

State Grange Asks Rural Credits at Annual Session

Tillamook — Demands for a rural credit or Federal long-time loan law were made in a committee report to the State Grange in session here. After an hour of discussion, the grange decided to take no action on the report until the committee in charge of the Bathrick bill has announced its findings.

The committee also urged the grange to declare it would support no candidate for the United States senate who would not promise to work and vote for a rural credit law.

Increase in the limit placed on postal savings accounts to \$5000 with the privilege of diverting these funds to the farmers at a low rate of interest was favored by the committee in a resolution which was adopted.

A resolution also was adopted by the grange declaring against tax exemptions on certain classes of property. The resolution, however, was not opposed to an exemption of \$300 on household goods actually in use.

The grange also declared in favor of a Federal law that would require manufacturers of woolen goods to mark their products to indicate whether they are made of long wool or recycled or of old woolen garments. Changes in mail or rural routes were opposed in a resolution adopted and the changing

of the date of the collection of the second half of the taxes from October 5 to the first Monday in November favored in another.

In the demand for the rural credit law the committee recites that the people of the country expected relief from the financial stringency after the passage of the administration currency act and that the law has failed to bring about that relief. It says that money is as scarce as it was before the passage of the act, and reports that rates of interest have remained as before.

It calls upon all of the subordinate granges of the state to support a measure for the relief of the farmers, contending that the interest rates now charged by lenders are "eating the vitals and life out of the state and nation."

The committee would have congress grant to the states the right to issue non-interest-bearing bonds to be used as time loans on which the secretary of the treasury would issue currency less 2 per cent discount. This would be handled by the state land board and applicants for funds would receive loans not in excess of 50 per cent of the valuation of land for periods of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 or 35 years at a rate not more than 4 per cent, payable semi-annually.

Oregon State Highway Fund Is Running Short

Salem — According to figures furnished the State highway commission by State Highway Engineer Cantine, Henry L. Bowly, late highway engineer, expended \$9333.89 more than was apportioned by the board for building the road between Biggs and Wasco, in Sherman county.

State Treasurer Kay said that while he was opposed to making an appropriation for the road, it was done early in 1914 to supply unemployed with work. Major Bowly estimated the cost at \$29,201, and the board apportioned \$30,000. Subsequently the highway engineer reported that \$5000 more would be needed to construct a

stretch of road from Biggs to the river, and this was allowed. According to Mr. Kay, it was supposed that the work had been done for \$35,000.

In addition to a monthly financial report, Mr. Cantine submitted a detailed report of the work that is being done by the department. He said he would submit such reports monthly in the future. The engineer reported that the work of removing slides, opening ditches, etc., was started May 3 on the Siskiyou mountain section. Mr. Cantine said the Pacific highway in Josephine county, for the most part, is in excellent condition. He said a road south of Canyonville, in Douglas county, had been completed.

Shevlin-Hixon's Big Sawmill Will Bring Era of Prosperity to Bend

Bend — Within two weeks the Shevlin-Hixon Manufacturing company will begin the construction here of a sawmill employing 500 men and cutting 80,000,000 feet a year, was the announcement made here.

To celebrate the coming of the long-awaited enterprise all stores closed Wednesday afternoon while the Bend band led an impromptu auto parade, ending with speechmaking.

The announcement of the mill comes as the culmination of a long series of negotiations, which began in January, and have included the acquisition of 95,000 acres of pine timber land lying south and east of the town and the making of arrangements with the railroad companies for track and bridge building to the mill site.

The chief owners of the new company are T. L. Shevlin, of Minneapolis, the old Yale football captain, and Frank P. Hixon, of La Crosse, Wis.

On the death of his father in 1912 Mr. Shevlin came into extensive holdings of Deschutes timber. These were added to in January, when the Johnson-Prince, or Deschutes Lumber company, holdings were purchased, and only recently 35,000 acres were bought from the Bend Timber company. These purchases alone insure a supply of timber for the proposed mill for more than 25 years.

It is estimated that more than \$15,000,000 will be paid out here in that time to mill employes alone, and that the town will double in population within a year is predicted.

Grangers in Tillamook.

