

# IONE PROCLAIMER

Published Every Friday

IONE OREGON

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

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

Princess Waldemar of Denmark is dead.

A woman is walking from Shoshone to Denver on a wager.

Bullinger is planning a complete change in the reclamation service.

Railroads have stopped employing strikebreakers and declare conditions are normal.

The city marshal of Lake Arthur, La., has resigned, declaring he has nothing to do.

William Calhoun, a Chicago lawyer, is mentioned as a possibility for minister to China.

Bridgeport, Ohio, is under martial law, owing to a strike of 2,000 tin-plate workers.

The United States army is very much put out because only marines have so far been sent to Nicaragua.

One of the first moves in the coming congress will be to find out its exact feelings toward Taft.

Zelaya asks a commission to investigate Nicaraguan affairs and promises to resign if they are not found satisfactory.

It is believed that the downfall of Zelaya will be the signal for a general uprising of the revolutionary party in Honduras.

Land Commissioner Dennett declares that the proper use of national resources is as important as mere conservation of them.

Andrew Carnegie was arrested and fined \$20 for exceeding the speed limit in Pittsburgh. He had but 87 cents in his possession and pledged his East Side home, worth several millions.

British bark Matherhorn founders off Cape Flattery and six men are lost.

Government inspector says sugar scales in custom house were doctored.

It is said that quails are becoming a pest to suburban residents of Seattle.

British parliament ends and taxes can be collected only by consent of the powers.

Secretary of Navy Meyer in his annual report asks two more heavy battleships.

Nicaraguan minister and associates in Washington indulge in drunken carousal.

Northwestern roads say they have plenty of switchmen and deny talk of settlement.

Zelaya ignores government's ultimatum and sends agents to Washington to work for its withdrawal.

All efforts to bring peace to warring Chinese tongs in San Francisco have failed and more blood will flow.

It is believed that J. P. Morgan is trying to bring about an insurance combine with a capital of \$1,700,000,000.

Ruef has been released from jail on \$300,000 bail, pending an appeal.

President Zelaya plans to resign, placing some trusted henchman in charge.

The property loss by the recent storm in the Northwest is estimated at \$2,800,000.

British house of commons is preparing for a final struggle with the house of lords.

Eighty per cent of the striking switchmen of Duluth have voted to return to work.

United States hurries warships to both coasts of Nicaragua to protect American interests.

Three hundred strikebreakers have been imported to St. Paul to replace striking switchmen.

The cabinet used its blue pencil sparingly on the advance proofs of Taft's coming message.

J. P. Morgan has acquired a controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York.

San Francisco has passed a radical city ordinance for the eradication of tuberculosis. A patient may be taken from his home by force, if necessary.

Mrs. Nicholas Jacobs died at the hospital in Los Angeles as the result of a Thanksgiving day automobile accident. She was the sixth victim. The only remaining member of the family is the baby, which is suffering from concussion of the brain and a broken arm.

It is believed in most coast cities that the switchmen's strike will not last long.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the English suffragette, has sailed from New York for home.

Western senators are disappointed in the report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

In the trial of the sugar trust witnesses it was stated that men in customs uniform had been seen to receive coin from trust employes.

## UNIONS WILL AID STRIKERS.

### Chicago Federation of Labor Pledges Its Support.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Indorsing the stand taken by the switchmen in the north-west, unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor have pledged the strikers moral and financial support. Bitter attacks were made on the railroad brotherhoods who have refused to aid the switchmen.

That the men in Chicago expect to be drawn into the struggle was made plain by James B. Connors, vice-president of the switchmen's union, who declared that if a strike is ordered here the union men belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will go out with the switchmen and "refuse to be led by a wolf in sheep's clothing."

President Hawley, of the switchmen's union in St. Paul, announced tonight that the men at all eastern points were prepared to strike on a moment's notice, but that the situation at this time does not warrant ordering them out, as the tie-up in the northwest is practically complete.

Against the optimistic views of President Hawley, dispatches from the cities affected stated that the movement of trains was being hindered more by the heavy fall of snow than by any lack of men to throw the switches. Nearly 100 cars of wheat were moved into Minneapolis today by the Great Northern, and freight was handled at the Minnesota transfer for the first time since the strike began.

"We have everything fled up from Duluth to Seattle," said Mr. Connors, "and we are going to keep it tied up until the railroads are ready to treat us fairly. The only thing that can defeat the switchmen in this struggle is the treachery of kindred organizations. All we want those organizations to do is to keep their hands off and let us attend to our own affairs. It has been charged by President Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, through his press agent, that members of our organization took the places of other men on strike. That is a lie, and I defy any man to show that a member of the switchmen's union ever 'scabbed' in his life."

