

# The Santiam News.

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NO. 30.

## 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.

More mines are being opened at Goldfield.

Council Bluffs, Ia., has started a war on gambling.

Great Britain is alarmed for her naval supremacy.

The Kaiser advocates the study of English in Germany.

The fire in the big New York skyscraper showed an insufficient water supply.

Mul-i Hafid has been proclaimed sultan of Morocco and he has started a holy war.

The new Japanese ambassador to the United States declares that all trouble will soon be over.

In a mad rush to get seats at a theater in Barnsley, Eng., 16 children were trampled to death.

The colors of the American man-of-war Chesapeake, captured by England in 1813, have been offered for sale in London.

General Manager Mohler, of the Union Pacific, declares the prohibition will stop extensive railroad work.

A strike of 200 newsboys in Boston created quite a disturbance. Three police officers were assaulted, stripped of their badges and one officer and a bystander seriously injured.

The jury in the Thaw case has been completed.

The battleship fleet has arrived at Rio Janeiro.

Warsaw, Russia, terrorists are busy again and the city is in a turmoil.

T. C. Becker, of New York, is to assist Heney in the Oregon land frauds.

France may insist on arbitration between the United States and Japan to prevent war.

Alton B. Parker attributes the recent financial panic to Roosevelt's "attacks on property."

The steamship Aki Maru, from the Orient, has just arrived in Seattle with 1,200 tons of fireworks to be used by Coast Chinese in celebrating their New Year.

Heney has been stirred up by the decision of the Appellate court in the Schmitz case and says he will push the other indictments against Keef and send him to prison for life.

Four policemen were killed and fire nearly 30 injured in the burning of a New York skyscraper. The fire started on the fifth floor of a 12-story building and the structure is a total loss. The monetary loss is placed at \$5,000,000.

Only seven jurors have been secured in the Thaw case.

Fire at Green Bay, Wis., caused an estimated loss of \$60,000.

Fire at Minneapolis destroyed a furniture warehouse. Loss \$125,000.

Abyssinians have captured an Italian town and exterminated the garrison.

Bonaparte says he will soon start a suit to dissolve the Harriman merger.

Rev. Johnston Myers, of Chicago, has fed more than 2,000 hungry men in four days.

Trains in the new Brooklyn subway are not well patronized and have not relieved the crush on the bridge.

A large increase of the national guard in Hawaii is urged by the War department in a communication to territorial authorities.

The round house and other buildings of the Lake Shore railroad, at Elkhart, Ind., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$125,000.

There has been such a large reduction in the arrivals of immigrants that many of the 500 employees at Ellis Island, New York, have nothing to do and a reduction in the force is probable.

Three jurors have been finally accepted in the Thaw trial.

F. August Heinze has been arrested for falsely certifying his brother's checks.

New York rent strikers threaten to burn the tenements if they are forcibly ejected.

Officers of the Chicago Great Western railway deny that a receiver will be asked for their road.

A monument has been erected at Point Loma, Cal., in memory of the dead of the Bennington.

### TO RECALL TROOPS.

Nevada Must Not Shirk Responsibility, Says President.

Washington, Jan. 14.—President Roosevelt has determined to withdraw the Federal troops from Goldfield, Nev., shortly after the legislature begins its special session today. This intention was made known at the White House today, when the report of the special investigation commission was made public, together with a letter from the president to Governor Sparks, dated January 4. The president says he shall be governed by the recommendations in the report unless the governor can show that the statements of the report are not in accordance with the facts. The report says:

"The conditions did not support the general allegations in the governor's report for troops, nor were his specific statements established to any such extent as to justify his use of these Federal troops for the purpose of getting Federal troops."

"But we must firmly believe that upon the assembling of the legislature, or within a few days thereafter, the troops should be removed, regardless of any request for their retention that may be made by either the legislature or the governor of Nevada if being essential that a state of Nevada shall understand this situation completely—shall recognize the fact that there will, at that date be thrown upon it, and it alone, the primary responsibility of keeping order, and that, recognizing this responsibility, it may take such action as is the duty of the state and as will be sufficient in the premises."

