

ORE MINERS GIVE NOTICE OF STRIKE

2500 Men Present Ultimatum to Mine Owner.

Increased Wages, Lower Prices in Company Store and Daily Pay Are Demanded.

Naco, Ariz.—A telephone message in which C. L. Montague, American consular agent at Cananea, Mex., requested that President Wilson be notified of the serious situation resulting from the strike of 2500 miners employed by the Cananea Consolidated Copper company, was received here Saturday.

It was sent by Montague, who declared that he was in a house which was surrounded by several hundred strikers, who gathered to prevent the departure from Cananea by automobile of George Kingdon, superintendent of the mines of the company involved.

The strikers presented to the company an ultimatum, to which a reply was asked in five days. Pending the reply, the miners, it was said, desired to resume work, but the officials of the mine, up to a late hour, had not decided whether to permit them to do so.

The principal demands of the strikers were a 25 per cent increase in wages; a 20 per cent reduction in the prices asked for various commodities at the company's general store; changes in the regulations governing the company's hospitals, and a daily payday.

Protests were made against the establishment of a so-called labor bureau and the maintenance of a blacklist.

The situation at Cananea is considered so serious that the Southwest railroad has stopped taking freight destined for Cananea, though no actual disorder, other than the practical imprisonment of Consular Agent Montague and Superintendent Kingdon, has been reported.

One Dead, Two Injured in Bold Train Robbery

Pendleton, Or.—One train robber, the notorious Hugh Whitney, is dead and Deputy Sheriff George McDuffy, of Heppner, Or., is painfully wounded as the result of the daring holdup of O.-W. R. & N. train No. 5 between Kamela and Meacham, Or., shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday morning.

Two and possibly three other highwaymen, one of them wounded, made their escapes into the mountains.

Cash to the amount of \$240 and some cheap jewelry was taken from the express car safe, while money and jewelry valued at \$500 was obtained from passengers.

If the dead man is Hugh Whitney, Deputy Sheriff McDuffy, hero of the twilight crime, has dropped a man on whose head a price of more than \$3000 had been placed, and a desperado who has killed and ravaged with a daring akin only to that displayed by Harry Tracey. At La Grande, however, it was reported that the dead highwayman was identified as George Chapman by a prescription bottle filled at a La Grande drug store.

Deputy Sheriff McDuffy is easily the hero of the hour. He not only killed the highwaymen, but he brought to a speedy end a train holdup which had been carefully planned and was being coolly executed. He also prevented a train wreck which would undoubtedly have been the most disastrous in the history of the road.

The robbers boarded the train at Kamela, the summit of the Blue mountains, and stopped the train after it had proceeded but a few miles down the mountainside. The entire train crew was herded into one end of the baggage car and kept covered with two guns in the hands of one of the robbers. Trainmen declare that without anyone in the engine the airbrakes would only have held the train a few minutes and that as soon as they automatically released the train would have dashed down the mountainside to inevitable destruction.

29 Measures on Ballot.

Salem, Or.—The electorate of Oregon will have the privilege of voting upon 29 general measures at the election in November. This is nine less than at the last general election. Contrary to expectations there was no rush of petitions on the last day for filing them. A number of the most important measures proposed will not appear on the ballot. Secretary Elliott will have the petitions checked at once for irregularities, but it is believed that all filed are within the law.

Storm Breaks Hot Wave.

Paris—Electric storms broke the heat wave which has been prevalent for several days. Lightning did much damage. At Bourges, department of Cher, lightning struck a tent where troops were in camp, killing two soldiers and seriously injuring four others.

Irish Voters Land Arms.

Dublin—In the absence of the police the Irish National voters succeeded in landing here 400 cases of ammunition and 800 cases of rifles. The arms and ammunition were taken from a boat which had been hovering about the coast off Dublin for two days.

President Wilson Refuses Demands of Suffragettes

Washington, D. C.—Five hundred members of the General Federation of Women's clubs marched to the White House Wednesday and drew from President Wilson a final refusal to accede to the demands that he support the movement for a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution.

The President reiterated his statement to previous delegations that his party had not embodied this question in its platform, and then for the first time announced his personal conviction that the suffrage issue was one for settlement by the states and not by the Federal government.

