

## REBEL MUNITIONS FREELY LANDED

United States Stands Neutral  
On Port of Tampico.

England Notifies Wilson if Villa  
Becomes President, Benton  
Matter Must Be Settled.

London.—The Daily Express asserts that Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, has notified President Wilson in friendly but unequivocal terms that if General Villa should become president of Mexico the British government would demand and exact satisfaction for the murder of William S. Benton, who was killed last February by the constitutionalists.

Washington, D. C.—Information reaching Washington late Saturday that the American schooner Sunshine from Galveston had landed ammunition at Tampico for the Mexican constitutionalists without interference on the part of the United States or the Huerta government was received in official quarters here without comment. The presence of the Sunshine at Tampico with arms aboard assigned to the constitutionalists had been known to the Washington government for several days and the actual delivery of munitions of war for the enemies of the Huerta government without interference was regarded with significance.

With the Cuban steamer Antilla en route from New York to Tampico with arms consigned to Carranza's forces, there has been much speculation as to what the United States would do in case the Huerta government should attempt a blockade of the port. Every indication, however, is that the United States will maintain its previously announced position that Tampico was an open port.

Should the Huerta gunboats at Puerto Mexico and Alvarado manifest any signs of moving toward Tampico, Admiral Badger was instructed to report at once to Washington. The Mexican vessels have since been kept under close surveillance.

The movement of arms, pending results of mediation at Niagara Falls and the proposals to the constitutionalists to participate in the peace negotiations, have been followed by rumors of disapproval on the part of the South American envoys engaged in the effort to compose the Mexican situation. In fact, there have been widespread reports that the mediators had protested against the United States permitting the delivery of ammunition to the constitutionalists at Tampico.

Secretary Bryan declared that the State department had received no protest from the mediators and he also denied reports that Mr. Raino, the Spanish ambassador, who represents the interests of General Huerta in the United States, had protested against the delivery of munitions of war to the constitutionalists.

### Militant Suffragette Van- dals Continue Ravages

London.—The campaign of arson and attempts at destruction of property by means of bombs was continued here by the suffragettes.

Breadall church, a historic edifice near Derby, was destroyed in the early morning Saturday, an amateurish bomb was found in Dudhope Castle, near Dundee. The fuse of the bomb had been extinguished by the wind.

Sylvia Pankhurst, borne to the platform on an invalid chair, made another appearance at a suffragette meeting in Cannington and repeated her threat that she would lie on the steps of the house of commons without food or water until Premier Asquith consented to receive a deputation of her followers.

### Cyclone Hits in Iowa.

Hospers, Ia.—A cyclone swooped down upon the farm home of James Allen late Saturday, seriously injuring Mrs. Neth Hoogeterp and her three children. A farmhand named Sorenson is missing.

A Chicago & Northwestern passenger train missed the cyclone by a few minutes. It was stopped by wreckage along the track.

The storm followed a day of intense heat and came up suddenly. It moved in a westerly direction, cutting a swath several hundred yards wide.

### Kansas Needs 61,950 Men.

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas needs 61,950 men, 6375 extra teams and 2260 extra cooks to harvest its wheat crop this year, according to an estimate made public by W. L. O'Brien, state labor commissioner and director of the free employment bureau. His estimate is based on the reports of correspondents in every county in the state.

### Boise Experiences Snow.

Boise Idaho.—Snow fell here Saturday, the first ever recorded by the weather bureau for June in its 50 years of operation in Boise. In addition to this phenomenon, the day was the coldest on record for June and the mean temperature was the same as was recorded on January 5.

### Stevenson Has Relapse.

Chicago.—Adlai E. Stevenson, vice president of the United States under Cleveland, who had a nervous breakdown following the death of his wife six months ago, suffered a relapse at the Presbyterian hospital. His condition is serious.

### Tolls Arbitration Is Thrust Upon Senate

Washington, D. C.—Just when a vote on the Panama canal tolls exemption bill seemed certain to come within a few days, the senate foreign relations committee complicated the situation by reporting favorably a resolution designed to lead to the submission of the dispute with Great Britain to arbitration by an international tribunal.

