

KURDS MAY KILL ALL CHRISTIANS

Reports of Many Atrocities by Fanatics Is Alarming.

Sixty-five Christians Are Hanged, Including French and Americans—Turkey Will Aid.

Washington, D. C.—Alarming reports of atrocities, including the hanging of 60 men taken from the French mission and five from the American mission compound at Gulpashan, Persia, stirred the State department to further efforts to obtain protection for American missionaries and refugees in the vicinity of Urumiah, Persia, where an uprising of Kurds threatens a general Christian massacre.

Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople has been twice appealed to by Secretary Bryan in the last few days to urge the Turkish government to send protection to the imperiled section, and it was learned that the State department had received definite assurances from the Turkish government that protection would be rushed to the scene.

It was learned through the British embassy that the British consul to Tabriz, Persia, not far from the Urumiah district, acting in conjunction with the American consul, Gordon Paddock, had appealed to Russian commanders in the region near Tiflis to send soldiers to the rescue of the helpless Christian populace. The Russian generals, it was said, had delayed action awaiting orders from Petrograd.

In view of the present efforts of the American government to have Turkish troops sent to the region it was regarded here as probable that no further effort would be made to get aid from the Russian soldiery.

U. S. SUBMARINE F-4 IS LOCATED 300 FEET DOWN

Honolulu, T. H.—United States submarine F-4, which failed to come to the surface Thursday, still lay on the ocean floor disabled late Friday, while 300 feet above her a score of vessels combined in a strenuous effort to bring her to the surface.

When the cables of the naval tug Navajo first made fast to the heavy mass which afterward proved to be F-4, it was thought possible to tow her to shoal water, where it would be an easy matter to raise her.

Shortly before 5 p. m., however, this plan was discarded, owing to the slowness of towing operations. An aerogram was sent to the naval tender Alert, which is equipped with heavy cranes and tackle adapted to the work of rescue.

The Alert arrived at the scene of operations before dark and then began the final stage of the work which officials declared would result in the raising of the disabled submarine.

At 8 p. m. the inter-island steamer Claudine left Pearl Harbor naval station towing the dredger California, which was loaded with heavy chains and other material, to be used in raising the submerged craft.

Meanwhile the tugs were holding fast to the submarine, whose position had remained unchanged.

Germany Renews Efforts to Satisfy Italy's Demands

Rome — Efforts to effect an adjustment of the differences between Italy and Austria are being continued pertinaciously by Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, notwithstanding the almost insurmountable obstacles he has encountered.

Authoritative information has been obtained that the prince is now endeavoring to present the matter in a somewhat different and more comprehensive way. He seeks to convince Italy and Austria that they should not disregard the broader questions of policy and mutual self-interest on account of possible misunderstandings of the moment.

Prince von Buelow has expressed the opinion that the matters now under discussion cannot be limited in their application to the present, but will have a far-reaching effect on the future of both nations.

New Butter Record Made.

Delavan, Wis.—A new world's record for butterfat production has been made by Finnerne Hollingen Payne, a Holstein cow, which in one year gave 24,612.8 pounds of milk, containing 1,116.05 pounds of butterfat, according to an announcement made here by the Holstein-Friesian advanced registry office. The animal is owned in Somerset, N. J. The test was under the supervision of the New Jersey State Agricultural college.

Test Cooking Qualities of Various Kinds of Apples

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Knowledge of the cooking value of standard varieties of apples on the part of housewives and other persons that prepare this fruit for table use has long been considered by Professor C. I. Lewis, chief of the division of horticulture at the college, as one of the steps to a more satisfactory market system. "Buyers of apples for home use should learn the qualities of the leading Oregon varieties and then call by name for the variety they want," Professor Lewis said several years ago. And he has kept on saying it until the truth of the proposition has been generally recognized and is now beginning to be acted upon in a systematic attempt to cultivate a more intelligent and stable demand for good apples.

In carrying out this policy of learning the fruit and its qualities, a series of experiments to determine the cooking qualities of 71 varieties of apples grown in Oregon the Home economics department of the college has made and reported an exhaustive test. The test includes the cooking qualities of these varieties used as sauce, pies, dumplings, marmalade and jelly. The fruit was judged on the basis of color, flavor and texture of sauce, flavor, way cooked, and tenderness of pies and dumplings, and flavor, texture, color, clearness and surface of jells. In sauce and marmalade 50 points were allowed

for flavor and 25 each for texture and color. For pies and dumplings, 65 points were given for perfect flavor, 20 for way cooked and 15 for tenderness. In jells texture and flavor were given 35 points each for perfect score with 15 for color, 10 for clearness and 5 for surface.

