

HAYTI PRESIDENT PUT TO FLIGHT

Island Rebels Triumph and Ruler Forced to Quit.

Government Chamberlain Slain and Five Others of Party Killed—Daughter Wounded.

Port Au Prince, Hayti—The revolution in Hayti has triumphed. President Simon fled the capital Thursday and took refuge on board the Haytian cruiser Seventeenth of December, formerly the yacht American. With him went his wife and children and a number of his followers.

On all sides the capital is invested by followers of General Firmin, one of the revolutionary leaders. The city itself is in the hands of a committee of safety and there is no general disorder. Foreign interests are believed to be secure. None of the foreign warships has landed bluejackets.

As the aged president was embarking there was a clash in which his chamberlain, Deputy Prin, and five other persons were killed and Clementina Simon, his daughter, and six other persons were wounded. The injuries of Miss Simon are slight.

Promptly at 4 o'clock Simon came out of the main entrance of the palace. Over his shoulder the old man, who had declared that he would fight to the end, carried his rifle. With head erect, he marched down to the wharf. At his side his daughter, Clementina, walked. Other members of his family previously had taken refuge on board the Seventeenth of December.

As Simon and his daughter reached the wharf there was a rush from the mob, which had gathered to witness the departure. Miss Simon was the center of the attack, and several women, pulling and shrieking, succeeded in pulling off her hat. The chief of police led the young woman toward a schooner, and Deputy Prin offered his arm to Miss Simon.

As he did so a man rushed up and, pressing the barrel of his rifle into the deputy's face, shot and killed him. Firing became general and before it ceased five other persons had been killed and six wounded.

HEAT RECORD IS MADE.

Summer Hottest in United States For Forty Years.

Washington, D. C.—Not in the past 40 years have temperatures in the United States during the late spring and early summer been so uniformly high for so long a period and over such a large portion of the country as this year, according to Weather Bureau officials. The high temperatures were most pronounced over the more central and northern portions of the country, while the Southern states were comparatively exempt from unusual heat.

The intense heat over the more populous sections caused severe suffering in the congested portions of the cities and resulted in the loss of probably thousands of lives.

Lack of rainfall over the great agricultural districts during most of the long heated period greatly retarded vegetable growth and threatened a serious curtailment of crop production. Opportune rains, however, with cooler weather, greatly improved conditions, and the outlook for the present time is favorable for the gathering of the usual harvests of most great staples.

The period of greatest discomfort was from June 22 to July 10. Higher temperatures occurred at other periods over much of the territory, but the resulting discomfort and loss of human life were doubtless augmented in the period just passed by the fact that the most intense heat occurred toward the close of a long heated period, when animal vitality had been largely depleted and therefore was not in condition to withstand further the debilitating effect of still greater heat. The nearest approach to the recent hot waves was in 1901.

Taft's Stand is Opposed.

Seattle—Following closely the declaration of President Taft advocating the leasing system for the development of the Alaskan coal resources, the Rotary club went on record unanimously as opposing the leasing system and favoring private ownership at the weekly luncheon at the New Washington hotel. The resolution adopted will be presented in turn to the chamber of commerce, the Commercial club, the Arctic club and the Seattle chapter of the American Mining congress.

Settlers Secure Relief.

Washington, D. C.—The house public lands committee has reported favorably the Warren bill granting leave of absence until April 15, 1912, to homesteaders in drought regions of the Coast. At the request of Representative Lafferty the bill was amended to include the Burns, Malheur, The Dalles and La Grande districts. The bill will pass the house as an emergency measure, taking effect at once.

Eastern Mills Shut Down.

Fall River, Mass.—Notices were posted in the Fall River Iron Works company mill that after August 4 they will be shut down until further notice. The shutdown affects 5,000 operatives.

MEXICAN STRIKE ANTI-FOREIGN

Miners Placard Town, Ordering Americans to Leave.

El Oro, Mexico—The strike and lockout here, involving 7,500 workmen, has been discovered to conceal an important movement to drive all foreigners, particularly Americans, from this section.

The camp is quiet, after the conflict in which troops fired into a mob of striking miners, killing nine and wounding 32 persons.

Four hundred Federal soldiers have arrived here to reinforce the 200 troops from Toluca, and it is believed they will be able to preserve order and protect property.

The striking miners are congregated about the streets in sullen groups, but apparently are awed by the presence of the troops, and are contenting themselves with harranguing and jeering the soldiers. In all 7,500 men are idle.