There was no discussion of the resolution, but it will be taken up before a vote is reached on the repeal bill itself and its appearance before the senate undoubtedly will lead to further debate.

So far as administration leaders know the President is opposed to arbitration unless the tolls exemption repeal bill is passed previously. It is believed by many senators that without the President's approval no arbitration proposal can receive a majority.

In the debate Senator Vardman, Democrat, of Mississippi, a vigorous opponent of repeal, made an impassioned speech criticizing the President's position and attacked Senator Root, one of the leaders of the opposite side.

The Sutherland resolution provides for arbitration of the "differences that have arisen between the United States and Great Britain" under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, "in the matter of the payment of tolls which may be exacted for the use of the Panama canal."

It is proposed under the general arbitration treaty between the two countries, which provides for arbitration of disputes, not affecting national honor, independence or vital interest, at The Hague or by special tribunal.

The resolution proposes that the President "be requested to open diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain" with a view to making a special agreement for an "impartial international tribunal for arbitration" and for the submission to it of the difference between the countries.

Passage of this resolution would require only a majority in the senate, but to ratify the special agreement for the court would require a two-thirds vote in the senate. Even senators who favor arbitration have asserted it would be impossible to obtain the votes to ratify this agreement.

Senator Vardman's speech attracted much attention and part of it was heard by a score of members of the house. He criticized President Wilson for failing to keep the pledges of the Baltimore platform and referred to one of the President's speeches, in which the executive said the Democratic platform was "not molasses to catch flies with."

### Karluk Details Given by Captain Bartlett

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Additional details of the loss of the Stefansson exploring ship Karluk are contained in advices from St. Michael, where Captain Robert A. Bartlett was landed by the whaler Herman. The Karluk was crushed in the ice and sank 60 miles north of Herald Island in the Arctic ocean northeast of Siberia January 16, after having been held fast in the ice from the time she disappeared from near Point Barrow last September.

Captain Bartlett reported that while the Karluk was drifting with the ice it was impossible for the men aboard to make a safe landing and they stayed by the ship until she was crushed when they loaded their sledges with provisions and made their way over the ice to Wrangell Island.

They have sufficient provisions and fuel to last until a relief ship can reach them. Captain Bartlett remained on Wrangell Island until March 18, when, with one Eskimo and a dog team, he set out over the ice for the Siberian coast, where he was picked up by the Herman.

### Opposing Mexican Forces Estimated by American

Vera Cruz.—Captain W. A. Burnside, formerly military attaché at Mexico City and now intelligence officer of Brigadier General Funston's force, submitted a memorandum on the strength and disposition of Huerta's troops and summarizing the territorial division between the federals and the constitutionalists. He estimates the total number of Huerta's forces, including police, students and civil service employees, at 60,000.

The memorandum says that the estimates are liberal, although the newspapers controlled by the Huerta administration are claiming considerably more.

### Aged Refugee in Need.

Eugene, Or.—A pitiful story is told by P. F. Foston, a Civil war veteran, and refugee from Mexico, 72 years old, who arrived in Eugene Friday with his horse and wagon, hungry and penniless. With him is traveling his aged wife. They have appealed for help in Eugene that they may reach Portland, their former home. They fled from Torreon, Mexico, last December. They had but little money but hoped by frugality to make it last. At San Diego one horse died and he spent nearly all his money for another.

### Two Coast Trains Taken Off.

Seattle, Wash.—Announcement was made Friday that the Northern Pacific railroad would discontinue overland trains No. 5 and 6, the "Twin City Express," operated between Seattle and St. Paul, leaving only two through trains each way between the Pacific Coast and the Twin Cities on that road. Light passenger traffic is given as the reason for the reduction in train service.

## AWAIT REPLY FROM CARRANZA

Mexican Issue Hinges on One  
Man to Join Conference.

