

CROOKED LAW-MAKERS SCORED

Roosevelt Goes After Lorimer and Haskell.

Declares Country is Disgraced by Such Men—Sympathizes with New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 16.—Colonel Roosevelt paid his respects by name to Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, and Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, tonight. He denounced both as "unfit to hold public office." Their election, he said, was a disgrace to the communities which elected them.

The denunciation was made in the course of Colonel Roosevelt's address to an audience which crowded the opera house and left hundreds standing outside. In opening his talk, the Colonel declared that in its failure to grant New Mexico statehood during the last regular session of congress, the national government had committed a breach of faith. Arizona, he said, might have offered ground for question, although he favored its admission, but with New Mexico there was no question.

Turning to the duties which the citizens of New Mexico must take up when the territory does become a state, Colonel Roosevelt warned his hearers that, while good laws are necessary, good citizenship must back them up. He said that unfit men had been elected to office by popular and representative vote. Such a man remained unfit for office, he said, "whether he is unfit, as Mr. Lorimer is unfit, who was elected by the legislature of Illinois, or as Mr. Haskell is unfit, who was elected by popular vote."

The Colonel recommended a drastic corrupt practices law for New Mexico when it becomes a state. He also declared for direct election of United States senators. In this connection, he said, New York offered an object lesson. With direct primary election, "somebody" would have been elected senator from that state, he concluded. He also declared that justice toward corporations must characterize all dealings with combinations of capital and after an explanation of his views on this subject, devoted the rest of a long address to a plea for good citizenship.

ZELAYA BITTER IN ATTACK.

Nicaraguan Exile Says United States Plans to Seize All America.

Paris—Jose Santos Zelaya, who was compelled to relinquish the presidency of Nicaragua during the recent revolution, gave an interview to Le Siecle, in which he violently attacked the attitude of the United States in the Mexican affair. Zelaya charges that the United States government, inspired by the prospect of commercial and financial gain, is waging a merciless duel not only with Mexico, but with the whole of Central America, which it seeks to absorb so as to become absolute master of the Western hemisphere. He asserts that the United States is deliberately inciting revolutions in Latin America, that they may serve as excuses for intervention.

CANADA HAS DIAMONDS.

Gems Are Small, However, and Chiefly of Scientific Interest.

Vancouver—The director of the geological survey announces that diamonds have been discovered by the survey in British Columbia, the first recorded discovery of the kind in Canada. The rock is peridotite, of the variety known as danite, consisting of olivine and chromite. The specimens were obtained on Olivine mountain, near Tallaneen river, by Charles Casella, of the survey. Because of the small size of the diamonds, none being much larger than a pinhead, the discovery would seem to be of scientific rather than commercial importance.

Ruins Crash on 30 Men.

Nashville—By the collapse of the walls of the building of the Fall Hardware company, which burned about ten days ago, about 30 men were buried under tons of brick, mortar and lime. Twelve bodies have been removed, but it is believed at least one more is buried in the ruins. Seventeen persons were more or less injured. Ralph McCallum was the only white man known to have been killed and Edwin Hart the only white man injured. The other victims were all colored.

Soldiers Offered Bonus.

San Francisco—Colonel J. P. Wisser, commanding officer at the Presidio here, is investigating tonight a rumor that insurgent agents have been endeavoring to persuade Presidio troops to desert and join the rebel forces in Mexico. According to the rumor, soldiers are being offered large bonuses to ally themselves with the insurgent agents in their secret work. Colonel Wisser and other army officers attach no importance to the rumor.

500 Deputies to Work.

Somerset, Ky.—Orders to swear in 500 deputies to cope with lawlessness growing out of the white firemen's strike on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad have been issued to Sheriff Weddle, of this county. All locomotive cab windows on trains running through Somerset have been equipped with steel plates.

FIRST MOVE FOR PEACE.

Mexican Government and Insurgents Both Fear Intervention.

New York, March 15.—Before Senor de la Barra departed for Washington today he gave out here the proofs of an article which will appear tomorrow in the Independent, on "The Situation in Mexico," urging all his countrymen, regardless of "all divisions of party, all differences between men," to recall the "sacred interests of our country," and "to work together for the progress of true democracy and best development of the motherland."

