

# HERE IS THE LATEST HAREM BATHING SUIT

Garment Declared to be for Women Swimmers Rather than for Posers.

Chicago—We have scoffed at the harem skirt; but we bow to the harem bathing suit. It is something entirely new and a change which has been much needed. The luxury of the modern bathing suit for women reached its climax in the satin-embroidered and beflowered affairs of last year, which were extremely costly and absolutely unworkable. There were lately unserviceable. There were satin caps, bathing parasols and reticules to match, all costly, perishable and useless for bathing, whatever they may have been for posing on the



Harem Bathing Suit.

beach. And the woman as she strolled upon the sands was a thing of beauty but no swimmer.

The harem bathing suit is practical and sensible. It is intended to swim in, not to pose in. And it is far more modest than the average beach bathing suit. It consists of a regular man's sweater and a skirt, made trouser-fashion, with a panel in front which clasps on each of the trouser legs, and can be quickly loosened when the wearer is in the water. Somewhat wider skirt trousers come without the panel. They are intended to be worn with long tights or with a combination garment which many women wear in the water under the bathing suit.

## PULLS THE PYTHON'S TEETH

Three Are Extracted to Relieve Suffering of Huge New York Zoo Serpent.

New York.—The 13-foot African python in the snake cage of the Central Park menagerie recently developed a swelling on one side of its head. By Director Smith's order an examination of the serpent's mouth was made.

A keeper opened the jaws with a stick and Keeper Burns looked into the mouth to get a line on the swelling.



Pulling the Python's Teeth.

ing. He reported a gumboli on the right side of the jaw. The boil, in his opinion, was caused by decayed teeth and it was decided that to cure the trouble it was necessary to do some tooth pulling. A pair of pliers was obtained and Burns got a grip on one of the needlelike teeth and yanked it out.

The python didn't like the experience and wriggled his tail loose and lashed about. There was a brief struggle until Snyder secured a fresh hold of the tail and kept the patient quiet. Three more teeth were extracted and then the keeper dentist lanced the boil and washed the wounded parts with antiseptic fluid.

## SECRET SOUGHT FROM WIFE.

Detectives Arrange Meeting of McNaminals On Side.

Los Angeles—The prosecution arranged a stage setting in the McNamara dynamite conspiracy case Wednesday that had unexpected dramatic effects. They confronted Mrs. Ortie E. McNaminal with her husband, one of the accused conspirators, in an ante-room of the grand jury chamber and before the interview ended she had fallen in a swoon.

Later, when she emerged hysterical from the ordeal, Attorney Joseph Scott, an associate of Clarence Darrow in the defense of the McNamara brothers, rushed among the detectives surrounding her and, with clenched fists, swept them aside with threats of violence if they did not cease "hounding this woman."

The detectives said the object of the interview was to have McNaminal induce his wife to change her attitude and abandon the defense.

In accordance with pre-arranged plans, Mrs. McNaminal was taken before the grand jury to be told that she was not exempt from testifying against the McNamara brothers on the ground that she might incriminate her husband. She was also informed that by refusing to tell what she is believed to know of the disaster to the Los Angeles Times building October 1, 1910, when 21 employes lost their lives, she laid herself liable to a jail sentence for contempt, and to possible prosecution as an accomplice in the alleged plot.

## CIRCLES NIAGARA FALLS.

Daring California Aviator Made a Dangerous Trip.

Niagara Falls—With a whirl of his biplane, Lincoln Beachey, the California aviator, after circling above Niagara, swooped beneath the upper steel bridge and down the gorge almost to the whirlpool.

Rising again between the sides of the lower river, Beachey went toward the Canadian side, where he made a splendid landing. It was the first time a birdman had cut the air crossing the Canadian border.

When he crossed the American



Ortie E. McNaminal, Accused as Los Angeles Times Dynamiter, Whose Wife is Now Central Figure in Case.

Falls he was about 2100 feet in the air. Dropping, on his second circle, he went well to the southwest.

Once over the cataract he lowered his planes. He caught some of the wash from the outlet of the power tunnel which shoots over the side of the precipice.

