

# The Santiam News.

VOL. XII.

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, JUNE 18, 1909.

NO. 52.

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

### PREPARED FOR THE BUSY READER

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

A feud at Meadville, Miss., resulted in two deaths and two fatal injuries.

Paris papers have started an attack on the United States Steel corporation.

Hundreds of arrests have been made at Monterey, Mex., in connection with a dynamiting plot.

A Cincinnati woman who married a thief to reform him has been fatally shot by her husband.

A large part of Bakersfield, Cal., was burned by a fire starting from an explosion of powder.

A new move has been started to secure Thaw's release from the insane asylum in which he is confined.

A leper patient has escaped from the Los Angeles county hospital and all efforts to locate him have failed.

An Evansville, Ind., fruit dealer has received a demand for \$130,000 to prevent the kidnaping of his daughter.

The Brazilian congress will take steps to prevent the American beef packers from controlling the market.

Taft and senate leaders have agreed to support a corporation tax and a constitutional amendment allowing income tax.

Cuba is depending on the support of the United States in evading payment of a part of the war debt incurred by Spain when the island republic gained its independence.

A Russian submarine boat has sunk with 29 men.

A New York man weighing 510 pounds has just died.

The Kansas wheat crop is estimated at 70,000,000 bushels.

More letters seized from Japs in Hawaii prove revolutionary aims.

A Minneapolis man has invented an airship along new lines which has made a successful flight.

China has driven British employees off the North China railway to give places for Germans.

The Southern Pacific is to put on a new fast train between San Francisco and Portland, which will make the run in 27 hours.

The steamer Slavonia was wrecked off the Azores islands, but aid was summoned by wireless in time to save all on board.

The steamer Nanticoke has been bought at Elizabeth City, N. C., and it is supposed by filibusters for an attack on Venezuela.

Plans are in progress for the celebration of a "sane" Fourth at Chicago. So far but one permit has been granted to sell fireworks out of 300 applications.

A new gold field has been found in Nevada and a stampede is on.

A prominent New York physician says the depravity of Gotham's children exceeds that of ancient Sodom.

Three men were fatally injured by the collapse of a bridge being erected over the Cimaron river near Guthrie, Okla.

The forty-first annual convention of the National American Women's Suffrage association will meet at Seattle July 7.

New Mexico wool growers have just sold 700,000 pounds of their product at a price said to be over 20 cents per pound.

Specialists have found that Harrison's heart and kidneys are affected and ill health may compel him to quit business.

A violent earthquake in Southern France did much damage to property. A number of persons are reported killed and many injured.

Two \$60 gold pieces minted in 1877 have just been sold for \$10,000 each. They are the only \$50 pieces ever minted by the government.

A New York legislative committee is to study the direct primary laws of the various states with a view of recommending the best plan for that state.

Double tracking of the Northern Pacific line from Portland to Tacoma has commenced.

The dismembered body of a man has been found in New York bearing the deadly sign of the Black Hand.

Safety appliances will be installed at Panama to prevent accidents to the big ditch like the one which damaged the Soo locks.

## CANADA IS ANGERED.

### Retaliation in High Tariff is Being Urged in Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont., June 15.—That the new American customs tariff when finally revised will further increase the tariff against Canada, is the representation made by many commercial bodies to the Dominion government.

Inquiries are also put as to what course the government is likely to pursue in the matter. In some quarters retaliation is being urged and Ottawa authorities are beginning to give their attention to the situation which the Payne tariff is likely to create.

Lumber interests as well as pulp manufacturers and paper makers of the province of Quebec are jubilant over the announcement recently made by a provincial leader, Sir Lomer Gouin, that stumpage dues would be increased and that export of pulp wood from the province will be prohibited. This prohibition will only apply to timber cut on government lands.

Increases on oysters, hops and potatoes will not make much difference to Canada's trade. Canada is more interested in the coal, wheat and lumber duties. The opportunity afforded by the Payne tariff for reciprocity in coal is likely to be a live subject for discussion at the next session of the Canadian parliament.

The continuance of duties on wheat has led to the philosophic opinion that the United States will be chiefly affected at present, and in time to come will be compelled by home demand to lower the tariff bars, as Canada has the commodity and the American millers must have it.

