

The Sanfiam News.

VOL. XI.

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NO. 23.

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.

Colorado land fraud trials will begin in Denver December 16.

The grand lodge of Elks will hold the next convention at Dallas, Texas. Emperor Francis Joseph has just celebrated the 60th anniversary of his reign.

Jewelry manufacturers expect a decrease in Christmas gifts of their wares. Many orders are being canceled.

The Chinese government has just paid \$10,000 damages for the killing of an American missionary in 1905.

From January 1 to October 31 this year 51 permits were issued in New York for buildings more than 10 stories high.

The executive committee of the National Educational association has decided on Cleveland as the place for the 1908 convention, June 29 to July 3.

President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving turkey this year weighed 28 pounds and was sent by Horace Vose, of Westerly, R. I., who has sent the president one each Thanksgiving for many years.

The Union Pacific is said to be selling its Atchison stock.

Campbell-Bannerman is expected to resign as premier of Great Britain.

Rebellion is rampant in the army and navy of Portugal and martial law prevails.

Bryan and Roosevelt have discussed the money question and agree with each other.

Leading financiers agree that the scare is over and that prosperity will return quickly.

The Populist party is arranging for a national convention to select a presidential candidate.

Officers of the United States Steel corporation say the company likes competition and will not crush rivals.

Santos Dumont has just completed another airship and preliminary trials indicate that it will excel anything yet constructed.

The Portland clearing house is recalling its certificates and putting out a new issue which is smaller and more convenient to handle.

Pacific Coast hop growers may form a combine.

Whalers are returning home empty from Alaska waters.

The temperance movement is growing rapidly in Germany.

The labor supply now exceeds the demand in nearly all lines.

Railroad surveyors are busy in the Cowllis pass, Washington.

Reactionaries open fire on Roosevelt and may force him to run against his will.

The issue of government certificates of indebtedness is already an assured success.

Captain James H. Holmes, one of the last of the followers of John Brown, is dead.

The Merchants' Independent Steamship company of Los Angeles will establish a line to Portland.

It is reported that the Kickapoo Indians of Oklahoma have been robbed of at least \$250,000 worth of land.

Hundreds of miners are being gathered together to be shipped from Round Bay to Alaska in an effort to break the miners' strike there.

A Norwegian bark was wrecked on the coast of Tasmania, five men drowned, and the captain and six men are lost in the woods on shore.

Two prominent mining men were found murdered at Goldfield, Nev. They had been dead at least a week, their skulls having been fractured, presumably with drills.

A daughter of Theodore P. Shonts is to marry a French duke.

One of the closed New York banks has reopened for business.

Roosevelt has forbidden Southern Federal officials to work for his re-election.

The new issue of canal bonds and certificates is likely to be oversubscribed.

Many sawmills in Colorado are closing down on account of the money stringency.

J. J. Hill has appealed to the people of the United States for a cessation of anti-railroad agitation.

GREATER SAN FRANCISCO.

Charter Amendments to Provide for Immense Bond Issues.

San Francisco, Nov. 26.—By the special session of the legislature, the city of San Francisco has been enabled to take the necessary steps for rehabilitation on a big scale. The legislature has ratified amendments to the local charter which were adopted by the voters at the last election. The most important of the amendments to the city at the present time is that which admits of the sale of bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. Under the charter the city was empowered to issue bonds carrying interest not in excess of 4 per cent. The local law provides that the bonds may not be sold below par. It was impossible to sell 4 per cent bonds, but now the city will be able to go ahead with 5 per cent securities. Of course it is not expected that they can be floated under present financial conditions, but by the time the question has been submitted to the voters and the bonds prepared, it is believed that the flurry will have passed.

It is proposed to issue 5 per cent bonds to the extent of \$28,000,000 for public improvements. Of this sum \$6,000,000 will be devoted to the reconstruction of the city hall. One million dollars will be devoted to the reconstruction of the shattered hall of justice. It was completely wrecked by the fire and during the Schmitz administration no effort was made to restore it. One million dollars is to be spent for a new county hospital. Another million will be used for a public library. Several million (the amount has not yet been accurately estimated) will be devoted to the erection of new school houses, several hundred thousand will be used for the purchase of lands for park purposes; \$5,000,000 will be employed for the reconstruction of sewers and streets, and \$6,000,000 will be devoted to the purposes of an auxiliary water system from the ocean for fire fighting.

FORGING LID ON CHICAGO.

