

## JETTY WILL GET FULLY MILLION

Action of Committee Assures Big Appropriation.

Dredge Issue Still in Doubt—Question Whether Continuing Contract Cannot Be Had.

Washington, D. C.—The fact that the house committee on rivers and harbors agreed to an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to continue work on the north jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river makes it practically certain that an appropriation of at least that amount will be carried by the river and harbor bill when it becomes a law.

Whether this appropriation can be increased by the senate and whether the project can be placed on a continuing contract basis remains to be determined. The uncertainty, so far as the mouth of the Columbia is concerned, centers around the Lane bill, proposing an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the construction of a sea-going dredge.

In all reasonable probability the senate committee on commerce will accept the amendment proposed by Senator Chamberlain, making the north jetty project a continuing contract. The senate undoubtedly will place several projects on the continuing contract basis and with Senator Chamberlain on the commerce committee it is to be presumed that the north jetty project will be so treated.

It will be extremely difficult to secure authorization this session for a \$1,500,000 dredge for use at the mouth of the Columbia river, because Colonel Burr, acting chief of engineers, is unequivocally opposed to a dredge and has already made one adverse report on the Lane bill. This report in itself makes it impossible to pass the Lane bill as an emergency measure, and if the dredge is secured it must be by an amendment to the river and harbor bill. Senator Lane now intends to offer his bill as an amendment to the general river and harbor bill.

## No Limit Placed on Parcel Post Extension

Washington, D. C.—All attempts to limit the authority of the postmaster general to change the rates, weights, or zones in the parcel post service were defeated in the senate during consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

An amendment to the bill as it passed the house, proposed by the senate postoffice committee, to prevent the postmaster general from making these changes was defeated 33 to 24. Then Senator Bankhead, chairman of the committee, sought to forestall a proposed increase in maximum weight of packages to 100 pounds by an amendment providing that postal funds should not be used to transport packages of more than 50 pounds. This was defeated by one vote, the roll call standing 28 to 27.

When Senator Bankhead asked for a limitation of 50 pounds for packages on star routes, Senator Clark, of Wyoming, who had fought for the original committee amendment, asserted this would be unjustifiable discrimination against rural patrons. The amendment was voted down 31 to 18. Senator Clark attacked a provision of the bill granting \$2000 to the legal representatives of special employees of the postoffice service killed while on duty and succeeded in having stricken from the list certain employees not engaged in the railway service. He said if the bill as presented were passed the government would have to insure the lives of employees in every other department of the government service.

## Suffrage Move Blocked.

Washington, D. C.—Attempts by Senator Ashurst to get an agreement for a vote March 28, on the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage were blocked Saturday and the Arizona senator announced he would move for immediate consideration, after passage of the bill now pending. He also had a wordy clash with Senator Reed, who objected to fixing a date. "If the senator would talk less," declared Mr. Ashurst, "we might finish some of this legislation the country is waiting for."

Several senators urged Mr. Ashurst to withdraw the remark but he refused.

## Revenue Cutter Fires on Launch.

San Diego—During the progress of a thrilling race between the United States revenue cutter Manning and a Japanese smuggling launch loaded with contraband Chinese, it is reported that two shots were fired at the launch, the second tearing away the foremast of the vessel and bringing the frightened Orientals to a halt.

All night the cutter's searchlights played about the islands and every fishing craft that came up from the south was thoroughly searched for smuggled Chinese.

## 4000 Killed in Battle.

Peking—Four thousand men were killed in two separate battles between government troops and the White Wolf brigands on the Konan Anhui border, according to official telegrams. Aero planes were employed by the government forces to locate the rebels, who afterwards were attacked and dispersed.

## Submarines Ordered for Pacific Coast Fleet

Washington, D. C.—Formal approval was given the administration's two-battleship program by the house naval affairs committee, after the "small navy" men had made their final stand against it.

The Navy department's construction plans were changed so as to provide for six instead of eight destroyers and for additional submarines. As reported to the house, the bill carries an appropriation of \$140,200,000, exclusive of amounts to be spent for armor and armament, and fixes the building program for the coming fiscal year as follows:

Two first-class battleships of the highest speed and largest possible radius of action, to rank among the world's dreadnoughts, \$1,800,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament.

One powerful 4200-ton 12-knot sea-going submarine, \$1,100,000.

Six torpedo boat destroyers, \$925,000 each.

Three coast defense submarines of 500 tons each, \$62,000, designed for use on the Pacific Coast.

Four harbor defense submarines of smaller type, \$375,000 each, intended for use on the Gulf coast and Panama.