Tillamook — The Oregon State Grange met here this week and a large number of delegates and others attended.

The visitors were met at Wheeler by J. H. Dunstan, a master of Fairview Grange, and Fred C. Baker, representing the Tillamook Commercial club, and on arrival of the train in this city a large number of Grangers and citizens were at the depot to welcome them and convey them in autos to the hotels.

The Tillamook Commercial club gave a reception and the visitors were taken in autos to visit the surrounding country and several of the large cheese factories in this vicinity.

Rogue River Growers Elect.

Medford — At the annual meeting of the Rogue River Fruit & Produce association officers were elected. According to the report submitted to the members the 1915 crop will approximate 800 cars, 500 pears and 300 apples. If these expectations are fulfilled it will be an increase of 500 cars.

Big Power Project Begun for Oregon Electric at Eugene

Eugene — A force of men is at work at the Oregon Electric's \$5,000,000 power project at Clear Lake at the head of the McKenzie river in the summit of the Cascade mountains. Preliminary work is to be rushed says L. C. Gillman, president of the Oregon Electric, who arrived in Eugene this week. He stated definitely that no other plans for development are under way.

"I am not prepared to state at this time how soon the permanent construction work will begin," he said.

The McKenzie power project, one of the largest in the state, involving the tapping of one of the largest lakes at the summit of the Cascades, was commenced quietly several years ago. Engineers established headquarters and meteorological readings were made daily over a period of two years. Final surveys were made and engineers reports submitted were favorable to the projects.

The first formal announcement was made more than a year ago, when one of the engineers, returning with the final reports, made public the plans.

Baker Wants to See Relic.

Baker — In just one day 1200 Baker public school pupils signed a monster petition to the Councilmanic committee of Philadelphia in charge of the trip of the Liberty Bell, asking that the bell be allowed to stop here a few hours on its way to Portland. The petition when completed was just 34 feet long and was signed by every child in school.

The bell is routed to pass through here, but the children want it to tarry several hours that all may see it and hold ceremonies in its honor. An all-day celebration will be held and children from 100 miles around are to be invited if the bell stops here.

Safe Blast Fruitless.

Canyonville — Robbers who blew the safe of J. M. Gross & Son, general merchants, demolished the store office and awakened the town at 3 o'clock Thursday morning, were chased away before they could loot the cash drawer after they had opened the vault with a gigantic charge of nitroglycerine. The report of the explosion brought neighbors to the store and the men escaped in the darkness without any valuables.

To Begin Work on Roads.

Hillsboro — Hillsboro will start macadam work on four streets at once and will expend about \$14,000 on the improvements. Ex-county Judge J. W. Goodin will supervise the laying of the rock under a municipal payroll.

U. S. DEMANDS FULL GERMAN GUARANTEE

President Holds Sinking Liner As Indefensible.

KAISER IS CALLED TO STRICT ACCOUNT

United States to Leave Nothing Undone to Enforce Compliance With Her Request.

Outline of Note to Germany.

1. Falaba, Cushing, Gulfight and Lusitania incidents set forth.
2. These acts declared indefensible under international law, and "strict accounting is asked."
3. Usual financial reparation sought.
4. Expressions of regret alone declared valueless.
5. Neutrals' right to travel on high seas, either on neutral or belligerent merchantmen, asserted.
6. Guarantee demanded against repetition of attacks in future.
7. Notice of intention to do unlawful act declared neither to justify nor to legalize such act.
8. Hope expressed that sacrifice of innocent lives was unintentional and that cessation of unlawful practices will result.
9. Earnestness of American people made plain. United States will leave nothing undone, diplomatically or otherwise, to obtain Germany's compliance with request made.

Washington, D. C. — The United States, in a note sent to Germany demands a guarantee that there will be no further attacks by submarines on merchant ships carrying non-combatants.

It serves notice also that full reparation will be sought for the loss of more than 100 American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania and for other violations of American rights in the sea zones of war.

While no indication is given of the steps to be taken by the United States in the event of an unfavorable reply, the note informs the German government that the American government will leave nothing undone, either in diplomatic representations or other action, to obtain a compliance with its requests.