The discovery that bribes had been offered for the killing of the mine superintendent and his two assistants caused the management of El Oro mine to declare a practical lockout and ask the Federal government to make a full investigation of the motive of the strikers.

The demand of the strikers for higher wages is incidental and that their real motive is antagonistic to foreigners, the movement being directed in particular against Americans. Posters distributed throughout the town order foreigners to leave the camp and declare that the Mexican miners propose to run the mine themselves.

Several dynamite bombs have been found in the mines.

The first group of miners to declare a strike were at Las Esperanzas mine and they were quickly followed by El Oro and Des Estrellas workmen. The smelters are continuing operations, the surface men refusing to join in the strike.

ENTOMBED MINER LIVES.

Receives Food Through Drill Hole and is Not Worrying.

Joplin, Mo.—Entombed 78 feet below the surface of the earth, facing possible death from the rapidly rising water in the mine drift, Joseph Clary, the young miner caught by a cave-in at the White Oak mine here was feasted on fried chicken and joked with friends who are waiting at the surface for his rescue.

The fourth drill hole put down in an attempt to reach his prison penetrated the roof of limestone late Tuesday afternoon.

"Hello," Maurice Grafton called down the hole when the drill bits had been removed.

"Hello; I'm hungry," came the clear but faint reply.

Then Thomas Clary, father of the entombed miner, hurried to his home, where the young man's mother was prostrated from grief, and told her that the young man was still alive. The news, the doctors say, saved her life.

From his home the father, one of the oldest prospectors in the district, hurried back to the mine, carrying milk and stimulants, which were lowered by a piece of rope.

After drinking these young Clary seemed much stronger and remained near the drill hole talking with those at the top.

BABY FAMINE LOOMING.

Pasadena, Home of Rich People, is Below Quota.

Pasadena, Cal.—This city of millionaires and multi-millionaires is facing a famine in babies. With a population of 40,000, only 48 births are the record for July. According to a leading physician, the average of a city of this size should be not less than 300 babies, and 500 would be about the right figure. Physicians have been studying the situation, and have gathered data which shows that the birth rate is lower here by far than in any city of similar size in America, though the proportion of marriages is fully up to normal.

One hundred and fifty births in a month, last December, are the largest number ever known here. Children are most numerous on the outskirts, where the middle classes live.

Cuban Rebels Are Lost.

Havana—No trace has been found of General Guillermo Acevedo and the members of an armed party that took the field at Regla after having issued a manifesto denouncing the administration of President Gomez as corrupt, and calling upon the executive to resign.

The government is taking extraordinary measures to capture the fugitives. There are no evidences of disturbances in any part of the island. Acevedo is a man of little prominence and small influence.

Railroad Bars Women.

San Francisco—The Southern Pacific Railroad company has made effective in its office here orders that hereafter no women are to be employed as clerks or stenographers in the passenger department. Officials of the company assign as the reason for this action the tendency of the girls to marry just about the time when they begin to become of great service, and the physical incapacity which unfits them for advancement.

Ferry Capsizes, Seven Drown.

Massena—Seven passengers were drowned in the St. Lawrence river when the ferry steamer Syria struck a shoal eight miles below this city, capsizing and hurling its 75 passengers into the water. Four bodies have been recovered.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Washington, Aug. 4.—Standing upon chairs, waving handkerchiefs and yelling, Democratic representatives today acclaimed Representative Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic leader of the house, when he attacked William J. Bryan for criticising his opinion on the tariff revision program. It caused the most remarkable scene in the house since the beginning of the extra session of congress.

Underwood denounced Mr. Bryan's statement as false, defended his own attitude as to revision of the iron and steel schedules, and said Bryan had placed upon every Democratic member implications unfounded in fact. He called on his Democratic colleagues of the Ways and Means committee for corroboration.

Mr. Underwood was backed up by Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, long a devoted friend of Bryan.

It all came about from a published interview which purported to be "authorized" by Mr. Bryan, declaring it was time Democratic Leader Underwood was "unmasked."

"Speaker Clark and other tariff reformers tried to secure the passage of a resolution instructing the ways and means committee to take up other schedules, including the iron and steel schedule, but Underwood and Fitzgerald—the Fitzgerald who saved Cannon in the last congress—succeeded in defeating the resolution," said the interview.

The house listened intently to the reading of the interview. Republicans applauded it. As the clerk finished reading, Mr. Underwood began to speak.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Attorney Haney, counsel for Senator Lorimer, today took up the cross-examination of Charles A. White, confessed bribe-taker in the Lorimer election, who testified yesterday.

