

NORTHWEST HAS ONLY GOOD CROP

Situation Throughout Country Worst In Years.

Government's Monthly Report Discouraging—Increased Acreage Makes Up to Some Extent.

Northwest Wheat Crop Will Largely Exceed That of 1910.

Washington, D. C.—Preliminary estimates by the department of agriculture on the wheat crop fix the 1911 winter wheat crop of Oregon at 11,766,000 bushels, or 698,000 bushels over the crop of 1910. The quality of this crop August 1 is reported to have been 95 per cent and the yield per acre 22.2 bushels.

Washington's winter wheat crop is estimated at 19,800,000 bushels, as against 13,858,000 bushels last year. Its condition is reported as 97 per cent and the yield per acre as 27.3 bushels.

Spring wheat figures are given for Washington only and show the condition on August 1 to be 86 per cent, as compared with 93 on July 1. The Washington spring wheat crop was 62 on August 1, 1910.

Washington, D. C.—A tremendous decline in crops generally throughout the country, traceable to drought and intense heat, occurred last month, as indicated by official figures and estimates made in the monthly crop report of the department of agriculture. The report is the worst, as to general crop conditions, that the department has issued for any one month since 1901.

The area most seriously affected extends from New York and Pennsylvania westward to the Rocky Mountains, embracing all the great corn, wheat and hay producing states in the country.

Conditions in the Pacific Northwest are regarded as excellent, although during July that territory suffered from a brief but excessively hot period. The figures of the report indicate a material slump in the prospects of all crops. Corn, which at this season is the most important, declined during the month from a condition of about 5 per cent below the average as indicated by the July report, to nearly 15 per cent below the average.

AMERICAN FLAG BURNED.

"Yankee Hater" in Canadian Town Vents Spleen on Emblem.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A dispatch from London, Ont., says: Thomas Midgely, who prides himself on the title of "Yankee Hater," publicly burned the Stars and Stripes in the streets of the town of Woodstock. A few hours before, someone, in a spirit of mischief, had nailed an American flag above the door of his shop. When Midgely saw the flag he called his neighbors around him and walking to the middle of the street, lighted a fire and burned the flag. Then he scattered the ashes about the street, "that the horses might trample them under their feet."

NEW INVASION EXPECTED.

Magon Junta Prepares to Continue War in Lower California.

San Diego, Cal.—Dr. J. Dias Prieto, Mexican consul in San Diego, confirms the report that the Magon junta in Los Angeles is preparing for a second armed insurrection in Lower California. Consul Prieto said he had been in touch with the situation on the border the past six or seven days and that he was in communication with Colonel Celso Vega, jefe politico at Ensenada, Lower California.

Thirty Mexicans, led by an Italian who served in the rebel army in Lower California, are said to have left San Diego in groups during the past 24 hours and two excited gatherings of Mexicans in the lower end of the city were dispersed by the police.

Brother Probably Kidnapper.

Chicago—Inspector Revere, who has been conducting the search for 6-year-old Angelo Mareno, granted Philip Mareno, the child's brother, 24 hours in which to produce the missing boy on pain of being locked up. The police believe now that the kidnaping of little Angelo was the result of a family disagreement and that the elder brother knows who has the boy and where he is hidden. Philip is said to have been the only one who knew of his father's savings of a little over \$1,000.

Strike Strength Display.

Chicago—Railroad officials declare that the strike which threatens Western railroads is being planned as a demonstration of strength of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor. The railroad department of the American Federation of Labor was organized four years ago. It is said to have a membership of nearly 700,000, comprising shopmen and telegraphers of 18 of the most important roads.

Frost Hits Canadians.

St. Paul—According to reports received by the local weather bureau, Edmonton and Calgary, Canada, experienced breaths of frost Thursday morning, the temperature dropping to 36 degrees.

BEAUTY DOCTOR KILLS PATIENT

Second Death in San Francisco Arouses Indignation.

San Francisco—Following swiftly on the death of Miss May Gertrude Iig, who committed suicide because her skin had been hopelessly ruined by "beauty doctors," the death of Mrs. Mabel Jardine in the beauty parlors of Mrs. Olga Goldzier, Oakland, has caused a storm of excitement on both sides of the bay, and a rigid investigation into the methods employed at these places will be commenced immediately.