The bill provides that the defense submarines shall be built and maintained on the Pacific Coast, provided they can be built there as cheaply as they can be built on the Atlantic Coast and "laid down" on the Pacific Coast.

The two-battleship program was approved, 14 to 4.

## "Bleached Flour" Wins Supreme Court Decision

Washington, D. C.—Millers and food manufacturers generally throughout the country won a decisive victory over the government Wednesday when the Supreme court held that Federal inspectors could not condemn under the pure food law "bleached flour" unless they proved that the flour contained enough poisonous ingredients added in bleaching to make the flour injurious to health.

Officials of the department of agriculture have fought the case bitterly, contending that the adding of any quantity of poisonous ingredients was in violation of the law.

The case just decided originated in the District court of Western Missouri. The government sought to condemn 625 sacks of flour bleached by the Lexington Mills company by the so-called "Alsop process." The government contended that in bleaching the flour to give it a color to hide its inferiority, certain nitrates, or poisonous ingredients, were added and that this violated the law, no matter what the quantity.

In announcing the decision of the court, Justice Day pointed out that the government complained only that 1.8 parts to 1,000,000 of a poisonous character was added by bleaching.

## Mighty Awakening Seen by Secretary of Commerce

Dayton, O.—An industrial awakening that will revolutionize the nation's business, minimize the possibility of wrecked and wasted lives and elevate working men and women to positions that will keep them in safety and decency was predicted by William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, speaking on the human side of factory, commercial and industrial life before the Greater Dayton association.

"I speak of this not in criticism; not as finding fault that more is not done, but rather as opening the door to a mighty hope," Mr. Redfield said.

"Good as our schools are, they leave much undone. We are not teaching our boys and girls how to work. We turn them out—speaking of the country as a whole—at 14 years of age, the larger part of them with a certain amount of academic knowledge, but without any training whatever for the real work of life. The boy suffers in his pay and in his product a good many years before he can pick up by questioning here and there or learn from mistakes how to support himself at a definite trade.

The girl suffers perhaps worse, with a terrible cost to the nation in wrecked womanhood.

"It is one of the real tragedies that has its pitiful reactions in every industrial home. The mechanic would have his son learn a trade well and not to struggle as his father did. A mother would have her daughter taught something which will keep her alive in decency and in safety, and without the risks young working women so often must run.

"The thought of the nation has been too supine in this matter, but it is now beginning to awaken."

## Company Sued for Smoke.

Seattle—John Mills Day, an attorney, has filed in the Superior court a suit against the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power company for \$2500 damages, and a permanent injunction to prevent smoking of tobacco on the streets of the company. Mr. Day declares that frequently the stench of tobacco in the cars has made his wife ill. In his complaint he declares that the company is responsible because it has posted signs in the cars, reading: "Smoking in and behind the three rear seats."

## Bigger Air Fleet Urged.

Washington, D. C.—A \$15,000,000 airplane fleet was proposed in a bill by Representative L'Engle, of Florida. He painted a picture of cities being destroyed by bombs from invading air craft, and compared the foreign air fleets with that of the United States, which he said was composed of "12 obsolete, man-killing aeroplanes."

# FARM AND ORCHARD

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

## Growers Hold Discussion On Orchard Subjects

Washington State College, Pullman.—A rousing horticultural meeting closed the "farmers' week" program here. Orchard fertilizers, cover crops and insect pests each came in for discussion.

"Before applying a fertilizer ascertain by noting the action of the plant growth if a fertilizer is needed," said Professor R. J. Barnett. "Other conditions being right a poor growth of wood and foliage denotes that nitrogen is lacking in the soil. Poorly developed and misshapen fruit often indicates lack of phosphorus, while a poor skin color most often means that the soil is deficient in potassium. If it is necessary to supply nitrogen use cover crops or barnyard manure. Other elements also are added by the manure, but not to so great an extent by the cover crops. Use commercial fertilizers only when manure and cover crops are impracticable because of peculiar conditions or entirely out of the question from other causes."

The growth of cover crops in orchards was advocated by W. S. Thornber, of Lewiston, who pointed out that the kind of a crop to be used varies according to local conditions. Some orchards need a nitrogen producing crop, while others need a cover crop that will conserve the nitrogen already in the soil.

"Keep your orchards free from litter and reduce the loss from insect pests and infection," said Professor W. O. Ellis, in dealing with the subject, "Insect Hybridization in Orchard Litters." Orchard litters, according to Professor Ellis, are one of the greatest sources of insect infection and the money spent in keeping the orchard free from litter will pay big dividends in increased profits.

