

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.

The street-car strike at Muncie, Ind., has been broken.

Four large New York diamond firms have gone to the wall.

Fire at Culbertson, Mont., destroyed property valued at \$125,000.

Thousands of men are returning to work in all parts of the East.

In his annual report Secretary Tatnall urges more pay for the army.

A scenic electric line will be built to the Yellowstone National park.

Senator La Follette is receiving quite a presidential boom in the East.

Rapid progress is being made in securing a jury for the second trial of Thaw.

Seven men were drowned by the overturning of a skiff in the Missouri river near Kickapoo, Kan.

The missing steamer Mount Royal has been sighted off Ireland and a steamer sent to her assistance.

Fully 50,000 men have returned to their old places in Ohio as the result of general resumption of commercial activity.

It is estimated that there are 125,000 persons out of work in New York City. An appeal for aid has been made to the nation, state and city.

Many desperate criminals infest San Francisco and Oakland.

The second trial of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White has started.

Ambassador Aoki reiterated Japanese friendship in a farewell speech at San Francisco.

Strikes in New York for lower rent are being settled by concessions on the part of landlords.

Japanese spies are said to be making sketches and photographs around Port Townsend, Wash.

Haywood says the acquittal of Pettibone is a vindication for the Western Federation of Miners.

The Vancouver chief of police has refused to search Japanese for arms for fear of stirring up further trouble.

The three men entombed at Ely, Nev., by a cave-in in a mine December 4 have not been reached yet by the rescuers.

M. Harmand, ex-French minister to Japan, likens the situation between the United States and Japan to a mine which might easily be set off.

The jury has disagreed in the Powers case. The next trial is set for July 6. Powers is accused of complicity in the murder of William Goebel.

Rio Janeiro is preparing hospitality for the battleship fleet.

The governor has ordered out troops to suppress the Muncie, Ind., riots.

The countess of Yarmouth, Harry Thaw's sister, is suing for a divorce.

Witte and Kuropatkin have had a wordy controversy over the Russo-Japanese war.

Banks of the country have made a large increase in business for the year just ended.

Seven of the nine companies of United States infantry at Goldfield have been withdrawn.

Foraker denounces the method of holding Ohio primaries, while Taft men defend them.

A hospital ship will be equipped at the Mare Island navy yard which will meet the big fleet at Maglarena bay.

Judge Hunt has sent four Butte labor leaders to jail for contempt in connection with the telephone strike in that city.

Europe is anxiously watching developments between the United States and Japan. The next two months are considered critical.

The State bank of Rocky Fork, Colo., has suspended.

Asiatic labor is causing a crisis in British colonies.

Leaders of the Russian Revolutionary party have been arrested.

Rockefeller has given another \$2,000,000 to Chicago university.

Receivers have been appointed for the Seaboard Air Line railroad.

Vancouver, B. C., laboring men are bitter in their denunciation of Asiatic labor.

JAPAN WOULD TAKE OFFENSE

Attempted Exclusion Will Provoke Insult, Says Aoki.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The newspapers continue to give much space to the American-Japanese situation. The papers print an alleged interview with Count Aoki, the retiring ambassador of Japan at Washington, in which he is quoted from San Francisco as saying Japan would consider as an offensive action any attempt on the part of the United States to exclude the Japanese, and take this as a pretext for long articles. Viscount Aoki's denial of this interview has not yet been published here. Lacking this denial, the Journal Debats thinks that in his interview Count Aoki has placed his fingers on the real danger spot.

"Japan refuses to admit that anywhere on the globe the Japanese are socially inferior to any other people," says the paper. "Japan claims to have won the absolute right to be treated as a great power everywhere, and under all circumstances."

In the opinion of Aoki, if the two governments accede to the sentiments of the people and the logical necessity of the situation, a conflict would appear very imminent. "But Japan is without money. America is not ready, and we doubtless shall see both nations champ their bits awhile longer."

The Gaulois believes that the friendly and tactful powers at Washington will prevent a break. It fears only that the American people may become excited. Baron Karuno, the Japanese ambassador to France, today gave out a statement that he was convinced that Viscount Aoki only meant that Japan would consider legislation offensive to Japan as, for instance, if an exclusion act is proposed like the Chinese.

SOLDIERS CALLED HOME.

Hundreds of Japanese Leaving British Columbia.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 7.—Hundreds of Japanese, whose terms of service in the mikado's army had not been completed or who were on the reserve list of fighting men, have been called home to Japan.