Note Sent to Leader of Constitu-  
tionalists Not Made Public—  
Peacemakers Hopeful.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Mediation awaits on General Carranza, commander in chief of the constitutionalist forces in Mexico. He has in his possession a communication from the three South American diplomats which opens the door for constitutionalist representation in the conferences here. On his word depends whether the entire Mexican problem will be settled by diplomacy or whether the constitutionalists will continue to fight their way to Mexico City.

The mediators have in a dignified way smoothed the path for constitutionalist participation. The United States government wants them to accept. A rejection of the invitation may eventually mean the withdrawal by the Washington government of the moral support it has been extending to the constitutional cause.

The mediators are hopeful that General Carranza will send envoys here. Instead of believing the negotiations will be indefinitely prolonged by such a course, they think a pacific settlement would in reality be more quickly obtained.

Just what was contained in the note from the mediators to General Carranza, transmitted by Rafael Zubaran at Washington to the constitutionalist chief, was not revealed here. The mediators said out of courtesy to Carranza the document would not be made public here. An answer is not expected for several days, but there is a general hope that it will be favorable.

The mediators have not literally invited the constitutionalists anew, but the phraseology of the note is such as to pave the way for their entrance to the negotiations. It is understood here that the constitutionalists have hesitated to favor mediation because of a misconception of the character of the proceedings.

### Fire Loss Is \$200,000.

Portland.—William Sterling and Aex Balogh were drowned while attempting to escape from the burning plant of the Northwest Door company; that structure was totally destroyed; Irving dock was considerably damaged, together with wheat stored in it, and buildings at the corner of River street and Albina avenue, as well as dwellings on Larrabee street, were set afire as the result of fierce blaze, at 5:10 o'clock Thursday, the origin of which is disputed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Great embers from the fire, carried by a high wind, started from 40 to 60 smaller blazes within a radius of a mile from the door plant.

### Suffragette to Camp On Steps.

London.—"I will lie on the steps of the house of commons without food or water until Asquith consents to receive a deputation."

This threat was uttered by Sylvia Pankhurst at a meeting at Limehouse, and she declared she would carry it into effect should the suffragettes fail in their endeavor to see the Prime minister.

Other speeches at the same meeting breathed defiance to the liberal government, which denounced as alone responsible for militancy, and suggestions of wholesale incendiarism were made.

### Original Plan Is Exceeded.

El Paso, Tex.—"This seems a good time for a mediation commission to be appointed to mediate the difficulties of the mediators at the Niagara Falls mediation conference," Roberto Pesqueira, confidential agent of the Mexican revolutionists, declared here.

"We are appealing," he declared, "to the idea of fair play of the American people."

"The original idea of the mediation conference was to settle the difficulties between the Huerta government and the United States government over the arrest of some sailors and marines at Tampico. With this the constitutionalist party was in hearty accord."

### Rain Leaves Strange Coat.

Baker, Or.—A strange yellow coating was left on the streets and in the gutters Thursday morning from the previous night's downpour. It was a sixteenth of an inch thick in places and by many was thought to be sulphur carried by the rain. Attempts made to burn the substance at first failed, but when a quantity was obtained and placed on a stove it gave out a yellow flame and no appreciable odor. This test indicates that the substance may be pollen, washed in large quantities from the trees.

### Joy Over Parole Is Fatal.

Leavenworth, Kan.—"Davy" Truax, 82 years old, died of joy at his parole, his friends say, at the state prison here. "Davy" had been in prison 25 years of a life sentence for killing an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Dodge City, Ia. He sat in the prison office waiting for the car which would take him away. When the car drew up his friends turned to tell the veteran. He sat motionless. The doctor said "Davy" had died of heart disease.

### Huerta Paves Way To His Resignation

Niagara Falls, Ont.—General Huerta is preparing to resign. He has authorized his representatives at the mediation conference to announce to the world that "neither mistaken pride nor personal interest" would prevent his withdrawal after Mexico is "politically pacified" and the government succeeding his is so constituted that it can count on the support of public opinion in Mexico.

The Mexican delegates, in a formal statement, revealed that they had been instructed from the first to inform the mediators that General Huerta's personality would not be an obstacle toward reaching a peaceful settlement.

