

The Santiam News.

VOL. XIII.

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, NOVEMBER 5, 1909.

NO. 20.



A Wireless Brooder.

If a hen can hatch a duckling, why can't a bunch of any sort of feathers hatch a chick? As a matter of fact, they can, as has been demonstrated by the wireless brooder invented by a California man. In general appearance the brooder resembles other machines of the kind, but there is no space in it for the lamp, or other heating apparatus used in the older types. Instead, a number of bunches of feathers are fastened to the under side of the



CHICKS EASY TO REACH.

lid. These feathers are just long enough to reach the floor of the box, with a little left over. The eggs are laid on the bottom, just beneath the feather tufts, and when the lid is closed each egg is inclosed in a cluster of down that makes a very good insulation hen. As each egg is hatched out the lid can be lifted for a second and the chick removed without the difficulty that would attend his removal from the old-style brooder, the interior of which is reached from one end.

Benefits of Humus.

The substance left in the ground after the fertilizer has decayed is known as "humus." In order to secure the greatest results from the fertilizer and to get the largest possible quantity of humus, it is necessary that the soil be moist when the fertilizer is plowed under. Only a small amount of humus is obtained from the turned-under fertilizer should the ground be dry.

When the fertilizer is allowed to lie upon the surface for a period, exposed to the sun, much good is lost from the fact that it forms but a small amount of humus when plowed under. Therefore it is important that the soil should always be moist when fertilizer of any kind is plowed under.

In many ways humus benefits the soil. In the first place, it makes the soil lighter as well as looser. This condition allows good ventilation and gives a chance for poisonous gases to escape. The soil does not become overheated, and, in clay territory, the ground is lightened, making it more easy to work. It is equally beneficial in a sandy soil, inasmuch as it assists in binding it together, allowing more substance.

Killing Quack Grass.

A Michigan farmer gives these instructions for killing quack grass: Plow five or six inches deep in the growing season, say April, May and June. Give it a good digging, then cultivate with a cultivator that has teeth close enough so they will cut the roots two or two and one-half inches under the ground. The secret is to keep it from getting to the surface. It wants holding down six weeks. It does not take expensive tools. I use an old-fashioned cultivator that was bought fifty years ago. It has seven teeth, three in front, four in rear; each tooth cuts six inches wide. It is good to drag it over after three or four days. I cultivate once a week for six weeks; it has never failed me yet. The roots will be dead as hay. It is good for Canada thistles. If one is doubtful, take a rod or more square and keep it down for six weeks and see how it works. This was done with a hoe on two acres, and 100 bushels of amaranth were raised to the acre, planted in drills one foot apart and hoed to kill.

Fat to Milk.

It can not be that the butter fat in milk is obtained from the fat stored in the tissues of the cow, otherwise the animal would soon become emaciated. Cows obtain the butter fat in milk from the food they eat and digest, and not from the reserve or accumulation of fat in their bodies. Reason as well as observation teaches that cows extract butter fat from the food they consume and digest, and to produce a large percentage of cream the rations of the cow should be rich in the elements of nitrogen and carbohydrates, which are found in linseed meal, mid-

dling, bran, corn meal and ground oats. At the Cornell University cows that yielded 200 pounds of butter fat annually under ordinary feeding yielded 310 pounds when given liberal rations of feed rich in nitrogen and carbohydrates. Cream will not make butter unless it contains fat, and profitable fats will not be produced unless cows are fed on rations rich to the elements that produce cream.

Digging Potatoes.

The time is near when farmers will be digging their potatoes, and then is the time to select the seed for another year; when a hill of nice, smooth potatoes is found, free from scab or rot, and a goodly number are just the shape and size wanted for table use, put them one side. At night gather them up and put them away for seed next spring. You will be surprised to see how you can change the type and improve them in a few years, says a Vermont contributor to the American Cultivator. We do this every year, and while our townpeople are complaining of their potatoes running out and buying of us to renew their seed, we are planting potatoes (Green Mountains) that started from the seed that was bought for \$5 a bushel when they first came around. If farmers would take as much pains in selecting their seed potatoes as they do their seed corn, we would not hear so much complaint about potatoes running out.