The ambassador penned this appeal only last night, after his conference with Senor Limantour, the Mexican minister of finance, and he considered it so very important that at the very last moment he had it crowded into the locked forms.

Insurrecto leaders to whom the paragraph was shown said they considered it an invitation to come into camp, and its issuance makes more notable a trend of events that has been discoverable for the last three days.

After the first shock of alarm in the United States, and of surprise and distrust in Mexico caused by the dispatch of 20,000 American troops to the frontier, there began a series of formal diplomatic exchanges between the two powers, and a series of carefully weighed interviews and authorized publications in the daily press. Underneath this current ran a deeper tide of sympathy between countrymen who might be at odds, but were still countrymen.

"Intervention means war," said Senor Limantour, in so many words.

"Intervention?" answered Dr. F. Vasquez Gomez, the insurgent representative at Washington, who has been here for three days. "The moment there is intervention there will cease to be an insurrection. Both sides will make common cause against a common enemy."

Frederico Madero, a brother of Gustavo, head of the junta here, let fall today that his brother had recently made a call on Senor Limantour. One of his friends said this afternoon that Gustavo had spent part of the morning with Secretary Dickinson, but the secretary himself dashed all intimations with cold water.

"I have not been in communication with the Maderos, either directly or indirectly," he said tonight. "I have never met any of them and I have had no word from any of them. I carry no messages from them to Senor Limantour. My presence here has nothing to do with the Mexican situation."

The belief grows here, however, among those closely in touch with both camps, that some understanding will be reached. It was pointed out that if Francisco Madero, Sr., has already seen Senor Limantour once, he is likely to find means of keeping in touch with him as the situation may demand.

The Maderos are considered the wealth and brains of the revolution. They are not in sympathy with the Socialist movement in Southern California. "If those fellows win," said Gustavo Madero today, "we shall have to fight them."

PLAGUE RAVAGES CONTINUE.

Lives of 20,000 Lost in Harbin District Alone.

Washington.—The plague is continuing its ravages in China, as shown by the mail advices reaching the State department from American consular officers.

It is estimated that 20,000 people have succumbed in the Harbin consulate district since the outbreak of the epidemic. In Harbin and its suburb, Fuchiating, 6,014, including 50 Europeans, died up to February 11.

The disease is playing havoc with the Chinese troops at Chang Chun, according to Japanese statistics, 350 deaths among them being reported up to January 26, the daily death rate of the town being about 50.

Leading Citizens Escape.

Danville, Ill.—After returning 37 indictments, but 14 of which were for political offenses, the grand jury was dismissed Wednesday afternoon by Judge Kimbrough until April 17, the day preceding the city election. No politicians or leading citizens were indicted, the accused being precinct chairmen and workers about the polls. William C. Brown, member of the city election commission, was indicted for receiving money from a candidate to influence his vote in the election last fall.

Explosive Wrecked Times.

Los Angeles.—The coroner's jury in the Times disaster of October 1, after an adjournment of several weeks, held its concluding session Wednesday and returned the following verdict: "The Times building was destroyed and a great number of the employes injured by an explosion, followed by fire, said explosion being caused by high explosives other than illuminating gas, placed there by a party or parties unknown to this jury."

Robber Holds Up Hotel Clerk.

Washington.—With the White House and police headquarters each one block away and the United States treasury just across the street, a robber entered the office of the Grand hotel on Pennsylvania avenue and held up the clerk at the point of a pistol and escaped with \$50.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

AMERICAN PRISONERS SAFE.

Mexican Officials Promise Fair Trials to Captives.

El Paso, Tex., March 18.—Assurance of the safety of all Americans now confined in Mexican prisons is given in an official statement issued at Juarez tonight.

Americans now in custody will be given fair trials, but hereafter all insurgents, whether citizens of the United States or not, may be subject to the death penalty under summary military procedure.

