

HAS NO FAITH IN MEDIATION

Taft Thinks Long-Drawn Struggle Is Inevitable.

Blames Administration for Giving Rebels Aid—War "In Service of Mankind" Justified.

New York—William Howard Taft gave his views on the Mexican situation Sunday in an address at the Free Synagogue's celebration of Peace Sunday.

While the ex-President expressed little hope that the pending mediation conference would accomplish its immediate purpose, he asserted that the offer of mediation and its acceptance constituted an important step toward the future settlement of international disputes in the Western Hemisphere.

He said there was no popular pressure for a military policy which the administration could not resist. He said the people were determined to do their duty, even should that duty involve war. But for war, he added, the people had little enthusiasm.

The criticism Mr. Taft leveled at the Wilson administration had to do with the aid which, he said, the administration had given to the Mexican rebels.

"In my judgment," he said, "if in our course towards Mexico during the past year we had not exerted such direct influence as we have to aid one of the contending parties, we should not now be so near general intervention and war."

In conclusion he called on all Americans to aid the President in his efforts to find peace.

"Threatened war between two stable nations is much easier to deal with than such a condition as confronts us in Mexico," he said.

"What we have there to contend with is the disease of revolution. Eighty per cent of the people are ignorant and illiterate. A three-years war has laid waste the country, destroyed its industry and exposed all foreigners to lawless violence and all their investments there to destruction. In such a case a neighboring nation may properly intervene and help the forces of law and order to end such anarchy just because it wishes to live in a quiet neighborhood.

"But if we are to be involved in war because of Mexican anarchy, let us have it fully understood that we go into it 'in the service of mankind,' as the President phrases it, and not upon the issue of a mere punctilio in naval ceremonial. Let us not enter lightly or unadvisedly upon a course that will involve a sacrifice the extent of which may well make us pause.

"We have, say, 50,000 mobile troops of the regular army fit to take the field in Mexico. If the available military forces of Mexicans trained and made hardy by a three-years war were to be massed against our troops, we should need a much larger force than we now have to capture the large strategic inland towns. After we had captured them and dispersed the armies, the forces against us would adopt a system of guerrilla warfare. The best expert estimate of the force required by us to garrison the necessary towns, suppress guerrilla warfare and tranquilize the country is 400,000 men, and it is said that this would take two or three years, and involve an expenditure of \$1,000,000 a day.

"It would be a dead pull which would wear the patience of the nation and in which the few lives lost in each battle would total large and would grow less and less tolerable as the dreary contest went on. Disease in that country would thin our ranks more than bullets.

"Then, after having lost thousands of lives and expended a treasure double that which it has cost us to give to the world the Panama canal, we would have on our hands a hostile Mexican people, without any gratitude for our sacrifices."

Anti-Suffragists Mock Feminists With Ridicule

Washington, D. C.—The gallery of feminists, which the anti-suffragists say is the worst gallery of all, has been given to the public. The membership, as described by the anti-suffragists, includes women ranging from "well-known actresses to muckrakers." In publishing this list of suffragists the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has this preface in the announcement from its Washington headquarters:

"Woman suffrage and feminism is the movement born of a cubist and futurist age of extremes. A state of society is approaching where man will not figure in the life of woman except as the father of her children. Those who run may read, and those who read modern suffrage literature are impelled to run in self-defense."

American Consul Dead.

London—John L. Griffiths, the American consul general at London, died suddenly Sunday night at his residence, of heart disease.

Consul Griffiths had suffered from a slight illness recently, but was considered convalescent.

He was born in New York, October 7, 1855. He studied law at the State University of Iowa and was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, Ind. He was appointed consul at Liverpool in 1905 and consul general at London in 1909.

Welland Canal Treaty Forms Panama Precedent

Washington, D. C.—It became apparent Wednesday that the senate cannot reach a vote on the proposed repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal act for at least 10 days or two weeks, unless Democratic leaders make an extraordinary effort to speed up the proceedings. Under the present speaking each day, action on the repeal bill is still some distance in the future.