They also declared in unequivocal terms that the internal situation in Mexico was "necessarily bound up with the international questions," and that this spirit has actuated them in coming to the mediation conference.

Coincident with the announcement by the Mexican delegates of their position, the mediators sent a note to Rafael Zubaran, representative of General Carranza in Washington, replying to the communication brought here last Friday by Juna F. Urquidí. The mediators, in effect, asked General Carranza if the constitutionalists were willing to discuss internal as well as international questions, now considered inseparable not only by the mediators, but by the American and Huerta delegates to declare an armistice with the Huerta forces so that the "political pacification" to which the Huerta delegates referred in their statement might be speedily brought about.

### Rebels Positively Will Not Deal With Huerta

Washington, D. C.—On being informed that the Mexican delegates at Niagara Falls had announced the willingness of General Huerta to resign once Mexico is "politically pacified," the constitutionalist agency authorized this statement: "Anything coming from Huerta's side will not be taken into consideration."

El Paso, Tex.—"Any promise with the Huerta government would not be accepted by the constitutionalist party, according to opinions expressed by Mexican revolutionary agents here when informed of the proposition of the A. B. C. mediators. While no statement was given, General Carranza's frequent utterances regarding this subject were recalled.

The leader of the constitutionalist movement frequently has reiterated his determination to accept no provisional government in which the Huerta element is represented.

### Death List in Empress Wreck Much Increased

Quebec.—The confusion as to the number of persons who perished in the Empress of Ireland disaster last week has been one of the distressing features of the tragedy and the uncertainty was further emphasized when figures, declared by the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship company to be official, raised the death list to 1024 from 969 on Sunday night—55 more.

Friday the company said at its Montreal office that the Empress of Ireland carried 1387 persons. It was on that figure that the list of survivors and missing was based. The company has asserted that the Empress carried 1476 passengers, officers and crew, or an addition of 89. As a partial offset, the figures giving the number of rescued were raised by 36—four from the first cabin, three from second cabin and steerage and 29 officers and crew. A discrepancy of two in these figures was not explained by the company. The total saved from the disaster is not placed at 452.

Of the 1024 who died, the bodies of only a few more than 200 have been recovered and of these only 103 have been identified.

### Volcano Due to Geyser.

Red Bluff, Cal.—Forest Supervisor Rushing has reported that the disturbance at Mount Lassen is of geyser origin and is caused by the rapid melting of snow as it slides down into the fissures of the crater. The large body of snow and the intense heat cause an immense amount of steam. The mountain gave out little steam Wednesday, and it is thought the phenomenon is nearing an end.

Bonanza, Or.—Sulphur showers accompanied by heavy lightning and rain, Wednesday, covered the ground and left a yellow scum on pools. Mt Lassen is 200 miles south of here.

### Cheap Autos Predicted.

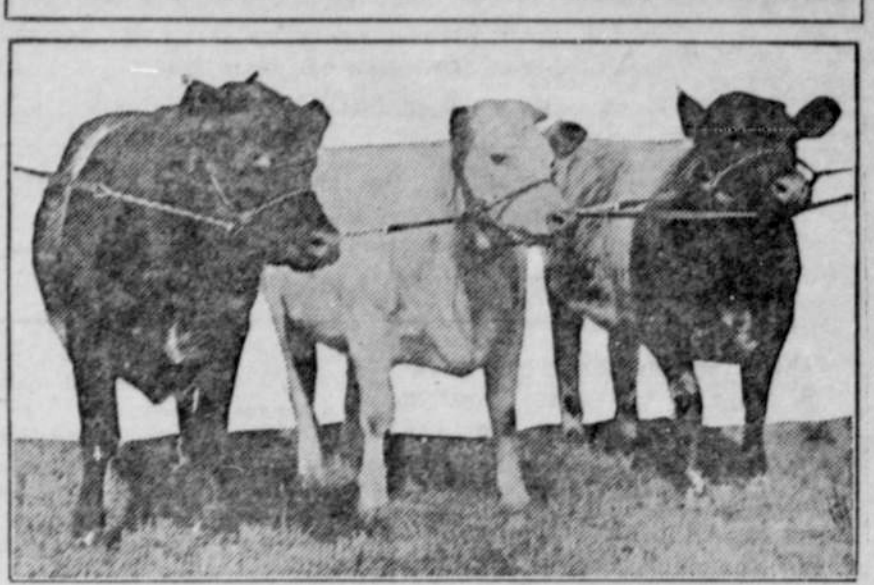
Philadelphia.—Within 10 years there would be in this country more than 1,000,000 automobiles costing less than \$500 each, the upkeep of which will average about \$10 a month, it was predicted by Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, Schenectady, N. Y., in an address at the annual convention of the National Electric Light association.