Judging was done by a number of college experts who were unaware of the varieties as they judged them, so that no prejudice entered into their verdict.

By this means satisfactory knowledge of the qualities of all varieties tested was reached, and this information is now offered the people of Oregon who are interested in this subject in a bulletin just prepared. The bulletin should not only prove to be a reliable guide in the purchase of apples for home cooking, but it will also have considerable value for the dealers and growers. Copies may be had on application to the college.

In addition to the score awarded to each variety in the uses heretofore mentioned, the bulletin furnishes information on the seasonal value of the varieties, on the relative value of some of the varieties for each of the purposes named, and the correlation of values for sauce and for jelly purposes. Much other useful information is also contained in the bulletin, such as giving recipes for crusts, cooking directions, amount of sweetening and suitable utensils.

Flax-Growing Industry to Be Aided by State Board

Salem—Definite action was taken by the State board of control in starting the flax industry in Oregon in compliance with an act passed at the recent session of the legislature by a decision to offer growers in this county \$15 a ton for straw delivered at the State penitentiary.

This is from \$3 to \$4 a ton more than the market price in other states, and was offered as an inducement to farmers to grow flax.

Governor Withycombe said he was confident that three tons could be grown to the acre and he believed the price offered would make it one of the state's most profitable crops. The board will furnish the seed to the farmers for \$3 a bushel, the money to be paid to the state when the straw is delivered.

It was virtually decided to employ an expert in the manufacture of flax to install the retting machinery at the prison and superintend the construction of the buildings necessary. Governor Withycombe said he believed John C. Cady, of Albany, would be a good man for the place. Mr. Cady recently came to Oregon from Minnesota, where he was engaged in the flax business. It was decided to defer the appointment until all the members of the board could confer with him. It was decided virtually to employ Emil

Hansett, who has had experience in flaxgrowing in Ireland, to give the farmers certain instructions. He will be paid only when actually at work or during the flax season and his salary probably will be \$150 a month.

The bill authorizing the state to encourage the growing of flax, carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 and specifies that the money may be used only for giving employment to the convicts. Governor Withycombe said he was anxious that farms near the prison be planted to flax, so the convicts could work them and be returned to the institution at night. It is planned that they do all the work, even to the harvesting of the crop, but the growers must deliver the straw at the prison.

Because of the fact that it was a new industry Governor Withycombe thought expert men should be employed to assist in planting, cultivating and retting and he believed the board should obtain such help as soon as possible. He said he had been informed the machinery and buildings necessary would not be expensive. It has never been the intention of the board to use all the appropriation in the flax industry and if it does not furnish employment for all convicts other means for doing so will be devised. The board plans growing flax on several of the state farms.

Selling Oregon Made Clay Wares Advised

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—There are thirty manufacturers of brick and other clay wares in Oregon at the present time, according to Dean J. A. Bexell, of the Oregon Agricultural College School of Commerce, who advocates an organization of the manufacturers for the purpose of getting their Oregon-made wares more prominently before the public and into the markets by means of advertising and co-operative effort. The combined output of the industries is about \$730,000 annually, and the expenditures average about \$1500 for each \$50,000 of output. A part of this sum will be expended in promoting a demand for the clay goods, especially drainage tiles.

In the clay industries as in most others the attention given to production is disproportionate to that given to creating and enlarging the demand. Right quality of product that will maintain a permanent demand together with due advertising and publicity, will, thinks Mr. Bexell, bring success in this business.

Hard-surfacing of County Highway Is Planned

Forest Grove—The Forest Grove commercial club held another luncheon Thursday, at which there were present 100 business men of the community and farmers living in the vicinity. The subject for discussion was "Better Roads for Washington County." D. B. Reasoner, judge of the county court, and Rodell Matteson, county commissioner, were guests.

The project which is being pushed by the Commercial club of Forest Grove and the farmers of Gales Creek and Thatcher vicinity is hard-surfacing of the main thoroughfare leading from Gales Creek and Thatcher neighborhoods into Forest Grove, and the county court is co-operating to obtain

some state aid. A committee of five was appointed to co-operate with the Commercial club and the county court in an effort to procure assistance from the State highway commission, and subscriptions to the funds available for the improvement.

Incidentally the membership of the Commercial club was increased 100.