### LAND OFFICE FORCE SHORT.

Commissioner Says Department is Handicapped in Efficiency.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Commissioner Ballinger, of the general land office, has completed his annual report for submission to congress. He asks an appropriation of \$500,000 to carry on the field work of his bureau in the protection of the public lands, an increase of \$250,000 over the current appropriation. During the fiscal years of 1895-7 there was recorded for investigation 24,459 cases of all kinds; of these the agents investigated and disposed of 12,144 cases, and 12,355 cases remained for examination July 1, 1907.

There were 2,243 land entries relinquished after the case was in the hands of special agents for investigation, 353 entries were cancelled after hearings had upon special agents' charges; 367 unlawful enclosures of public lands were removed restoring 1,940,120 acres to the open range. There were 27 convictions connected with these cases.

The total of moneys recovered by the government in all special agents' cases was \$386,251 and 2,372,224 acres of land was either freed from fraudulent claims to title or released from unlawful enclosure and occupancy.

### MOROCCO FACES CRISIS.

Sultan Abd El Aziz Is Forced From Throne by Reports.

Tangier, Jan. 14.—There is consternation among Moroccan officials at the sensational news from Fez announcing the proclamation of Mulai Hafid as sultan and the dangerous conditions now prevailing in the city. Couriers who have arrived here announce also that the people of Mequinez have proclaimed Mulai Hafid sultan. According to the latest information from Fez, the Ulemas or wise men, were forced to decree the overthrow of Abd El Aziz, the sultan in his place, by the mutilation of the people, who were greatly excited over reports that Abd El Aziz had exited the country to France.

The announcement by the public press was received with frantic joy. Mulai Hafid was proclaimed sultan under certain conditions, which he must accept together with the title. Among these are the following:

That he reject the Algerias act, except the French troops from Morocco, prohibit access to the interior for Europeans, who with the Jews, it is set forth, should be allowed to occupy only quarters in the ports reserved for them; prohibit Moorish subjects from placing themselves under the protection of foreign consulates, secure Morocco's rights in the frontier question with Algeria, and suppress taxation.

### Storm in East.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Chicago and its environs were cut off for several hours yesterday from wire communications from other points by a snow and wind storm which began before dawn and raged without a break all day. Snow continues to fall. A northwest gale drove blinding masses of wet snow before it. The warmth of the atmosphere caused the heavy flakes partly to melt and stick to whatever they touched. As a consequence overburdened wires and poles were put out of commission in all directions for hours.

### Japanese Sends in a Bid.

Honolulu, Jan. 14.—The award of bids for material for the construction of improvements for Pearl harbor has been held up because the lowest bidder is a dummy for some Japanese contractor. It is probable that all bids will be rejected.

## WARNING TO JAPAN

Root Says She Must Stop Flood of Coolie Immigrants.

### EXCLUSION LAW MAY BE PASSED

Japanese Government Attempts to Adroitly Dodge Issue—Root Leaves Off the Crisis.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Negotiations between the United States and Japan have reached a serious stage. While war as an eventuality is not seriously apprehended, largely because of Japan's unpreparedness, it is known that the historic friendly relations are strained almost to the point of breaking.

The official denial given at the State department of cables reports of demands having been made upon Japan are literally true in a diplomatic sense, but the denial, in a measure, is an evasion. The "oral representations" and the exchange of "memoranda," reduced to plain English, mean just this:

Ambassador O'Brien, acting under instructions, has, since reaching his post last October, been attempting to secure from the Japanese government satisfactory assurances that under the pledge given at the time of the passage of the immigration law last February the Japanese government would assist in restricting the emigration to this country of objectionable Japanese labor. Twice has he communicated to Secretary Root replies obtained from Count Hayashi, in which the Japanese government attempts adroitly to dodge the issue.

Mr. Root has submitted to the Japanese government, through Mr. O'Brien, statistics prepared by the department of commerce and labor, showing that the immigration of the undesirable class of Japanese since the Japanese government gave its promise has been monthly at least twice as large as before the promise was given, and during some months four times as large.

The presentation of cold statistics showing laxity, coupled with the intimation that congress may adopt more stringent measures, possibly an exclusion law, brought from the Japanese government the second reply, which renewed Mr. Root a few days ago in the form of a cablegram which cost several thousand dollars.