In the three hours it gave to tolls the senate listened to a speech by Senator Hoke Smith, who favors repeal, and to a debate between Senators Borah and Williams over regulations governing the Welland canal, which led to a dispute between the United States and Great Britain several years ago.

Senator Borah contended that Great Britain had not to this day yielded its interpretation of the treaty governing the Welland canal, but had withdrawn its discrimination against United States commerce merely as a matter of business to protect its own commerce from retaliatory measures taken on the part of the United States.

He said the contention of Great Britain at the time that the treaty enabled it to discriminate was still on file in the State department, unaltered in a single syllable.

Compromise Bill Pledged In Home Rule Struggle

London—Premier Asquith, in the house of commons, pledged the government to introduce an amending bill to the home rule measure in the hope of passing it by agreement between the parties. If this offer is accepted, the original home rule bill and the amending bill will become laws practically at the same time. This, he contended, was the only proper way of carrying out any agreed settlement which might be reached.

The prime minister added that obviously in order to take advantage of the provisions of the parliament act no change could be made in the home rule bill while it was in the committee stage, and therefore any debate during that stage would be pure waste of time.

Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, bitterly criticised the "gag" methods he declared Mr. Asquith proposed, and accused him of failing to redeem his pledges to reconstitute the house of lords.

Violent Eastern Storm Repeats 24 Hours Later

Pittsburg—The second disastrous wind, rain and electrical storm in less than 24 hours struck Pittsburg and the Allegheny valley Wednesday, injuring scores of persons, many of them probably fatally, and causing heavy losses to property.

The worst of the storm was felt at Kittanning, Pa., in the Allegheny valley, 30 miles from here. Persons were caught by flying debris when wind unroofed two factories and an apartment house and damaged 30 or 40 other buildings. Several of the injured are not expected to recover.

All wire service was put out of commission. The loss at Kittanning alone is estimated at \$250,000. Two of the injured at Kittanning died later.

One man was electrocuted in this city and several persons were hurt. Windows, trees, smokestacks, and wires were felled by the wind.

McKeesport, an adjoining city, recovering from the previous day's storm, suffered a second time. The damage there is more than \$50,000. A score of persons were injured.

Thorough search of the tenement at Arnold, Pa., wrecked by Tuesday's storm, showed that two colored men had been killed and four injured.

Detroit—After falling continuously for 36 hours, rain ceased and danger of further flood damage in Detroit and elsewhere in Southern Michigan abated.

In Detroit 3.12 inches of rain fell and in Kalamazoo the fall was 5.2 inches. Thomas Graham was drowned at Kalamazoo while trying to rescue his horses from the flood.

Northwest Berries King.

Spokane, Wash.—The movement of Washington and Idaho strawberries has begun, being directed toward the Puget Sound cities, Spokane and other distributing centers. Within a comparatively few days every tributary market will be adequately supplied with them, supplanting the California product, which has held sway until now. Hood River and Milton began shipping berries Saturday and Walla Walla Friday. The Kennewick-Richland district started shipping May 1, and is now sending out large shipments.

Airman's Bombs Hit True.

Fez, Morocco—Tazza, a French military aviator, was one of the principal factors in the victory of the French troops over the Moors at Teza. The aviator flew over the Moorish positions and directed the fire of the French artillery. At the same time he dropped bombs among the Moors, who eventually became demoralized and fled, leaving many dead.

"Trail" to Be "El Camino."

San Francisco—The main avenue of concessions at the Panama-Pacific exposition, which at the Chicago World's Fair was called the Midway and at the St. Louis exposition the Pike, has been named "El Camino." The phrase is Spanish and carries the flavor of California's romantic traditions, it was decided by the committee.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

Profits In Fruit Depend on Handling

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—"Adversity and disappointment have taught the farmer many things, one of which is that he must master the conditions of his market either by himself or through his direct representatives. In times past the watchword of the grower has been production. He has striven to produce the largest quantity of marketable fruit possible, and has left the selling of this fruit to his local dealer or the city commission man. Not knowing the real needs of his market he has many times suffered at the hands of unscrupulous dealers. Often he has seen his profits disappear like dew before the morning sun."