Drawing a parallel with the bicycle, Dr. Steinmetz said that automobilism will soon cease to be a sport and that automobiles will be purchased merely for practical uses.

### Fish Jump Into Launch.

Newport, Or.—While coming down the Alea river in a flat-bottomed launch in which they had gone fishing, H. F. Jenkins, Frederick Butterfield and Joseph Patterson, of Newport, and their guides were astonished to see it rain fish, they said. The launch passed through a school of perch in a shallow place, and the water boiling in the wake caused the fish to jump and many landed in the back of the launch.

## AVERAGE COST OF RAISING DAIRY HEIFERS



Reliable Sources of National Prosperity.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

According to investigators in the department of agriculture the average net cost of raising a dairy heifer one year old on a Wisconsin farm is \$39.52 and of a two year heifer \$61.41. These figures are applicable to other dairy districts in the North and East where land and feed values are similar to those in Wisconsin. They are based on data obtained from raising 117 calves from birth to the time they enter the dairy herd. The details, with a complete summary of the investigation, have recently been published by the department of agriculture in Bulletin No. 49, under the title of "The Cost of Raising a Dairy Cow."

There are in the United States over 21,000,000 dairy cows. These figures give some idea of the importance of this economic problem to the country as a whole, for these cows must be replaced every few years. The cost of the production of these heifers is a large item in keeping down the profits of the dairymen.

The new bulletin contains numerous tables and several illustrations of the Jersey calves from which the items of cost were obtained.

The most important item was the cost of the food, which was estimated at market value and amounted to nearly two-thirds of the total net cost of the heifer, while labor formed 12 1/2 per cent of the cost.

Figures for the average net cost of the one-year-old heifer are as follows:

Feed .....	\$24.67
Labor .....	4.45
Other costs .....	6.36
Total .....	\$35.48

To this should be added the initial value of the calf, which was estimated to be \$7.94, making a total cost at the end of one year of \$42.52. This charge is justified in view of the fact that dairy cows are credited with this item in determining the cost of milk production. By allowing \$3 credit for manure, it leaves a net cost of \$39.52 at the end of the first year.

Figures for the average net cost of the two-year-old heifer are as follows:

Initial value .....	\$ 7.04
Feed .....	40.83
Labor .....	7.81
Other costs .....	13.73
.....	\$69.41
Credit for manure .....	8.00
.....	\$61.41

One-half of the feed cost the first year and one-third for the full two years is for whole and skim milk.

By far the most expensive period in the life of the calf is the first four weeks, the cost being nearly double that for any other four-week period. This high cost is occasioned by its being dependent almost entirely upon whole milk.

The man labor required in raising a heifer is about 40 hours during the first year and 23 hours the second year. The total cost of man and horse labor for the two years is close to \$8. The manure produced during the two years has been valued at \$8; consequently, the cost of labor is practically offset by the value of the manure.

The item "Other costs" consists of expenses usually overlooked in estimating costs. These are interest, charge for the use of buildings and equipment, expense for bedding, miscellaneous expenses, a share of the general expenses for the entire farm business, and a charge to cover losses by death and discarding. The total for these items nearly one-fifth of the total cost of the two-year-old heifer.

