

CANAL TREATY NOT CONSTRUED

Secretary Bryan Puts Tolls Plea on New Basis.

Opposition to Subsidy Is Held to Dwarf Exemption—Thinks Wilson Understands Issue.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Bryan in a statement made public Monday, reviews at length the Panama tolls question and in the course of the statement declares that the repeal of the tolls exemption in the Panama canal act "cannot be construed to be a construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty," but is "simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way."

Mr. Bryan discusses various features of the subject—the limiting of debate in the house of representatives, the Baltimore platform and the effect of repeal on the treaty.

Asserting that the opponents of the repeal have seized upon the charge that the President is "surrendering to England," Mr. Bryan declares that the opposition to the repeal has attempted to appeal "to prejudice rather than to reason."

"What has Great Britain done," he asked, "to justify the accusation that she is trying to dictate to this country? She has simply called attention to the terms of the treaty and asked for arbitration of the question of construction, in case this government differs from the British government in the construction to be placed on the language. The very men who are so insistent upon construing the treaty to permit free tolls delayed for months the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain because of their opposition to any arbitration on the subject. In other words, they construed the treaty to permit discrimination and then objected to allowing any international court to express an opinion on the subject. If, as a matter of fact, the treaty grants the rights which Great Britain claims, is it a 'surrender to Great Britain' for our nation to repeal a law that raised that question?"

"The repeal of the law cannot be construed to be a construction of the treaty. It is simply a refusal on the part of the United States to raise that question in that way."

Discussing the President's right to expect the support of congress when he deals with international questions, Secretary Bryan adds: "The chief executive speaks for the nation in international affairs and it is only fair to assume that he speaks 'advisedly' when he declares that intercourse with other nations is seriously embarrassed by the free tolls law which he seeks to repeal."

Find Tusk of Ancient Wild Boar in California

Los Angeles—That California was at one time the home of practically every kind of animal has received further proof from the discovery of the skull and other portions of the skeleton of an immense wild boar in Imperial Valley. The skull with its 10-inch tusks has arrived in Los Angeles. The find was made on the California-Mexico Land & Cattle company's ranch, one of the great tractor plows having brought the skull to the surface when preparing the ground for a cotton field.

One tusk of the great pig lacks just a fraction of being 10 inches long, while the other is broken off at the tip. Archaeologists will be invited to make an inspection and report. It is considered possible by mere laymen that the animal belongs to the pleistocene period and is in a class with the animals found in the oil pits at La Brea.

Eye Grafting Has Every Appearance of Success

Baltimore—The success of the operation performed several weeks ago at the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat hospital, in which the cornea of a pig's eye was grafted onto the blind eye of David Kane, a six-months-old infant, is now practically assured. Dr. Floyd B. Whitman, the surgeon who performed the operation, still refuses to make a statement with reference to it, but it is learned that the eye on which the pig's cornea was grafted is still clear. There is reason to believe that it will remain clear for the few days left of the time allotted for the test by the surgeon.

Scientists Go to Siberia.

Philadelphia—The University of Pennsylvania museum has dispatched an expedition to the northern part of Siberia, which lies between the Yenisei and Lena rivers, to collect ethnological specimens and data among the tribes there, of whom little is known. H. U. Hall, recently a student of anthropology at the University of London, heads the party, which will join others sent out by the University of Oxford and the Moscow Academy. The latter is led by Miss Czaplicka, a noted Russian woman scientist.

Loop Is Looped Eight Times.

Los Angeles—Delloyd Thompson "looped the loop" eight times here Sunday, breaking Lincoln Beachey's previous American record of seven loops. Beachey's record was made at San Francisco. Thompson was less than 2000 feet above the ground when he started his downward flight and made his last loop when within 500 feet of the earth.

Western Governors Demand Two More Regional Banks

Denver—Governors of seven states, delegates to the Western Governors' conference in session here, went on record with a demand on congress for the establishment of two more regional banks—one in the Pacific Northwest and the other in the Rocky Mountain states.