Law and Order Leaguers Gather Evidence for Grand Jury.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Some two hundred volunteer detectives from the subsidiary organizations of the Chicago Law and Order league visited saloons in Chicago Sunday in an endeavor to obtain evidence that the Sunday closing law of Illinois was being violated. The action is in furtherance of a campaign inaugurated by the league after the successful election struggle for local option waged in 17 counties of the state earlier in the month.

The evidence collected, it is announced, will be presented to the grand jury of Cook county. Leaders in the movement for a "dry Sunday" in Chicago hope that the inquisitorial body will find the facts sufficient for the voting of true bills against numerous saloons. In each of the 35 wards of the city under the state law which carries penalties of a \$200 fine and a jail sentence for each proven violation.

Mayor Busse has thus far refused to heed the pleadings of the organizations that the saloons be closed and in this attitude he has been upheld by the Saloonkeepers' association, the Restaurantkeepers' association and the United Societies for Self Government.

WOMEN STARTED MUTINY.

Induce Russian Sailors to Seize Ship and Revolt.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 26.—The steamer Komroff brought advices that the recent mutinies at Vladivostok were caused by four girls, who went aboard the destroyer Gikural, and instigated the bluejackets of the destroyer to seize the officers of the vessel and escape to Japan. They agreed, but decided to shell the city from the roadstead before leaving. A red flag was hoisted and the destroyer opened fire on the admiralty office and the governor's residence, and then exchanged shots with the cruiser Mandjur. The engine room of the destroyer was struck by a shell from the forts, and the vessel was run ashore to prevent sinking. The four girls who instigated the mutiny were all killed, as well as a number of the bluejackets, the remainder being arrested.

Panama Claims Unsettled.

Panama, Nov. 26.—Richard R. Rogers, general counsel for the Panama Canal commission, who was sent here to arrange claims made against the United States by several Panamanians and foreigners whose property has been occupied for canal purposes and whose claims were left undecided by the joint commission, sailed from here today for the United States without having accomplished anything. It is rumored here that Mr. Rogers will tender his resignation on his arrival in the United States.

Brings Suit Against Japan.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 26.—News was received from Tokio that John Hartley, a Britisher who went to Japan in 1894, has brought suit against the Japanese government for 1,300,000 yen damages for having impounded opium imported by him in 1875, while allowing Dutch firms and other foreigners to import the drug.

MONEY FOR CELILO

Effort to Have Canal Put Under Continuing Contract.

JETTY IS GOOD OBJECT LESSON

Construction Under Spasmodic Appropriations Expensive, Wasteful and Uncertain.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The recommendation of General Mackenzie, chief of engineers, that an appropriation of half a million dollars be made this winter to continue the construction of the Celilo canal, opens up an opportunity for placing this work under continuing contract system.

In the river and harbor bill passed last session was an item authorizing the appropriation now recommended, that means congress sanctions the appropriation, and will make the money available when asked for. The appropriation will come as a matter of form in the sundry civil bill, which will be passed toward the close of the approaching session, unless it turns out that the available money is exhausted before spring, in which event the appropriation may be made in the agency deficiency bill, which will be passed in January or February.

It is most desirable that the canal should be brought under a continuing contract, for unless this is done the work must proceed spasmodically, as congress appropriates money from time to time. Inasmuch as there is yet to be appropriated upwards of \$3,000,000 to complete the canal, it is doubly important that it should be made a continuing contract. Otherwise, the money is likely to be made available in quarter or half-million lots, and construction will be strung out over a long period of years. This is undesirable, for experience has demonstrated that all large works of this character, built under spasmodic appropriations, cost much more in the end than those which are built under continuing contracts, the money being made available as rapidly as needed.

PEAT FOR FUEL.

Canada Attempting to Solve Problem by New Process.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Canada, like the United States, is confronted with a fuel problem that is causing no little concern. There is a much smaller supply of coal in Canada than in this country, hence the greater need for the development of some new fuel. Attention centers on the vast peat beds.

Over top of the bog has been placed a series of railway tracks about five yards apart, and over them run what are called collectors. The collector can be compared to a large electric can equipped with a suction pan. From the side of the car protrudes a long pipe perhaps two feet in diameter, at the end of which is a shoe with a "lip," through which the dry peat dust on the surface of the bog is drawn into the pipe by suction and deposited in the car. As the car moves along the rail the amount of peat which is drawn up is scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, and yet one collector will pick up 50 tons of dust a day. The sun quickly dries the exposed surface which has been uncovered by the action of the pipe or trough is then repeated.