The women went away plainly disappointed and chagrined, some of them talking of immediate action against the Democratic party. Headed by such leaders as Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Rheta Chiles Dorr and Miss Alice Paul, they had marched to the White House with banners playing and banners flying. They massed themselves in the historic east room, many carrying babies, who added their share to the unusual scene by cooing or crying accompaniments to the speeches.

Once inside the White House, the women made no demonstrations and allowed their leader to do the talking.

There was no applause as the President entered the east room, accompanied by Colonel Harts, his military aide, in full dress uniform. Mrs. Ellis Logan, president of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's clubs, told the President of the adoption of a suffragist resolution at a recent general convention of her organization in Chicago. She then introduced Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Dorr.

The later spoke of the strength of the suffrage movement and said that the situation has changed materially since the Baltimore convention. There was a short pause, and then President Wilson stepped forward and addressed his callers.

Senators Clash in Hearing on Nicaraguan Treaty

Washington, D. C.—Senators Root, of New York, and Smith, of Michigan, had a lively clash in the foreign relations committee Wednesday during the discussion of the Nicaraguan treaty, which some senators feared at one time might develop into a personal encounter. James Brown, New York banker, was testifying.

According to senators who heard of the trouble, Senator Smith was questioning Mr. Brown about the payment several years ago of alleged revolutionary claims amounting to more than 21,000,000 pesos to Nicaraguans friendly to the administration of President Adolfo Diaz, and asked him if these payments were not a crime on the people of Nicaragua.

Senator Root is said to have suggested to the witness that he refuse to answer the question. This interruption led to a wordy interchange, in which Senator Smith was said to have declared that Mr. Root favored the proposed Nicaraguan treaty and announced that hereafter his remarks about the New York senator would be made publicly.

West Virginia "Dry."

Charleston, W. Va.—With the tolling of church bells throughout the state, West Virginia at midnight June 30, entered the column of prohibition states. The last day of licensed sale of liquors was beclouded by five tragic deaths. One man was murdered in a saloon and robbed of 90 cents. Mingo county had the bloodiest record, as four deaths occurred there. When three deputy constables attempted to arrest Hiram Prince, who had drawn a gun in a saloon, and in the shooting which followed all were killed.

Leprosy Studies Wireless.

Washington, D. C.—Archibald Thomas, a leper, confined at the leper colony at Penikese Island, near New Bedford, Mass., will receive a license from the Navy department as an amateur wireless operator, should he prove himself competent, and it is said there is no doubt he will. Thomas has learned wireless telegraphy by working with a poor equipment during the five years he has been a member of the colony.

Housewives in Spain Riot.

Madrid—Food riots caused by high prices began here Wednesday. Bands of housewives demanded that the price of potatoes should be lowered and, their demand not being complied with, they seized many sacks at the market and threw the potatoes into the street. Similar procedure was carried out at the bakeries. The police are having great trouble in coping with the mobs.

"Father of Lords" Dies.

London—The Earl of Wemyss and March, the father of the house of lords, died Wednesday. Born in 1818, the Earl of Wemyss was until recently considered one of the liveliest members of the house of lords. At the age of 82 he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Grace Blackburn, niece of the late Lord Blackburn, although at the time he had several great-grand children.

Island Strife Spreads.

Washington, D. C.—Dominican revolutionists have been defeated at San Pedro Macoris, on the southern coast of the island, according to reports to the State department. This is the second battle on the south coast, indicating the spread of hostilities, which until recently had been confined to Puerto Plata and the northern districts.

NAVY OFFICERS ARE "PLUCKED"

Naval Board Reluctantly Retires Fifteen Men.

Secretary Says Personnel Now In Such Shape It's Question of Who Can Be Spared.

Washington, D. C.—Fifteen naval officers, several of them captains with distinguished records, ended their active careers July 1, on the recommendation of the dreaded "plucking board." Secretary Daniels made public the names of those selected for compulsory retirement this year, with a formal announcement that he expected to ask for the repeal of the law of 1899 under which the annual "plucking" is done.

In addition to the list of those who retired, several other officers had asked for voluntary retirement and had all the applications been accepted, the board would have been relieved of the necessity of "plucking."

Last year, however, the President decided not to permit the voluntary retirement of any officers who has not had 20 years' service after graduation from the Naval Academy. The law requires the creation of 40 vacancies annually, with 15 compulsory retirements if necessary.

Included in the list of "plucked" this year are the names of some officers who have been so prominent in naval circles as to cause great surprise among their colleagues at their retirement.