## GEORGE OF GREECE TO QUIT.

### Prefers Abdication Now to Disgrace Which Seems Certain.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—King George of Greece says the "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung," which is inspired by the Austrian foreign office, has resumed the idea of abdicating for himself and his dynasty.

The king cannot overcome the fact that his sons have been forced to quit the army and the navy, a fact which he believes renders it impossible for the crown prince ever to ascend the throne, after having been excluded from the country's service.

Efforts are being made on the part of several courts to dissuade the king from taking this step.

His majesty last August determined to resign, and made all preparations, only giving up the idea on receipt of a telegram from King Edward, who was then at Marienbad, imploring him not to resign in order to avoid great political complications.

King George, however, is now greatly depressed by recent events, and is afraid of being deposed unless he abdicates. The chances of maintaining the dynasty appear to him very small.

## CANADA OPENS WAR ON U. S.

### Grain Men See Fight if Erie Channel Is Not Improved.

Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 7.—The prime minister has practically assured a deputa-tion of shipping interests that the government has decided to reconstruct the Welland canal.

New plans will reduce the number of locks from twenty-five to seven, and this is regarded by shipping men as the first step in a long war between the grain-carrying interests of the United States and Canada. Since the Welland locks were deepened to 14 feet, the Erie barge canal, from Buffalo to New York, has been doing practically no business.

It is pointed out that an appropriation from the state of New York of over \$100,000,000 was made a short time ago, and the Erie canal will be deepened to 12 feet.

The Erie when six feet deep could carry grain through to New York cheaper than it could be carried via the Welland canal, when that canal was only eight feet deep. With the Erie 12 feet deep, it is argued that the United States would get all the business.

## Cook's Data at Christiania.

Christiania, Dec. 7.—Walter Lonsdale, secretary to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, arrived today at Christiania aboard the steamer United States. He said he had with him all of Dr. Cook's records and reports concerning his north pole expedition. Mr. Lonsdale said that when he left New York Dr. Cook was suffering from overwork, but could not be described as "broken down." He added that when he had delivered the documents to the university of Copenhagen he would be ready to give information concerning Dr. Cook's plans.

## Tong War Still Rages.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Despite the efforts of the Chinese Six companies and the peace officials of this entire state to bring an end to the tong war which has been raging for over a month between the Yee family and the On Yick tong, two more lives were snuffed out today, making eight murders since the war was declared.

## INSURANCE COMBINE

### Morgan Believed to Be Planning Giant Combine.

#### CAPITALIZED AT \$1,700,000,000

#### Saving in Present Scattered Control Would Result—Question of Policies Not Quite Clear.

New York, Dec. 4.—The amalgamation of the "big three" life insurance companies—the Equitable Life, New York Life and Mutual Life—is possible as the result of the purchase of control of the Equitable by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Such a consolidation was seriously considered several years ago, before the upheaval in the Equitable which made so many radical changes in the insurance business. These changes have greatly increased the probability of an amalgamation and have removed many of the conditions which then made it impossible. The advantages are said to be many and important and the objections are not insurmountable.

From a financial standpoint the consolidation would be highly desirable for those in control, as it would put assets of \$1,700,000,000 under the direction of a single group of financiers and would result in a material saving in the present scattered control.

Mr. Morgan, if he were to dominate the consolidated companies, would have the handling and investment of an annual income of \$275,000,000. The average cash in bank of the three companies is now \$25,000,000.

There are several great railroad systems in which the combined holdings of the three companies would be \$50,000,000 and over, with all that it implies in influence. Of New York Central bonds alone the three hold \$45,000,000, to say nothing of other lines that are part of the New York Central system. In Pennsylvania bonds the three hold \$38,000,000. Even Mr. Morgan's steel trust is dwarfed by the possibilities of this combine.

## GALE SINKS FREIGHT SHIP.

### Six Men Go Down With British Bark Off Cape Flattery.

Portland, Dec. 4.—Six lives were claimed for toll by the rock-bound shores of Cape Flattery when the British bark Matherhorn foundered in a heavy sea, 70 miles off Umatilla reef lightship, November 27.

Leaving the vessel during the heavy gale that prevailed, the first officer's boat was dashed to pieces, and the mate, steward and four of the sailors were drowned.

Captain Salter and second mate and 25 of the crew launched a large lifeboat, and after battling with the storm for 27 hours, and enduring great hardships, succeeded in reaching Umatilla lightship.

Crazed by exposure, one sailor jumped overboard when approaching the lightship, and was rescued with difficulty by his comrades.

On Saturday, November 27, the day on which the Matherhorn foundered, one of the fiercest storms which has been experienced in years swept the entire Pacific coast between Northern California and Alaska.