The dust is taken from the collector into the factory, and run through a large pipe, or covered trough, through which runs a screw similar in shape to an auger. Around the outside of the pipe or trough is a steam jacket placed several inches from the pipe to allow the steam to pass through the space between, in order to dry out the dust passing through the inside of the pipe. The dust is ground fine to pass through 100 mesh—or in other words, finer than flour. The dried dust is then placed in a unique press and at a temperature of 200 degrees and pressure of 80 tons formed into briquettes. In two days after going through the press the briquettes are harder than coal and nearly the same color.

Hawaii is After Hindus.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 23.—Hindu laborers on Puget Sound, who have been driven from town to town by anti-Asiatic societies, will be shipped to the Hawaiian Islands for work on sugar plantations. Arrangements are now being made for chartering a special steamer to carry away all the Hindus gathered in the Puget Sound country, and it is believed by agents of the Hawaiian planters that several thousand Hindus in Washington and British Columbia can be induced to go back to the tropics.

French Court's Intent.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The court which has been hearing the case against Charles P. Baird, of Philadelphia, who on October 10 ran down and killed a boy at Neuilly, while driving an automobile, condemned him to a month's imprisonment and \$10 fine. In addition Baird must pay \$2,000 damages.

NEW BOXER OUTBREAK.

Aged Chinese Empress Alone Holds Back Fanatic Hordes.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Another Boxer outbreak of the sort which occurred in China in 1899, when many lives were lost, is threatened for the near future, according to advices received here on the auxiliary collier Justin, arriving from Manila and Guam, and the United States is preparing to rush troops to China at a moment's notice. A steamer fully loaded with provisions and ammunition is lying in the harbor at Manila and, should a report be received from China to the effect that the Boxers are again on the rampage, troops from the Philippines will be immediately hurried to the scene of the outbreak.

Those arriving on the Justin state that from reports received from China, it is pointed out that this trouble is likely to occur in the vicinity of Peking, where the former fighting resulted from an attack upon the missionaries. It is stated that trouble would have resulted long before now, except for the interference of the dowager empress. To her alone, it is stated by men arriving on the collier, is due the fact that the Boxers have remained quiet for the past many months. At the present time the empress is seriously ill, and it is said that her death is expected in the near future.

Once the empress has passed away, the Boxers will lose little time in renewing their attacks upon the missionaries, and it is known that they have made up their minds to drive the teachers of religion out of China for all time.

JURY DISAGREES

Unable to Reach Conclusion in Adams Murder Trial.

Spokane, Nov. 25.—A special from Rathdrum, Idaho, to the Spokesman-Review says:

The jury in the Steve Adams murder case was discharged at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, being unable to agree on a verdict, after being out since 8:30 o'clock Saturday night.

The jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Jurymen J. F. House, Charles Dittmore, D. W. Garwood and S. A. Varanum were the four men who believed Steve Adams guilty of the murder of Fred Tyler in the Marble creek district of Shoshone county, Idaho, in August, 1904.

Five ballots were taken, all with the same result. The jury was ready to report at 3 o'clock, but the court conferred with attorneys for both sides and it was agreed to keep the jury out a little longer.

Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for Adams, tried to obtain concessions of bail for Adams and of immunity from arrest by Colorado authorities until the Tyler case is disposed of. No promise was given him. Sheriff Bailey, of Shoshone county, is here with a warrant for the arrest of Adams on the charge of murdering Ed Boule, near the same place and at about the same time the Tyler murder occurred.

MIGHT SPOIL YOSEMITE.

Muir and Keith Oppose New Water Supply Source.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—John Muir, the famous naturalist, and William Keith, the noted landscape painter, have protested to President Roosevelt against the plans of the city of San Francisco to establish reservoirs in the Hetch-Hetchy valley, in the Yosemite reservation, for the purposes of a municipal water supply. They have their protest on aesthetic grounds, saying that the projected reservoirs would disfigure the landscape.

It is feared that this opposition will have great weight with the president, as he specially commissioned Mr. Muir to make an investigation and report to him. When the president requested Mr. Muir to investigate, he expected to get expert knowledge on water sources and purity, not thinking of the aesthetic side of the matter. Mr. Muir, however, got his friend, Mr. Keith, to accompany him into the reservation, and the two decided that huge reservoirs would mar the natural wonders. San Francisco engineers ridicule the idea that the reservoirs would spoil the landscape.