Those who were interested in the case of Miss Iig have noted that the same treatment that had caused her to lose her beauty was the cause of the death of Mrs. Jardine. In both cases beauty doctors had persuaded their victims that only the removal of the outer cuticle and the subsequent growth of a new skin could perfectly restore their appearance.

May Iig took the treatment, and so worried over its results that she committed suicide. Mrs. Jardine took it, and in the agony caused by the unnatural peeling of the face she died from shock.

Mrs. Jardine was the wife of William Jardine, an employee of the Southern Pacific company. She went to the parlors of Madame Goldzier to have the wrinkles of her face removed.

Madame Goldzier assured her that her case would be successful. She must have her skin peeled off, she said, and then would find her new skin as perfect in color and texture as an infant's. Also the wrinkles would be entirely removed. Mrs. Jardine submitted to the "cure."

Scarcely had the "doctor" applied the lotion, which it is claimed has a strong proportion of carbolic acid, than the woman, suffering torture from the burning, fell in a faint.

Realizing the danger, Madame Goldzier phoned to Dr. W. E. Chambers and then fled, leaving her victim in a dying condition on the floor. The woman was dead when Dr. Chambers entered the room.

COMMONS DEBATE VETO.

Asquith Accused of Blackmailing King in Stormy Session.

London—Lord Hugh Cecil's motion that consideration of the veto bill be postponed was rejected, 348 to 209, in the house of commons Wednesday, and a motion to begin consideration of the lords' amendment to the veto bill was agreed to.

There was a crowded house when the debate, which was interrupted by violent scenes on July 24, was resumed on a motion to reconsider the lords' amendment to the bill.

Sir Edward H. Carson, Unionist, devoted himself to home rule, and promised the government that the intention of passing a home rule bill by force would be resisted by force. The home rule contest would be settled by Balfour, and not by Westminster, he said.

At one point Carson nearly caused an outbreak by referring to Mr. Asquith's communication to Mr. Balfour on the subject of the king's guarantees as "a blackmailing letter."

The ministerialists were on their feet in an instant, howling defiance and demanding that the words be withdrawn. The speaker, however, ruled that although Carson had sailed near the wind, the words were not unparliamentary.

Home Secretary Churchill followed, strongly deprecating the resort to disorder and riot advocated by Cecil and Carson, saying:

"There are 70,000 dockers on strike at this moment in London. Some of them are hungry. Should some of them who are suffering break out in riot, you will be the first to ask that soldiers be sent to the scene."

Woman Mayor Asks Help.

Topeka, Kan.—Governor Stubbs is to take a hand in the controversy between Mayor Ella Wilson, of Hunniewell, Kan., and the Hunniewell city council. He said he would begin outer proceedings against the councilmen if investigation justified such action. Mayor Wilson and the four men have been at odds since Mrs. Wilson's election on a reform ticket last April. After a meeting with the council had failed to bring results, Mayor Wilson telegraphed the governor asking that the councilmen be ousted.

Sentence Woman to Chain Gang.

Iola, Kan.—Iola city officials, with the exception of Municipal Judge Smeltzer, are up in arms because a woman has been sentenced to don a pair of bloomers and join the street gang from the city jail. Judge Smeltzer sentenced Mrs. Ella Reese to the street gang and ordered that the city officials provide her with bloomers. Street Commissioner Glynn refuses to have a woman in the chain gang and will resist the court's order.

Ancient Secrets Found.

Berkeley, Cal.—The department of archaeology of the University of California will devote a portion of the coming term to experiments in restoring old bronze and copper relics that have been buried for centuries. A recent discovery by Professor A. L. Kroeber has resulted in the thorough cleansing of several heavily corroded spear heads and other relics.

Orphans Set Home Afire.