The statement from the Mexican officials was issued relative to the 17 foreigners who are now imprisoned in the Federal jails at Casas Grandes. Fifteen of them are Americans. Pending their trials, they will be given the consideration due prisoners of war. Colonel Cuellar, in command at Casas Grandes, is suffering from wounds, and as soon as he is able to move, the prisoners will be marched 170 miles to Chihuahua to face the civil court. The two other foreigners are European "soldiers of fortune," who have fought in Central American revolutions.

The men are confined in cells in the adobe prison and are under guard of Mexican soldiers. Their rations consist of such as can be spared them from the military stores, for the town, about 150 miles south of El Paso, has had no food supplies since March 6, when the battle was fought in which the insurgents were defeated.

Colonel Manuel Tambores, military commander at Juarez, said: "The Americans have not been shot, and will not be. Colonel Cuellar has so reported to us here, and to Mexico City. It is the intention to give the men a fair trial. This does not mean the same consideration will be given foreigners hereafter captured."

Colonel Tambores at first said he was advised that 40 foreigners had been captured, but later said the report was incorrect. He said he had not received the names of the Americans.

BONDS NOT NEEDED NOW.

Corporation Tax Decision Puts Government in Funds.

Boston.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh says of finances of the government and the new Panama canal loan:

"Although it has been the general impression that a block of new 3 per cent Panama bonds would be issued immediately after the adjustment of the corporation tax, we are in no immediate need of funds. In fact, while I am having plates engraved for the bonds, neither the amount nor the time of issue has been decided.

"The first issue, however, will probably be not more than \$50,000,000. The decision of the corporation tax litigation in favor of the government has changed the complexion of the government finances for the moment. This decision involved a matter of \$52,000,000 to the treasury immediately. Of this amount, \$27,000,000 represents the amount collected last year. We estimate the income from the tax this year at \$25,000,000, so that with \$52,000,000, remaining in the treasury, the immediate necessity of a bond issue is precluded.

"The treasury will close the current fiscal year on June 30 with a total deficit of about \$30,000,000.

TRUST SUES STEEL TRUST.

Allege It Controls the Cement Trust and Railways.

Washington, March 18.—Declaring that the United States Steel corporation uses its unlimited power to stifle competition in direct defiance of law, the Alpha Portland Cement company of Easton, Pa., today filed charges with the interstate commerce commission against the steel trust.

In its complaint the Easton company charges that the steel corporation either owns, or controls through its directors, nearly all of the eastern railroads, including the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New York Central and the Union Pacific.

It is also charges that the Universal Portland Cement company, of Pittsburgh, which is controlled by the steel corporation, is given the preference by the above named railroads in all cement contracts, regardless of price.

Texas to Become Target.

Norfolk, Va.—The battleship San Marcos, formerly the Texas, is to undergo experimental explosive tests.

Detailed plans for the tests are being guarded with considerable secrecy at the Navy yard. It is known, however, that it is intended to maintain service conditions on the vessel as far as possible and her machinery and guns remain aboard.

The crew, as she goes out, will consist of enough men to man her boilers and pumps. The only living things to remain on board during the firing tests will be a dozen cats and a lot of chickens.

Americans Remain in Jail.

Washington, March 18.—That Converse and Blatt will remain in Juarez jail indefinitely is predicted here following the news that the young Americans were arrested on a strip of land the ownership of which is disputed by Mexico and the United States. At the present time the question is before the international boundary commission and it is possible that the Americans will stay in the Juarez jail until the commission acts.

TROOPS TO STAY ON BORDER

But Taft May Abandon Joint Army and Navy Maneuvers.

Washington.—Troops now concentrating in San Antonio, Tex., are to be kept in that vicinity. So are those centering at San Diego, Cal., and at Galveston, Tex. This statement is made on the highest War department authority, notwithstanding constant rumors to the contrary.

So far as the navy is concerned, it is declared that the gunboats on the East and West coasts of Mexico and Central America are simply exchanging places.

The patrol work of the troops on the Mexican border is arduous and trying, and for this reason the War department is making plans for relieving those now there after a short time. The men who are now doing the work are to be relieved at intervals, but there is no present intention on the part of the War department of increasing the number of patrols.