The space through which he flew is 168 feet high and barely 100 feet from side to side. The distance from the brink of the falls to the bridge at which he made the dip is about 4200 yards. It is estimated 150,000 persons witnessed the flight.

## Child Beaten to Death.

Chico, Cal.—Helen Rumbel, 13 years old, beaten for neglecting a task, is dead in her home near Gridley. Mrs. Emma Rumbel, her stepmother, and Arthur Lewis, her stepbrother, are held by a coroner's jury to answer to charges of murder, and have been rushed to the county jail at Oroville for safety.

The countryside is half crazed with rage. Lewis and Mrs. Rumbel reported that the girl had committed suicide. An inquest, instituted immediately, developed that the girl's body was a mass of bruises, and that her face in death remained black from the choking she had received.

## Creeds Cast Red Pepper.

Lansing, Mich.—Red pepper was thrown about and a shotgun was displayed aggressively in a riot among members of the Mayflower Congregational Church and adherents of the Latter Day Saints. The former attempted to tear down an old church they had sold to the other congregation, and the latter drove off the invaders. The Congregationalists say the property was sold with the understanding that the building be removed to another locality and trouble began when the new owners kept it in its present location.

## Own Monument Visited.

Derby, Conn.—Thomas Mulcahy, one of the few men whose lot has been to see a monument erected to his memory, has left home here to return to the Klondike, where he has spent his last 12 years. Shortly after his departure from here 12 years ago, word came of his death and a monument was erected to his memory in a local cemetery. Six weeks ago Mulcahy returned home, and since then has paid several visits to the monument.

## Taft Is Caught in Storm.

Washington—A deluge of rain and hail accompanied by thunder and lightning and a wind that attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour today forced an adjournment of the Senate, caught President Taft in the open on the Chevy Chase golf links, caused the destruction of a building at the Soldiers' Home and played havoc with shade trees.

# BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

## History of Coal Cases.

Seattle, Wash., June 26.—The history of the Cunningham coal claims is as follows:  
1903—Originally located by Clarence Cunningham as agent.  
1904—New land law passed.  
1904—Claims relocated by Cunningham for original group and several new entrants.  
1905-6—Claims investigated by H. K. Love, who reported favorably.  
1907—Claimants furnish proof of entry before Department of Interior.  
1907—Proofs allowed and final receipts issued for payments on land.  
1908—Claims investigated by L. R. Glavis and H. T. Jones for the Land Department. An adverse report was made.  
1909—Hearing ordered in Seattle, which was followed by hearings in Spokane, Cleveland, New York, Washington, D. C., Paris and Rome.  
1909—Hearings closed in April.  
1909—L. R. Glavis, Gifford Pinchot and others discharged from the public service.  
1911—Secretary of Interior Ballinger resigns and Walter L. Fisher is appointed to succeed him.  
1911—Secretary Fisher approves decision of Commissioner Fred Dennet, disallowing the claims and canceling the entries.

Washington, June 26.—By action of Secretary Fisher of the Department of Interior in officially approving the findings of Fred Dennet, commissioner of the land office, the famous Cunningham Alaskan coal claims were formally disallowed today.

It was these claims through which it has been alleged that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate made plans to extend their great interests in Alaska and to secure control of one of the most valuable coal fields in the world. Secretary Fisher's decision today is believed to be virtually the closing of the last door to the Cunningham claimants, whose claims have been held up since 1907, when they were first disapproved by Louis R. Glavis and H. T. Jones, as special agents of the land office.

Although attorneys for the claimants have threatened an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, such an appeal cannot be based on the findings of fact as announced by the department, which Secretary Fisher says in his decision he considers conclusive, but only on some point of law involved.

Since the Cunningham claims came into public notice two years ago, they have caused the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation by congress, and the dismissal from the public service of Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, and Louis R. Glavis, chief of a field division in the land office, who had disapproved the claims, besides several minor officials. The dismissal of both Pinchot and Glavis was brought about by their insubordination in attacking R. A. Ballinger, then secretary of the interior.