Chicago—Four inmates of the Uhlch Evangelical Lutheran Orphans' Home set fire to their dormitory, where there were 100 other children, because the daily privilege of a visit to Lincoln park had been denied to three of them. Firemen extinguished the blaze after \$200 damage had been done.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Washington, Aug. 11.—Representative Humphrey, of Washington, today gave notice of intention to attack Chairman Graham, of the committee on investigation of the Interior department, for his failure to probe the Controller bay affair thoroughly, and in a few days he will make a speech in the house attacking Graham for abandoning this investigation before he had summoned any important witnesses. Humphrey has the promise of other Western support.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Friends of the British and French arbitration treaties in the senate have reached the conclusion that it will be necessary to amend the conventions in order to get favorable action upon them. This conclusion is the result of discussions by the senate committee on foreign relations.

After two prolonged sittings, the committee adjourned late today to meet again Saturday. Both meetings were devoted to the consideration of the documents on their merits, the first in company with Secretary Knox, and the second by the members alone. No effort was made to have the treaties reported, and it became extremely doubtful to some of the friends of the administration whether such an effort would be wise at present.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Investigation of the "Wiley incident" in the department of agriculture, revolving around the charges that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, as chief chemist, employed an expert scientist at an illegal rate of payment, reached an acute stage in the Moss committee of inquiry in the house of representatives today.

Evidence showed that Solicitor McCabe had removed the words, "benzocaine," and substituted the word "caffeine" before circulating a judgment rendered against a food manufacturer in a Missouri court, this being only an incident to the session.

As a result of interviews credited to President Taft in a newspaper article that the committee is conducting an "ex parte" investigation of the Wiley case, Chairman Moss announced today that all witnesses whom the department of agriculture or the president may desire to put on the stand will be heard.

The power of the committee to inquire into the Wiley case as it now rests before the president was questioned by Representative Sloan, of Nebraska, who, however, withdrew his objections and said he was willing to have the committee go as far as it liked.

McCabe admitted that William H. Harris, a coffee expert, is employed in the bureau of chemistry under the name of exactly similar to those in the case of Dr. Rusby, which McCabe refused to sanction, and which brought about the charges against Wiley. McCabe insisted there was a difference in that Harris was the only coffee expert the department could employ.

Washington, Aug. 10.—There was much activity today in the interest of an agreement between the two houses of congress on the schedules of the wool bill, resulting in an understanding that La Follette and Underwood, constituting the sub-committee, would make an early effort to reach an adjustment. The close of the day found the two legislators still apart on essential details, but nearer than before.

When they were in conference on Tuesday Senator La Follette gave Mr. Underwood to understand that he could not possibly get his followers to agree to a rate of less than 30 per cent on raw wool, while Mr. Underwood told him that it would be necessary to come to 28 per cent, if not to 25, to insure the acceptance of the conference report by the house.

The senator undertook to make a canvass, but with little hope of success. He had been assured of the support of only eight of the insurgents Republicans of the senate for 30 per cent. He could afford to lose only two votes and his investigation was not reassuring.

Mr. Underwood was more confident than his fellow conferees, leading to the conclusion that he might go farther than he yet had manifested a willingness to do. His optimism was due to a change in the condition in the house. The Democrats of the house have been thoroughly canvassed in the last two days to determine whether they would support an increase of the rates in the Underwood bill, in order to effect a compromise with the insurgent Democratic strength of the senate.

It was asserted today by prominent Democrats that Mr. Underwood had found an unexpected strength in favor of meeting the La Follette forces on the best possible compromise basis, preferably on raw wool.

Victory Scored By Labor.

Washington, D. C.—Organized labor won a signal victory when Controller Tracewell of the treasury, construed the last naval appropriation act to mean that "every" employe in a shipyard where government vessels are building must be given an eight-hour day. Heretofore it had been held by the attorney general that former appropriation acts applied the eight-hour restriction only to work actually performed on the vessel itself.

Channel to Be Deepened.

Washington, D. C.—The Army River and Harbor board have recommended to the secretary of war that a government dredge be utilized in deepening the channel at Hoquiam, Wash., as has been urged by Senator Jones and Representative Warburton.

WANTED HIS FEE IN ADVANCE

Physician Had Good Reason for Insisting on Money Before Treating Patient for Insomnia.

