great excitement among the British newspapers published in Northern China. In this section of the empire the Japanese expansion movement is interfering greatly with British interests, and there is open warfare between Japanese and British merchants.

Since last May Englishmen have been the leaders in the anti-Japanese campaign in Peking and Tientsin. The Times, which is the principal British organ in North China, gives expression to the "deep-seated, smoldering wrath" of Britons in the Far East and accepts Count Okuma's words as a national expression.

The pro-Japanese British press in the South of China has recently indicated its purpose of fighting the Japanese, "whose operations," it is declared, "now conflict with those of Great Britain from the Yangtze to Manchuria." One paper expresses the conviction that agitation of the present situation probably will result in breaking up the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

JUDGE WICKERSHAM TELLS.

Explains Reason for Unfriendliness of Governor Hoggatt.

Seattle, Nov. 19.—A special from Fairbanks to the Post-Intelligencer says: "The Wickersham letter of resignation was made public in the News of Tuesday. One of the principal reasons for the resignation is the enmity of Governor Hoggatt. The letter says: 'At the recent term of court held at Juneau, on special request of the attorney general, I had the misfortune to decide an important case involving the case of a young lawyer in a way contrary to Governor Hoggatt's views. Thereupon the governor withdrew the friendship, which I highly valued, and criticized me, so that the loss of his confidence became publicly known. His views were unjust and presumptuous, but his opposition and his refusal to support the court added greatly to my burden.'

"President Roosevelt, in reply to the letter of resignation, says the resignation is accepted with regret."

Start the Wheat Crop.

Seattle, Nov. 19.—Arrangements finally concluded yesterday at a meeting held here in the Bank of Commerce between representatives of the bank, of the wheat exporters and of the banks and wheatgrowers of the Inland Empire, assure the financing of the movement of the wheat of that region. The wheat crop of the Inland Empire is conservatively estimated to be worth \$30,000,000 and its movement to the markets of Europe, Asia and Africa will eventually result in the return of that amount of money to this country.

Cup'd Is Bruised Again.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 19.—The commandant of midshipmen has issued an order which puts a ban on the practice of midshipmen surrendering their overcoats for protection of their women friends. The new order is similar to the one issued at West Point, which caused such a storm of protest from the social contingent.

BETTER WATERWAYS

Congressman Bartholdt Proposes Big Bond Issue.

HAS SUPPORT OF ROOSEVELT

Would Make Waterways Commission Permanent—Work in Sight to Cost \$400,000,000.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, after a talk with President Roosevelt today, announced his intention of introducing a bill as soon as congress meets to give legal status to the Inland Waterways commission, which was created by executive act, and another bill providing for a \$500,000,000 bond issue to establish a fund for permanent great waterway improvements, leaving the smaller projects to be taken care of in the regular river and harbor bills.

It is proposed to have the Waterway commission a permanent body, which shall employ experts and keep congress officially advised as to the merits of waterway projects. Mr. Bartholdt says the president regards the plan with favor.

Of his bond plan Mr. Bartholdt said: "I believe that the future generations of the country who will be benefited by improving navigable streams should be in the case of the Panama canal, bear the burden of the expense. Chairman Burton, of the committee on rivers and harbors, has told me that there are meritorious schemes pending before his committee that call for an expenditure of at least \$400,000,000. Hardly one-tenth of this can be provided during a session of congress, and the consequence is that work which would be of immense importance to the United States is deferred from year to year because the money to carry it on is not available. All this can be remedied by a bond issue of sufficient size. I do not know of anything more important than much needed improvement to the great navigable streams of the country."

PANIC STRIKES PEOPLE.

Severe Earthquakes Terrify Southern Italian Towns.

Reggio de Calabria, Italy, Nov. 19.—The province of Reggio di Calabria, Italy, was visited by another severe earthquake at 2:20 yesterday afternoon. It was especially severe at Branchiglione, Ferzanze and Bianco, and a number of houses were shattered or damaged.