Dozens of Japanese quit their work in Vancouver yesterday, and many more are coming into town today. Already they are securing passage on vessels outbound across the Pacific from Vancouver and Victoria. March 15 is given as the day when they must report ready for shaver duty in the store for them.

The gathering of the Japanese is being carried out with much secrecy. No less than 200 landed in a bunch this morning from a small American steamer, which slipped in and out of the harbor before daylight and neither entered nor cleared from the customs house.

Since Friday there has been a steady stream of the brown men from the logging camps. No Japanese in the city will admit the coming of the order for the return of the soldiers, but officers of the Asiatic Exclusion league declare that they have absolute information that this order has been received in Vancouver since the departure of the American fleet for Pacific waters.

CHICAGO TENANTS ORGANIZE.

Ghetto Residents Demand Reduction in High Rents.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Five hundred residents of Chicago's ghetto formed last night a Tenants' union with the avowed purpose of forcing landlords of the district to reduce rents \$2 a month. Leaders of the movement advised the members of the new organization to refuse to pay the present rates which were declared exorbitant and to force the landlords to take all legal steps and pay all court costs in case the latter refuse to meet the demands for lower prices.

At present, it was declared, four rooms in a ghetto tenement cost \$12 a month, five rooms \$18 a month and six rooms \$22. A flat reduction of \$2 is sought.

The movement will be modeled after the one in New York. It is the hope of its leaders that it may spread to laboring classes throughout the city. With this end in view a committee was appointed to confer with the Chicago Federation of Labor and seek the cooperation of that body.

More Rent Riots.

New York, Jan. 7.—Incipient rent riots broke out on the East Side yesterday as a result of the tension between the landlords and the striking tenants, and before the disorders were quelled by the police reserves, which were called from several precincts, many combatants were injured and five were arrested. The police used their clubs freely, but there was no way to obtain the number of injured, as they hurried away and were cared for by friends. The disorders were general throughout the district.

Work for 5,000 Men.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—According to an announcement made today an aggregate of 5,000 men will be re-employed January 13 by many large industrial plants in East St. Louis, Ill., and vicinity.

DECISION REVERSED

Supreme Court Orders New Trial for Williamson.

JUDGE ADVISED JURY WRONGLY

Law Does Not Require Oath Denying Agreement to Sell When Making Final Proof.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Because the judge before whom ex-Representative Williamson was tried erred in his instructions to the jury, the judgment of the lower court was yesterday reversed by the United States Supreme court and the case remanded for retrial. That the indictment was correct, that the admission of evidence was in accordance with law and that the rulings of the court were right and proper is affirmed, but because the trial judge erred in admitting certain testimony with regard to final proof and because he erroneously instructed the jury with regard to this same evidence, the whole case must again go to trial or the indictment must be quashed.

The Supreme court construes the timber and stone act specifically to require entrymen, at the time of making application for land, to submit an affidavit of good faith, showing that they have no agreement, actual or implied, to sell the land upon acquiring title, but there is no requirement that such an affidavit shall be made when final proof is submitted. The indictment of Williamson made specific reference to the affidavit required by law, and did not mention the similar affidavit which is exacted by the land office regulations at the time of final proof. Yet evidence was admitted to show that various entrymen had committed perjury in making such affidavits with their final proof, and the judge, in his instructions to the jury, specifically informed it that it could return a verdict of guilty if satisfied that the evidence showed such perjury had been committed at the time of making final proof. The admission of that evidence and the instructions relating thereto proved the undoing of the case against Williamson.

RAILROADS TAKE MEDICINE.

Rate Law Accepted With Good Grace by Nearly All.

Washington, Jan. 7.—More significant and important, perhaps, than any other statement in the twenty-first annual report of the Interstate Commerce commission, which was transmitted today to congress, is that relating to the attitude of railway officials toward the new railroad law. In a discussion of the operation of the act, the commission says:

"By railway managers, almost without exception, the amended law has been accepted in good faith, and they exhibit, for the most part, a sincere and earnest disposition to conform their methods to its requirements."

The commission adds that it was not expected that reforms could be brought about without difficulty or delay, but it is unquestionably the fact that further improvement is clearly assured. To a gratifying extent there has been adjustment of rates and of "abuses" by the carriers themselves. Methods and usages of one sort and another which operated to individual advantage have been voluntarily stopped and it is not too much to say that there is now a freedom from forbidden discriminations which is actual and general to a degree never before approached. As this process goes on, as special privileges disappear and favoritism ceases to be even suspected, the indirect but not less certain benefits of the law will become more and more apparent.