## DE PAUL GOES HOME.

### Venezuelan Envoy at Paris Recalled in Disgrace.

Paris, June 15.—Jose J. de Paul, the special representative of Venezuela to Europe, received his recall by telegram from the Venezuelan government just as the protocol with France was concluded.

Senor Paul says that he was stupefied by the action of his government. "I cannot understand," he said, "how President Gomez could have allowed himself to be hoodwinked by the interference of some few groups."

These groups, he said, had accused him of high treason at the time of the downfall of President Castro, because as minister of foreign affairs he had notified the United States government through Senor Lorena, the Brazilian minister to Venezuela, that Venezuela desired to settle all difference with foreign powers and requested the American government to send a warship to Venezuelan waters. A similar notification was sent to Great Britain and Italy.

Senor Paul declared that the situation at the time was desperate; that the support of the army was uncertain and that many of Castro's friends and relatives were in high positions.

"It is less a conciliator than a man with an iron hand that Venezuela needs," he said.

"Nevertheless, in spite of my disgrace because I am conservative, I shall continue to give President Gomez my support in maintaining the regime I helped to establish."

## CHINESE COOLIES FOUND.

### Inspector Falls Among Band of Nine in Steamer's Hold.

Seattle, June 15.—Immigration officials, after picking up on the wharf a stray Chinese who admitted he came over as stowaway on the Great Northern liner Minnesota, searched the vessel yesterday and discovered nine more smuggled coolies and a quantity of silk and cigars.

Inspector C. E. Keagay, who is a heavy man, stepped into the sail locker of the steamer and fell 20 feet through a hole in the floor, alighting squarely on top of nine naked Chinamen, whereupon they screamed in terror. Further investigation brought to light several leather sacks resembling government mail pouches filled with raw silk and a number of boxes of Manila cigars. The bags of silk are supposed to have been taken aboard with the mail sacks.

Three Chinese stowaways were captured on the British steamer Cymeric last month, and it is believed organized smuggling is in progress on Oriental steamers.

## TURKEY IN MORE TROUBLE.

London, June 15.—An Athens dispatch to a London news bureau says that advices from Uskup, European Turkey, report a fierce engagement at Djakovitch, in Northern Albania, between 10,000 Albanians and 12 battalions of Turkish troops. According to the dispatch, the Albanians were repulsed by the deadly fire of the Turkish artillery.

## HUNT DOWN MUTINEERS.

Manila, June 15.—Brigadier General Harry H. Bandholtz, chief of the Philippine constabulary, who is at present on a tour of inspection in the island of Jolo, will at once proceed to Davao, Mindanao island, the scene of the mutiny. The insular government is determined to make an example of the mutinous men.

## JAPS MAKE PROTEST

### Appeal to Mikado in Trouble With Hawaiian Officials.

### CLAIM TREATY RIGHTS VIOLATED

### Tension is High in Honolulu and Police Are Ordered to Sleep On Their Arms.

Honolulu, June 15.—M. Negoro, one of the editors of the Jiji, made formal complaint to the Japanese foreign office today that the territorial authorities invaded his rights as a Japanese subject under the treaty between Japan and the United States when High Sheriff William Henry raided the office of the Jiji and seized alleged incendiary documents; and is preparing to bring court proceedings against the territory for \$500,000 damages.

The alleged violation of his rights as a Japanese subject guaranteed under the treaty between the United States and Japan, he sets forth in his complaint, consists in the search of his office and the seizure of his private papers by the territorial authorities without due process of law. Territorial Sheriff William Henry admits that the search was made by force of arms, and without search warrants or process of law, but claims that the papers seized contained evidence of criminal purpose. However he declares the courts of the territory are open to Negoro for redress if he has been damaged.

While but slight disturbance of any kind has occurred so far, the city is full of striking Japanese, and the tension is so great that orders were issued this afternoon for the full force of police to sleep at the police station to-night, ready for any emergency.

An incident of the day that threatened a disturbance was the closing of a carrier of an "extra" of the Japanese newspaper Shimpo, announcing the arrest of the editors. The paper from the start has been opposed to the strike and among the papers seized in the raid upon the office of the strike organs, were letters containing threats against the life of its editor.