At North Head the wind registered as high as 84 miles an hour, and it blew with even greater velocity at Tatoosh Island. Vessels a day behind the Matherhorn and Howard D. Troop were bar-bound at Astoria for several days, and vessels outside hovered around the lightship, unable to get in.

During the same gale which wrecked the Matherhorn, the steamer Argo went ashore off Tillamook bar, November 26, when five lives were lost.

In charge of Captain Salter the Matherhorn crossed out over the Columbia River bar at 10:30 a. m. November 26. She was in company with the British ship Howard D. Troop, and at that time the Portland waterfront figured out a race between the two vessels on the voyage around the Horn. The Matherhorn carried 105,021 bushels of barley and was bound for Ipswich, direct. The cargo was dispatched by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. She carried a master, two mates and 29 men.

The Matherhorn was a four-masted iron bark and was built at Greenock in 1882, and was owned by O. E. DeWolf & Co. She was classed in Lloyd's as 100 A-1.

## Plot to Kidnap Three Foiled.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Four men were arrested in Collinsville, Ill., today charged with participating in a plot to kidnap the three young children of L. F. Lunaghi, an ex-mayor of the town. They are held under bonds of \$4,000. Lunaghi received "black hand" letters, demanding \$5,000 on pain of losing his children. Under advice of the police he put this amount in stage money in the designated place and early today an Italian was caught at the spot. He confessed and implicated four others, three of whom were apprehended.

## Queen Lil Akin Orphan.

Honolulu, Dec. 4.—Former Queen Lilokalani, of the Hawaiian Islands, was announced today, has executed a deed of trust to W. O. Smith and G. L. P. Lanika, whereby a great part of her estate, which is valued at \$200,000, after her death shall go toward the endowment of orphan asylums for Hawaiian and part Hawaiian children.

## THE BUSINESS SIDE OF FARMING

### Professor Bexall Gives Some Valuable and Interesting Pointers.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Dec. 6.—The Oregon Agricultural college has just issued a bulletin for free distribution emphasizing better business methods on the farm.

Professor Bexall, the author of the bulletin, says in his introduction:

"It is a truism to say that the financial side of farming is of the utmost importance. But the fact remains that this side of the world's greatest industry is almost entirely neglected by both the farmer and the schools. Professor Bailey says on this subject: 'In visiting practically every farm in one of the counties of the state (New York) we did not find one man who knew how much it cost him to produce milk or to raise any of his crops.'

"The secretary of agriculture, in recent year books, points out the remarkable prosperity of the farmer; that the export of farm products is vastly in excess of all other exports combined; that a million agricultural debtors have been transformed during the last ten years into the same number of surplus depositors; that 'contrary to his reputation, the farmer is a great organizer, and he has achieved remarkable and enormous successes in many lines of economic co-operation in which the people of other occupations have either made no beginning at all or have nearly if not completely failed.' He points out that most farmers live better than the average merchant or mechanic.

"The business of farming assumes two distinct phases: the productive phase and the exchange phase. The one aims to extract the treasures from the soil; the other to place them in the hands of the consumer. It is important not only to raise abundant crops, but also to sell the products to advantage.

"The importance of the exchange phase is often lost sight of. A farm may be forced to yield to its maximum capacity, labor may be managed properly and waste reduced to a minimum; and yet the net result may be a loss at the end of the year. As a general economic proposition, it might be said that large crops often result in serious loss to society as a whole. If the net value to the consumer is less than the labor and capital expended on the crop, society is the loser by the difference. Hence the importance of a thorough understanding by the farmer as well as by the merchant and manufacturer of the laws and methods of exchange or commerce.

"That farming is a science has been emphasized so much that the fact that it is also a business is often lost sight of. It is a real business, and one which pays the United States close to eight billion dollars annually. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that no legitimate business pays better than farming. It may be a little more up-hill work at the start, since most farmers begin business with small capital, but it is incomparably safer in the long run, and will insure a competence for old age with greater certainty than any other occupation. But let it ever be borne in mind that the condition for success is that farming must be conducted on business principles.

"Not many generations ago it was considered sufficient for the average manufacturer merely to record his cash receipts and expenditures and to keep a tolerably accurate check on the cash balance. In many instances the left trouser pocket served as the debit side and the right as the credit side of the 'ledger.' Modern business methods and sharp competition have changed these notions until today it is necessary to know the cost of production in advance to the smallest detail. Ancient business methods prevail yet, very generally, on the farm. The wonderful progress of the American farmer is due to marvelous natural resources, labor-saving inventions, and natural ingenuity, rather than to wise and prudent management.