Changing Bees.

The common busy bees may be gradually replaced by the Italian or Cyprian varieties, by removing the old queen and substituting a new fertilized queen of either kind preferred. If she is carefully guarded in a small cage for a few days the bees soon recognize her, and in the course of a few months the old bees will all be dead and the new ones will be of the desired kind. The queen is compelled to lay numbers of eggs daily in order to supply the great loss constantly recurring by the destruction from birds, storms and other difficulties. There should be left plenty of honey for a winter supply, and the hives should be well protected from storms. What the beekeeper should aim to do is to sow such crops as will enable the bees to lay in a large supply of honey, and he can well afford to do so if he has a number of hives.

Hogs and Straw Ricks.

Some farmers think that a straw rick is a good place for the sow and her brood to sleep. This is a mistake. It is best to keep them away from the straw pile winter and summer. In the winter the pigs will burrow beneath the straw, get too warm and take cold when they come out into the freezing atmosphere. Coughing and wheezing is the result, and the pigs do no good or die. Besides, if burrowed beneath the straw they are liable to be stepped on and seriously injured or killed by the stock running to the rick. During the summer months especially should the sow and her young be fenced from the straw pile. If they burrow down into the half rotted straw they will be very apt to contract some disease.

Rye as Horse Feed.

Rye is a good grain to feed horses. It is equal to oats and wheat, but it must be ground middling fine and mixed with cut straw or cut hay. The straw or hay should be cut into half-inch lengths, moistened with water and the rye meal well mixed with it. It is very sticky and horses cannot get the meal without eating the straw or hay with it. In feeding corn to horses we always grind half rye with the corn to make the corn meal stick to the cut straw. Corn and rye ground together in equal proportions and mixed with bright cut straw moistened with water make a well-balanced ration, equally as good, as eagerly sought after by horses and a cheaper horse feed than oats and hay.

Poultry Notes.

Others have built up an egg laying strain. Why not do so yourself? Lazy hens cause much of the high prices for eggs. Make 'em get busy and hustle. The warmer the weather the more water required, as more is thrown off by the body. Many a hen that is otherwise well fed may fail to lay on account of lack of water. Successful poultrymen, in order to keep their poultry on a paying basis, are continually culling their flocks. One of the great values of green food, it is said, lies in its ability to aid in the digestion of other things.—Farm and Ranch.

Movable Schools.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends the establishment of movable schools of agriculture by the state experiment stations. Where fifteen farmers can be secured as students the school may be conducted for a year or longer. The kind of instruction will depend upon the needs of the section.

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.

Pekin Chinese are planning a boycott against Japan.

Three deaths resulted from Halloween at Kansas City.

A Korean revolt against Japan is expected at any moment.

The National Geographic society has acclaimed Peary as the discoverer of the Pole.

Cannibals on Admiralty Island captured and ate two Englishmen and three Chinese.

The waterways convention has decided to send 500 lobbyists to the next session of congress.

American Ambassador White has refused to accept a Legion of Honor decoration from France.

Cannon has promised to support a measure giving the waterways of the country ample appropriations.

A Federal jury at Pittsburg has found David G. Richardson guilty on 24 counts of misapplication of the funds of a bank of which he was cashier.

A cave-in at a tunnel near Dunsmuir, Cal., resulted in the death of two men. The accident happened as a freight train was passing and the dead men were members of the train crew.

The 8-year-old son of General Funston is dead.

A Chicago judge has ruled that gold in the teeth is not attachable.

The Swiss watch making industry has shrunk to half its one-time size.

Another West Point cadet has been probably fatally injured in a football game.

A runaway auto at New York killed one man and fatally injured two others.

Portland is likely to face a milk famine following the cleaning up of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, has been stricken with apoplexy, and his death is probable.