Washington, June 26.—The Canadian reciprocity bill emerged from its first ordeal in the senate tonight unscathed. The Root amendment, proposing a modification of the wood pulp and paper section of the agreement, was defeated after seven hours of debate, by an overwhelming vote.

The friends of the amendment were so satisfied of its defeat that a roll-call was not demanded. Senator La Follette announced that he would give the senate a chance to pass on general tariff amendments for free paper, free lumber and lumber products and for reductions in other schedules. Senator Clapp also announced his intention of offering a free paper amendment later and other senators gave evidence of their purpose of force consideration of tariff revision on the widest plane.

Attack on the Root amendment was interspersed with attacks on the whole reciprocity measure in the debate which resulted in the defeat of Senator Root's proposal to change the house bill by requiring that all Canadian provinces should remove their export restrictions on pulp wood and its products before the reciprocal features of the wood pulp and print paper section of the agreement went into effect.

## Land May Be Condemned.

Washington—Representative Lafferty has been informed by the director of the reclamation service that the west extension of the Umatilla project is being materially delayed because of difficulties encountered in acquiring private lands that will be overflowed after the construction of the West Umatilla dam. Owners of this land are asking prices that are held by the service to be excessive and it is probable that condemnation proceedings may be invoked to acquire them. Lafferty is assured, however, that the work will be pressed as rapidly as possible.

## Ataska Probe Asked.

Washington—As a sequel to the decision of the interior department canceling the Cunningham Alaskan coal land claims, Senator Poindexter, of Washington, introduced a resolution, which was immediately passed, calling upon the President for all available information as to the railroad effort of the Controller Railroad Company to monopolize the waterfront of Controller Bay, Alaska. This bay is the natural outlet of the rich Bering River coal fields.

## Britain's Answer Made.

Washington—The answer of the British government to the American general arbitration proposition has been received and it is now almost certain that President Taft will be able to submit an arbitration treaty for the approval of the senate before the close of the present session of congress.

## Counterfeiters Caught.

San Francisco—A campaign of counterfeiting which has been successfully conducted in every big city of the Pacific Coast the past six months has been ended when Charles Bush, 25 years old, and John Tilton, a cripple, 27 years old, were arrested at the Vincent House, Oakland, by Secret Service officers.

## Washington—His method of book-keeping and his loyalty to the Democratic party alike were under fire today, when Edward Tilden, bank director, packinghouse manager and corporation man generally, appeared before the Senate Lorimer committee to testify that he was no way interested in the raising of a fund to elect Mr. Lorimer to the Senate.

Attorneys for the committee, attorneys for Senator Lorimer and members of the committee itself asked Mr. Tilden in every conceivable style of question whether he had anything to do or knew anyone who had anything to do with the raising of a fund to elect Senator Lorimer, either before or after the election.

To each question the witness declared with emphasis that he did not.

Tilden was subjected to an examination as to his relations to corporations. He mentioned that he was president of the National Packing company and added the names of five other Chicago corporations of which he was president, besides being the head of concerns in other cities. He was "confused" when asked by Senator Kenyon to tell of how many corporations he was president, "because of the minor companies."

He "thought" he was director of banks in Sioux City, Ia., St. Joseph, Mo., and San Francisco, and he gave a long list of banks in which he was stockholder, but forgot until nearly at the end of his testimony to mention a bank in East St. Louis. Either as treasurer or in some other capacity, he testified, he had the right to draw checks on the bank accounts of "25 or 30 corporations."

London—The dinner of the Pilgrim Society tonight in honor of John Hays Hammond, special American Ambassador at the coronation, gave four speeches which were considered the best examples of after-dinner oratory heard in London for a long time. The speakers were A. J. Balfour, former Prime Minister; Mr. Hammond, Augustin Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, and Chauncey M. Depew. Covers were laid for 250.

The army was represented by the American officers who took part in the horse show.

There was a scene of enthusiasm when a message was read that as a result of a conference between Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce, a treaty had been virtually arranged for the arbitration of all differences between the United States and Great Britain.