The truth of the foregoing statement, together with directions for avoiding these mistakes in the future, are brought out in Bulletin No. 118, prepared by Professor C. I. Lewis, head of the Oregon Agricultural College Horticultural department. "Some of the growers' important problems are standardizing his pack, efficient advertising of his goods, wider distribution and greater consumption of fruit, and organization and co-operation with his fellow growers for the common good. To help him solve these problems is the object of this bulletin."

In order to help the grower reach the market with his fruit in the best and most attractive condition, the subjects of picking, grading, cleaning, packing, storing, shipping and marketing are described in detail. The importance of the operations and methods of handling them economically and effectively with description and illustration of equipment and material are presented in an interesting and easily followed manner. Measures and packages of various commercial fruits of Oregon and other leading fruit states are given in tabulated form. The number of individual fruits in the different sized packs in the varying arrangements is also shown in a table. Photographs of straight and diagonal packs of fruit are shown. Also packing houses, mechanical graders and box presses.

The kinds of fruit for which handling operations are given are pear, peach, plum, cherry, quince, berries, and grapes.

Growing Clover Seed Maintains Fertility

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—"The raising of clover seed is not only much more profitable, ordinarily, than growing clover hay, but is very much better from the fertility standpoint." This is the answer of Professor Scudder, agronomist of the college, to a large number of farmers who would like to grow clover seed but "thought that it was awfully hard on the soil."

The inquiries arose over a statement in the Country Gentleman to the effect that clover hay removes about \$8.50 worth of soil fertility with each ton, and that clover seed removes but about 35 cents worth. It has often been pointed out by the Agronomy department that while the actual value of the nitrogen phosphorus and potassium in a ton of clover hay is about \$10.50, \$8 of this amount is nitrogen which is half taken from the air, but which is needed to maintain soil fertility. When the hay is sold, this value leaves the field. When fed on the ground, 80 per cent of it is returned to the soil.

If the clover seed is taken from a ton of clover, but 35 cents' worth of these plant foods are taken out. If the straw is then burned the value is mostly destroyed, but if the straw is returned to the field and disked in, the value is retained and humus added to the soil.

"Therefore proceed with your seed growing," says Professor Scudder; "the more the better. As long as you do not destroy the straw, it is one of the best crops you can grow."

Care of Dry Cows.

During the eight or ten weeks when the cows are dry their feed should be chiefly roughage, according to the Oregon Agricultural College Dairy department. As she nears freshening she may be fed two pounds of bran or two of oats daily. Two parts of each to one of oil meal is another suitable feed. Roots, cabbage, or pumpkins are also recommended. Dry coarse roughage, such as straw and corn stalks, are not good, and together with cold water, cold draughts and lying on the frozen ground, cause baked udder or garget. No more feed of any kind should be given than she will eat up clean. The first feed after freshening should be half a pail of whole or ground oats which has been allowed to stand covered for half an hour after pouring hot water on the grain.

An Old Story.

New Haven "finance" is very old. Emerson once invested some money in one of the railroad companies that now constitute the New Haven system and his experience was confided to his Journal in the following language: "I took such pains not to keep my money in the house, but to put it out of the reach of burglars by buying stock, and had no guess that I was putting it in the hands of those very burglars now grown wiser and dressed as railway directors."—New York World.

Plans for Building Septic Tank on Farm

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—"The purpose of septic tanks on the farm is to dispose of house and farm sewage without contaminating the premises and endangering the health of the owner. A great deal of the sewage that finds its way into the septic tank has more or less solid matter suspended in the liquid. If this matter is left on the surface or in the nearby soils it produces bad odors and disease germs when it decays. In the septic tank most, but not all, of the solid matter is liquefied and rendered harmless by the action of the bacteria."