The action was taken on motion of Governor Ernest Lister, of Washington and was concurred in by Governors Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada; Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming; Oswald West, Oregon; John M. Haines, Idaho; William Spry, Utah, and E. M. Ammons, Colorado.

Governors Lister, West and Haines were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions in conformity with the motion as passed.

It was Governor Carey who broached the question of the regional reserve banks.

"I think the gentlemen who fixed the places for these banks forgot the West," he said. "We discovered in 1907 that it was not so much the ownership of money that counted, but the fact that the East held all our money. A bank has been placed in Boston; another in New York, another in Richmond—nobody knows any reason for placing it in Richmond. The Union Pacific railroad has no convenient banking facilities.

"To us in Wyoming, San Francisco is more foreign than London, and we have no business relations at all with Kansas City. The governors should insist on the enactment of a special law creating two more local banks. The Northwest is entitled to one, and I believe one should be in Denver."

Colombia Signs Treaty With United States

Bogota, Colombia—The treaty between the United States and Colombia, settling the Panama controversy, was signed at the State department of Colombia by the American minister, Thaddeus T. Thomson, and representatives of the Colombian government.

The signing of this treaty is looked upon here as a most momentous event in the history of the foreign relations of Colombia and marks a new era for her future. The settlement of this vexed question indicates a marked change in the sentiment of Colombians for the United States, in which they frankly acknowledge their best interests and future development lie.

Indians Wield Injunctions In Place of Scalping Knife

Seattle—Replacing tomahawks and war paint with the injunction, the braves of the Lummi Indian reservation, located in Whatcom county, near Bellingham, are out after the scalps of fishtrap owners who, they declare, are encroaching upon fishing grounds reserved to the Indians through an ancient treaty with the United States. United States District Attorney Clay Allen has been asked to become chief of the band and lead in the contemplated legal strategy.

Through Craven & Greene, attorneys of Bellingham, representing the Lummi Indians, Allen has been notified that Mattson Bros. are driving a fishtrap in waters adjacent to the reservation, near Point Frances, in Bellingham Bay. The Lummi, by virtue of a treaty ratified years ago, claim the exclusive right to the fishing privileges of the waters in question. They ask District Attorney Allen to bring suit in the name of the United States.

Consumers Not Interested In Parcel Post Buring

La Crosse, Wis.—In La Crosse, one of the ten cities in the United States in which the Postoffice department is trying to get the producer and consumer in direct touch through the parcel post, not one consumer had, up to Wednesday, applied at the postoffice for the lists of farmers willing to ship directly to city dwellers.

A long list of farmers was compiled by postmasters, but in the eight days the plan has been in operation no one has ordered produce from them. Eggs retailed in La Crosse at 18 cents a dozen, or two cents below the best offer made by the farmers.

Minnesota Favors "Dry's"

St. Paul—The Prohibition forces scored heavily in Tuesday's municipal elections held by Minnesota cities of the fourth class. Madison, Marshall, Luverne and Canby, for many years the leading saloon towns of Southwest Minnesota, entered the "dry" column by small majorities and the anti-liquor forces pointed to this achievement as a great victory. Litchfield, for 20 years a saloon town, went dry by a majority of 43 votes and many others also entered the dry list. Cannon Falls remains dry.

London Deal Is \$2,500,000.

London—Another great London land deal has been concluded, by which S. P. Derbyshire acquired the whole of Lord Howard de Walden's Regents Park estate for more than \$2,500,000. In point of size this is said to be the largest transfer of London property that has ever taken place, for the total extent of the estate is 62½ acres. It contains 750 houses, divided among some 20 streets.

Son's Aid-Plea Refused.

Boston—When Mrs. Anna C. Deitch was sentenced for shoplifting, her son, a college student, asked to be permitted to go to jail in his mother's stead, declaring he was better able to undergo the hardship than she. The court informed him that it was impossible. Mrs. Deitch, who was sentenced to three months, appealed and furnished bail.

SURGEON MENDS LIVING HEARTS

Believes Valvular Disorders May Be Freely Relieved.