The people, who had summoned up courage to return to their homes after the earthquake of October 27, again became panic stricken and fled a second time to the country. Some of them camped last night in the open air, while others took refuge in subterranean grottoes. Men and women, rich and poor, priests and soldiers, are thrown together, and the devout are raising prayers to the Madonna and the saints to succor them in their misery.

CHICAGO PLEADED AT ISSUE.

Bankers Predict Normal Condition of Affairs in Short Time.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The decision of the national government to issue \$150,000,000 in bonds and certificates met with general approval throughout the West. The benefits expected to result from the move were anticipated in the higher grain markets, both here and in other grain centers of the West. Bulls were more disposed to buy than for some time, and shorts took cover hastily as soon as the plan was announced. In this city some of the leading bankers announced that preparations were under way for the resumption of business on a normal cash basis and it was believed, it is said, that inside of 10 days at the outside, the clearing house checks would be withdrawn from circulation.

Cuban Firebug at Work.

Santiago, Cuba, Nov. 19.—An unsuccessful attempt was made here yesterday to set fire to the government headquarters. A man entered the civil department of the palace carrying a large can of gasoline. As he was passing the office of the governor he threw the can to the floor and then, slashing it open with a knife, applied a lighted match to the liquid. Considerable furniture and draperies were burned, and the building itself sustained some damage. In the confusion the man who made the trouble got away.

Stop Canal Emigration.

Guayaquil, Nov. 19.—The Chilean transport Casima, until recently the Ecuadorian school ship Marsnon, which was sold early in the month to Chile, and which was to have engaged in the emigrant traffic between Panama and Chile, has been ordered to sail for Valparaiso instead of Panama owing to the opposition of the Isthmian authorities to allow canal laborers to emigrate to Chile.

OKLAHOMA A STATE.

Impressive Ceremonies Mark the Admission to Union.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 18.—With impressive ceremonies, befitting the birth of the new state of Oklahoma, the oaths of office were administered to Governor Charles N. Haskell and other state officials a few minutes before noon Saturday. The oaths were administered by Leslie G. Niblack, a newspaperman.

The ceremonies took place on the steps of the Carnegie library, there being no state building here.

Following prayer by a clergyman, the proclamation of President Roosevelt admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory into the union was read by Charles Filson, secretary of Oklahoma Territory.

A band of Indian boys then played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Governor Haskell walked forward to the center of the platform where he was met by Mr. Niblack and took the formal oath. Turning to the crowd that closed in from every direction, Governor Haskell delivered the inaugural address. He said:

"In its course through the day the sun will have lighted the pathway of millions, and looks down on the people emerging from the disorder and discontent of bureaucratic government, restricted to the point of helplessness and neglect to the limit of oppression, into a condition of liberty and self government."

"We are not assembled here to worship the public officer who ultimately conceded us our rights, especially when we reflect that long ago, from every standpoint of population, wealth and intelligence, this territory was entitled to all the blessings and privileges of statehood, and now to thank the public officers in over gracious terms who have finally performed a long and unjustly deferred duty would be in the nature of hugging the feet of a dilatory debtor who finally pays his just indebtedness."

GREATER SAN FRANCISCO.

Movement Begun to Annex All Suburbs Around Bay.

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—At a meeting held this afternoon, the chamber of commerce issued a call for a convention to be held next Thursday, at which a campaign for the consolidation of all the bay cities will be formally launched. The commercial associations, civic and labor bodies of all the cities and towns in the bay region have been invited to send delegates. The matter will be placed squarely before the convention in order to see how the plan is received by the various committees.

As contemplated by the chamber of commerce, it is proposed to annex to San Francisco all of San Mateo county and sections of Alameda county, Marin county and Contra Costa county. It is planned to extend the city limits to all points within 15 miles of the city hall. This will include all the cities down the peninsula as well as across the bay, and give the greater San Francisco an area of 181 square miles and a population of 807,000. Included in the proposed greater city will be the cities of San Francisco, South City, San Mateo, Burlingame, Ocean View, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Fruitvale, San Leandro, Hayward, San Rafael, Sausalito and Belvedere.