Snow in Cascades Is Low.

Albany—That there is little danger of floods in the Willamette valley this year is indicated by the fact that there is less snow in the Cascade mountains now than at this season for many years. What snow fell last winter has been going out early and also gradually. Unless there should come an unusually cold period before summer, in which snow should fall in the mountains, there is no likelihood whatever of high water in the Willamette and its tributaries this spring. A heavy warm rain this time of the year usually makes a flood probable, but there is said to be no danger this year.

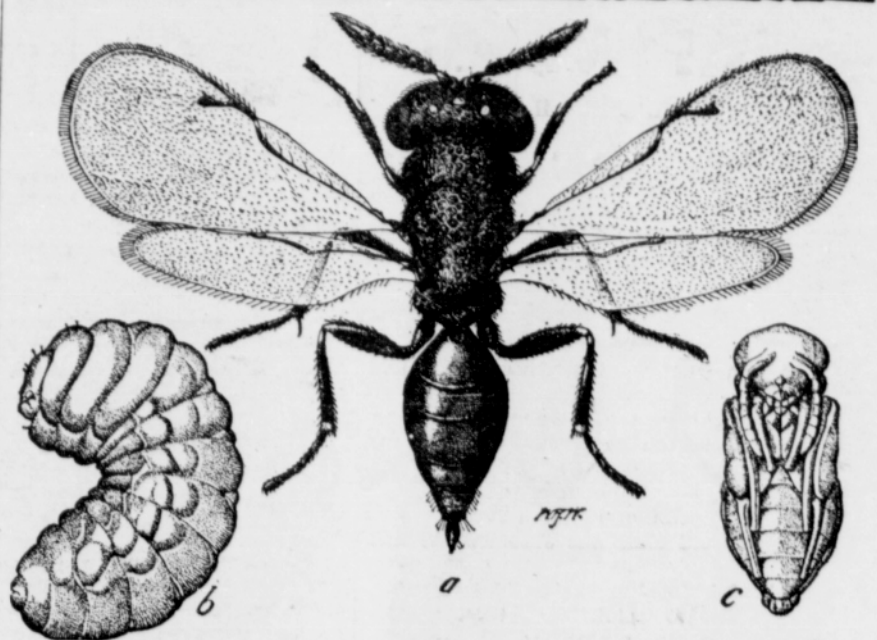
Need Not Take Husband's Name.

Salem—Miss Marian Sheldon of the Dalles need not take her husband's name if she decides to marry, is the opinion of the attorney general given in response to the question of the perplexed woman, asking if there was any law against a woman retaining her maiden name after marriage. The attorney general has notified Miss Sheldon that there is nothing to hinder her from retaining her name instead of taking that of her husband in case of her marriage if she so desires.

Grain Fields In Good Condition.

Union—Heavy rains in the valley and snow in the nearby mountains have brought the moisture to about the usual condition for this season of the year. Cloudy skies and south winds promise more rain. The ground has been too wet for cultivating and seeding is delayed. Most of the spring seeding is in and grain is in good condition.

ALFALFA-SEED PEST RESEMBLES THE GNAT



Alfalfa-Seed, or Clover-Seed Chalcis-Fly—A, Adult; B, Larvae; C, Pupa—Much Enlarged.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The alfalfa-seed destroyer, known as the chalcis-fly, does its destructive work in clover or alfalfa seeds, from the Gulf coast to the northern limits of the United States, according to the United States department of agriculture's specialist who has personally seen the widespread devastation of this pest. By harvesting severely infested crops, by cleaning fence lines and ditch banks, and by winter cultivation the grower of alfalfa seed may help to control this insect. A new Farmers' Bulletin, (No. 636) entitled "The Chalcis-Fly in Alfalfa Seed," gives the details of these methods of control, and may be had free of charge on application to the department.

The chalcis-fly under the microscope is a formidable-looking insect but when seen in the field it is frequently confused with the gnat. These pests may be seen in great numbers flying over alfalfa-seed shocks and swarming over the sickle bar when the alfalfa is being cut. The eggs are so small as to be invisible to the naked eye and are deposited through the soft, green seed pods directly into the soft seeds when the pods are about half-grown. Immediately upon becoming a fly, the insect eats its way out through the shells of the infested seeds, then through the green pods. Large portions of the seeds are hollowed out in this manner, when they are still green and growing.