Clamps Placed on Arteries Shut Off Circulation While Leaky Valves Are Treated.

New York—Dr. Alexis Carrel, head of the Rockefeller Institute and winner of a Nobel prize for science, discussed Saturday his latest experiment in surgery of the heart before the American Surgical association. These experiments were performed on dogs, with the idea of developing methods and technique which can now be successfully applied to human subjects.

"In several recent instances," Dr. Carrel said, "I have succeeded in clamping en masse the neck or pedicle of the heart, thus shutting off the circulation of the blood for two or three minutes and giving opportunity for a rapid operation on the aortic and pulmonary valves. After the operation was completed and the clamps removed, the heart resumed its pulsation, and after a short time the pulsations become regular. An interruption of circulation for a much longer period is undoubtedly possible, so that operations of a more complicated nature could be performed.

"In no case were there any accidents nor was there any need of massaging the heart when the interruption of the circulation did not exceed two and one-third minutes. The valves were generally exposed by an incision about an inch and a half long, made half in the pulmonary artery and half on the ventricle of the heart."

Federal Reserve Banks Defended By Committee

Washington, D. C.—The Federal reserve bank organization committee has issued a statement defending its choice of reserve bank cities and definition of reserve districts. It was the first official answer made to criticisms voiced in congress and heard from cities which sought reserve banks but failed to get them.

For the first time some of the statistics used by the committee in reaching its conclusions were made public.

Particular attention was given to the committee's reasons for choosing Atlanta, Ga., and Dallas, Tex., in preference to New Orleans; for selecting Richmond, Va., instead of Baltimore, and for naming Kansas City instead of Denver, Omaha or Lincoln, Neb. The committee called attention to the fact that since 37 cities were applicants and only 12 were named, 25 had to be disappointed.

"With so many conflicting claims," said the statement, "someone had to judge. Congress constituted the committee a court and gave the Federal Reserve Board the power of review. Disappointed competitors should seek a remedy through the orderly process the law prescribes.

Radium Tests Under Way.

Washington, D. C.—Debate in the senate on the bill for the governmental control of the radium-bearing lands of the West was opened Saturday by Chairman Walsh, of the mines committee.

Emphasizing the importance of the measure, Senator Walsh said radium-bearing lands were not only to be found in Colorado and Utah, but in Montana, and probably would be found in other states.

He added that the bureau of mines and two eminent doctors were conducting experiments in the methods of producing radium, which, if successful, would be given to the public.

Idle Leader Sentenced.

Los Angeles—"Captain" Frank Kelley, the only one of the disrupted "army" of unemployed to be brought to trial, was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment without the option of a fine. After the decision of the jury was announced, 105 or 109 men arrested changed their minds about going to trial, pleaded guilty and were released on suspended sentences. Four men remain in jail. One of these is Morris Rose, formerly "General" in command, who was deposed and later arrested for vagrancy.

"First" Americans Found.

Washington, D. C.—After a thorough study of the peoples along the fringe of Asia from Siberia to Sumatra in her effort to trace the original American, Mr. Harriet Chalmers Adams, one of America's foremost women explorers, in a communication to the National Geographical society, expresses the opinion that the ancient "American" peoples came by sea, possibly in broken stages, from Asia.

Aviator and Woman Die.

London—Reichert, the German aviator, and a woman passenger were killed near here Saturday when the motor of their monoplane exploded and the air craft fell 200 feet. The woman was dead when extricated from the debris and Reichelt died at the hospital.

Man Pierced By Redhot Rail.

Pittsburg—The entire length of a 90-foot steel rail, red hot, passed through the body of Charles Miller, of Braddock, as he worked at a finishing mill in the Edgar Thompson Steel works. Miller lived half an hour.

DYNAMITE KILLS FOUR AT CELILO

Giant Steam Shovel Wrecked By Terrific Blast.

Bodies and Debris Fill Air—Many Have Narrow Escapes—Victims Blown to Bits.