Taking the position that White might not have had enough literary ability to write the confession which he claims to have written, the attorney led him through mazes of religion, history and literature, eliciting the assertion that in Roman history it is told how the "Deities levied on their subjects to build the pyramids," and other statements of equal interest to spectators.

Haney then secured admissions from White that letters written to Senator Lorimer and others were "pure and simple lies." White added that he wrote them to get material for his intended exposure.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Supported by all the Democrats and by 30 insurgent Republicans, the Democratic cotton tariff bill, the third of the big tariff revision measures brought forward by the Democratic house of representatives, passed that body tonight, 202 to 91.

The bill cuts the average tariff on cotton manufactured goods from 48 to 27 per cent ad valorem, a 21 per cent reduction. The Democratic leaders estimate that it reduces revenue by about \$3,000,000.

Not an amendment was offered to the bill, although the Republicans attacked it vigorously on account of the alleged increase in certain items over the rates of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

Scarcely had the cheers that greeted the passage of the cotton revision bill subsided when Democratic Leader Underwood, calling up the free list bill as it passed the senate a few days ago, accomplished a strategic move which surprised the Republicans.

He asked for a conference on all the amendments to the free list bill, except that of Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, putting cement on the free list. He urged that the house accept that amendment, adding to it lemons. Pacific Coast Republicans made ineffectual attempts to stop this sudden and unexpected putting of lemons on the free list, but the amendment carried.

Washington, Aug. 4.—President Taft will send to the senate tomorrow the general arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France, signed for this government and for Great Britain here today, and signed in Paris for the government of France.

The brief messages of transmittal to the senate were written and signed by the president today, and tomorrow it will lie with the United States senate to ratify what has been termed the greatest step toward the abolition of war that the world thus far has taken.

Already there have been mutterings from the senate over these treaties.

Delegate Quits in Huff.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, is packing his trunk, preparing to leave for home in a day or two. He is thoroughly disgusted that congress has been unwilling to give credence to his wild charges regarding affairs in Alaska, and will not stay to submit his "proof."

Wickersham says he will never again vote the Republican ticket.

Tariff Board Angered.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The tariff board is much put out at a recent statement from Ogden, Utah, attributed to W. C. Barnes, one of the board's special investigators, that sheep could be raised in the United States for \$1.50 a head. After an investigation the board announced that Barnes denies making such a declaration and that the statement, whether made by Barnes or not, is inaccurate and unauthorized.

A CHEROKEE INDIAN EDITOR

John M. Oskison Graduated From the Back of a Cow Pony in Oklahoma.

Vinita, Okla.—From the back of a cow pony to an editorial chair in the office of Collier's Weekly is the road traveled by John M. Oskison, a Cherokee Indian citizen, whose father was one of the pioneer cattlemen of the Indian territory.

Oskison left Vinita in 1894 and graduated in turn from Leland Stanford university and Harvard. He entered the writing game by winning a \$250 prize from the Century Magazine for the best short story. Later he became



John M. Oskison.

a reporter and an editorial writer on the New York Evening Post. He became an editorial writer for Collier's in 1907.

He wrote two of the "Senate Understraps" for Collier's—Long of Kansas was one—and a series of articles about the loan sharks, that helped to start the Russell Sage Foundation on the job of driving them out of business by establishing good loan agencies. He frod a broadside into their stock of get-rich-quick promoters that roost in New York, and as one result Collier's has established a department called "The Average Man's Money," the writing and editing of which is Oskison's principal employment. Now and then he gets time to write a short story and, more happily than in the earlier days, finds a market for it.

But the land of the Cherokees—the Spavinaw, the "flint hills" and the bay prairies—know him no more.

SLEEPS NAKED IN THE SNOW

Demented Indian Lives in the Open, Winter and Summer, Without Shelter or Clothing.

Ogden, Utah.—Near White Rock, Utah, is a demented Indian who is known as "Crazy Indian." There is no doubt about his deserving this title. He has slept in the open for over 30 years without any shelter or clothing. If his Indian friends build him a "wickeyup" he burns it down in a few days. He generally has an old overshoe on his left foot.

The picture shows a winter scene with "Crazy Indian" lying at the entrance to his tent while the ground is covered with snow. He is about 50 years of age. Strange to say he does not seem to be any the worse



Sleeps Without Shelter.

for his exposure to all kinds of weather, being quite robust physically.