After a felicitous reference to the presence of Mr. Hammond, Mr. Balfour observed that Americans had their problems of empire and other difficulties, just as Great Britain had, and they could not help being in sympathy with each other. Both countries were enamored of liberty; both had the same ideals, and surely it was predestined that in the world's history of the future they should work together—not by formal alliance, but by deep sympathy in aims and ideals for the cause of civilization and progress.

Washington—Beginning with Senator Cummins' attack today on the reciprocity measure, as legislation unjust to the agricultural interests of the country, and concluding with Senator Borah's denunciation as a Republican betrayal of the farming interests, the Senate debate was all antagonistic to the agreement and critical of the President and his methods.

The Senate gave only partial attention to the speeches, although they were among the most important that will be made against the bill. Several times a call of the Senate was demanded. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, finally proposed that as so little attention was given to the subject, the Senate take a recess until November or December.

Senator Cummins, who will continue his speech tomorrow, attacked not only the construction of the reciprocity agreement itself, which he said put the whole burden of free trade upon the farmer without giving him any benefits in the guise of reduction of duty on manufactured products, but he also criticized the power exercised by the President to negotiate it and to bring it to the point of a definite agreement between the two countries.

## Oregon Counted for Taft.

Washington—Elmer Dover, former secretary of the Republican National Committee, says he thinks the Republicans of Oregon are very much disposed to favor the renomination of the President, and no disposition is apparent to use the new voting system against him. Woodrow Wilson, he thinks, made a good impression among the Pacific Coast Democrats and will cut a prominent figure in the Democratic primaries in Oregon.

# DESTRUCTIVE PLUM CURCULIO ATTACKS CULTIVATED FRUITS

Insect Is Distributed Over Practically All of United States East of Rocky Mountains and Has Been Rightfully Designated as Most Injurious of All Insect Enemies of Orchardists in Every Section.



Plum Curculio. Apple Curculio. Apple Weevil.

(By FRED E. BROOKS, West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The plum curculio is a snout beetle about one-fifth of an inch long. Its color is a mixture of black, brown and white, with the darker shades greatly predominating. On the back are several prominent humps which give the insect a roughened appearance and make it difficult to distinguish while on the tree from the bark or from a dry bud. It is armed with a curved snout one-third as long as the body.

The insect is a native of this country and is distributed over practically all the United States east of the Rocky mountains. Before orchards were planted within its range it undoubtedly fed and bred on wild plums, crab apples and hawthorns, but with the settlement of the country it turned its attention more to cultivated fruits, although it continues to breed on the wild, native varieties. It attacks plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries, apples, crab apples, pears, quinces and hawthorns, and has even been reported as breeding on persimmons. On account of the usual abundance of the insect and the great variety of valuable fruits which it attacks, there is little doubt but that it has been rightfully designated as the most destructive of all the insect enemies of the orchardist in this section of the country.

It injures the fruit by puncturing holes through the skin with its snout both for the purpose of feeding and egg-laying. The feeding punctures may be made in apples at almost any time during the summer, but the egg punctures are made mostly while the apples are small. These wounds, and the subsequent feeding of the larvae which hatch from the eggs, cause the fruit to become dwarfed in size, lopsided, knotty and otherwise misshapen.

The injuries done by the plum curculio are not so easily prevented as are those of some other insects, and yet there are a number of methods that can be used against them with a very satisfactory measure of success. In dealing with the insect on apples by far the most effective means of preventing loss is spraying with one of the arsenical poisons, such as paris green, or, preferably, arsenate of lead. Even where spraying is practiced, however, it is a good plan to use in connection with the operation some of the other measures suggested here, if the best possible results are to be obtained.

The apple curculio has been confused often with the plum curculio, but in reality it is quite distinct from that species in both appearance and habits. The apple curculio is more reddish-brown in color, the form is more robust and on the back are four prominent humps, the front two of which are much larger than any of the humps on the back of the plum curculio. The snout of the apple curculio is almost as long as the rest of the body, or three times the length of that of the other species. The snout is carried projecting forward, instead of hanging down like an elephant's trunk, as is the case with the plum curculio.