The foregoing figures show that it costs more to raise calves to maturity than is commonly supposed, and they support the advice which the department is continually trying to impress upon dairy farmers, that it does not pay to raise any but the best heifers. Raising scrub heifers and selling them at \$25 to \$40 apiece, and many do, is unprofitable except on cheap land or under other very favorable conditions. But it does pay to raise the best heifers, for in good dairy sections well-bred heifers are worth considerably more than \$60 when two years of age. Furthermore, dairy farmers as a rule are obliged to raise their own stock as it is difficult to buy productive cows at a reasonable price. In some sections of the West where alfalfa is worth only \$4 or \$5 a ton, or in the Southwest where pastures furnish feed the greater part of the year, this cost may be greatly reduced. Even where

it costs \$60 to raise a heifer, two-thirds of this amount is charged for feeds at market prices, a large part of which can be grown on the farm at a profit. Thus by raising the heifers the dairy farmer finds a home market for feeds grown on the farm at remunerative prices, and at the same time aids in maintaining the fertility of the farm.

### GOOD PROFITS FROM STEERS

Most Remarkable Results Secured at Iowa Station With Five Different Lots of Animals.

At the Iowa station, during the last season, most remarkable results were secured with five different lots of experimental steers. The best paying lot made a profit of \$23.46 per head. This lot received 14.6 pounds per head daily of shelled corn, three pounds cottonseed meal and 28.5 pounds silage. Other lots were fed in comparison, receiving varying amounts of the same feeds, and some were fed clover hay in addition, but the lot which received a ration in which the bulky part was silage and the concentrates consisted of shelled corn and cottonseed meal, was the lot that turned off the most clean money.

No station has done as much experimental feeding with silage ration as the Indiana station at Purdue. Many years of continuous records are available at this station, and in no instance, from the standpoints of gains and profits, does any ration compare with those in which silage constitutes an important feature. Last year 70 head were fed in lots of ten each. The lot receiving silage, oats straw and cottonseed meal during the first 60 days, and corn, cottonseed meal, silage and clover hay during the remainder of the period, made the cheapest gain, but not the greatest. Disregarding the pork produced incidentally, the lot fed on corn, cottonseed meal and silage made a profit of \$20.96 per head.

The Illinois station has several years of experimental data which correspond closely to that already given, and it is generally entirely favorable to the use of silage in the beef ration. Illinois also found that for a maintenance ration for breeding beef cows, silage is a most desirable and economical feed. It cost 4.9 cents per day per head to maintain 140 days a lot of cows fed on silage, clover hay and oats straw; 4.6 cents per day to maintain a lot fed on shock corn, clover hay and oats straw and 3.1 cents a day to maintain a lot fed on corn stover, clover hay and oats straw.

### JAPANESE PLUM IS POPULAR

Many of These Varieties Are Earliest on Market and Sell Readily at Good Prices.

(By C. M. SHULTZ.)

Plums of the Japanese variety are popular with most growers, particularly in the East, because they are hardy and come on early. Many of these varieties are the earliest in the market, and as they are always of good color, either cherry-reds or light yellows, they sell readily and bring good prices.

They will grow well on almost any kind of decent soil, and do not need to be particularly coddled, although they should have all the care that any good fruit tree deserves.

The Japanese plum differs from the domestic varieties in that its leaves are longer, thinner and smoother, and it has a greater tendency to produce lateral fruit buds on the annual growth. Its fruit is mostly short, round and plump.

The Japanese plum is liable to injury from curculio and black-knot than the domestic varieties.

### Early Spring Pigs.

After being weaned, early spring pigs may be run on alfalfa, rape, clover or grain pastures with a supplemental feed of grain until some crop is ready to hog off. During the summer, mature crops of barley, wheat and peas, with alfalfa or rape pasture, will carry them until the main crops are harvested.

They then glean the stubble fields and feed on standing corn in the field, roots, pumpkins, etc., until late in the fall. They may be sold directly from the cornfield, or may be fed for a few weeks before being marketed.

### Isolate Setting Hens.

It is never advisable to set hens in the hen house where other hens are around to disturb them.