He will sit for days at a time under the poles of his tent after having torn the covering from it, evidently thinking that, "be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Deer Takes Cow's Milk.

Bedford, Pa.—For some days Hart Bush, a farmer at Oppenheimer, this county, had found no milk from his cow at milking time. The cow was kept in a field near the house and it was thought the calf had stolen it, so it was locked up in the barn. This morning Mrs. Bush thought she saw in the early dawn the calf with the cow and started to drive it away, when a large deer lightly leaped a fence and made off.

Antiques Bring Big Prices.

Paris.—A carved wooden bed, armchair and screen, which were made for Marie Antoinette at Versailles, were offered at auction on June 2 at a reserve price of 1,000,000 francs, or \$200,000. There were no bids, and the articles were put up again today. They were bought in for 180,000 francs, about \$36,000. They were the property of the Marquis Caseau, whose father found them in a conclave's room and bought them very cheap.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

SUMMER WORK IN ORCHARD.

By Professor C. I. Lewis, Department of Horticulture, Oregon Agricultural College.

With the spring cultivation out of the way, the early spraying over, and the first thinning through, many of the orchardists begin to let down on the orchard work. Especially is this true with the young orchard, and with men who are engaged in diversified farming to a certain extent.

The Oregon Experiment station receives from time to time a great many samples of troubles in the form of diseases, insect pests, troubles which result from neglect, etc. A year ago I visited a large young orchard in the Willamette valley, and the grower had not noticed that one block of pears was practically eaten up by slugs. Probably in a few days he would have noticed them and sent some twigs down to the Experiment station, asking for the cause of same. I might state in this connection that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

It is not uncommon to have sprouts develop at the base of a tree which will grow so vigorously that they will take all the sap from the tree. Many people have held that these sprouts did not interfere with the growth of the tree, and they have been allowed to grow, but I would say emphatically that they should be removed. All buds and branches growing at the expense of the ones desired should be removed.

Under average conditions, do not summer prune young trees, but when the trees are from three to four years of age summer pruning can be done to advantage. This is also of advantage for trees having a tendency not to come into bearing, or for those having a tendency to bear fruit on the terminal growth at the expense of the lateral buds and spurs.

One of the most important problems in the orchard at this time of the year is tillage. The spring rains are over and no more moisture will probably be given the trees until fall. Where more growth is desired it is necessary to practice extensive cultivation, this of course will mean the working and stirring of the soil. One of the best tools to use for this purpose is the Kimball weeder, or Acme harrow.

The number of times and dates of cultivation should be controlled by natural conditions, kind of soil and amount of humus contained. Cultivation should be frequent enough, however, to prevent the baking and drying of the soil, also frequent enough to keep down the weeds. With the young trees, cultivation should be continued up to the middle of August, when it should cease, in order that the young trees can go into dormancy for the winter. Winter injury has been due partly to late cultivation in the fall.

Trees which are heavily laden with fruit should be cultivated to produce size and quality, which is much more desired than a large amount of small, inferior fruit due to lack of, or poor, cultivation. Many cherry orchards are neglected as soon as the crop is picked. This is a great mistake, as the trees would keep in better health if given cultivation until the first of August. With fall fruits, such as apples, etc., an extra thinning given about the first of August would often be beneficial to the tree, by thinning out and removing the cull fruit.

With a young orchard I would encourage the grower to make frequent trips from tree to tree, watching for diseases and insect pests that may arise. By doing this you will be able to detect any trouble which may arise, and will be able to obtain assistance from the Experiment station before the trouble has become too serious. One also picks up many points concerning the handling of young trees by these frequent excursions. Many of the trees will need staking. This is especially true of the trees which have a small trunk and heavy top. This will often occur with walnuts, young pines, very vigorous growing apples and cherries. In tying and staking trees one needs to be careful in not injuring them in any way. Where wires or heavy cords are to be used, the branches should be wrapped with leather, and a piece of wooden block should be placed between the wire and branch.

One pitfall the grower often meets is this: He is led to believe that the trees are young and no spraying is necessary, and that only heavily loaded trees need spraying. This, however, is a great mistake, as many insect pests and diseases can be checked by spraying the trees while they are still young. It is only by constant vigilance and hard work that one can bring trees into heavy bearing without showing many scars. It is certainly astonishing when one makes a survey of the various orchards to find the small percentage of trees that are sound. Careless cultivation, pruning, and lack of control of insect pests, diseases, etc., all have a tendency to cause an early death of fruit trees, or at least impair the vitality.