Since the new rate became effective on October 24, 1906, the commission has granted relief in the form of corrective orders in many cases. Upon November 4, 1907, the commission had rendered decisions in 105 contested cases. In 45 of these orders were made against the defendant carriers; in 45 the complaints were dismissed.

Warrants for Eviction.

New York, Jan. 7.—More than 500 warrants for the eviction of tenants participating in the strike for lower rents were issued today in the Municipal court. The papers authorize immediate eviction of the tenants against whom they were drawn. It will undoubtedly take a score of marshals nearly two weeks to serve the notices. The tenants are maintaining a stout fight and announced today that the landlords of 31 houses had already agreed to reduce rents. The East Side was calm today.

From Japan to Portland.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 7.—According to advice by the steamship Empress of China today, a leading paper of Tokio says the Osaka Shoshaen Kayasha is preparing to open a steamship line between Portland, Or., and Japan and China.

RUEF GOES TO JAIL.

Leaves Sumptuous Quarters for a Feion's Cell.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—Quarters were arranged at the county jail today for Abe Ruef, the deposed boss of San Francisco, who, since his arrest eight months ago, has occupied a suite of rooms in a private house under a special guard.

Sheriff O'Neil, the Schmitz politician, goes out of office on January 8, and his place will be taken by Larry Dolan, chosen at the last election. Judge Dunne, who refused to place Ruef in the county jail while O'Neil was sheriff for fear that O'Neil would allow the prisoner to escape, has ordered that Ruef be transferred from his parlor prison as soon as Dolan assumes office.

Ruef will join the assemblage of distinguished citizens who have moved from their homes on the heights to the branch jail. Ruef will occupy a cell near that in which ex-Mayor Schmitz reposes. He will have as neighbors Louis Glass, the millionaire manager of the Pacific States Telephone company, who was convicted of bribery; J. Dainell Brown, Walter J. Barnett and James Treatwell, the banker whose arrest followed the exposure of the rottenness of the California Safe Deposit & Trust company, and George D. Collins, the tricky attorney who was brought back from Canada to face charges of bigamy and perjury.

Ruef has been allowed to order his meals as desired and has been living on the best in the land. He is far more than a mill on a horse, and he has been allowed a great deal of liberty as a result of the form of his imprisonment. All this will now be changed. Just what effect this will have on Ruef's refusal to testify without immunity remains to be seen. It is thought that a good taste of real prison life may cause Ruef to later his views.

FINE FOR EXPRESS COMPANIES

Neglected to File Data Asked for by Railroad Commission.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 6.—Alleging that the United States, the Adams and the American Express companies had failed to file the amounts of the salaries of the officers and the assets and liabilities of the concerns with the Nebraska State Railway commission, County Attorney Fyrell today filed a penal suit in the County court, asking that the fine provided by the statute be imposed.

That the three express companies neglected to file the data demanded by the commission and January 1 was set as the final date for the appearance of the complete reports. The railway commission notified Attorney General Thompson of the delinquency and he directed County Attorney Fyrell to begin proceedings.

The railroad commission law passed by the last session of the legislature prescribes a penalty of from \$500 to \$5,000 for refusing to furnish the information demanded by the commission. The laws direct that service be made upon the local agents of the corporations charged with violating the laws.

PETTIBONE FREE.

Jury Acquits Him of Complicity in Steunenberg Murder.

Boise, Jan. 6.—The end of the prosecution of the men charged with the murder of ex-governor Frank Steunenberg with the exception of the cases of Harry Orchard and Jack Simpkins, came Saturday with the acquittal of George Pettibone. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was formally released at 4 o'clock, and will return with Pettibone in a few days to Denver.

The case of Orchard, the self-confessed assassin of Steunenberg, is in the hands of Prosecuting Attorney Van Dayn, of Canyon county. No statement as to the future procedure in that case has been made, but it will be called during the next term of court at Caldwell, when it will probably be finally disposed of.

Simpkins, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, who is charged with complicity in the crime, is a fugitive from justice and the charge against him will stand.

Soon Ready to Run Trains.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—The management of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad announced today that a train service will be established January 12 to Marmath, Mont., 30 miles west of Bowman, N. D., the present terminus of the road's western extension. While construction crews are advancing westward along the Musselshell valley, it is thought that the two lines will be connected and that through trains will be running between St. Paul and Butte before June 1.

Must Not Reduce Rates.

Sioux Falls, Jan. 6.—Judge Garland, of the Federal court, today issued a temporary injunction restraining the South Dakota Railway commission from reducing passenger rates from 3 to 2½ cents per mile.