Speaker Cannon ridicules the idea that he is to be retired by the next house and defies his opponents.

Alabama is facing a deficit of \$1,000,000 and nothing in sight with which to pay current expenses.

A passenger train on the Wabash road was derailed near Pottsville, Mo., and a dozen passengers injured.

In a speech at New Orleans Taft again declared congress has shamefully neglected the improvement of the rivers.

New York is to spend \$15,000,000 in improving and extending subways.

Governor Wilson, of Kentucky, has been asked to furnish troops to suppress night-riders.

A California Chinaman has secured a patent on a machine, which will measure celestial distances.

Troops have been ordered to Basin, Wyo., to restrain sheepmen and cattle-men from engaging in a range war.

Chicago business men do not blame Crane, the recalled Chinese minister, and think he was unfairly dealt with.

General Estrada proposes to divide Nicaragua and make a separate republic of the provinces on the Atlantic side.

Conductors, firemen and engineers of the railroads east of the Mississippi are about to demand an increase in wages.

Naval officers in Greece started a mutiny and seized an arsenal, but were beaten in a battle with the army and surrendered.

Two book swindlers have been found guilty in Chicago. They are said to have secured nearly \$500,000 from business men throughout the country by posing as publishers of a business directory.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$1,000,000 to fight the hookworm in the South.

Iowa women have resolved to adopt militant methods in their fight for suffrage.

The church and state controversy in France has been revived by the school question.

The murder of Prince Ito has been traced to a plot in Korea and a revolt is expected.

Judge H. H. Lorton, of the United States Circuit court of Tennessee, is proposed for supreme judge.

NEW WIRELESS RECORD.

Message Received at San Francisco From 3,300 Miles Distant.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—The long-distance wireless record has been captured by the Pacific Mail liner Korea on the first voyage with a wireless plant.

Saturday night Operator Phelps on the Korea sent an aerogram to the United Wireless station in this city from a point 3,300 miles to the westward, or 1,200 miles beyond Honolulu. Phelps reported the distance at the time as 2,681 miles from Japan. The weather was cloudy, with a gentle easterly breeze and sea prevailing. Phelps also received a message from here.

This accomplishment more than exceeds the expectations of General Manager Schwertin, of the Pacific Mail, who said some time ago he would install wireless plants on the trans-Pacific liners when it was shown they could do effective work at a distance of 1,500 miles. The Korea not only kept in touch with the station here, but was able to receive messages from the local operator.

HEN AS COIN MAKER.

Egg Output for Single Year Reaches Sum of \$290,000,000.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 2.—Statistics prepared by the United States board of agriculture show that the earnings of poultry in the United States in one year were greater than the value of either the cotton crop, wheat crop or swine output.

The latest report of the department showed that the value of the egg output for a single year amounted to more than \$290,000,000. Twelve years ago the farmers of Kansas began to pay more attention to their poultry, and this state has become the greatest poultry state in the Union. The product of the hen is rapidly paying off the mortgages on many farms, and the business has reached a point where the laying capacity and profit of hens is a paramount question.

The State Agricultural college is conducting interesting experiments with poultry, and a recent report shows that the cost of keeping nine hens eight months was \$8.81, whereas the eggs laid in the same period brought in \$26.56, leaving a profit of \$17.75 or \$1.61 for each hen.

CHEESE EXPORT FALLS OFF.

New Zealand Takes Trade From Canadian Provinces.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—Canada is losing her hold on the cheese trade. The production of Canadian cheese so far this season is approximately 1,786,000 boxes, which is only 8,000 boxes in excess of the production during the same period last year, but the price received is, on an average, one cent a pound less than was obtained a year ago.

In explaining this anomalous situation, exporters say that the lower prices are due to a considerable extent to the increase in the New Zealand cheese output. Last year 520,000 boxes were made in New Zealand, which five years ago produced only 66,000 boxes.

New Zealand's sale of cheese has now displaced the Canadian makes on the English market in the winter season.

Explosion Fatal to 12.