Up-To-Date.

Uncle Mose, a mountain negro, was being asked about his religious affiliations. "Is'e a preacher, sah," he said. "Do you mean," asked the astonished questioner, "that you preach the gospel?" Mose felt himself getting into deep water. "No, sah," he said; "Ah touches dat subject very light." — Success Magazine.

FANCY CHEESE EASILY MADE.

O. G. Simpson, Assistant Dairyman, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

During the summer months nearly every one appreciates some of the soft fancy cheeses. It is during this season that Smeirkase, Dutch or more properly Cottage cheese, is most popular.

It is the purpose of this article to give directions for the making of fancy cheese under home conditions.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

If not given close attention Cottage cheese may be too dry or gritty. The important part of its manufacture is to not heat above 100 degrees.

Skim milk should be used, for the cream will be largely lost if made from whole milk. The milk is kept at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees until well curdled. The curd is then broken up and the temperature raised to 90 to 95 degrees and allowed to stand until the whey separates. This will take about 15 minutes, when the whey can be removed and the curd drained in a muslin bag. When well drained salt at the rate of a little less than an ounce of salt to 10 pounds of cheese. For a very fine quality mix 1 ounce of cream to 1 pound of cheese.

BUTTERMILK CURD.

The University of Wisconsin has a method of making cheese similar to cottage cheese from buttermilk.

Buttermilk is heated to 70 to 75 degrees and left quiet 1 1/2 to 2 hours. The temperature is then raised to 140 degrees. The curd then settles and the whey is removed. Place the curd in a bag and drain, working the outside curd inside occasionally. Salt at the rate of 2 ounces of salt to 10 pounds of cheese.

CREAM CHEESE.

This cream is thickened with rennet, the curd broken, and part of the whey allowed to escape. It is then worked to the consistency of paste and sprinkled with salt. This is a very mild and rich cheese.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Milk is set in a cool place and the cream allowed to raise several hours. Without disturbing the cream the vessel is placed on the stove and the contents raised to the scalding point. They are then set aside until the upper layer hardens, when it is turned out on a mat or placed in a bag to drain. Usually eaten with fruit or berries.

CLUB CHEESE.

This cheese is extensively used by hotels and grills. It is of particular advantage in making cheese sandwiches. Its manufacture is simple, yet the best quality is often difficult to obtain.

Five pounds of well ripened cheddar cheese of the finest quality is ground in an ordinary meat grinder. When once through 1 pound of best quality butter is mixed in. The whole mass is then run through the grinder again. The mixture is then mixed and kneaded with the hands until free of lumps. Some add liquors or condiments such as brandy or sherry wine, or mustard or caraway. It may be kept in ordinary jelly glasses. First smearing the inside of the glass with butter and then pouring molten butter or paraffin over the top.

GREAT BULL-DOGGING CONTEST

Champion Steer-Throwers to Appear at Pendleton Round-Up.

Visitors to the 1911 Round-Up this fall are destined to witness one of the most thrilling and spectacular contests ever pulled off between man and man in this section of the world, if plans go not awry. This contest will be nothing other than a meeting between the two greatest "bull-doggers" of steers which western plains have produced, both of whom have held the title of champion, Dell Blancett and Buffalo Vernon.

Plans to get these two steer wrestlers together before the Round-Up crowds this fall have been under way for several months and letter from Vernon practically assures the contest. Vernon signifies his willingness to meet Blancett and contracts have been forwarded to him to sign. Blancett has already been signed, so that it seems that nothing can stand in the way of the meeting.

There is great rivalry between these two men and the contest this fall will not be the first time they have met for supremacy in their exciting specialty. Last year during the Fiesta of the Dawn of Gold at Sacramento they met, at which time the title of champion was wrested from Vernon. The latter, therefore, is more than desirous of meeting his lanky opponent again and it is probable that they will make a little side bet by way of showing their faith in their own powers.

Besides their ability in throwing a steer barehanded, both men are proficient with the rope.

Entertainment in the Home.

A Louisville barrister escorted his wife and daughter to a lecture and then, to his wife's annoyance, disappeared. He was on hand, however, when the meeting was over. "Hello, there, Theodore," said a friend, meeting the barrister and his family in the street car. "Been to the lecture?" The lawyer stole a look at his wife's face. "No," he answered; "just going." — Success Magazine.