The Dalles, Or.—A terrific explosion, which shook the earth for a wide radius, left dead and mangled bodies in its wake and wrought partial destruction to nearby surface works, occurred at The Dalles-Celilo canal works, one and a half miles east of Big Eddy, at 11:40 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the government's mammoth "40" steam excavating shovel struck what is believed to have been an immense charge of dynamite, which, it is thought, had "missed fire" in blasting operations.

Four men, Edward Kendler, Alex Lind, Ed Ryan and C. Odrich, were instantly killed by the terrific impact of the explosion or died immediately afterward, while other workmen were frightfully cut and bruised, though none of them, it is believed, will die.

The exact quantity of dynamite exploded is not known, but it must have been of considerable proportions, judged by its death-dealing force and the havoc it wrought.

A large number of pitmen were at work in the face of the excavation, going ahead of the steam shovel, drilling the holes for the dynamite blasting, while others were engaged around the steam shovel loading the loosened dirt that had been scattered by the dynamite blasts or not picked up by the steam shovel.

Without warning and while all men were at work at their various stations a terrific roaring, a trembling of the earth and a mass of flying rock startled the crews working a short distance from the steam shovel. Unfortunate workmen were seen to fall in their tracks or be forcibly thrown in various directions. Small debris filled the air, the immense crane and the "dipper" or scoop at the end of it, were twisted and wrecked, rock cars were lifted bodily from their tracks, while a cloud of dust filled the air for a considerable distance.

The startled workmen who had not been injured hurried to the assistance of their less fortunate brothers and a hurried appeal for medical aid was sent.

It was at first thought that the number of casualties would be much larger than actually proved the case.

Governors Are Opposed to Leasing Government Lands

Denver—"If the government is going to make money out of the public lands it should pay taxes and obey the state laws."

"Under the fostering care of the forestry bureau has grown up the greatest trust I know anything about—the lumber trust."

"The only difference between leasehold and ownership of land is that you can monopolize cheaper under a lease."

"Assistant Secretary Jones' hands are tied; he's in bad company."

"The cost of the average battleship, if applied to irrigation, would furnish homes for 4000 people."

These are excerpts from an address by Governor Ammons, of Colorado, before the Western Governors' conference.

The states' rights advocates at the conference thundered against the Ferris bill for leasing various portions of the public domain. Governors Ammons, Spry and Oddie, of Colorado, Utah and Nevada, respectively, states in which huge areas of government land make the controversy of vital importance, demanded a return to the old system of easy acquisition.

A. A. Jones, first assistant secretary of the interior, defended the policy of the department. He was backed by Oswald West, of Oregon, the only delegate to the governors' conference who expressed approbation of the leasing system.

Order May Halt Building.

New York—A permanent injunction granted by the Supreme court may hold up until May 1, 1918, the completion of the new \$8,000,000 building of the Western Union at Broadway and Dey streets. A quick lunch restaurant in the old Western Union building, which must come down to make room for the new building, got the injunction.

When the proprietor refused to vacate, the telegraph company shut off his light and water. The restaurateur got these necessities from outside and then brought suit.

Wellesley Gets Fire Gift.

Wellesley, Mass.—Wellesley college has received a gift of \$750,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation toward restoration of facilities lost in the recent destruction of College Hall by fire. In announcing the gift the board of trustees of the college said it was conditional upon the raising of \$2,000,000 before the first of next January.

Chief's Pocket is Picked.