No changes were made in the essentials of the communication as formulated Sunday by the President and approved by the cabinet. The principal points in the note are substantially as follows:

The United States government calls attention to the various incidents in the war zone proclaimed by Germany around the British Isles and the sinking of the British liner Falaba, with the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing without warning of the American steamer Gulfight, flying the Stars and Stripes, and finally the torpedoing without warning of the Lusitania, with its loss of more than 1000 lives of non-combatants, among them more than 100 Americans.

These acts are declared to be indefensible under international law. The United States points out that it never admitted Germany's right to do them and warned the imperial government that it would be held to a "strict accountability" for attacks on American vessels or lives. A strict accounting, therefore, is now asked from Germany.

The usual financial reparation will be sought, although Germany is, in effect, reminded that no reparation can restore the lives of those sacrificed in the sinking of the Lusitania and other ships.

Expressions of regret may comply with the legal precedents, but they are valueless unless accompanied by a cessation of the practices endangering lives of non-combatants.

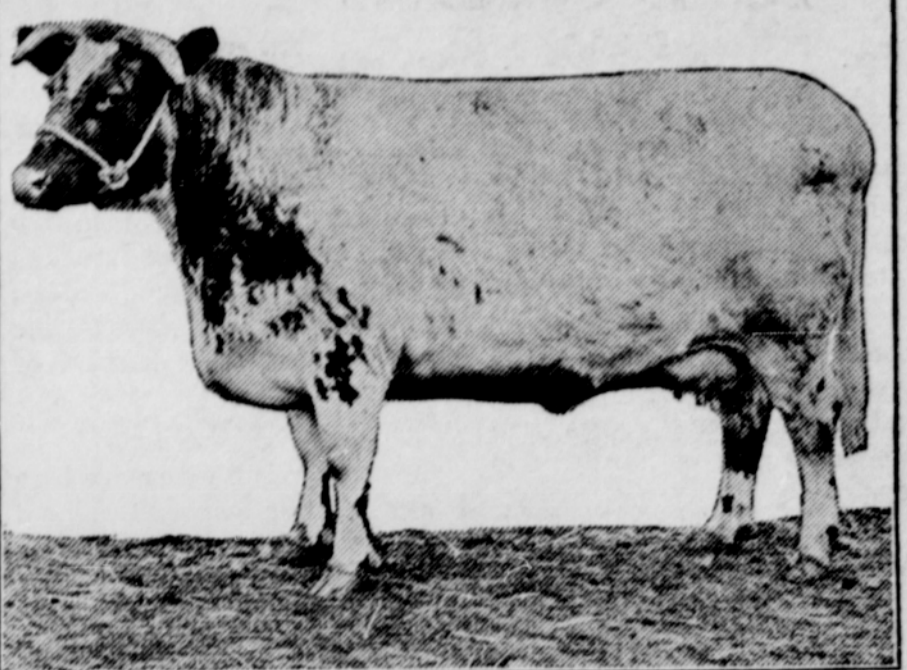
The right of neutrals to travel any point of the high seas on neutral or belligerent merchantmen is asserted.

In the name of humanity and international law, the United States demands a guarantee that these rights will be respected and that there be no repetition of the attacks on merchantmen carrying non-combatants.

Foe Near Constantinople.

London — The Milan Secolo says the Russians are continuing the disembarkation of troops at Inada, a small port on the Black Sea, 75 miles north of Adrianople, under a heavy fire. The entire Turkish fleet is said to have left the Bosphorus and steamed toward the Crimea in an effort to draw off the Russian squadron which is covering the disembarkation.

EXTRA CARE AND FEED FOR YOUNG COWS



Prize-Winning English Shorthorn.

The making of a good dairy cow begins with the calf. Heifers designed for the dairy should have the very best of care from the day they are born until they begin to do service in the dairy. We too often forget that the young cow in her first year of milking has not reached her full growth and therefore needs extra feed and care to make up for the tremendous drain upon her system. If dairy heifers are not bred until

they are three years old, care should be taken that they do not lay on too much fat, as after that time they freshen up rapidly whenever heavily fed. The good dairy cow, however, seldom gets too fat.

Sometimes cows are condemned as being of no use in the dairy, when the only trouble is they are sour. Every cow should have a fair chance. That means that she should be well fed.