Act Held Constitutional.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 25.—The Supreme court today affirmed the constitutionality of the fellow servant act. S. L. Lewis sued the Northern Pacific and one of its engineers for heavy damages for the loss of his left hand, while in the employ of the railroad company, and a jury gave him judgment for \$17,400. This amount was reduced by the District court to \$10,000 on the ground that it was excessive. The railroad appealed, attacking the constitutionality of the fellow servant act, under which the action had been brought.

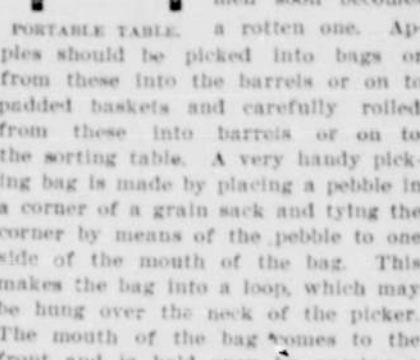
Hearing Claims of Cities.

French Lick, Ind., Nov. 25.—The National Democratic committee today heard committees from various cities sent to secure the 1908 convention. If possible, Denver is after the convention. Most of the committeemen here seem to favor Chicago.



Picking Apples.

All handling of the apple crop should be done with the idea of bruising the fruit as little as possible, says a bulletin from the Maryland station. In all apples of good quality a bruised specimen soon becomes a rotten one. Apples should be picked into bags or from these into the barrels or on to padded baskets and carefully rolled from these into barrels or on to the sorting table. A very handy picking bag is made by placing a pebble in a corner of a grain sack and tying the corner by means of the pebble to one side of the mouth of the bag. This makes the bag into a loop, which may be hung over the neck of the picker. The mouth of the bag comes to the front and is held open by passing a stiff bent wire under the arm. This kind of picking bag leaves both hands of the worker free for picking. A gang of pickers will empty their picking bags and baskets directly on to a portable sorting table placed between the rows on which they are working. This table is placed on low truck wheels and has a single shaft drive, so that a horse can move it to any desired point as work proceeds. A cut of this kind of sorting table is here shown. It should be made large enough to hold not less than two barrels of fruit. The rear bolster is higher than that at the open end so that culls can be rolled. A long, heavy plank is placed on the ground on each side of this table on which the barrels are set for filling. The workers pick the apples from the table into padded wicker baskets which have low or rolling handles, which permit of their being placed down into the barrel before being dumped. Apples would be greatly injured if dumped from the mouth to the bottom of the barrel. The fruit is sorted into two grades, first and second. In sorting exclude all fruit that are ripe, for if a fruit is ripe at packing time it will soon decay and spoil its neighbors. Fruits that are too green or poorly colored should be left out, as they are always of inferior texture and flavor. Undersized, diseased, wormy, bruised or misshapen specimens should of course go as culls. The culls are allowed to roll into a pile from the lower end of the grading table.



After being properly "racked," to insure a tight pack, and when ready for heading, the fruit should stand as evenly as possible at about one-half to three inches above the chime of the barrel. A corrugated paper cap or excelsior cushion should be placed on the head laid and the barrel pressed. The figure shows the barrel with the screw press in position ready for driving down the head. Just beneath the head may be seen the excelsior cushion. After a little experience a handy man learns lots of little knacks about heading up fruit.

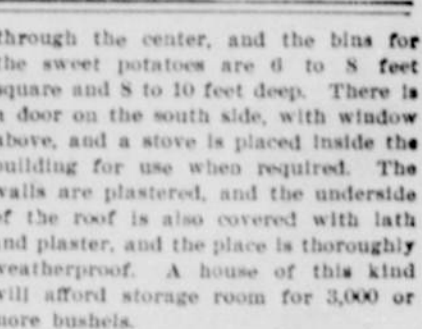
Experiments in Fowls for Eggs.

The New York Experiment Station studied the effect of different rations upon the flavor of eggs. Those laid by hens fed with highly nitrogenous ration were inferior to those from hens fed with a carbonaceous ration. They had a disagreeable flavor and odor. The eggs and yolk were smaller and the keeping qualities inferior. In the test at the Massachusetts (Hatch) Experiment Station to compare cabbage and clover rations as the green portion of a ration for laying hens it was found that the eggs produced on the former ration, although heavier and possessing a higher percentage of dry matter, protein and fat, were inferior in flavor and cooking qualities to eggs produced on the ration containing clover.