Johnstown, Pa., Nov. 2.—Twelve men were killed in the Cambria Steel company's coal mine, two miles from here, tonight, as the result of what is supposed to have been a dynamite explosion. All the dead are foreigners. Three men escaped by a perilous climb on life ladders through poisonous mine gas and falling slate up the steep walls of the main shaft. Only 15 workmen were in the mine. A force of men at once began clearing the debris and fallen slate in the lower levels. When the final blast was passed, the party found the 12 bodies.

Vessel Bumps Mud Bank.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Passengers on the steamer President, which arrived from Seattle last night, had a thrilling experience when the vessel, after safely negotiating the passage of the bar and the Golden Gate, bumped on a mud bank of Black point, well within the harbor and ran hard aground. Within an hour after the mishap the President was dragged free and hauled into her berth, none the worse for the jar. The vessel struck close in shore. There was no indication of panic among the passengers.

Earth Shock Indicated.

Salt Lake, Nov. 2.—A well defined earth shock was recorded on the seismograph at the University of Utah at 3:25:50 this morning. The wave was apparently traveling from east to west and in the opinion of Professor Pack, of the university, was as far away as Mexico or Southern California.

TAFT FAVORS FARM

Americans Must Discard Obsolete Methods of Agriculture.

GRIND BEATS CITY'S MAD WHIRL

President Deplores the Tendency of Young Men to Drift to City—Farmer Independent.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 2.—President Taft would have young men of America stay on the farm with its plenty and certainty, rather than decide on a life in the city. Mr. Taft indicated his sentiments in this respect in an address at the state fair here yesterday.

"We must admit," he said, "the occupation of the farmer is among one or two of the most independent occupations that go to make this country great—and a state which is great because of it is entitled to recognition as typifying Americanism in the highest degree."

"We have arrived at a time in the development of this country and the world when old methods of agriculture must be discarded, if we would keep up with the procession. Land is becoming too valuable to treat it in the old wasteful way. I am glad to note Mississippi has one of the best agriculture institutions in the country."

"Here you have been able to restrain that tendency of your young men to come into cities and live in tenements, in order that they may be where the wheels go round. If I were advising a young man as to his future profession I should say to him there probably is greater opportunity for real reward in the profession of agriculture than in any other."

TARIFF WAR BEGINS.

France Fires First Shot at New American Duty Law.

Washington, Nov. 2.—France's Rowland for America's Oliver is the action of the Paris government in putting in effect yesterday the maximum tariff against goods coming from the United States. It did not surprise treasury officials.

Ever since notice was given to Paris that the reciprocity agreement with its low rates on both sides of the Atlantic so far as the two governments were concerned would expire at the end of October, this government has been anticipating the step taken at Paris.

This government cannot directly meet the French maximum until next spring, but the question of what to do has been canvassed.

Sparkling wines seem to be the most vulnerable point, for officials here do not assume that this is the beginning of a tariff war of itself. A jump from \$6 to \$9.60 per dozen in the duty on champagne, which is what the restoration of regular tariff rates means at the United States ports, and the unofficial talk of prospective substantial raising of that figure to the American maximum when the opportunity comes on March 31, next, have not helped French sentiment toward the United States.

It was hardly to be expected, as treasury officials view it, that France would figuratively "sit idly by."

Pauper Miners Return.

Seattle, Nov. 2.—The United States revenue cutter Bear arrived here today with 140 indigent miners and laborers brought down from Nome at government expense. The dry season on the Seward peninsula was largely responsible for the misfortunes of the miners, sluicing operations being at a standstill during the entire summer. One man, a cripple, was found to have a miner's "poke" containing \$700 hidden among his bandages. Another man confided to a sailor on the Bear that he had sent \$25,000 home from Alaska.

Some Classes Barred.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Jury Commissioner William A. Amborg, testifying today before Judge Harbo in regard to the system of drawing jurors, admitted that a large part of the population of Chicago never had a chance to become jurors. Those whose names are never drawn include:

Laborers, tailors (if foreign), actors, saloonkeepers, bartenders, peddlers, junk dealers, scavengers, porters, cab-drivers, waiters, train dispatchers, railway tower men, theological, law and medical students, boiler-makers.