CONCRETE HENHOUSE

Correct Methods of Making Good Quality of Material.

Building Can Be Made Ratproof With Little Trouble and Slight Expense — Perfect Drainage Is Important Requisite.

With the rapid decrease of our timber supply and the resulting increase in the price of lumber there has come a necessary demand for a new building material. Nowhere has this demand been felt more keenly than on the American farm, where lumber has till now been practically the only building material.

In concrete a building material has been discovered that in many instances has proved to be far superior to lumber, brick or building stones on account of its durability, economy and safety from fire loss. Moreover, it can very often be used at the most convenient time by the farmer himself with a very little assistance.

Frequently cement users have made costly mistakes by not informing themselves properly before starting their work concerning the correct methods of making good concrete. For this purpose the following materials are necessary: (1) cement; (2) sand; (3) gravel or crushed stone, and (4) water.

Cement is, therefore, only one part of a concrete mixture. A far greater proportion of sand and gravel than cement is required. The quantity of cement to be used and the strength of the concrete depends entirely on the quality and size of the sand and gravel, and it is of the utmost importance that these be of the right kind. With an equal amount of cement a far stronger concrete may be made if the sand and gravel are of the proper size and correctly proportioned. It is sometimes thought that any kind of soil of a sandy nature, mixed with a small percentage of cement will make concrete, but this idea is incorrect.

In the selection of sand great care should be used, and attention should

DESTROY VERMIN IN NESTS

Powdered Sulphur Is One of the Best and Cheapest Exterminators—Insect Powder Is Good.

One of the best and cheapest lice exterminators is the powdered sulphur of the druggist. It is the best powder yet discovered for killing lice that infest setting hens and also on young chickens. Before the weather turns mild and any hens are set the henhouse should be given a thorough cleaning, the nest boxes and the roosts taken out in the yard, all straw removed from the boxes. Spray the roosting poles and boxes with coal oil, then give a thick coat of hot lime wash to the entire house. Work the lime in the cracks of the wood partitions, there is where the lice are. Dust each nest box with the sulphur and make fresh straw nests.

Before a hen is set dust the hen well with the powdered sulphur, open the feathers with one hand and apply the powder, so it will reach the skin. All parts of the hen should be

be given to its quality, for sand contributes from one-third to one-half of the amount of the materials used in making concrete.

The largest part of concrete is the gravel or crushed stone. This should be clean; that is, free from loam, clay or vegetable matter. The water used for concrete should be clean and free from strong acids and alkalis.

In building a poultry house with a concrete foundation, a little extra trouble and slight expense will also make it absolutely rat-proof. Of course, perfect drainage is the first requisite. In a deep, gravelly soil, where we do not meet with a water-proof clay subsoil, digging a deep



Concrete Foundation.

trench, or putting tile in the bottom, is not necessary. Where the subsoil does not allow the free passage of water, however, the trench should reach below the frost line and a line of three-inch tile placed in the bottom, connected with a proper outlet. The lower part of the trench is then filled with flat stones, placed so as to give chance for the free passage of water.

Smaller stones or cinders are placed upon them, and up to within a few inches of the ground surface. Stand boards on edge so as to make a form for the concrete of proper width, say six or eight inches. Next prepare your concrete by mixing Portland or other good cement, one part, with three parts sand, and water enough to make a puttylike mass, with which the board form is to be evenly filled up. This makes a practically indestructible foundation.

dusted. Persian insect powder may be used instead of sulphur, but it is not as effective. When little chickens are a week or two old and begin to droop and die, it is nearly always caused by the large lice which cover the heads of the little fellows and suck their blood.

Planting Parsley.

Parsley grows from seed, grows rapidly and continues to grow. It can be planted in a sunny kitchen window in a box six inches deep filled with good rich earth.

Meat for the Chicks.

Early hatched chicks should be kept in a moderately-heated brooder, never allowing them to be chilled, as this will cause you more trouble than any other stage of their rearing.

To Secure Fertile Eggs.

To secure fertile, hatchable eggs, do not put many females with the male—with small breeds not more than eight and with the larger breeds not more than six.