In attacking the fruit the apple curculio bores through the skin, in a manner similar to that of the other species, but after the puncture is completed and the egg laid, only an indistinct speck is left on the surface to mark the place of injury, whereas the plum curculio makes the conspicuous crescent-shaped mark. A glance at the insects or at their work is sufficient to enable anyone, who is at all well acquainted with the species, to distinguish between the two.

Where the apple curculio becomes troublesome care should be taken that no thickets of wild crab or hawthorn

are allowed to remain as breeding places near the orchards. Such thickets may produce thousands of the beetles and when the wild fruit becomes insufficient for the great number of beetles they may seek places to feed and oviposit in cultivated orchards.

The jarring method, as recommended for the plum curculio, is effective when used against this species. Spraying with poisons is likely to be beneficial, but it is probable that not as many of the beetles will be killed by the operation, as in the case of the plum curculio, for the reason that in feeding they consume little of the exposed surface to which the poison is applied.

## POPULAR FEED FOR POULTRY

Most Common Method of Chicken World Is to Supply Wet Mash of Some Sort to Fowls Once During Day.

(By C. E. BROWN.)

The most common method of feeding throughout the poultry world today is to give a wet mash of some sort to the fowls once a day; whole grain being fed in the morning and evening. Some people prefer to feed the mash warm, and some cold, and some feed it in the morning, some in the middle of the day and others give it for the evening meal. Our preference is to feed it at noon for the reason that we want to make the hens scratch in the early morning for the whole grain in the litter to keep themselves warm and when in the middle of the day it is warmer and the hens naturally want a rest, we give them the mash. The chief objection to the evening mash is that a full crop of it will not last them during the long winter nights so well as whole grain, as it is so often composed of such a bulky mixture. Care should be exercised in not over-feeding on the wet mash. The hens should not have more than they will eat up clean in ten minutes.

A good mash for the farmer is as follows:

Equal parts of finely-ground corn, oats, bran or shorts, mixed with about ten per cent of cooked meat, green cut bone of beef scraps. These foods are mixed up dry and then thoroughly mixed with about one-third their bulk of steeped clover leaves or finely cut clover which has previously been scalded by pouring hot water on it and covering it with a sack. The clover should be steeped about twelve hours before using. Another method and one of the best we have tried is to take a mixture of 200 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds ground corn, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds beef scraps and ten pounds of charcoal. Slightly moisten this with water when feeding to the fowls, but never make it sloppy.

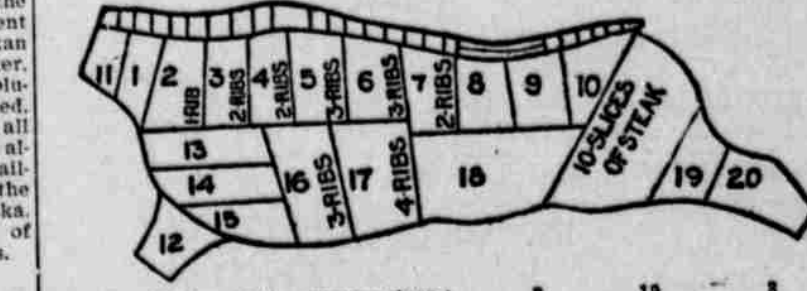
## Milk-Fed Chickens.

Milk-fed chicken, which is the finest meat in the poultry line, is allowed no exercise whatever. It is kept in a close coop, where it has barely room to turn around, and is never allowed to leave it except when it goes to the guillotine.

## Incubator Chicks.

It has been pretty well proven that an incubator chick, if it has been properly incubated and gets the right kind of food and treatment afterward, is just as thrifty as his forty-second cousin who was hatched and raised by a hen.

# 20-SHARE BEEF RING CHART



By the division of the carcass given in the table herewith each member gets a roast, a boil and a slice of steak, the numbers as indicated below going together:

Roast.	Boil.	Steak.
1	14	1
2	13	2
3		3
4		4
5		5
6		6
7		7
8		8
9		9
10		10
11		11
12		12
13		13
14		14
15		15
16		16
17		17
18		18
19		19
20		20