Although the strikers have returned to work on the Ewa and Waialua plantations it is not certain that they have abandoned the struggle. From the papers seized by Territorial Sheriff Henry it was seen that it was the original plan of the Japanese to return to work at intervals to earn enough money to maintain the strike and by this method of working and again striking to wear out the planters by the uncertainty and irregularity of plantation operations.

## RIFLE SHIPMENT FOUND.

### Mauers Packed as Pianos Destined for South America.

Norfolk, Va., June 15.—Packed in piano boxes and evidently ready for shipment, a quantity of rifles and ammunition, believed to be destined for Venezuelan revolutionists, was discovered at Franklin today.

The rifles are said to be a part of a consignment of 15,000 Mauser weapons shipped from New York to St. Louis and back to Franklin, billed as pianos, and packed to weather the trip to South America. The dispatch suspect steamer Nanticoke was lying near Franklin and in the black water below the steamer was her consort, the tug Dispatch.

The revenue cutter Pilnicke is blockading the two suspects, and it is not believed that either could pass her even in the darkness. Orders have been issued from Washington to seize the vessels in case either should lift anchor. The Nanticoke is not built for deep sea navigation, but the dispatch could navigate far off shore and the officers in charge of the situation believe the plan of the filibusters was to transport the arms to another steamer at sea.

## EMPLOYEES STOLE CASH.

Los Angeles, June 15.—Theft by postoffice employees and not an error in routing was responsible for the loss of registered packages containing \$30,000 in currency mailed by the First National bank of Los Angeles to the Bank of Biebee, Ariz., a week ago today. To a sudden uproar in the postoffice following the discovery is attributed the failure to apprehend the thief, who made away with two packages containing \$10,000 and \$5,000, respectively. This alarm is responsible for the recovery of the other packages.

## RESCUED JAPS TRAVEL FAR.

San Francisco, June 15.—The British steamer Winnebago arrived last night from Shanghai bringing five Japanese, three men and two boys, who were picked up off the east coast of Japan, May 29. The Japanese were sighted 200 miles off the coast in a dismantled sampan. They will be turned over to the Japanese consul to be returned to their own country.

## FILIPINO TROOPS MUTINY.

### Seize Post and Attack Americans and Loyal Natives.

Manila, June 14.—A portion of the Second company of native constabulary, stationed at Davao, in the island of Mindanao, in the Southern part of the Philippine archipelago, mutinied on the night of June 6 and attacked the company quarters, which they captured after wounding one of the native officers. After a fight on the following day, which lasted three hours, and in which an American named Libbey was killed and four others wounded, the mutineers took to the mountains upon the approach of a company of constabulary stationed at Mapi, which hurried to the relief of the besieged Americans and loyal natives.

With receipt of the news of the mutiny today came also word that detachments of the Twenty-third infantry have reached Davao and quickly succeeded in restoring order. Several companies of troops were immediately dispatched in pursuit of the mutineers.

It is believed here that the mutiny was of purely local character, resulting from differences over food supplies or the care of the women of the families of the constabulary. It is thought to be confined to members of one company at Davao, and the fact that a neighboring company, also composed of natives, hurried to the relief of the besieged governor and the few Americans at the place is cited as proof of this.

Acting Governor General Forbes is expected in Manila tonight, when a conference with General Duval, commanding the division of the Philippines, will be held. It is expected that the determination will be reached at this conference vigorously to pursue the mutineers until the last one is captured.

## DEATH LIST GROWS.

### Many Wounded Perish Under Ruined Homes in France.

Marseilles, June 14.—From 75 to 100 dead and 100 injured in tonight's estimated casualties as the result of the earthquake which devastated several towns in the Southern part of France, particularly in the departments of Herault and Bouche du Rhone.

Great suffering is reported owing to a lack of bread and other necessities of life. The casualties may be greatly increased, as the ruins have not yet been entirely searched. The villages of St. Cannat and Rognes were completely demolished and Lambas, which is 12 miles from Aix, suffered heavily. According to advices received from a number of places, wounded are still imprisoned in the ruins and soldiers are working desperately to rescue them.