"Doctor," said the caller, "I'm a victim of insomnia. Can you cure me?" "I can," replied the physician. "But before I take the case I want to ask you one question. Are you in business for yourself or do you work for others?"

"I'm employed in a grocer's shop," answered the patient.

"Then you'll have to pay in advance," said the doctor. "I'm not doubting your honesty, but if I get through with you the chances are you will sleep so soundly you'll lose your job. Then you can't pay me."

The Military Rule.

A southern farmer was trying to sell a mule to a negro who two years before had been kicked on the head by the animal.

"Of course," said the farmer, "this mule kicks, but—"

"I don't wan' him," objected the colored man emphatically.

"Just because he kicks?" asked the farmer, with an air of contempt.

"Humph!" grunted the negro. "Dat mule don't kick. He shoots."—Popular Magazine.

Not to Be Encouraged.

An Oklahoma editor was much interested in a scientific note he encountered in an eastern paper, to the effect that if the earth were flattened the sea would be two miles deep all over the world.

The editor reprinted this note with the following comment:

"If any man is caught flattening the earth, shoot him on the spot. There's a whole lot of us in this state who can't swim."—Success Magazine.

A Poor "Worm."

Yease—It is said that silkworms fed on different leaves produce silks of varied colors; thus vine leaves produce a bright red, and lettuce an emerald green.

Crimsonbeak—Well, when this particular worm produces a silk dress for his wife, he doesn't feel like eating anything for a month.—Yonkers Statesman.

Cheated.

Manager—What's the leading lady in such a tantrum about?

Press Agent—She only got nine bouquets over the footlights tonight.

Manager—Great Scott! Ain't that enough?

Press Agent—Nope—she paid for ten.

Endless Suspicion.

"Why can't that manager and the prima donna come to a friendly understanding?"

"It's impossible. If business is good she is sure to feel that the manager is getting her work too cheap. And if business is bad he is certain that she isn't earning her salary."

The Only Thing.

Guest (after a particularly bad lunch)—There is one thing on your table which is unsurpassed in the finest hotels in London.

Seaside Hotel Proprietor—Very kind of you to say so, sir. May I ask what you refer to?

Guest—The salt!—London Opinion.

WALL STREET.



Mandy—Why, Cyrus, yer must hev walked yerself ter death in New York, yer looks so tired.

Cyrus—That's what I did. I wuz tryin' ter find that street wot wuz full of bulls an' bears.

From the Farmer.

"Our whole neighborhood has been stirred up," said the regular reader.

The editor of the country weekly seized his pen. "Tell me all about it," he said. "What we want is news. What stirred it up?"

"Plowing," said the farmer.—Driftwood.

Hobbie Impossible.

Jack—I thought you told me hobbie skirts were worn in this town? That isn't one.

Fred—Oh, that is the dressmaker. She can't wear one, because she has to chase after the others to collect her bills.—Exchange.

Knew Him.

Church—And what sort of a man is your neighbor?

Gotham—Oh, he's the kind of a man who would cheerfully get up and give his seat to a lady—in a dentist's chair.—Yonkers Statesman.

WONDERS OF THE GREAT WEST



EL CAPITAN AND MIRROR LAKE

EVERY year the great resorts of Europe are visited by thousands of tourists who apparently have no knowledge of the great national parks which have been created by congress for the benefit of the people and in which there are natural features and views that cannot be surpassed.

If the traveler seeks Alpine glaciers he has only to go to the Glacier National Park, where there are more glaciers in the same area than in Switzerland; if he desires to travel in comfort over finely built roads that rival those of France, Switzerland and Germany, the Yellowstone Park extends its invitation to him.

If he is attracted to Europe by the mystery of the Black Forest, he can find more majestic and impressive forests on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, in the Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant parks. If his thoughts turn to the clear blue lakes of Switzerland, he can find their counterparts in the Glacier and Crater lake national parks.

Should he be anxious to risk his life in scaling snow-clad peaks, he has only to repair to Mount Ranier in Washington, whose steep slopes and ice-covered top will furnish sport exciting enough for the most daring of mountaineers. If he is interested in the ruins of prehistoric people, the Casa Grande ruin in Arizona and the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado will show him how the aboriginal inhabitants of America lived hundreds of years before its discovery by Europeans.