Toledo, O.—Police Chief [Murphy] reported Thursday that his pockets had been picked of two purses, containing \$14, theater passes and official documents, when riding on a streetcar. The pocketbooks were taken from a hip pocket, the flap of which was, but not.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

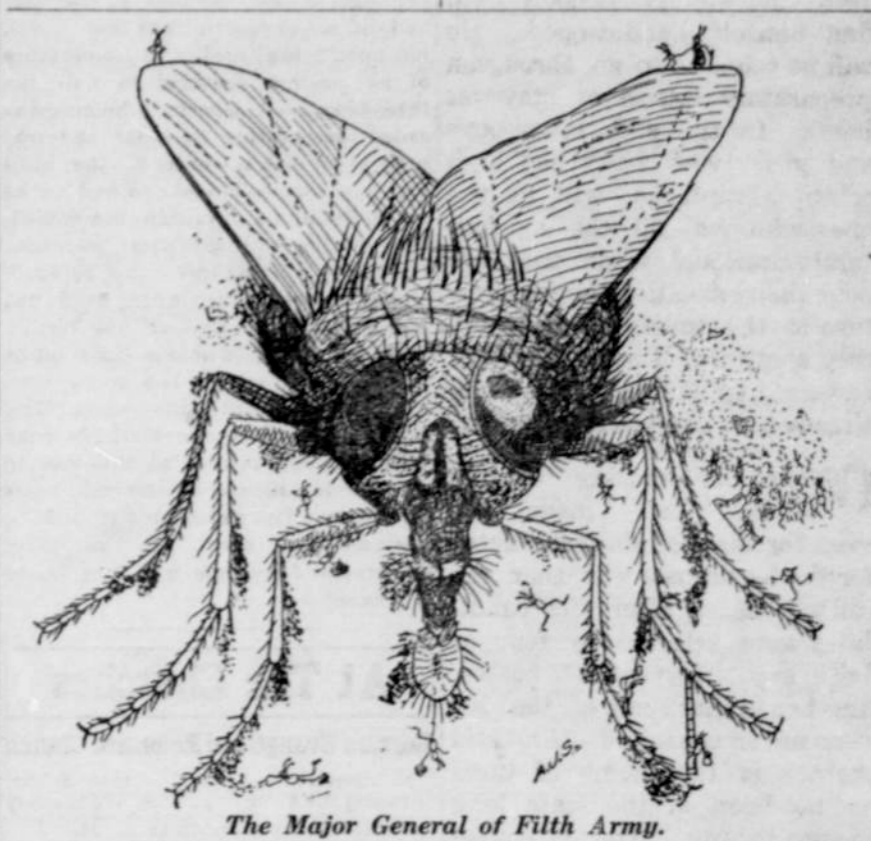
College Gives Directions for Sweat-the-Fly Campaign

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—Instead of waiting for the flies to gain entrance into the house before systematic attempt is made to eradicate the fly nuisance, the new method outlined by the Entomological department of the college seeks to destroy the fly before it reaches the house at all. The two general methods by which this is to be accomplished are doing away with breeding places and by catching the flies that do emerge before they have a chance to lay their eggs.

The first is considered to be by far the most important. In carrying it

brought to the attention of the chamber of commerce and an effort made to get them to enact such ordinances as are necessary to secure a complete cleaning up. It is recognized that while a large majority of the progressive citizens of any community will perform this cleaning up work when the necessity for it is pointed out, it is also well to consider that there are a few persons living in almost every community who will not do so until they are compelled by law, and in order to make the plan a success it has to be complied with without exception.

The next step is to secure funds for carrying out the plans. Money is needed to buy campaign literature, award



The Major General of Filth Army.

out, all refuse and other substances in which flies breed are to be destroyed at once, where this is possible. In other cases this refuse is to be treated with such disinfectants and insecticides as will destroy the larvae or prevent their development.

The second part of the campaign consists in placing fly traps outside the houses, preferably between the houses and the suspected breeding places. Then by baiting the traps with attractive and strong-scented baits many if not most of the flies will enter the traps where they may be destroyed before getting into the houses or depositing their eggs.