In his talk on "Farm Sanitation" Professor O. L. Waller, vice president of the college and professor of mathematics and civil engineering, advanced the idea that the sewage from the cities and towns can be used to good advantage for irrigation purposes on the farm. This sewage, could be made sanitary by the use of septic tanks. The speaker cited examples of the success of this plan, including Paris and Berlin.

"No farm where the use of a septic tank is possible should be without one," said Professor Waller, who explained the purpose and construction of the tanks.

The contention that an automobile may be put to good use for power purposes on the farm was objected to by Professor L. D. Charlton, professor of farm mechanics, who based his objection on the assertion that investment is too great for the character of work performed and that oftentimes the power would be greater than is actually needed to perform the work. The added wear and tear on the high-power automobile engine over that of the farm engine of less horsepower was another objection made by Professor Charlton. The use of gasoline for farm power was discussed by Professor Charlton, who explained the construction of the engines and mentioned many good uses to which they may be put.

## Many Problems Confront The Market Gardener

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—Many inexperienced gardeners who expect to take up the business of truck gardening for the first time do not begin to realize the many difficult problems that confront them," said Professor A. G. Boquet, who is in charge of vegetable gardening at the Oregon Agricultural college. "The average goods, and the average methods of selling are not enough to constitute success. There has got to be something superior.

"I am convinced that many who have signified their intention to embark in the business for the first time next spring, have lands that have not yet demonstrated their ability to grow commercial crops. While in a good many instances their soil may be quite suitable for growing the crops selected, in many others the reverse is likely to prove true. Apparently the future gardeners do not always appreciate the importance of proper soil adaptability to the crop in hand. It is surely necessary for truckers to distribute their crops over the right kind of soils as it is for the fruitgrowers, who have taken so much pains to harmonize their trees with their soils.

"The selection of the right crop is another matter that requires very careful consideration. Not only should they be adapted to the soils where they are grown, but also to the demands of the market; they are designated to fill. Only when we encourage the growing of the right crop on the right land in the right way, are we doing any good for the vegetable industry.

## Wants Union Wages.

First Domain Dossier—Did you get that job, Henry?  
Second Domain Dossier—I wouldn't take it. I arst 'im wot he was a-going ter give me, an' 'e said as much as I was worth. I told 'im his face that wouldn't do for me.—Sidney Bulletin.

## Meaning of Trough of the Sea.

Maiden—What's this "trough of the sea" we read about?  
Corney—Oh, I guess that is what the ocean greyhounds drink out of.—London Tid-Bits.

"It is also reasonable to suppose that many beginners who do not understand the proper methods of handling their soils, crops, fertilizer and other problems of production will not be able to make a success of it.

"The result will be a discontented frame of mind and a tendency severely to criticize climatic conditions and soil. It is suggested as a simple precaution that these important details be mastered in a small way before they are applied on a large, commercial scale. We all desire to see this phase of the horticultural interests grow and to have the growers satisfactorily get their rightful share of the profits of the business.

Successful market gardening is not possible without giving careful attention to these problems, which are only a part of the large number to be solved, and the inexperienced had better make small beginnings."

## Feeding Young Pigs.

Pigs begin to nibble at their mother's feed when about four weeks old, and should then be fed all they will eat of feed that encourages growth and develops the digestive system without impairing digestion. If they are weaned when seven weeks old this allows but three weeks in which to accustom their nutritive organs to the change from natural to artificial nourishment. The principle involved in making this change of feed is explained by Professor G. R. Samson, swine specialist of the Oregon Agricultural college Animal Husbandry department, as follows:

"The proportion of water in the little pig's body is greatest at birth. This water is gradually replaced by dry matter as the pig grows older and any undue hastening of the transposing process interferes with the pig's entire organism.

"The rate of substituting dry matter for water may be retarded by diluting the solid part of the feed with water which is incorporated into the pig.

"The digestive tract of the small pig is larger in proportion to his body than that of the older pig. While the more common mistake is underfeeding at this time, it is also possible to overfeed. At this time the pig may eat and digest more food than he can take care of in his body and in such cases much of the value of the feed is wasted. Another ill which may result from overfeeding is the impairment of digestion efficiency so that the gains in later life are secured at greater cost than would otherwise be necessary.

"When the little pigs begin to nibble at the feed they should be provided with a trough inside a creep where they may have feed especially suited to them. To start with there is nothing better than skim milk into which about one-tenth by weight of middlings or oatmeal is stirred. If oats are used the coarser hulls should be sifted out. The proportion of the middlings or ground oats may be increased until at weaning time the pigs are getting about one part of solid feed to two parts of skim milk.