It is declared even to be possible that in the execution of the wish of President Taft to divest of an international significance the movement of troops and naval vessels, the projected joint army and navy maneuvers may be abandoned. As a result, Admiral Staunton, who has arrived in Cuba with his armored cruiser, will begin a series of drills and evolutions in that vicinity. Whether Admiral Staunton's squadron will be sent to the Texas coast at all will depend on developments.

SHIPS READY FOR ANY MOVE.

Marines at San Diego Distributed—Aviator Sent to Texas.

San Diego, Cal.—The ships here have been made ready for any eventualities. Colliers are to arrive within the next few days with coal and supplies. The marines sent here on the Buffalo have been distributed to the different cruisers of the fleet, of which there are five vessels now at anchor here. There has been no diminution of preparedness in any section of the naval forces on this station. The forces of General Bliss, in command of the provisional brigade here, as those of the navy, are prepared for immediate service. An indication of this was shown this evening when Company B, Thirteenth infantry, was detailed to reinforce Captain Evans on the main border and reported ready to leave in less than an hour.

Signal corps and Lieutenant G. E. M. Kelley, Thirteenth infantry, were detached from the aviation school at North Island tonight and ordered to report for duty on the signal corps at San Antonio.

MUST FREE AMERICANS.

Mexico Can't Hold Prisoners Captured on American Soil.

Washington.—An investigation having convinced the American government that Edwin Blatt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lawrence Converse, of Los Angeles, Cal., held prisoners at Juarez, Mex., had been captured on American soil, the State department asked the Mexican government to release them. The request was delivered to the Mexican embassy at Washington.

The case has been under investigation for several weeks by the departments of state and justice. The result has developed that the men were apprehended on this side of the boundary not far from the line.

It remains for the Mexican authorities to prove that the scene of the capture had been within the jurisdiction of Mexico, or else set the young men at liberty.

Blatt and Converse were arrested February 22 and were confined in the Federal prison at Juarez on charges in connection with the revolution against President Diaz. The State department, shortly after the arrests, was assured the men would receive fair trials.

Rebel Agent Denies Strife.

Washington.—That there is dissatisfaction in the councils of the representatives of the Mexican revolution in this country was denied emphatically in a telegram from Gustavo A. Madero, of New York, a brother of the leader of the uprising. The telegram read as follows:

"Referring to telegrams published at Washington stating that Dr. Vasquez Gomez and myself are not in accord, I beg to say that our relations were never better, politically and otherwise, and that my present sympathy for Mr. Limantour has not and will not change my political ideas, which are against the government of General Diaz and consequently against all members of said government."

Men Not Shot is Belief.

Mexico City, March 16.—General Cozio, the minister of war, and other officials said today they had not been informed officially of the capture of 15 Americans supposed to have been made prisoners by the government forces after the defeat of the insurgents at Casas Grandes.

They, however, expressed the belief that there was no foundation for the report that the men had been summarily shot.

Washington is Surprised.

Washington.—Officials of the State department and the Chinese legation here are puzzled to find a reason for the sudden delivery of an ultimatum by the Russian government to China in connection with the negotiations regarding Russian trade relations in Ill province.

EARLY SPRING WORK.

Prepare Now for Big Harvests—Don't Leave It all to Luck.

The first steps in any undertaking are generally the most critical ones as affecting later success. This is especially true of farming operations having to do with crop production. To obtain maximum crops in Oregon, it is extremely important that preparation begin at once. This is especially true in Oregon, owing to the scantiness of the rainfall during the latter part of the growing season. This condition prevails in every section of Oregon. While the annual rainfall in practically every part of Oregon is sufficient to produce excellent crops, yet, since most of it comes during the winter, it is extremely important that it be carefully husbanded. In Eastern Oregon, of course, where the rainfall averages from six to twenty inches, the need of moisture conserving methods of tillage and cropping has long been recognized as vitally important. In Western Oregon, where the rainfall ranges from thirty to sixty inches or more annually, the value of moisture conservation has not yet become fully recognized. When it is remembered that the rainfall in Western Oregon during the months of July, August and September seldom exceeds two inches, less, in fact, than falls in many semi-arid countries at this time, it is not difficult to understand that maximum crops can be produced only where special methods of moisture conservation are followed.