Yellowstone is Best Known. The Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming is the oldest and the best known of all the parks and reservations. It was created by an act of congress in 1872, and ever since that time the government has been constructing roads and cutting trails, until now the park is in a high state of development and all parts of it are accessible to the traveler.

In the park may be seen natural phenomena the like of which is found nowhere else in the world. Here are geysers that throw jets of steam and hot water into the air, great terraces formed from deposits of mineral matter in the water thrown up by the geysers, and the great falls of Yellowstone river which traverses a beautiful multi-colored canyon that is second only to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

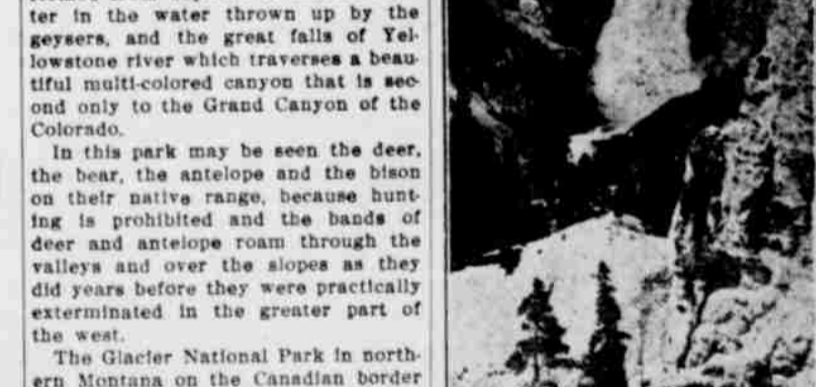
In this park may be seen the deer, the bear, the antelope and the bison on their native range, because hunting is prohibited and the bands of deer and antelope roam through the valleys and over the slopes as they did years before they were practically exterminated in the greater part of the west.

The Glacier National Park in northern Montana on the Canadian border is the newest of the parks controlled by the federal government. This park has an area of about 915,000 acres and has a maximum length of sixty miles.

Yosemite in Class by Itself. When one speaks of California the Yosemite Park naturally comes to mind. As long ago as 1864 an act of congress granted the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa big tree grove to the State of California for public use and recreation. The legislature of California by the act approved March 3, 1905, re-eded the jurisdiction and ownership of this tract to the United States, and only since June 11, 1906, has the management of the Yosemite National Park been under the control of the federal government.

The entire park has an area of about 36 by 40 miles. The Yosemite valley, which is the most frequently visited place is about 7 miles long and 1/2 mile wide. In the center of this valley is a level, parklike meadow, through which runs the Merced river, while on either side the mountains rise steep and precipitous to a height of 4,000 feet above the floor of the valley.

Numerous streams drop from the edge of the cliff to the valley below. The first of these as the tourist enters the valley is the Bridal Veil Falls. A stream fully thirty feet wide falls a distance of 600 feet, then rushes over a sloping pile of debris, and then drops perpendicularly 300 feet more. The great waterfall in this park, however, is the Yosemite Falls. This



Falls of the Yellowstone.

decay, empires have come and gone, but these grizzly giants of the western slopes still raise their hoary heads and spread their grateful shade as they did in the days of the Caesars.

The largest glacial system in the world radiating from any single peak is situated on Mount Ranier in western Washington. The Mount Ranier National Park includes the mass of this great mountain and all the approaches to it.

The Crater Lake National Park in Oregon has within its borders a lake that is unique among the natural wonders of the world. This lake, into which no streams flow and which has no visible outlet, lies in what is left of the caldera of a great mountain that rose to an elevation of over 14,000 feet above the sea.

It is almost forty years since congress laid the beginning of the great national park system by passing the act creating the Yellowstone National Park, approved March 1, 1872. Other parks have been created since, until at present the area embraced in these pleasure grounds of the people amounts to over 4,000,000 acres.

The policy of establishing national parks has resulted in preserving from private exploitation and gain great areas which are characterized by magnificent scenery and which are used as vacation resorts by thousands of people.