Comet Observed at Kiel.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 2.—A cable has been received at Harvard observatory from Kiel, stating that Winnecke's comet was observed by Poggio of La Plata, Argentina, on October 31, about midnight, Greenwich time. It was then in right ascension 17 hours, 11 minutes and 51.6 seconds, declination 27 degrees, 18 minutes, 43 seconds. The comet is visible in a small telescope.

FAVORS WARRANT PLAN.

Senator Carter Proposes Method to Obviate Bond Issue.

Denver, Nov. 1.—United States Senator Thomas C. Carter, of Montana, chairman of the senate committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, arrived in Denver this morning, several others of the committee arriving later in the day.

"There are projects now under way," said Senator Carter, "which call for the expenditure of between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 for enterprises which ought to be rushed to completion immediately, in order to open up homes for the settlers and to provide for replenishing of the reclamation fund."

"It has been suggested that government bonds be issued to provide the capital necessary. My own idea is that warrants issued against the reclamation fund would serve the purpose equally well."

"There has already been expended on the Pathfinder system in Wyoming \$1,000,000, but until the distributing system is completed there will be no payments collected by the government."

"The Salt river project will require an expenditure of more than \$3,000,000. Up to this time \$2,000,000 has been expended and the dam which impounds 1,000,000 acre feet of water is just so much dead effort unless we go further immediately and place the water on the land."

BUILD FREIGHT AIRSHIP.

Pioneer Aeronaut Believes He Has Problem Solved.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1.—After 60 years of activity in the field of construction Professor Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, of Pasadena, announces that he is about to complete the labor of his life and give to the world a practical freight-carrying air craft.

"The day of experimenting has passed," said Professor Lowe today, "and I hope before long to be able to start the largest practical airship the world has ever seen on a trip to the Atlantic coast."

While the plans of the airship are as yet a guarded secret, the inventor has shown them to General Allen, chief of the United States signal service, and to the practical minds that have conceived and reviewed them they contain no flaws destined to prove fatal in the final test.

"If you will imagine that I had in my balloon car when I went up for reconnaissance with General McClellan the 100 or 150 horsepower motor engines of 1909, you will see that I could have ended the Civil war in a week. I will be able to carry 20 tons on my experimental airship," he said.

BLIND MAN READS MINDS.

Russian Studies Medicine Through His Sixth Sense.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Blind from birth, but able through telepathy to take the different courses of medicine and surgery without study, is the remarkable condition of J. W. Bowlotin, a student in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery.

Bowlotin, a young Russian, asserts that through a sixth sense, which he cannot explain, he can read the minds of his friends and classmates, and in that manner acquire from them the knowledge they obtained through hard study.

H. Wolk, a roommate of the mysterious blind student, said yesterday that after completing his studies for an evening, Bowlotin, even though no conversation had passed between them, would be familiar with the subject which he (Wolk) had been reading. Bowlotin does not believe his power is anything supernatural nor anything beyond what any man could do if he would think hard.

"The whole thing is largely a thing of memory and sound reasoning," he said. "With Wolk here I get along nicely. We understand each other thoroughly."

"Is it true that Wolk reads reads to himself and you understand what he is reading?"

He replied that it was.

Fire Sweeps Black Hills.

Deadwood, S. D., Nov. 1.—No less than six forest fires are now burning in the Black Hills, and damage already done will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The most serious one, near Pactola, is still unchecked. The Deadwood office of the forest service has been notified of a fire burning north of Custer, another east of Hill City, one between Mystic and Merritt, and still another near Merritt. The Homestead mine force at Pactola has been recalled to save its timber reserves.

Spain Suspends Cases.

Barcelona, Nov. 1.—Premier Moret telegraphed today to the authorities here to suspend the execution of all court martial cases until they could be examined by the government.