"In order to bring about these changes," says Professor T. D. Beckwith, of the Oregon Agricultural College, "it is necessary that the tank be composed of two compartments. One of these must be as nearly airtight as possible and the other well supplied with air. There must be no possibility of air escaping from the second chamber into the first. Many of our so-called septic tanks have only a partial dividing wall between the chambers, or only one chamber. Such a tank is nothing more than a cesspool that is a serious menace to health. There are two sets of bacteria, whose work is necessary to decompose the solid matter. The kind that first attacks the solid matter in the sewage cannot live and work in the presence of air; the kind that finishes the work cannot live and work without air."

The details by which the foregoing results are achieved are not so complicated as one would suppose. A full account of the location, construction and preparation of septic tanks for the farm have been prepared by the Oregon Agricultural College in Bulletin Extension Series 2, No. 8. Copies of this bulletin may be had free of cost by requesting them of Extension Director, Corvallis, Oregon.

Avian Tuberculosis Serious.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—"The fact that avian tuberculosis, commonly known as tuberculosis of fowls, is now prevalent in the Northwest has been shown by the investigations of the bacteriological department of the Agricultural college. Unless the disease is checked before it establishes itself quite generally, it will not only work great damage to the poultry business, but it will boost the cost of living another notch. It should be stamped out radically—a thing easier said than done.

Fowl tuberculosis is difficult to detect until it is well advanced or the bird has been killed for examination. It is caused by a germ that cannot affect a healthy fowl until carried to it by some means, and herein lies the best hope of success in combating it. Infection is spread by the mingling of an infected flock with a sound one, by means of droppings that carry the germs, by flies, and by infected food, such as the carcass of a tubercular bird. It would doubtless be well to guard against all these sources, especially against the introduction of new birds into a sound flock.

In cases where the disease is already established it is recommended that small flocks be killed off, all cheap buildings burned, and the grounds disinfected and used for some other purpose for some time.

"If the stock is too large to be done away with," says T. D. Beckwith, "disinfection is the only procedure, and often that is not at all certain. All suspected birds must be weeded out, and the houses thoroughly cleaned, scalded and disinfected. Feeding and watering troughs must receive the same treatment. The runs should be placed to turn the germs below the surface."

Water for Dairy Cows.

Water requirements of the dairy cow are not always given the attention they ought to receive. Aside from the large amount of water used in milk production, cows will drink about 60 to 80 pounds a day if they are given that amount of fresh, clean water. Some of the world's record cows have drunk as much as 270 pounds a day. Since milk has a large percentage of water in it, large quantities of water are required to produce the milk. Not only that, but high milk production demands the digestion and assimilation of a great deal of nourishment, and water is needed in large quantities for these purposes. The best water is from springs or deep wells, says W. A. Barr, O. A. C. and Federal dairy agent. Ponds receiving drainage are especially bad, because they contain disease germs and because the water is not relished so that the cow really drinks all she needs.

A Cheerful Giver.

Father had given Willie a 10-cent piece and a quarter, telling him that he might put either one in the church contribution plate. At dinner the father asked the boy which coin he had given. "Well, father," exclaimed the youngster, "at first it seemed to me that I ought to put the quarter on the plate, but just in time I remembered the saying, 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' and I could give the 10-cent piece a great more cheerfully, so I put that in."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Senators Pass Lie Over "Prairie Dog" Measure

Washington, D. C.—Prairie dogs stirred up more trouble in the senate Saturday than tariff, currency, tolls or woman suffrage had done in the entire session. Before the flurry was over one senator had denounced another as a "falsifier," and Democrats had been accused of converting the party's economy pledge into a satire.