"When the little pigs are first being started on artificial feed, care must be taken that no feed be left in their trough to become sour, for scours almost surely will result if they eat this left-over feed. Therefore give them but little and remove what is left and give it to their dams. Then thoroughly clean their trough and if possible scald it and set it up to dry. At any rate make sure the trough is left clean and is clean when feed is put into it again. A good start makes success possible; a bad one makes success very uncertain. The advantages of the creep are that cleanliness is more easily secured and a smaller amount of higher priced feed is necessary as the sow does not require such expensive feed.

"If it is considered too much trouble to provide a creep for the little ones, they may be allowed to continue eating with their dam, and her ration may be made suitable to the pigs. Milk production is stimulated by sloppy feed and the sow requires concentrated feed which is easily digestible. For this method of feeding Dietrich suggests one-fourth to one-fifth pound digestible protein and 2 to 2 1/2 digestible carbohydrates per one hundred pounds live weight of the sow and litter. The same amount of nutrients is all right per 100 pounds live weight of the sow if she is fed separately from the pigs. But it may contain more coarse feed in the latter case.

"In terms of the feeds used on our farms the ration may be made up as follows: For a 250 pound sow with seven pigs weighing seven pounds each—300 pound live weight in all—this ration requires six pounds middlings and three pounds skim milk; or six pounds barley and 8 pounds skim milk; or six pounds barley and four pounds tankage; or six pounds middlings and 15 pound tankage."

## Horse Sense Defined.

"Come and have a drink, old man."  
"Nothing doing!"  
"What's the matter? Sworn off?"  
"Net directly; but I've resolved that this year I'll exhibit a little horse sense, and that is the ability to say neigh."

## Scientific Management.

Waitress (to the other, a newcomer)—You must keep your eye on that professor. He never gives a tip, but he always pays for his coffee twice over.—Fliegende Blätter.

## Senator Says Someone "Stole \$200,000,000"

Washington, D. C.—Charges by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, that someone had stolen \$200,000,000 from the stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad precipitated a warm discussion in the senate, several of the New England senators insisting that Senator Norris was guilty of loose and unwarranted language.

Senator Norris retracted nothing, however, insisting that his statements were warranted and that the adoption of his resolution under debate would have a salutary effect.

The resolution asks specifically whether any contemplated agreement between the attorney general and the railroad provides for immunity from prosecution to any one connected with the railroad and whether it contemplates the surrender by the railroad company or any of its stockholders of the right to bring action for damages on account of past misappropriations of funds.

"I object to such loose statements as that 'somebody has stolen \$200,000,000,'" declared Senator Lippitt, of Rhode Island. "If the senator means to say that the directors robbed the stockholders of the road, he is in great error. At the most there were only errors of judgment. The adjustment cannot go on satisfactorily if unwarranted statements of that kind are made."

Senator Norris said that if the senate had reached the point where it was unwilling to "throw the light on the depredations of a lot of pirates" it ought not to wonder at the existence of anarchists in the country.

## PARCEL POST "RIOT" IS PREDICTED BY SENATOR

Washington, D. C.—Warning that unless the postmaster general was checked "bales of hay and bushels of potatoes" would be going through the mails was given the senate by Senator Bankhead, chairman of the postoffice committee. Mr. Bankhead said that the Postoffice department was running riot in the question of parcel post business, and that the government was operating the new service at a loss.

The senator's remarks came in the course of a debate on the annual postoffice appropriation bill. Senator Sheppard had made a point of order against a pending amendment to prohibit the postmaster general from changing the existing weight limits, rates of postage or zones for the parcel post service. The point was undecided when the senate adjourned.

## Transcontinental Roads Only Joy-Riders' Lanes

Washington, D. C.—Transcontinental highways proposed by the American Automobile association were characterized as "lanes over which the members of this high-browed, joy-riding association may strut" by Representative Shackelford, of Missouri, attacking what he called the "editorial canning factory" maintained by the organization to promote the measures it favored.

With funds the association collected from its 451 subordinate automobile clubs and the like, Mr. Shackelford declared, a "nefarious" lobby was maintained in Washington and the "all-essential long green" was provided to fight the re-election of opponents of motor road bills. He read a letter from the president of the association to a member in Kansas City urging that support be withdrawn from the Shackelford \$25,000,000 good roads bill now before the senate, having passed the house.

The measure provides for dirt roads in rural free delivery districts.

## Non-Resident Right Asked.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Jones, of Washington, has introduced a bill providing that private landowners holding lands within government irrigation projects may acquire water rights from the government without being compelled to reside on their land, provided they irrigate the full area and their holdings do not exceed the size of an established farm unit. Before their water right becomes permanent, however, such landowners must show irrigation and cultivation for five successive years.

