

Mosier Bulletin

Issued Each Friday
MOSIER, OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

News Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

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

Report of the North Bank road shows a profit from the beginning.

President Taft puts lid on Pinchot and his forestry service ideas.

A San Francisco burglar has been identified as a wealthy Seattle saloon man.

Ex-Secretary Lyman C. Gage vigorously defends himself in the sugar trust scandal.

Canadian warships are to be built on the Pacific coast and two cruisers are now under way.

Report of the secretary of agriculture says the 1909 wheat crop of the United States breaks the record.

A victim of the St. Croix disaster says he noticed smoke in the cabins 35 minutes before the fire alarm was sounded.

General Grant believes the United States has no cause for complaint at the execution of the two Americans who were aiding the Nicaragua revolutionists.

The British budget has been defeated by the house of lords, and for the first time in 300 years the agents of the king are without authority to collect taxes.

Railroad switchmen from St. Paul to the coast are on strike for increased pay and great inconvenience is being experienced by the roads in making up and moving trains.

King Manuel of Portugal is visiting in Paris.

Congressman Mann predicts a tariff war with Canada over the pulp and paper duty.

Dr. Cook, the Arctic explorer, is a nervous wreck, and has gone into retreat to recuperate.

It is estimated that government reclamation has added \$15,000,000 to the wealth of the West.

Private advices received in New York say that United States troops have landed in Nicaragua.

Washington officials deny the allegations of mismanagement in the Klamath irrigation project.

The Missouri Pacific railway is after coast business, having opened offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland.

It is believed that United States marines have already been ordered to Nicaragua, although it is denied at Washington.

The Chicago & Great Western Railway company is out of the hands of receivers, who took charge of it during the panic two years ago.

Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern have approved the issue of \$30,000,000 worth of new stock for the purpose of building extensions to the Pacific coast.

Prof. See, United States navy astronomer, in charge of the observatory at Mare Island, says the alleged crater on the moon are simply spots where it has been struck by flying satellites, having every appearance of armor plate struck by heavy shot.

New York customs officials have been arrested for under-weighting fgs.

A baboon attacked and nearly killed his keeper in an animal show in Portland.

Federal inquiry into the burning of the steamer St. Croix fails to discover the cause.

The Philadelphia National League baseball club has been sold to a syndicate for \$350,000.

A New Yorker wrote 1505 words in 15 minutes on a typewriter from copy he had never seen before.

Chile will accept the arbitration of King Edward in the Alsop claim dispute with the United States.

Guards on the Sellwood ferry rescued two persons from a wrecked houseboat drifting down the Willamette.

Dr. Cook is suffering from nervous prostration, after prepping his records for inspection of Copenhagen university.

Steamer Argo was blown on the sands at the entrance to Tillamook bay, and three persons were lost and several others injured.

Rich, Church Kept Her.

Spokane, Nov. 27.—Supported for years by the Columbia River Conference of the Methodist church, dying a few days ago and leaving an estate valued at \$200,000, Mrs. Eliza Uren, invalid wife of the late Mr. Uren, pastor of the First Methodist church of Dayton, caused disappointment in church circles at Dayton, Wash., when her health was made known. She would her fortune to relatives in Australia without contributing a penny to the church which had made comfortable existence possible for her during an illness of six years.

French General Assassinated.

Paris, Nov. 30.—A man believed to be insane, and having an imaginary grievance against the war department, shot and seriously wounded General Verand today on the steps of the Hotel Continental. The man was arrested later it was learned that he had mistaken General Verand for General Brun, minister of war. The assailant, who is an Algerian, was overpowered with difficulty, and was found to be a walking arsenal of revolvers and daggers. General Verand received bullets in the neck and forehead, and his condition is considered serious.

Japan Publishes Factory Laws.

Tokyo, Nov. 27.—With the view of meeting labor problems before they become complex, the government today published a new bill in connection with the factory laws. Under the statute, which goes into immediate effect, the employment of children under 12 years old is prohibited in factories. Women of any age and boys under 16 are prohibited from laboring at night, and no employe is allowed to work over 12 hours per day under any circumstances.

WHAT RECORDS TO KEEP.

Census Director Durand's Instructions Relative to the Farm Census.