Mr. Root is now preparing an answer, with the assistance of several experts in Oriental affairs. The Japanese government will be informed that assurances cannot be given that an exclusion act will not be passed, but that the administration will exercise its influence to prevent such legislation, if possible, pending negotiations.

The issue in official circles in Japan has caused acute agitation, and because of the strained condition of affairs, Mr. Root will not unnecessarily precipitate matters, with the battleship fleet so far from its base in the Pacific.

### Estimates Too Low.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Because of changed conditions from those existing in 1905, when the minority of the board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal submitted its report, it is now admitted in responsible quarters that the estimate made by that report for building the canal was far too low and that the cost may approximate \$200,000,000. This includes various incidental items, such as administration, sanitation and improvements aggregating several millions of dollars in Panama and Colon, which, however, will be refunded by the Panama government, and the expenses of the zone government and various expenses incidental to the relocation and acquisition of the Panama railroad.

The estimate of the board in 1905 was that the cost would be \$139,765,200, but this estimate did not include expenses on account of interest during construction, sanitation and zone government.

### Rent Strikers Evicted.

New York, Jan. 11.—Eighty evictions of East Side rent strikers took place today, and Monroe street was filled with a picturesque litter of displaced furnishings. It is believed that the strike situation is now near a solution, and claims of victory are being made by both sides. The indications are that the honors are about even for, although most of the tenants paid the rent asked when they saw that eviction was inevitable if they longer refused, others obtained concessions from landlords.

### Withdrawing Troops From Muncie.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 11.—Major General McKee issued orders this afternoon for the return to their homes of three companies of militia now in Muncie. Street cars are now running on normal schedule.

### DENATURIED ALCOHOL.

Idaho Experiment Station Tells About Manufacture and Use.

Conditions Affecting the Production of Industrial Alcohol in the Northwest, is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the department of chemistry of the Idaho state experiment station.

The purpose of the bulletin is, as the author states, to bring to the attention of farmers and others interested in the subject, the general principles underlying the processes used in the manufacture and denaturing of alcohol. The opinion is expressed that people in this part of the country will receive little benefit from the passage of the "Denatured Alcohol Act" unless they see to it that this alcohol is made at home from home grown products. Several crops are mentioned as being the ones to which people in the Northwest will have to look as the most promising in alcohol manufacture, the most prominent being potatoes and sugar beets. It is not probable that individual farm distilleries will ever be put into operation. The idea is advanced of a community still, or a still owned and operated by a stock company, in which the chief owners of the stock shall be the producers of the raw material. Figures are given illustrating the relative efficiency of alcohol when compared to kerosene as a source of light.

It will require some time to get people acquainted with the uses to which denatured alcohol may be put, but it is confidently believed that there is a great future for this product right here in the Northwest.

### "DRYING OFF" THE MILKER.

Useful Hints On Handling of Cows Before Calving.

In answer to a question how to "dry off" the milking cow, Prof. J. H. Frandsen, of Idaho experiment station, gave the following suggestions:

The trouble with many dairymen is that in drying up cows they are afraid to stop milking as long as the cow shows any tendency of giving milk. In many they do not realize that to continue milking through the entire year is an exceedingly bad policy. In ordinary cases it is desirable that the cows should be dry from a month to six weeks. The object being to increase the supply of nourishment for the growing fetus as well as enabling the cow to improve her physical condition before the time of calving. When it is thought best to hasten "laing off," start by not milking the cow clean. This will generally decrease the amount to a point where it is safe to stop every other milking. In about a week the milk will generally be reduced to such proportions as to justify milking only every other day. Generally soon after this it will be safe to discontinue milking altogether.

The "drying off" is most easily accomplished when cows are fed on dry feeds as much as possible.

There are a few persistent milkers which can be done more harm by a forced "drying off" than to let them milk up to calving, but such cows are decidedly few in numbers.