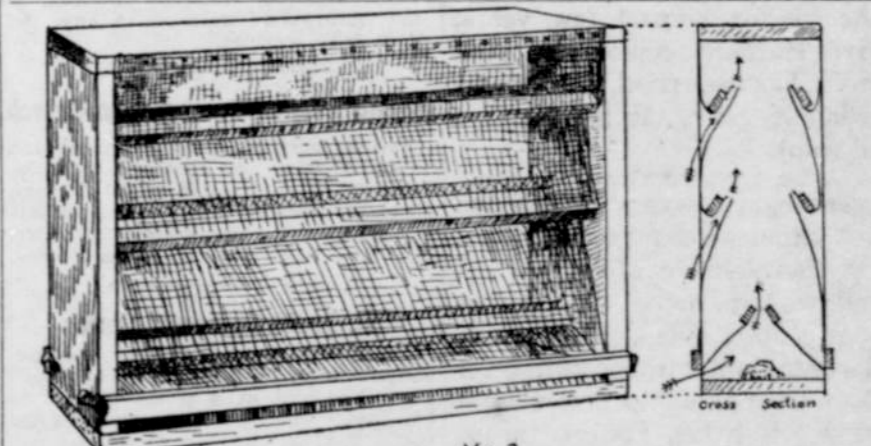
Suggested baits for these traps are bits of meat, fish heads, fruit, etc. After the flies have entered the traps they are destroyed either by pouring boiling water over them or by burning sulfur beneath the traps.

It is recommended that both the foregoing methods be used as a part of every anti-fly campaign.

prizes for the best kept premises, etc. The local stores are then visited and the dealers urged to handle efficient but cheap fly traps, early in the season, in order to catch the flies that hibernate. Each one destroyed at that time leaves thousands less to combat later. Good traps well handled have great value but they need constant attention.

While most emphasis is laid on preventive measures in the college bulletin, other methods of eradicating the fly are explained and recommended. Among these measures are the use of traps, poisons and sticky fly paper.

Designs for traps for outdoor and indoor use and for window use in the screened bars are shown by drawings and photographs. These traps are of simple construction and can be bought cheaply in modified forms in the market. The inside traps consist of a short narrow cone-shaped screen, wide at the bottom with a small opening at the top. A large outer screen



Stable Window or Outdoor Flytrap. No. 3

These campaigns may be organized along two general lines: First, by educational methods by means of lectures, bulletins, newspapers, public schools, and civic improvement clubs; second, by legal regulation of city or county which prescribes proper disposal of garbage, manure heaps and litter, and provides for proper sewage connection.

It is pointed out in the bulletin that both of these plans have been used in most of the unusually successful anti-fly campaigns conducted in the eastern and southern cities. Necessarily the educational part of the work should precede the legal in order to create sufficient community interest to secure the latter and make it effective.

While details must vary with the varying circumstances of different communities the following plan is recommended in the exact or some modified form:

First, an executive committee of five or seven persons is formed through the club to formulate plans. The larger organization is then formed including all who are interested and wish to become members. Local newspapers are then interested and the libraries are asked to classify newspaper and magazine articles on this subject and place them at the disposal of the reading public. The matter is next

No Lie.

First Wanderer—I pay my rent by the quarter now, Bill.

Second Ditto—G'wan! What are you giving us?

First—That's straight—25 cents a night.

Doing Her Part.

"Will you join our hike from Chicago to Washington?"

"I'm willing to hike," responded Mrs. Womat, "but I couldn't go that far from home. I'll walk around the block 500 times."

The flies that have succeeded in gaining an entrance into the house in spite of all these precautions may be destroyed readily by any one of the following methods:

1. Twenty drops of carbolic acid are put on a hot shovel or similar utensil. The rising vapour will destroy the flies in an ordinary room.

2. A little pyrethrum paper burned in each room will stupefy the flies so that they may be swept up and burned.

3. One dram chromate of potash dissolved in two ounces of water with a little sugar added put into shallow dishes and placed about the room serves as a good poison.

4. A few drops of formaldehyde added to a small quantity of sweet milk and placed in small dishes about the room is also very effective.

An Ear to the Ground.

"Some of your constituents are disagreeing with you," said the trusted lieutenant.

"Well, keep tab on them," replied Senator Sorghum. "When enough disagree with me to constitute a reliable majority I'm going to turn around and agree with them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The towers of the Panama cathedral are roofed with pearl shell, which reflects the sunlight so that it can be seen far out at sea.