Washington, Nov. 26.—An outline for the American farmers of the method of keeping a written record of their farm operations and equipment to insure an accurate farm census next year has been issued by United States Census Director Dana Durand. It was prepared by Professor Le Grand Powers, United States census chief statistician for agriculture. It states:

"The advantages of always having on hand for ready reference a detailed written statement of one's real and personal property are readily understood by everyone and will be most keenly appreciated when the census enumerator calls with his list of questions next April. The value of the census figures of farm wealth depends upon their accuracy, and accuracy can only be secured through the co-operation of the farmers themselves. In no way can the farmer extend more practical assistance to the census bureau and in no way can he render himself a greater service than by getting out his pencil and note book on the evening of April 14th next, and making up a statement of his farm property. The questions to be asked concerning farm property are as follows:

1. Total value of farm, with all buildings and improvements.
2. Value of buildings.
3. Value of all improvements and machinery, including tools, wagons, carriages, harnesses, etc., and all appliances and apparatus used in farming operations.
4. Number and value of domestic animals, classified as follows:
A. Born before January 1, 1909—Cows and heifers kept for milk. Cows and heifers not kept for milk. Steers and bulls kept for work. Steers and bulls not kept for work.
B. Born in 1909—Heifers. Steers and bulls.
C. Calves born in 1910.
Horses: All horses born before January 1, 1909. Colts born after January 1, 1909. Colts born after January 1, 1910.
Mules: All mules born before January 1, 1909. Male colts born after January 1, 1910. Male colts born after January 1, 1910.
Asses and burros (all ages).
Swine: Hogs born before January 1, 1910. Pigs born after January 1, 1910.
Sheep: Ewes born before January 1, 1910. Rams and wethers born before January 1, 1910. Lambs born after January 1, 1910.
Goats and kids (all ages).
5. Number and value of poultry over 3 months old: Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, Guinea fowls, pigeons.
6. Number and value of swarms of bees.

"The census will not ask the value of household goods, nor that of hay, grain or other farm crops on hand on April 15. These items should be included, however, by all desiring a complete inventory of their farm property. The value of the farm should be, as nearly as can be judged, the amount that could be obtained for it if offered for sale under normal conditions. Current market prices should be carefully considered in estimating the value of live stock.

"Although the census merely requires a statement of total value of all implements and machinery, it is believed that a classification of these items under the following four heads will be found valuable:

1. Vehicles: This class comprises automobiles, wagons, carriages and sleighs, and equipment used in connection with them, as harnesses, blankets, whips, etc.
2. Heavy farm implements: Comprising all implements and machinery operated by any power other than hand power, as plows, harrows, rollers, reapers, mowers, hay loaders, feed graders, etc., etc.
3. Hand machinery and tools, including carpenter's tools, hoes, shovels, scythes, forks, grindstones, fanning mills, etc.
4. Miscellaneous articles, including all such minor equipment as kettles, pails, barrels, baskets, ladders, ropes, chains, etc., not included in the first three classes.

"Many farmers greatly underestimate the total value of their possessions of this character when considering them in the aggregate, and it is only by preparing an itemized list as suggested above that an accurate estimate of their worth can be made. The value assigned this class of property in the inventory should be the estimated amount it would bring as public auction under favorable conditions.

"As in the case of the farm inventory, no special blanks are required for the record of farm products of 1909. An ordinary note book with leaves at least six inches wide will be found convenient. The following information will be called for:

1. Farm expenses in 1909: A. Amount spent in cash for farm labor (exclusive of house work).
B. Estimated value of house rent and board furnished farm laborers in addition to cash wages paid.

2. Farm products: A. Amount received in 1909 for all kinds of bearing crops, whether sold, consumed or on hand.
B. Amount received from poultry sold in 1909.
C. Quantity and value of eggs produced in 1909.
D. Quantity and value of eggs sold in 1909.

3. Wool and mohair: Number and total weight of fleeces shorn in 1909 and amount received from sales.
4. Crops: For each crop harvested on the farm in 1909 give number of acres, the quantity produced, and the value of the products. The number of acres of each crop to be planted for harvest in 1910 will also be called for by the enumerator. This cannot be determined much before the date of the enumeration. Instead of giving the number of acres in orchards and vineyards, give as nearly as possible the number of trees and vines on the farm. The quantity of certain fruit products, as cider, vinegar, wine and dried fruits produced in 1909 will be required, as will also the quantity and value of sugar, syrup and molasses produced from cane, sorghum, sugar beets and maple trees.