It all came about by Senator Ashhurst's being absent from the senate when it agreed to a \$125,000 item in the agricultural appropriation bill for investigating noxious farm animals. He asked for a reconsideration so he might insert a \$500,000 increase for the investigation of methods of exterminating the prairie dogs, which, he said, had uprooted whole townships in Arizona.

Senator Bristow remarked that an appropriation for the extermination of prairie dogs was the most asinine thing he had ever heard of, because every farmer knew how to get rid of them.

"Everything I do seems asinine to the senator from Kansas," Senator Ashhurst retorted.

For a minute the storm promised to pass over, but Senator Gronna started it anew by answering a remark of Senator Bristow by declaring with some heat that certain senators tried to be facetious about everything.

"I am not in favor of calling out the army and navy to exterminate the prairie dog," Senator Bristow replied. "This thing looks to me like a strained effort to get an appropriation to give somebody some jobs."

"No one would make that statement whose brains were not at the base of his tongue instead of in his head," shouted Senator Ashhurst, as he advanced across the chamber toward the Kansas senator. "Any senator who says I am seeking to get some jobs by this item speaks what is false and knows he is a falsifier."

The roll call on reconsideration cut short the debate. Reconsideration was defeated by a tie vote of 26 to 26.

Copper Sulphate Injures Foreign Apple Market

Washington, D. C.—The presence of copper sulphate on some of the American apples sold in the London market the past winter has given rise to considerable adverse comment in the London newspapers, according to a report from Consul General Griffiths, at London, and the intimation is conveyed that unless apples free from this deposit are shipped abroad the market is likely seriously to be impaired.

Mr. Griffiths says that evidences of copper sulphate spray are found on the apples shipped from only one state. He does not designate the state using this particular form of spray, but the mere fact that some American apples go onto the London market with this poisonous substance still on them is likely to affect the importation of apples from the United States generally.

The department of Commerce, seeing in this report a hint that should receive attention, has referred it to the department of Agriculture, and it is expected that within a short time the latter department will issue a warning to apple exporters.

Idaho State Building First Finished at Fair

San Francisco—The Idaho pavilion, first of the state buildings in the Panama-Pacific exposition to be completed, was dedicated Saturday. Words of praise and friendship were exchanged between representatives of California and Idaho.

Major Fred R. Reed, executive commissioner from Idaho to the exposition, made the chief address, saying:

"To Governor Haines is due the credit for Idaho's building being the first completed. All the products of Idaho will be in evidence in the different exposition buildings and the Idaho building will be filled with its products. Idaho's \$100,000 exposition appropriation means a per capita tax of 27 cents on its 370,000 people."

Wars In Air Predicted.

Port Deposit, Md.—"The day is coming when we will fight all our battles in the air," Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, asserted in an address at the Founders' Day exercises at the Jacob Tomb Institute where his son is a student. "At Vera Cruz," he said, "it was an airship piloted by a brave American that disclosed the enemy." Secretary Daniels confessed he was a baseball fan and said that throughout his youth he would have preferred being a ballplayer to being secretary of the navy.

Banks In Schools Urged.

Olympia, Wash.—Reindorsement of state-wide prohibition, compulsory school attendance through the tenth grade, or until 16 years of age, and a system of savings banks in public schools were recommended to the Washington State Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' associations in the report of the resolutions committee. Mrs. Josephine Preston, state school superintendent, outlined plans for making vocational education a feature of public school work.

Bid Made for Milk Cap.

Eugene, Or.—An offer of \$50,000 was refused this week by Mrs. Melia C. Brown, a Eugene woman inventor, for the patent obtained three weeks ago on a sanitary milk bottle cap. The offer came from Denver capitalists. She is preparing to place the article on the market. Instead of slipping into the top of the milk bottle, the cap is convex in shape and slips over the top.

VOTE IN FAVOR OF WITCOMBE

Smith Apparently In Lead on Democratic Ticket.

General Apathy Throughout State Is Shown—Only 60 Per Cent of Registered Vote Cast.