## Automobile Tax Stands.

San Francisco—Owners of automobiles in California—more than 100,000 of them—will have to pay a horsepower tax on their cars, ranging from \$5 to \$30, to the state, and drivers of machines for hire will have to pay a license fee of \$6. They will have to start in right away, too, for the law that that effect will be enforced forthwith, the Supreme court of the state having decided that the law is constitutional in all particulars.

## Eye of Dead Put on Film.

Aurora, Ill.—Authorities have photographed the eye of Theresa Hollander, killed here a week ago. State's Attorney Tyler admitted this, saying it was the hope that the retina of the murdered woman retains the image of the murderer. The picture was taken at the suggestion of an oculist, who said the retina of the slain girl's eye would show the last object before her conscious vision. The result was not made public.

## Nations Mark Speeders.

Berlin—Germany and France, from March 1, will communicate to each other the names, residences and other details in regard to all automobilists who have been convicted for violations of the traffic regulations in the respective countries.

# RADICALS DELAY POWER SCHEMES

Attack Legislation Which Would Aid Development.

Revocable Permit and Forfeiture of Plants Demanded—Capital Is Discouraged.

Washington, D. C.—The theoretical conservationists have begun their assault on the Wilson administration. The secretary of war a short time ago favorably reported a bill permitting the development of water power on the Roanoke river, Virginia. That bill did not meet the approval of the theorists and they straightway began a contest either to kill the bill or force the administration to change its attitude.

The opponents of a practical and reasonable water-power policy, encouraged by their first success, are now making demands even more preposterous than some they made a few months ago.

Not only are they asking that the Federal government shall supervise and control development of water power, both on the public domain and on navigable rivers, but they are insisting that whenever permission is given to private corporations to develop water power, such permits shall be revocable at the will of the President or some member of his cabinet and, furthermore, they insist that at the end of 50 years the power plant and appurtenances erected and installed under government permit shall revert to the government for such disposition as future administrations may deem wise. This latter demand of the theoretical conservationists is meeting with stout resistance on the part of Western senators and congressmen, for they maintain that such a policy would be absolutely prohibitive.

One theory, and the principal object of Federal control of water powers, is to prevent monopoly and to regulate rates. If a power company receiving a permit from the government is required, at the end of 50 years, to surrender its plant to the government, it must, in order to earn interest on its investment, sell its power at an abnormally high rate, or it will operate at a loss. The mere fact that the government proposes to regulate rates would prevent a power company from imposing such charges as would enable it in 50 years to recover on cost of installation.

## Use of Drugs Among "Upper" Classes Serious

Albany, N. Y.—A plea for the relief of drug victims was made by Dr. Charles A. Towns, of New York, before a legislative hearing here on bills designed to restrict the sale of habit-forming drugs, principally cocaine and its derivatives.

"The drug problem in the underworld is one for the police to cope with," Dr. Towns said. "But drugs have worked greater havoc in the 'upper world' than in the underworld, and here the havoc has been wrought on men and women who are really worth while, whom it is the duty of the medical profession, the drug trade and of everybody who lays the slightest claim to decent humanity to conserve."

A feature of the proposed laws is a provision designed to treat those who obtain drugs in violation of the law as victims of disease and not criminals. This provision would give a magistrate authority to commit habitual users of drugs to hospitals or sanitariums instead of to prison.

## Massive Building Doomed.

Seattle, Wash.—Fungi growing under the bark of the massive fir columns of the famous forestry building, erected by the state in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and now used as a museum by the University of Washington, cannot be exterminated and within two years the impressive building will be an unsightly decaying structure. This is the opinion expressed by Professor Hugo Wenkenwerder, dean of the college of forestry. James J. Hill recently donated \$5000 to help save the building.

## Laundresses Rout Rivals.

Nogales, Mex.—Anti-Chinese riots are reported in Cananea, Sonora, as the result of a washer-woman's war. The Women's protective League of Cananea, organized by women who earn their living by the washboard, was responsible for the attack on the Chinese, who were accused of usurping the women's employment. The women led the rioting which resulted in the flight to the hills of practically all of the Chinese laundrymen.

## Rural Cupid Finds Favor.

Washington, D. C.—A favorable report was agreed to by the senate committee on public lands on the bill of Representative Kincaid to provide that the marriage of a homestead entryman to a homestead entrywoman shall not prevent the right of either to a patent, if either has complied with the law for a year.

## Ullster Men Well Armed.

London—The Dublin correspondent of the Times learns on good authority that the Ullster volunteers have more rifles than volunteers in some counties, and that they possess 60 machine guns.