### Publications for Farmers.

The following publications of interest to farmers and others have been issued by the Agricultural department of the Federal government and will be furnished free, so long as they are available, except where otherwise noted, upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 158.—How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches. By C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, assistants in Irrigation investigations, office of experiment stations. Pp. 28, figs. 9. This is a reprint of an article in the Yearbook of the department of agriculture for 1900, entitled "Practical Irrigation," giving methods for laying out and building small irrigating ditches, using only such implements as are found on most farms or can easily be made by the farmer.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 187.—Drainage of Farm Lands. By C. G. Elliott, drainage expert, irrigation investigations, office of experiment stations. Pp. 40, figs. 19. Explains the effects and advantages of drainage and describes implements and methods suited to a variety of conditions in humid and irrigated regions.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 263.—Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation. By S. Fortier. Pp. 40, figs. 25. This gives suggestions as to the selection of an irrigated farm, the requirement of a water right, the preparation of land for irrigation, the construction of farm ditches, and the application of water to crops.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 270.—Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home. By Elmina T. Wilson. Pp. 48, figs. 27. This discusses heating, water supply, and sewage disposal for farm homes, and the arrangement of houses and grounds.

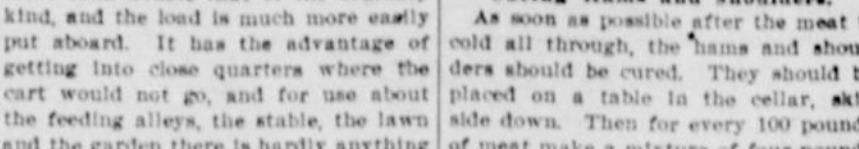
Farmers' Bulletin No. 277.—The Use of Alcohol and Gasoline in Farm Engines. By C. E. Lueke and S. M. Woodward. Pp. 40, figs. 12. This gives the general results of experiments in the use of alcohol in the ordinary farm combustion engines on the American market, with some discussion of foreign experiments.



Low Down Barrow for Capacity.

The drawing shows a low down barrow in sufficient detail to enable any one to make a similar one. We think that next to the low down cart it is the handiest thing around the buildings and garden that we have, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. Its capacity is more than double that of the ordinary kind, and the load is much more easily put aboard. It has the advantage of getting into close quarters where the cart would not go, and for use about the feeding alleys, the stable, the lawn and the garden there is hardly anything that will take its place.

For the framework get two pieces of hardwood two by two inches will project to form handles on one end and for the wheel frame on the other. At front end of box in rear of wheel place a piece of the same dimensions is mortised into the frame to hold it rigidly and to make the front end of box firm. Pieces 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches are also mortised into the bottom of the legs, both front and back. These form the



LOW DOWN BARROW.

foundation for the floor, which should be of three-quarter inch boards. The legs are mortised into the shaft or handle pieces, the front ones resting about three inches from the ground and the rear ones securely braced, as shown in the cut.

If desired the sides may be built from the floor solid and straight up, but we find it better to have a permanent bed from floor to top of handles, with removable side boards to slip on for use in handling bulky stuff.

Heavy material, such as bags of fertilizer, large stones, etc., are easily handled with this type of barrow, as they may be loaded between the handles directly from the ground.

### Fruit Trees and Grass.

Extended experiments recently conducted in England have shown clearly that fruit trees suffer very materially, and are often killed outright, when grass is allowed to grow under the tree and close up to the trunk. Various probable reasons for this effect, such as the removal of plant food and of water by the grass, also the supposed liberation of carbonic acid, which might prove injurious to the roots of the trees, were respectively demonstrated to be outside the primary cause of injury, and, finally, after seven years work, it was concluded that the injurious effect could only be due to some poisonous substance formed in the soil by the roots of the grass.

On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that in many instances considerable difficulty is expressed in obtaining a growth of grass under trees. There is distinct evidence that plants produce toxic conditions in the substance in which they grow; as a rule the excretions given off by the roots of a certain plant are more toxic to the same or a nearly related plant than to plants not so closely related. The effect of tree seedlings on the growth of wheat was tested, and after eliminating, as a cause of injury, such factors as removal of plant food or water by the tree roots, it seemed that the roots of the latter had some direct effect on the growth of the wheat, which suffered in all the experiments. The seedlings were placed in plant pots, hence the roots of the tree and those of the wheat plants were in close contact.

Trees of various kinds were used in the experiments, and the retarding influence, although noted in every instance, differed in degree; cherry was least active in checking growth, pine most so. The conclusion arrived at was that the effect of trees on wheat appears to be due to the excretion of substance by the trees toxic to wheat.