"In certain respects a farmer must combine the methods of the manufacturer and the merchant. He must learn not only how to increase production, but also how to facilitate the profitable exchange of his products. He must reduce the cost of production to the minimum by increasing the quality and the quantity of his products, and by getting full value out of labor. He must manage so that his working force, farm hands, children, horses, all are constantly employed. This requires most skillful management in the relation of crops, in the division of labor, in selecting seeds, fertilizers and stock, and, above all, it requires general prudence in purchasing equipment and supplies, and in marketing products. This class of farmers require a variety of records to assist in the proper management of their business. A first-class set of books is just as indispensable to them as to the banker or to the manufacturer."

The bulletin is illustrated with 20 full-page engravings. It will be sent free on request. Address Professor J. A. Bexall, Corvallis, Ore.

## Strikers Fire on Guards.

Bridgeport, O., Dec. 6.—Martial law tonight holds away here, where 2,000 striking employes of the Acme Standard plant of the Sheet and Tin Plate company, subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, have been rioting since midnight Friday. A regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry and over 100 deputy sheriffs and police from the city guarded the mills. Five men have been shot and more or less seriously wounded within 24 hours. A federal court injunction has been asked to restrain strikers from injuring the plant.

## WAR WITH ZELAYA

### Knox Severs Diplomatic Relations With Nicaraguan Tyrant.

#### MAY RECOGNIZE REVOLUTIONISTS

#### Brands Zelaya as Irresponsible Trouble Maker—Question of War Left to Congress.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Secretary of State Knox late today returned the passports of Felipe Rodriguez, chargé d'affaires of the Nicaraguan legation, with a letter scathingly denouncing the Zelayan administration of the government of Nicaragua.

The letter is definitely declared to represent the views of President Taft and is about as plain spoken as anything emanating from the state department in many years.

The extraordinary feature of the letter is that it seems to evince an intention on the part of the United States to hold President Zelaya personally responsible for the alleged torture and execution of the Americans, Cannon and Groce, and exhibits the unique situation of one government holding the chief executive of another practically as a common malefactor.

Zelaya is branded as a violator of solemn international conventions, a disturber of national and international peace, a tyrant whose administration has been a blot upon the name of good government.

Secretary Knox virtually announces the recognition of the Nicaraguan revolutionists, declares it to be the conviction of the United States that the revolution represents the sentiments of a majority of the Nicaraguan people, and that there is evidently no responsible government with which the United States can deal.

He therefore announces that all parties will be held accountable for their actions as affecting the interests of Americans and the peace of Central America.

He further informs Senor Rodriguez that, while he has lost his diplomatic quality, he may still serve as an "unofficial channel of communication with the faction which he is regarded as representing."

This brings the crisis as near to the status of war as it could be brought by executive action without a definite declaration by congress, which will convene next Monday. Mr. Knox's letter in all but so many words makes it plain that the action represents the wish and attitude of all the Central American States with the single exception of Honduras, which is regarded here as entirely dominated by Zelaya.

## PEARL NECKLACE SEIZED.

### Alleged Attempt to Smuggle Jewels Into Country Leads to Loss.

New York, Dec. 2.—The Chesbrough pearl necklace was seized today by Collector Loeb, who appraises its 312 units, with the duty added, at \$25,000. The owner is Mrs. Fremont B. Chesbrough, wife of a millionaire lumberman of Detroit and Boston.

Two customs inspectors swear they found a bill of sale for the pearls last May in the false bottom of one of Mrs. Chesbrough's trunks, but the pearls were missing. According to Chesbrough, the jewels were being held to his order in Toronto, Canada. Collector Loeb says that he insisted upon possession, but was given what proved to be an imitation.

He continued to press the government's claim, and on July 28 he obtained the originals. He has held them since, pending proof that they had never been in this country. Such proof has not been forthcoming, according to Mr. Loeb, and today the necklace was seized as a preliminary to action against Mrs. Chesbrough.

## Wilhelmina Shows Speed.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 30.—In her official trials today the big freight and passenger steamer Wilhelmina, built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydocking company, developed a speed of 17 1/2 knots an hour, 2 1/2 knots in excess of the contract speed. Coal oil was used as fuel. The ship will use this fuel during her run of 13,000 miles to San Francisco, and will be the first steam vessel to attempt such a voyage with oil fuel. The Wilhelmina was built for the Matson Navigation company, and will ply between Honolulu and San Francisco.

## Strike Cripples Business.

St. Paul, Dec. 2.—Every line of industry in the northwest dependent upon the movement of supplies is seriously affected by the strike of the railroad switchmen, which began at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening.

It is estimated that upwards of 12,000 men are idle tonight on account of the strike order.

## Man I. W. W. Arrested.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 2.—"There will be no flag of truce hoisted by us in this I. W. W. struggle," announced Police Chief Sullivan today, following the arrest of 16 more street speakers. "In the future the police will be aggressive toward these speakers, and will arrest any new leaders the moment they appear."