Survivors are finding shelter in tents. In many places the streets have been torn up and are encumbered by masses of rocks, making them impassable. Houses and public buildings were crumbled to pieces.

Among other villages seriously damaged are Vauvenargues, Venelles, Puy Ste Reparade and Arguelles.

## WAR LOOMS NEAR.

### Conflict With Germany Expected by All in England.

London, June 14.—The amount of war talk one hears on every side in London is perfectly amazing. The topic practically monopolizes conversation in political and social circles, and it seems to be generally admitted, with a kind of fatalistic complacency, that sooner or later—probably sooner—the British and German nations are going to fight it out.

People at large are taking note of the growing seriousness of the situation, and many display acute nervousness. One hears members of the American colony talk, half humorously, perhaps, and yet with a certain seriousness, of getting back home before the Germans come. Harry G. Selfridge said that personally he did not like the outlook.

"I tried to insure my shop," said the former Chicagoan, "against bombardment from the Thames, but the insurance companies would not accept the risk."

Germany, it is said, means to rule the sea, just as it rules the European mainland.

## COLORS PEOPLE FOR AFRICA.

Guthrie, Okla., June 14.—A scheme to colonize American colored people in Africa is making rapid progress. Captain N. B. Easton, of Stillwater, will file articles of incorporation next week for a company to carry out the idea. The company expects to secure the aid of the government in the project. It plans to secure a large tract of land from the French and British governments, and will aid American negroes in getting transportation to Africa, where special inducements will be made to them in the way of homes.

## JAP LABOR LEADERS INDICTED.

Honolulu, June 14.—A hastily summoned grand jury today returned indictments against 17 Japanese who are leaders in the strike of 9,000 Japanese laborers. The indictments followed the disclosures which resulted from the search of the offices of the Japanese newspaper Jiji.



## FEEDING HORSES.

It might be said that grass is the natural ration for the horse, but when confined to a barn and also when worked, the animal needs a more strengthening and nutritious food. To feed properly there must be a mixed diet. The intention of the food is to supply heat and muscle, but not an overabundance of fat.

The quantity of food given should be based on the amount of work the horse has done—the more work the greater the amount of food that should be given.

The foods that are generally fed are hay, grass, corn, oats, barley, rye, bran, carrots, turnips and apples. Of the grains oats is best, with corn second, but both are improved if fed in a crushed state. Oats build up the muscles, make blood and put nerve and endurance in the horse. On account of the price, oats are not generally used, and in such cases corn must be taken that the hay given is rather rich in protein.

Corn and timothy hay are of a heating nature and hard on the digestion, causing the animal to perspire freely. If corn is liberally used, some bran, with clover or some well-cured pea-vine hay, or clover with corn, will help balance up the ration and keep the digestive organs in a healthy state. In feeding green food care must be taken.

## AVERAGE MILK.

It has been shown that 100 pounds of average milk contains about 87 pounds of water, 4 pounds of fat, 5

on corn at all. Corn is said to contain about 40 per cent of starch and 8 per cent of oil, both being very digestible. Oil makes fat and the starch produces heat and also fat. On account of its heat-producing power it is inadvisable to feed corn. Because of there not being any great quantity of protein in corn it is necessary to feed something else with it—either clover or alfalfa.