The infested seeds which still contain the living larvae of the insect may be recognized by their abnormal shape and usually by the dull brown color. Some of the infested seeds, however, retain their natural color, but they always lack the glossy appearance of normal seeds. The extent to which alfalfa seed is damaged by the fly is not generally apparent, owing to the minuteness of the insect and because its destructive work is accomplished within the growing seeds. The alfalfa-seed grower can only estimate the percentage of his crop destroyed by opening a large number of the seed pods and observing the infested seeds.

Harvesting Infested Crops.

An alfalfa field is frequently found with such a severe infestation by chalcis-flies that the grower considers it of insufficient value to be harvested and simply drives in a herd of cows to pasture the crop. With regard to the control of the chalcis-fly for the protection of future seed production, this is a costly mistake. Observations show that many of the pods burst open, while others are trampled to the ground. Here great numbers of infested seeds offer favorable conditions for the hibernation of the chalcis-fly larvae. These, as mature flies, will infest the seed crops the following spring.

The Kicking Horse.

The cure of a "kicker" is a difficult task. There are many remedies advised, but even the best is sometimes ineffectual. It may arise from vice, or from excessively nervous disposition. One of the common appliances used is to swing a bale of straw behind the horse, so that he may kick until he is tired, without doing injury to himself. The bale will swing to and fro, and irritate to the point of persuasion that there are more profitable vices than kicking.

Argentina Crop.

The wheat crop of Argentina for 1914-15, which is the largest ever harvested in that country, is equivalent to only 83 per cent of the wheat harvest in Kansas and Nebraska in 1914. An official forecast indicates the Argentine crop to be about 203,000,000 bushels, while Kansas and Nebraska produced over 245,000,000.

Has Come to Stay.

The incubator has come to stay because it has without doubt proved itself a paying proposition.

ing spring. Under such circumstances the crop should be mowed, removed from the field, and stacked. It may then be used as rough fodder; and if the remaining straw is burned in early spring the hibernating larvae will be destroyed.

Cleaning Fence Lines and Ditch Banks.

The following facts emphasize the importance of cutting the alfalfa along ditch banks and fence lines, as well as in the fields:

1. The earliest seed pods are found to develop on the isolated and vigorous growing plants found in such places.
2. The earliest pods have an especially large percentage of the seeds infested with chalcis-fly larvae.
3. The chalcis-fly larvae are able to pass completely through the first generation in the earliest pods before the regular seed fields are sufficiently advanced for oviposition.

This cutting should be done with the harvesting of each hay crop, before the seed crop is grown.

It is sometimes necessary to have two or more irrigation ditches running parallel, making it impracticable to cut the alfalfa between them. In such cases it is economy to fence the ditches and use this land as a small summer pasture, thus preventing the development of alfalfa seed pods and the chalcis-flies.

Winter Cultivation.

In the process of harvesting the seed crop many pods containing infested seeds fall to the ground. Here they remain until the following spring when the hibernating insects emerge, although cultivation with an alfalfa cultivator, at some time late in the fall or in early winter, will sufficiently cover such pods and will prevent the emergence of most of the adults when the warm weather arrives.

Destroying the Screenings.

After the alfalfa is thrashed the great mass of screenings which is left frequently contains large numbers of seeds infested with hibernating larvae. If the chaff, together with the screenings, is placed in a compost pile for three or four months, so that it will become heated and decay, most of the insect life will be destroyed. Unless it is possible to treat the screenings in this manner they should be burned before the growing season opens in the spring.

Many of the alfalfa seed pods along check ridges and fence lines may be destroyed by burning off the weeds and alfalfa. This should be done either in the fall or early spring. In purchasing alfalfa seed, farmers should insist upon having seed which has been well cleaned after thrashing and should never plant the uncleared product in new fields.

It is best for the average farmer to handle the draft breeds.

Easy to Make Good Butter.

The buttermaker should realize that it is just as easy to make good butter as it is to make poor butter. The main secret is to keep the milk utensils clean. Use only good salt. This is an exceedingly important matter. A good way to test it is to dissolve some in hot water. If the salt has a bad flavor it will be easily detected. Sometimes a sediment will be seen in the bottom of the vessel. A bad odor in butter many times is caused by the use of poor salt.

Sort the Apples.

If apples in the bin or storage cellar are assorted occasionally and the rotten and speckled apples thrown out, it will lessen the number of disease spores among the good apples and check decay. These spores are produced from a fungus which produces rot.

A Good Money Crop.

The strawberry is very successful and a good money crop. The best time for planting them is usually in the spring.