ACQUIRES COALING STATION.

Mexico Has Ceded Magdalena Bay for Use of Navy.

Mexico City, Nov. 18.—Mexico has ceded Magdalena bay, on the coast of Lower California, to be used for the purpose of a coaling station by the United States navy. This is considered the first fruit of the recent visit of Secretary Root to this republic. The announcement of the cession of the west coast harbor, which has been used for years by ships of the United States navy for the purpose of target practice, was qualifiedly substantiated by the State department when the secretary of foreign relations said that the United States would be allowed to maintain two coaling ships at Magdalena bay for a period of three years, provided a like concession was made to the government of Mexico.

No arrangement was entered into covering the matter of naval yards and fortifications.

Governor Averts Panic.

Manila, Nov. 18.—Four sharp earthquake shocks were felt in Manila and surrounding provinces on the night of November 16 and the morning of November 17. There was no damage. The first shock was felt at 11:26 in the evening. Governor General Smith and party were attending the theater, where the Australian children were playing "The Mikado." A panic was averted by the presence of mind of the governor general, who arose in his box and commanded to people, who had already risen, to sit down.

Havana's Population 299,278.

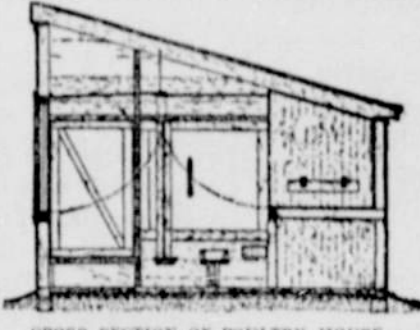
Havana, Nov. 18.—It is announced that the recent census taken in this city shows that Havana has a population of 299,278, being an increase of 45,860 over the census of 1899.



Poultry Houses.

The essential points in a poultry house are light, dryness and good ventilation. The houses that have been built warm and tight, with the idea of keeping the water from freezing have the objection, that in nearly all cases the ceilings and walls coat with frost during very cold weather. When the weather moderates the frost melts and you have a very damp house. The house smells of chickens, or in other words, is poorly ventilated and, in many instances, the chickens are unhealthy. Sometimes they lay well during winter, but the eggs are very poor for hatching purposes.

For a number of years we have been trying to find some way to overcome these difficulties. The best means of ventilating a house that I know of is by using cloth screens, and to keep a house perfectly dry, I have found nothing better than a straw loft, i. e., the ceiling is covered with straw, the straw being placed on boards or rails which are some six or eight inches apart. The straw should be about one foot or



CROSS SECTION OF POULTRY HOUSE.

more in depth. The straw, which is exposed to the air of the pen, will absorb the majority of the moisture and keep the house fairly dry, at least, we have had no difficulty whatever in keeping houses perfectly dry by using straw lofts. Where we have not used these lofts, even where there was ample ventilation, there has been some little difficulty with frosty walls and ceilings.

The use of the curtain front is coming more into favor. Under ordinary circumstances a house needs to be one-third of the front of glass in order to have the pen well lighted. There should be about as much more of the front of cotton. The cotton may be put on frames which can be closed or opened, according to weather conditions. On nice bright days, the cotton is either rolled up, or if the curtain is put on frames, it can be hung up. This makes the pen very nice, bright and airy. On nearly all days the cotton screens should be opened for a short time. On days which are very windy and dull, it is advisable to only open one screen. If more than one is opened there is apt to be too many draughts throughout the pen. As far as we can tell, cotton will keep out almost as much cold as ordinary glass frame or sash. At least, in the houses where we have cotton fronts, we get a slightly higher minimum temperature than where we have a similar house with all glass front and no cotton. It must be borne in mind, however, that in these houses of ours where the texts are made, the windows are not fitted extremely tight.

Where floors are made of cement, boards, or ground, at least, four to six inches of fresh earth should be put on each year. Care should be taken to keep the floors well cleaned, otherwise the ground becomes tainted and the common epidemic among fowls more prevalent. The ground outside the house should be ploughed or spaded once or twice a year. The land, too, needs cropping and where this is impossible the next best thing is to apply lime and work the same into the soil.