5. Sales of specified products in 1909: A considerable part of the annual production of corn, oats, barley, kafir corn, silo maize, hay, alfalfa, straw, other straw, corn stalks and cotton seed is usually consumed on the farm. Owing to this fact, a report will be asked concerning the quantity of each of these products sold in 1909 and the amounts realized therefrom.

6. Forest products: The value of all forest products cut or produced in 1909 for farm consumption will be asked, as will also the value of similar products cut or produced for sale, including receipts from the sale of standing timber.

7. Irrigation: Farmers who irrigate their land with water from a stream, source from which water is obtained, the number of acres of pasture land irrigated, and the total irrigated acreage.

"This outline covers every important question that will be asked concerning the farm products of 1909. American agriculture is so diversified and so highly specialized in many of its branches that any schedule designed to secure a fairly complete exhibit of its resources and operations must necessarily contain a large number of inquiries. The average farm operator will not be called upon to answer several of the inquiries, because of the somewhat formidable appearance of the schedule should occasion no alarm.

"More than four months remain in which to review the results of the year 1909 and prepare for the value of the record. But preparation of a written record should be commenced at once. No one should attempt to complete it in one evening, but the work should be divided as indicated in the above outline, one evening being given up to farm expenses, a second to live stock, a third to dairy products, and so on through the list. In this way each topic can be given the consideration it deserves, and the resulting figures are certain to be more accurate than if compiled hastily."

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C. Amount spent for hay, grain and other produce (not raised on the farm) for feed of domestic animals and poultry.
D. Amount spent for manure and other fertilizers.
"No inquiry is made regarding household or personal expenses or expenditures for repairs or improvements. Each of the four questions asked is of fundamental importance in its bearing on agriculture as an industry."
3. Live stock: A. Number of young animals of each kind born on the farm in 1909.
B. Number of animals of each kind purchased in 1909 and the amount paid; and number and value of those slaughtered on the farm.
3. Dairy products: A. Quantities and value of milk, butter and cheese produced in 1909.
B. Quantities of milk, butter, cream, butter fat and cheese sold in 1909 and amounts received.
4. Poultry and eggs: A. Value of poultry of all kinds raised in 1909, whether sold, consumed or on hand.
B. Amount received from poultry sold in 1909.
C. Quantity and value of eggs produced in 1909.
D. Quantity and value of eggs sold in 1909.

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MANY OTHER SPANS SWAYING

Wire Communication Cut—Five Miles of Northern Pacific Is Under Water—Dikes Broken.

Bellingham, Wash., Nov. 30.—Five steel bridges, two railway and three wagon, across the Nooksack river, have been carried away within the past 24 hours, entailing \$100,000 loss.

Railway bridges are in danger, as are three highway bridges. The Bellingham Bay & British Columbia bridge at Everson is said to be undermined and swaying in the current. When it goes out, it will carry a wagon bridge, located 250 feet down the river, with it.

A jam is forming against the Great Northern railway bridge at Ferndale, and both railway and county bridges are likely to go out. During the past 48 hours the rainfall has been 2.87 inches.

Railway traffic is almost completely blocked by slides and washouts. Bellingham has had but one train today, that from the south, at noon. The Northern Pacific and the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia are completely cut off. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific track is under water, and the bridge across the Nooksack is gone.

The Skagit branch of the Great Northern is out of commission. Minkler, Hamilton and Lyman are under water. Two miles of track is gone. The Puget Sound & Baker River railroad tracks are washed out.

The top of the Skagit river dikes is a foot or two above the flood, and the streets are rising. There is no hope that the dikes will hold. If they break, the Great Northern main line will be covered and the whole Skagit delta submerged.

SHAKE-UP IN NAVY.

Sweeping Changes December 1—Fighting Men Get Chance.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Heeding the cry for reform in naval affairs, Secretary Meyer on Wednesday will inaugurate the most sweeping changes in the navy department since the establishment of the bureau system in 1842. Himmelfarb, ex-director of banks and manufacturing companies, has been put in charge of the department on a business basis beyond the dream of his predecessors. The keynote of his reforms is the subordination of the bureau chief. Summarized, essential changes to be expected by the Meyer plan are:

The selection of four responsible advisers on subjects within the four groups into which duties of the department fall, to be known as the aide for material, the aide for personnel, the aide for operations of the fleet and the aide for inspections.