There is little question that as far as plant food content is concerned no more rich or productive soils exist than are found throughout Oregon. It is not plant food, but soil moisture which is the limiting factor in crop production. Good rotation methods will maintain and increase plant food supply. Thorough tillage methods to conserve moisture will unquestionably make ample crops possible.

The attention of the Oregon farmer should be called particularly to the effect of early spring tillage upon moisture conservation. When the soil is filled with moisture from the surface down, following the winter precipitation, the first warm, sunny days of spring will cause a higher loss of moisture through evaporation than is likely to occur even in the hottest, windiest days of midsummer. While moisture is most readily lost during the month of April, it may be more largely conserved at this time. The winter precipitation has run the surface soil together, forming a compact crust on top of the ground, from which the moisture is very rapidly lost. By breaking up this crust as early as possible in the spring, transforming it into a soil mulch three or four inches in depth, moisture losses can be stopped. In Eastern Oregon it has proved a most profitable practice to harrow the fall-sown ground two and even three times in order to break this surface crust. Where the ground is in stubble, both in Eastern and Western Oregon, it is of the greatest importance to get on the land as early as possible with the disc harrow; this early discing can be done long before spring plowing can be started. This early cultivation before plowing has the advantage of changing the soil crust to a moisture conserving mulch and, in addition, will make the spring plowing much easier and more effective. The stubble and other trash on the surface of the ground is cut up and worked into the soil and the clod making crust is broken, so that when plowing is done both clods and stubble will no longer be in the way. When the furrow slice is turned a perfect union between the seed bed and the ground underneath, where the winter moisture is stored, is made, so that this stored moisture may ascend into the seed bed during the growing season. The early spring discing before plowing also has the advantage of germinating the weed seed, so the young weeds may later be turned under by the plow.

The next step in the spring work, especially in Western Oregon, is manuring the land in preparation for such crops as corn, kale and mangels. The farmer should not forget that every ton of manure applied to these crops will give a return of five or six dollars at harvest time.

The third step is the spring plowing itself. This should be done, of course, when the ground is mellow and not so wet as to smear. The spring plowing should not be as deep as the fall plowing, but in Oregon should not be less than five or six inches. In Eastern Oregon, of course, in the dry-farming wheat belt it is important to follow the spring plowing with the sub-surface packer in order to make a more perfect connection between the plowed ground and the ground underneath it. The plow, of course, should be followed by the harrow in order to prevent moisture loss, which is rapid from newly plowed land until the harrow mulches and protects it.

The fourth step, especially where late-sown crops are to be grown, is the frequent harrowing of the plowed land, especially after a spring rain has formed a surface crust. This harrowing, of course, will conserve moisture, thoroughly pulverize the soil, and get rid of weeds. The most effective time for weed-killing is during this period. This frequent harrowing, following the spring plowing, will have a marked effect in preparing the land for alfalfa, corn and field beans. These crops, of course, are not seeded until about May 1, since they require warmer weather and cannot endure late frosts. By the time they are seeded, however, the spring rains are practically over, so these late, seeded crops must be carried through the dry season on the moisture already conserved. There is no more common cause of failure or low yields from these crops than lack of early spring tillage.

Where cover crops, such as rye or rye and vetch, have been grown on the land to protect the soil from leaching or washing through the winter, the early spring is the proper time to plow this cover crop under as a green manure. To be of the greatest benefit as a green manure it is vital that the cover crop should be plowed under early in the spring.

say about April 1 to 15, when it is from 12 to 16 inches high. At this stage it is still lush and green, so when it is plowed under it will decay rapidly. After green manure has been plowed under the land should be thoroughly disced to compact the soil of the ground layer and to cause its rapid decay. Where a cover crop is allowed to grow late in the spring it becomes too mature to decay rapidly and in addition saps the soil of moisture and plant food that should be reserved for the main crop of the season.