All poultry houses should be white-washed and disinfected at least once a year. The present time is undesirable for whitewashing, as it is apt to leave the house entirely too damp for the coming season. It would be better done in the spring or summer.—W. R. Graham, Ontario Agricultural College.

Making Alcohol on the Farms.

The internal revenue commissioner has prepared for public use a document giving the regulations for manufacturing denatured alcohol from waste products on the farm, and no doubt the Department of Agriculture will follow up the matter with bulletins in the popular educational form. Making cheap alcohol for fuel, power and light is a great industry on the German

farms, and takes a considerable part in the German advance in manufacturing and commerce. French farmers also have made progress in the business. Some own their own stills and others depend on traveling distillers. The waste of wine, fruit and beet growing is chiefly relied on, potato crops costing more in France than in Germany.

At the beginning of the year the tax on the manufacture of denatured alcohol was removed, but the advantages predicted are not yet visible to any extent. Time is required to grasp the practical details of the change. American farms raise more marketable crops than any other and have a greater variety of waste and by-products. Alcohol can be distilled from corn cobs and like material and is said to be superior to gasoline for fuel. The authorities at Washington are giving thought to what can be accomplished in its manufacture by individual farmers or groups of farmers, and the industry, when fairly set in motion, will take the place anticipated. The uses of a cheap, efficient fuel are not in doubt. An active campaign by the Department of Agriculture will give denatured alcohol the start needed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Good and Bad Apple Seasons.

The high prices demanded for apples throughout this section of the country bring forcibly to mind the abundant fruit crop of last season, the low prices paid for apples and the universal carelessness of growers in taking care of their crop. Throughout all sections of Missouri the apple crop last year was unusually large. Owners of orchards could not secure anywhere near what their fruit was worth, and many thousands of bushels of good apples were allowed to rot on the ground or were fed to stock. This year the crop was ruined by late frosts, and now the price per bushel is so high that the average family is forced to do without this healthful and delicious fruit. The lesson to be learned from these conditions ought to be impressed upon the mind of every apple grower in the State. Complaint was made last year that the apple market was controlled by a trust, which would buy no more fruit than it could dispose of at a handsome profit. This was doubtless true, but it in no way prevented the farmer from carefully preserving a supply sufficient at least for his home use until another crop could be raised. He could at least manufacture a large supply of elder vinegar, put away a number of bushels of dried apples, make a number of gallons of apple butter, besides carefully putting away a supply of the fruit in good cellars or in mounds in the garden or orchard.—St. Joseph Gazette.

Keeping the Lane from Washing.

It not infrequently happens that a back hillside is used for a pasture and from it to the highway or barnyard, a lane may be used. The constant use of a rut path down through a lane, a hillside causes the surface to be indented and rains make bad work by washing the paths. The plan of making the cattle follow a crooked or zigzag path may do away with the washing. This may be done by putting up bars, b, from the lane fence, a, at right angles, so the cattle will have to pass around the ends as shown in cut. Should the hillside be very steep, large stones may be sunk in the path at intervals to break a current of flowing water.—Farm and Home.

Kerosene for Scent.

A 20 per cent mixture of kerosene can probably safely be used on the peach at any time, but a stronger mixture can not always be so applied. Apple trees do not appear to be as susceptible to the action of kerosene as peaches; in some instances clear kerosene did not harm them. There seems to be little, if any danger, to apple trees from a mixture containing 50 per cent or less of kerosene. Very conflicting results are often obtained from the use of kerosene. Kerosene is especially likely to cause injury if applied on other than a bright, sunny day. In our experience, a 20 per cent solution (one part oil to four parts water) is harmless to plants and destructive to insects, even to the San Jose scale.

Toad as Assistant Gardener.

By actual inspection a big fat toad's stomach, it was found to contain not less than 50 large grapevine worms, 55 angle worms and 30 cabbage worms, with, by way of seasoning, numerous flies and mosquitoes.—Suburban Life.