The grouping of the bureaus into two divisions of material and personnel, according to the nature of their duties.

The establishment of a division of operations of the fleet.

The establishment of a comprehensive inspection system.

The establishment of a modern, efficient, cost keeping system in the navy department, and navy yards.

The separation of navy yard work into two divisions of hulls and machinery.

The abolition of the bureaus of construction and equipment.

Henceforth, the men who fight the ships are to have more influence in the navy department. Chosen men from among them are to be the official eyes and ears of the secretary, laden with responsibility for their reports, but will not be his hands. The secretary will retain his administrative and executive power for his own exercise and that of the assistant secretary of the navy.

All reforms go into effect December 1, except the abolition of the bureau of equipment, which congress alone can do.

British Plan Big Ships.

London, Nov. 30.—The keel plates of two monster warships, the Orion, the improved Dreadnaught battleship, and the Lion, the cruiser battleship, were laid today, the former at Portsmouth and the latter at Devonport. The bulk of the material for both vessels is ready and all arrangements have been made for the completion within two years.

The construction of the Lion will mark a notable stage of evolution of the cruiser battleship. She will have 70,000 horsepower, while her immediate predecessor had 45,000. She will displace 21,000 tons.

Count Talks to John P.

Cleveland, Nov. 30.—Count P. A. De Vries was successful today in his effort to see John D. Rockefeller in reference to draining the Zuyder Zee and opening up its bed to truck farming. The count desired to interest Mr. Rockefeller to the extent of financing the proposition. On recent attempts to reach Forest Hill, the home of Mr. Rockefeller, it is said the count was repulsed, and on one occasion it was reported that shots were fired at his automobile. Today the count talked with Mr. Rockefeller while following him around the golf links.

Sugar Men Are on Trial.

New York, Nov. 30.—On criminal charges resulting from the revelations of extensive underweighting frauds on the docks of the American Sugar Refining company in Williamsburg, seven former employes of that company were placed on trial in the United States circuit court here today. The men on trial are: George W. Beers, former manager of the company's Williamsburg plant; Oliver Spitzer, former dock superintendent, and five checkers and weighers.

Texas Has Heavy Snow.

Woodward, Okla., Nov. 30.—Communication with Guzman, Beaver and other towns of the Panhandle of Oklahoma have been cut off and the extent of today's storm cannot be learned. Dispatches from Amarillo state that six inches of snow fell over the panhandle of Texas today, and that a blizzard of raging that may cause great loss of livestock. A Rock Island train is reported snowbound in northwestern Oklahoma.



CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)
"Are you Irish? You don't mind my asking? Some people don't like the Irish; I delight in them. My father's great friend is an old general, a dear old thing—Sir Patrick Desmond; he is my relative of yours?"
"I have heard of him, but if he is in any way connected with me it is so distant that I cannot call cousins with him."
"If he comes down to the Court while you are here, I will ask you to meet him. Then you are Irish? And I am sure you sing and play?"
"I play a little."
"That is delightful! I can't bear playing an accompaniment! I can't bear playing; and I want to try some duets with George Lumley to-night."
"I will do my best," said Hope.
"Don't you think George Lumley very good-looking? He is very good style, too, and so like Lord Everton. I am rather glad he is at Houslow. This place is too far, and yet too near. It is amusing." She chattered on till the gentlemen came to seek them in their fragrant retreat, when Miss Dacre ceased to bestow attention or words on Hope. They soon adjourned to the larger drawing-room, where the ladies discovered that Miss Desmond had quite a genius for playing accompaniments, and time flew fast till the carriages were announced.

"Where in the world did you find that nice Miss Desmond, Mrs. Saville?" exclaimed Miss Dacre. "She is so quiet and well bred. Lots to say, too. Do bring her over to the Court. She could be of infinite use to me in playing accompaniments."
"Very likely; but you see, I engaged her to be of use to me."
"To be sure," laughed the thoughtless girl. "How frightfully sharp you are!" And she blew her hostess a kiss as she left the room.

"What a glorious night!" said Lumley, with a sigh of relief, sinking on an ottoman beside Hope. "Couldn't you manage to come out for a stroll before saying good-night finally?"
Hope looked at him for a moment