## FOUNTAIN-LIKE FEED BAG.

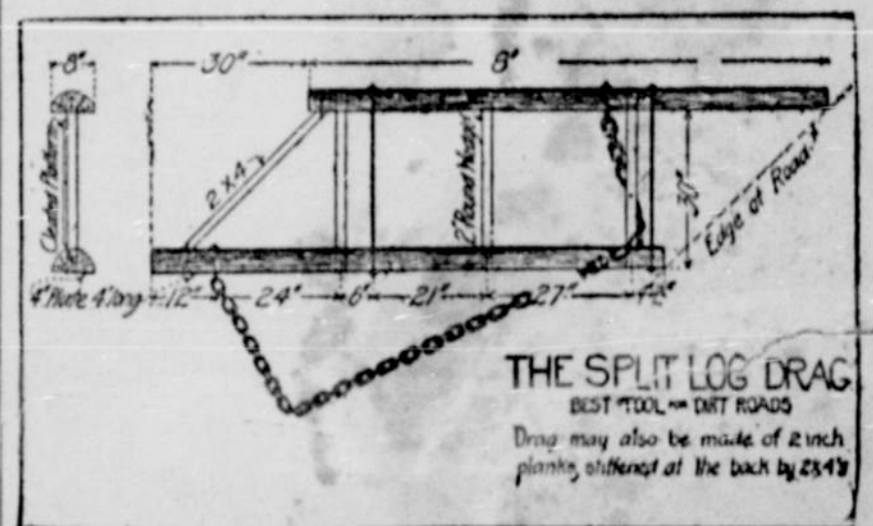
Almost everyone has noticed the painful efforts of the unfortunate horse which is compelled to take its noon-day meal out of a feed bag. In order to get the feed the horse must throw the bag and its contents into the air and catch a mouthful as he can. Besides the industry he is compelled to exercise in the pursuit of his feed, the horse loses about half the grain by reason of the fact that it is thrown over the top of the bag.

The nose bag shown in the accompanying cut is of recent invention and is designed to overcome this trouble. The feed supply is contained in a reservoir which is secured to the bridle and is suspended between the animal's eyes. The feed flows down of its own weight into a saucer-like receptacle which is held under the animal's mouth. The feed is always in reach and there is no occasion for the painful gymnastics which are so commonly seen under the circumstances.

## POULTRY PROFITS.

The cost of food required to produce a pound of beef, pork or chicken does not differ greatly, although chicken sells for 12 to 20 cents a pound by the carcass, while other meats sell from 4 to 8 cents. This difference is further increased on the farm from the fact that poultry picks up a good deal of material that would otherwise

## A ROAD IMPROVER



On behalf of a number of farmers who wish to construct splitting drags, a correspondent asks for publication of a plan. The dimensions of the several parts are indicated in the illustration. D. W. King of Missouri, who has been the most prominent advocate of this road implement, describes it as a leveler for smoothing down the rough places and packing the surface soil. Best results are obtained on clay roads. It will improve even sandy soils, though it cannot make a hard roadbed of such material.

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go to waste, as well as numerous insects that should be destroyed, so that much of their food should not really be figured as expense at all. But there is a greater risk of loss in raising chickens and the cost of labor per pound of finished product is more than with sheep or hogs. Then you must credit eggs produced, which complicates the problem until you get a headache. The net returns, according to capital invested and cost of maintenance, however, leaves a greater profit from poultry than any other farm live stock. If a farmer would keep close account of the income from his poultry, including the amount of eggs and butter consumed at home, he would be surprised at the returns.—Agricultural Epitomist.

## INEXPENSIVE CHICKEN COOPS.

Very good coops can be made at small cost from empty barrels, as shown in cut. First, drive shingle nails through the hoops on both sides of each stave, and clinch them down on the inside. Then divide the barrel in halves, if it is big enough, by

## HAULING FARM PRODUCE.

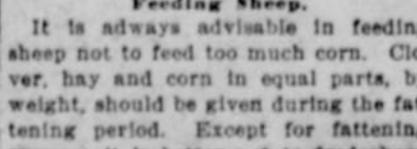
It is said that a Pennsylvania farmer does not average more than one ton of marketing to two horses, and he must send one man with every two horses. English and Scotch farmers generally put two tons of marketing on a one-horse cart, and place two of those carts in charge of one driver. The driver ties one of these carts behind the other and walks alongside of the first one. Thus we have a foreign farmer doing with one man and two horses the work an American farmer takes four men and eight horses to do.

## BREEDING UP STOCK.

A Western stock breeder advises farmers to breed up stock rather than buy all pure-breds. He says that to establish a herd of pure-breds costs more money than the average farmer can afford, when the progeny is to be sold to the packers or the butchers. Good females of pure-bred beef stock bring high prices, and the farmer would need a considerable number to make a good start. But with a pure-bred bull he can in a few years have a herd of cows that will make it possible to market beeves of high

## FEEDING SHEEP.

It is always advisable in feeding sheep not to feed too much corn. Clover, hay and corn in equal parts, by weight, should be given during the fattening period. Except for fattening purpose it is better not to feed sheep



BARREL CHICKEN COOP.