A small quantity of chopped wild onion tops and bulbs were added to the feed of a number of hens. After about two weeks the onion flavor was noticed in the eggs laid. When the amount of onion feed was increased the flavor was so prominent that the eggs could not be used. A week after the feeding of onions was discontinued the flavor could no longer be noticed.

How They Store Sweet Potatoes.

The New Jersey sweet potato house is a stone building, say 16x18 feet on the inside, with walls 10 feet high and a good roof. The building is half underground and the earth is banked up around it. There is a passageway through the center, and the bins for the sweet potatoes are 4 to 8 feet square and 8 to 10 feet deep. There is a door on the south side, with window above, and a stove is placed inside the building for use when required. The walls are plastered, and the underside of the roof is also covered with lath and plaster, and the place is thoroughly weatherproof. A house of this kind will afford storage room for 3,000 or more bushels.



Stock Breeding and Management.

Another method of cheapening the expenses is to use pure breeds and provide abundant pasturage. Poor pastures make poor stock, no matter how careful the breeder may be. It will not do to endeavor to bring the stock or herd up by breeding unless all the conditions are favorable. The razor-back hog is the result of poor feeding, and though man compelled the animal to resort to scanty herbage, nature fitted him for the purpose by gradually changing his form, thus adapting him to the surroundings. We thus know that climate, soil and the growth indigenous thereto are important factors to be taken into account, and in the breeding of live stock farmers should consider well as to what may be needed before making the effort.

The large mutton breeds of sheep now weigh twice as much as the ordinary common kinds, but in securing size the sheep have been fed on rich pastures, where everything favorable for improvement has been in their favor, and they have never retrograded during a single period, but progressed without difficulty. Hence, if the large breeds are to be the agents for improving the common flock, the farmer must take a look over the feeding grounds. The Berkshire hog would starve if compelled to compete with the land pike variety. It could not exist under the same conditions, for it has been bred away from that sphere, and it is of no use unless adapted to the place which is to be its habitation. The native cow can exist where the pure-bred animal might starve, but this is because she is not required by nature to convert a large quantity of food into milk. Scanty herbage has dwarfed her milking qualities, and this has been handed down from ancestry, but scanty herbage will not do. The change is upward, and the conditions must be changed to suit the demands of the animal.

Forming a Wind Break.

A grove should have forest conditions. By this is meant that the leaves falling should remain and form a leaf mold which will act as a fertilizer and hold moisture during severe winter weather. To accomplish this to a certain extent low growing trees and shrubbery may be planted among the trees, and near the outside some evergreens, such as red cedars or the white spruce. These will break the force of the high winds and leave at least part of the leaves upon the ground.

To sum up the different varieties that may be grown with success on our prairie soil, I will mention the black walnut, butternut, white ash, elm, basswood or linden, shellbark hickory, bur oak, box elder, wild black cherry, white birch (inclusive of the European and cut leaved varieties), also the catalpa, cottonwood and willow.—I. W. Hoffman.

Good Days for Farmers.

The last ten years has been the golden age of American agriculture. More advance has been made than in any twenty or thirty years in the nation's history. Land has increased enormously in value since 1890, and is destined to go higher in the farming sections. Prices for products have been good all the time and are better now than ever. If the importance of agriculture and the farmer increases at the same rate in the future—and it is sure to do so—the agricultural life will be considered the ideal one, and to own a good farm the very acme of felicity.—New Haven Leader.

Outlooked.

Everybody's kickin'. Kickin' 'bout the best; Kickin' 'bout the price; We pay for things to eat; Kickin' 'bout the railroads; An' the government; Kickin' 'bout the taxes; And the way they're spent; Kickin' 'bout the autos; And the pace they set; Kickin' 'bout the grafters; An' the pull they get. Old mule looks dejected, Says in fumes denure, "When it comes to kickin' I'm an amaschoor!"—Washington Star.

Kainit with Manure.

Kainit is one of the best substances to use with manure. It does not liberate ammonia, but changes it into sulphate of chloride, and thus "fixes" it. Kainit is a potash salt, and also contains common salt. It is one of the best fertilizers for clover, and increases the value of the manure. Applied to the land in the spring, it is beneficial, not only as a plant food, but in its chemical effect on the soil. It is also cheap compared with some other fertilizers.