Portland—Tabulations of figures from 21 of the 34 counties of the state made at an early hour Saturday morning, strongly indicate the nomination by the Republican party of Dr. James Withycombe, of Corvallis, as its candidate for governor.

The returns while incomplete and scattering, are thought to be representative of the sentiment in each county. Moreover, they represent largely county seat figures and Dr. Withycombe is recognized as being stronger in the rural communities than in the urban.

While Gus C. Moser has a substantial lead in Multnomah county, it is apparent that Dr. Withycombe has distanced him in all other counties, with the possible exception of Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook.

Outside of Multnomah county, A. M. Crawford is second highest in the contest by a narrow margin over Mr. Moser.

At a time when about the same proportion of votes had been counted in Multnomah county as had been counted in the remainder of the state, Dr. Withycombe led Mr. Moser by 525 votes.

If the remainder of the count should continue in the same ratio Dr. Withycombe's plurality would be between 5000 and 6000. The figures from 21 counties, including 45 precincts in Multnomah county, all incomplete, gave the following figures:

Withycombe, 1912; Moser, 1337; Crawford, 1146; Dimick, 809; Johns, 792; Geer, 685; Carter, 530; Brownell, 478.

On justice of the Supreme court it is probable that the Republicans have nominated Henry J. Bean, H. L. Benson, Lawrence T. Harris, Thomas A. McBride, though Charles L. McNary and T. J. Cleaton will follow closely.

For attorney general, while Frank S. Grant has a substantial plurality in Multnomah county with George M. Brown second, Mr. Brown has apparently polled nearly two votes to Mr. Grant's one outside of the latter's home county.

As to the Democratic contest for the gubernatorial nomination, returns are too meager to permit a forecast to be made. The few precincts that have reported in Multnomah county favor John Manning, with Dr. C. J. Smith and Judge Bennett running close for second place.

From upstate scattering returns have been received from 16 counties and these give Smith 1188, Bennett 964, Manning 158. The only clear indication is that outside of Multnomah the contest is between Smith and Bennett.

The figures give a larger proportion of the Democratic vote in Umatilla county than any other. Umatilla is Dr. Smith's home and there he, of course, polled a very heavy vote. Other upstate counties with a few exceptions have on the incomplete returns given Judge Bennett a plurality. It is apparent that the race lies between Dr. Smith and Judge Bennett. Old General Apathy held sway throughout the state, and the voters, according to his commands, stayed at home.

It is estimated that only a little more than 60 per cent of the registered vote in the state at large, including Multnomah county, was cast.

While the proportion was much heavier in Portland, some of the outstanding districts of the state polled a bare 50 per cent of their registration.

The following candidates appear to have been nominated without opposition:

United States senator—R. A. Booth, Republican; George E. Chamberlain, Democrat; William Hanley, Progressive.

Representative in congress, First district—Fred W. Mears, Progressive. Representative, Second district—N. J. Sinnott, Republican.

State treasurer—Thomas B. Kay, Republican.

Justice of Supreme court—Judge William Ramsey, Democrat; Judge William Galloway, Democrat.

Attorney General—John A. Jeffery, Democrat.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. A. Churchill, Republican; A. H. Burton, Progressive.

National Committeeman—Henry W. Coe, Progressive.

Mob Riotous at Strike.

Wakefield, Mass.—Mobs rioted Saturday at the furniture factory of Heywood Bros. & Wakefield company, where a strike has been in progress for three weeks. A crowd, mostly foreigners, stoned workmen and police. One of the 50 Boston policemen, called after the local force had been found inadequate, had to be removed to a hospital on account of his injuries. Seven foreigners, suffering from rioting, were locked up charged with rioting, while crowds surrounded the jail and clamored for their release.

Vesuvius Spouts Flames.

Naples—Mount Vesuvius again is active. A high column of vapor and tongues of flame are coming out of the crater.