The fifth step in the early spring work is the seeding. The best stands of clover in Western Oregon are secured by broadcasting the seed on fall-sown wheat as early as it is possible to get on the ground, say not later than March 15. This early seeding, if the soil will permit, should be followed by a light harrowing to better cover the seed. Field peas, both in Western and Eastern Oregon, depend nearly altogether for successful yields upon their being seeded at the earliest possible date the weather will permit, say the latter part of February or early March. When the land has been plowed the field peas may be drilled in to a depth of three inches at the rate of two bushels per acre. If pea hay is desired, oats should be seeded about two weeks after the peas have been sown. If field peas are sown later than March 15 their yield is greatly reduced. Mangels and other root crops should also be seeded during March, as should the thousand-headed kale. Kale, where seeded early in March, is ten to twelve inches high and ready for transplanting by the first of June. Spring oats, of course, give the highest yields when seeded during March. Potatoes generally give the best crops when seeded between April 15 and March 1. Corn, alfalfa and field beans find the best seeding time from May 1 to 10.

The sixth step in the spring work refers especially to the growing of legumes, such as vetch, alfalfa and clover, in Western Oregon. The correction of acidity for alfalfa growing is absolutely essential. This is done by liming the alfalfa ground the latter part of March. Water slaked lime, at the rate of 500 to 1500 pounds per acre, should be used. The vetch, clover and alfalfa should receive a light dressing of from 40 to 60 pounds per acre of land plaster about April 1. Land plaster, of course, does not correct acidity, but by making potash available, legitimately increases the yields of leguminous crops. Land plaster can be broadcast either before or after seeding, or directly on the growing crop, but should preferably not be applied later than April 15, as it must be washed into the soil by the last spring rains.

Finally, none of these early spring operations may be successful unless good seed is used. The enormous losses suffered by the farmers of Oregon each year from the use of inferior seed is not realized. Seed low in vitality or containing large amounts of noxious weeds are all too commonly sown, but seldom does the farmer stop to think how easily this continued and costly waste may be prevented. A representative sample of the seed to be purchased or used can be secured from the seedman, and this sample placed in an envelope and mailed to the Seed Testing Laboratory at the Oregon Agricultural College, where it will be immediately examined as to purity and germination and reported upon free of charge. If the seed is inferior it need not then be purchased or sown. It is especially vital that all the grasses, clover and alfalfa should be examined before purchasing and sowing. A tablespoonful sample is sufficient. The month of March is the ideal time for the farmer to make arrangements for purchasing seed for the year. All the foregoing costly operations and labor on the farm may be thrown away if this step is neglected.

We should have some record-breaking yields this year. Seasonal conditions have never been better. If the Oregon farmer is to get maximum crops, however, he must remember that it will depend very largely upon the careful observance of these first important steps in the early spring that will bring results.

The Crop That Failed.

James A. Patten, on his arrival in New York last month, predicted short harvests all over the world. "And if we don't prepare for these short harvests," he said to a reporter, "we'll all be as disappointed as the Evanston capitalist was."

"An Evanston capitalist, going over his farm at Des Plaines the other day, stopped in a field and said reproachfully to his foreman:

"You ought to have been more careful, Harris, in raking up your hay. Don't you see you've left little wisps lying all about?"

"Little wisps?" the foreman stammered. "Why, boss, that's the crop!"

Whiskbroom for Corn.

The shopper who knows just what she wants and insists upon having it uncovers many a department store secret. A search for a whiskbroom of unusually fine straw took one perstent buyer into the kitchen department of a big store, where she saw a counter full of brooms labeled, "whiskbrooms for silking corn." Inquiry brought out the information that many housekeepers whose families are fond of corn on the cob have discovered that a fine whiskbroom is the best thing known for brushing silk from the ears and that it pays to keep a supply of extra fine brooms in the regular kitchen department.

The Funny Way of Girls.

Young Woman—"Did you see the way that man looked at me? It was positively insulting!"

Big Brother—"Did he stare at you?"

Young Woman—"Stare! Why, no; he ran his eye over me and then glanced off at some one else, just as if I wasn't worth a second thought!"