### The Peach Crop of 1908.

The fruit crop the past year was light, but it brought a very good price, and the prospects now are that Oklahoma may have an excellent crop in 1908, says a bulletin issued by the State. The drought during the summer prevented excessive growth, and the early fall rains caused the trees to set a good crop of fruit buds. The orchards that were well cultivated have now passed into winter quarters in good condition. There is a great variation in the number of fruit buds set on the different varieties of peaches, and in different orchards, but the plums seem to be uniformly full of fruit buds.

Trees that have not been pruned well each season have a relatively poor set-

ting of fruit buds. Plum and cherry trees do not require as much pruning as do the peach trees. Peach trees may be pruned any time from the first of December to the middle of March. The branches should be cut back to about one-half of the length of last season's growth. This form of trimming will thin the fruit and keep the tree from growing tall. This is a distinct advantage in gathering the fruit and in spraying the trees.

### Curing Hams and Shoulders.

As soon as possible after the meat is sold all through, the hams and shoulders should be cured. They should be placed on a table in the cellar, skin side down. Then for every 100 pounds of meat make a mixture of four pounds of the best fine salt, two ounces of powdered saltpeter, and four ounces of brown sugar. This mixture should be well rubbed into the ham all over, and some pushed into the hook end around the bone. Keep on rubbing until the meat will take no more; then let them remain on the table for a week, when the remainder of the mixture can be rubbed in. Allow them to lie for about two weeks altogether, and then hang up by a string placed through the hook, in a cool, dark smokehouse.

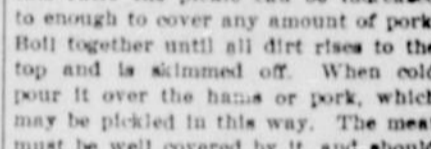
For two or three days keep up a good smoke from hickory chips, smothered with sawdust, during the day. Keep in a cool place, and before spring examine to see that no insects have deposited eggs. Dust a little cayenne pepper, then cover with coarse muslin to fit the ham exactly and stitch tightly. Give a coat of whitewash or chrome yellow, and hang in a cool, dark, dry place.

For curing in pickle, one gallon of water take one and a half pounds of salt, half a pound of sugar, half an ounce each of saltpeter and potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to enough to cover any amount of pork. Roll together until all dirt rises to the top and is skimmed off. When cold pour it over the hams or pork, which must be well covered by it, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, leaving the meat fresh and clean.

A good way to keep hams is to pack in dry salt in a dry place, not having any part exposed or touching each other.

### Bar for Drying Clothes.

If your wife wants a clothes bar she can dry her clothes in the house, then borrow a 3/4 inch auger, a plane and a saw if you have none. Get some light pine lumber 2 inches wide and 1 inch thick, cut 8 bars; 4 bars 3 feet 11 inches long, these are for the lower ones. The 4 bars for the top are 1 foot 11 inches long. You can make it as wide as you wish and 8 rods are needed to go crosswise for holding the bars together and to hang the clothes on. Dress the rods to about 1 inch square and make them smooth, so as to not tear the clothes. For bars the size as given above the rods need to be of the following lengths: Four rods 4 feet long; 2 rods 4 feet 2 inches long; 2 rods 3 feet 10 inches long; 1 rod 4 feet



BAR FOR DRYING CLOTHES.

3 inches long, this is the center rod and must project 3 inches at one end; cut another rod 4 feet 4 inches long, use it for the top and have it to project 2 inches so as to receive the piece shown in the engraving to regulate the height. You can shut or open it to any width you want it.—Exchange.

### Study of Mushrooms.

A singular and very interesting and useful institution has been established in the little city of Tarare, near Lyons, France. It is a mycological bureau where expert judgment is furnished concerning mushrooms, many of which are poisonous. Since the establishment of the bureau nobody buys mushrooms which do not carry its ticket of identification and guarantee, and all the country people from miles around bring their mushrooms for examination. One surprising result has been the discovery of scores of edible mushrooms, which before nobody dared to touch.

### Roof Shingles.

Shingles are usually 16 inches long, and a bundle of them is 20 inches wide and contains 24 courses in the thickness at each end. A bundle of shingle will lay one course 80 feet long. When shingles are exposed 4 inches to the weather 1,000 will cover 107 square feet; 5 inches, 132 square feet; 6 inches, 100 square feet.