AGRICULTURAL

ered to the height of sack and is held in place by means of an iron rod which is fastened on the uprights about two feet from the bottom.

Agriculture's Amazing Growth.

How can any country be hard up whose farms in the last nine years have produced fifty-three thousand millions of dollars' worth of crops?

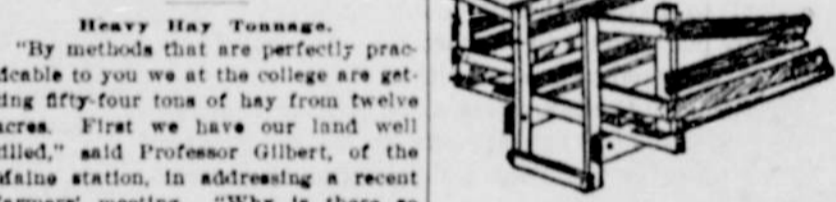
No wonder that the report of the Secretary of Agriculture is full of thanksgiving flavor and that he is unaffected by causes for gloom that work on other men. The value of the farm products for 1907 is nearly seven and one-half billions of dollars; 10 per cent above that of 1906, when all records of crops were broken; 25 per cent over 1903, and 57 per cent over 1890.

More than 8,000,000 acres of land that used to be considered valueless, "the home of the cactus and the prairie dog," are now producing \$30,000,000 worth of crops every year; and these crops are directly due to Secretary Wilson, who imported the Mediterranean durum wheats at a first cost of \$10,000 and saw that they were planted there. Irrigation farming, due wholly to the department, will this year sell crops for not less than \$250,000,000, which is not contemptible, in view of the fact that the Department of Agriculture costs only about \$15,000,000 a year.

Yet the work of the department is by no means on such a scale as the natural resources of the country warrant and will one day make possible. Surveyors declare that not one-half the farms of the country—420,000,000 acres, to be exact—can be classed as improved land, and only one-third, or 200,000,000 acres, is fruitful. Many years will pass before all this ground is put under cultivation, but the time will come when it will be producing abundant crops and supporting hundreds of millions of human beings.—Chicago Journal.

Convenient Hayrack.

Many basket hay racks are built in such a fashion in the rear that to climb into them presents an especially irksome task to a man, more so after having lifted hay or pitched bundles all day. In the sketch presented of the



HAY RACK.

rear end of a rack we have tried to illustrate how the task of climbing into the rack might be made easier. But little extra work and material will be required and at the same time the contents of the rack are held very nearly as good as if the end pieces extended clear across.

Fertilizer for Onions.

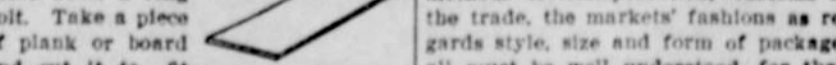
Professor John B. Smith, the Entomologist of the New Jersey Experiment Station, in a bulletin on the cabbage and onion maggots, just issued, refers to the necessity of a quick-acting fertilizer in conjunction with planting at the right time, and replenishes the following formula, recommended in earlier reports: Nitrate of soda, 700 pounds; acid phosphate, 1,000 pounds; muriate of potash, 300 pounds. This, he said, in the case of radishes, can be applied as a top dressing along the rows, before they are planted, or just after they are up, at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Similar applications can be made on turnips or onions. I believe that a fertilizer compound after this formula, or the application of the three ingredients separately, at a proportionate rate, would in most cases be followed by good results. The combination has about 5 per cent nitrogen in its most available form, 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 7½ per cent potash. A ton of it would cost in the neighborhood of \$32 to \$35.

Proper Fruit Packing.

A great many farmers and fruit growers seem to ignore the conditions attending the journey which their wares must take before they reach the hands and eyes of the consumers. The methods of transportation, customs of the trade, the markets' fashions as regards style, size and form of package, all must be well understood, for they are as important as the growing of the crop.

Easy Made Bag Holder.

I describe a handy sack holder, useful on a farm. It has two upright pieces of 2x2 and a two-inch plank two feet long which the upright pieces are fastened to. About four or five inches from the top bore two holes x x actly opposite each other and x x actly through these holes a long bolt. Take a piece of plank or board and cut it to fit between the two uprights and place the bolt through his board so it will work easily. Cut this board in a half circle to fit the sack. Drive nails through this board around this half circle to fasten sack a. This board can be raised or low-



BAG HOLDER.

The government of Spain has just started in to foster its agricultural industry by sending touring lecturers over the country.