Captain Gibbons has been superintendent of the Naval Academy and naval attaches to the American embassy in London, assignments given to officers of the highest professional ability. Captain Hill is one of the younger school of officers who became prominent through his outspoken criticisms of defects in the placement of armor on the older battleships, which led to radical changes in the designs.

Some of the officers had been regarded as in somewhat unsatisfactory health, though not in a condition to warrant medical condemnation. Secretary Daniels explained that there was absolutely nothing on the records of any of the officers to show that they were not fitted for any naval service in the matter of habit, temperament and professional ability. He pointed out that the "plucking" law had some time ago resulted in the elimination for the navy of officers who were palpably disqualified, but now the naval lists were in such shape that the board was confronted with the task of determining, not who was unfit to be retained in the service, but rather who could best be spared out of the list of thoroughly competent officers.

President Wilson Signs New Battleship Bill

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's signature to the naval appropriation bill authorized the construction of two superdreadnaughts and 14 auxiliary war vessels and the building of a third huge battleship with proceeds from the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi.

Secretary Daniels, pointing out that the bill carried half a million dollars less than last year's appropriation, said retrenchments had been accomplished through "economy and insistence upon competition."

The building program of 1913 consisted of only one superdreadnaught, four submarines, one transport and one supply ship.

"The navy is a seagoing institution and strict adherence to the principle that expenditures ashore should be subordinated to those afloat has given us these great advantages in new building," said Secretary Daniels. "Yet while the fleet is greatly strengthened, generous provision is made for expenditures ashore that are urgently required for efficiency and future economy."

"There has been a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the appropriation for public works; \$400,000 in the bureau of steam engineering and construction and repairs; \$700,000 in the bureau of ordnance and more than \$200,000 in the marine corps estimates. It was this same practice that enabled the department to save about \$1,000,000 on the construction of battleship No. 39."

Mt. Lassen to Be Watched.

Washington, D. C.—Reporting on the activity of Lassen peak, in California, J. S. Diller, an agent of the United States Geological Survey, declared that "time alone can tell what Lassen is going to do. The volcano," he said, "may subside to its former quiescence, but we must not forget that it was only the top of the old Vesuvius that was blown off to make Monte Zomma and the Vesuvius of today. There seems no good reason at present to fear a Krakatoan outbreak at Lassen Peak."

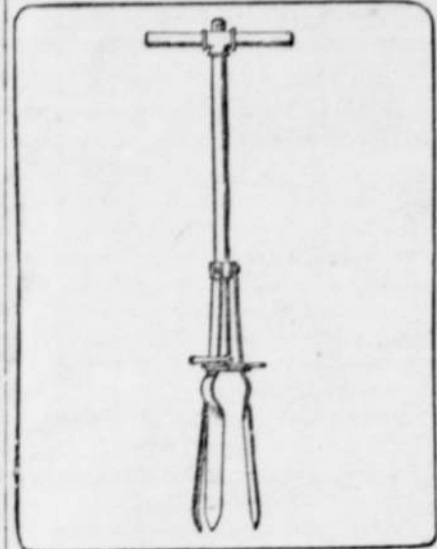
New York Customs Fall Off.

New York—Customs duties collected at New York during the fiscal year, ended June 30, totaled \$197,078,807, a decrease from the preceding year of \$6,186,300, it was announced by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port. Imports of merchandise were \$1,048,970,481, an increase of \$498,823. Imports of gold and silver amounted to \$47,753,112 a decrease of \$9,914,947. Domestic exports of these metals showed an increase of \$9,651,446.

USEFUL TOOL FOR PLANTING

Utah Man Invents Inexpensive Implement Which Can Be Easily and Quickly Manipulated.

The Scientific American in describing a planting implement, invented by N. P. Jensen of Ephraim, Utah, says: The invention has reference more particularly to implements which comprise means for receiving the plant and then setting it into the desired place in the ground. The object is to



Planting Implement.

provide an inexpensive planting implement which can be easily and quickly manipulated, which will set the plant in any desired position in the ground without injury to the plant. This implement is also intended for pressing the soil uniformly about the plant set in the ground.

VALUABLE HINT FOR FARMER

Droppings From 1,000 Fowls, If Properly Cared For Will Return Profit of \$300 Yearly.

The poultryman or farmer can materially add to the profits of his business by properly caring for the droppings of his fowls. For example, it is shown that the droppings from 1,000 fowls if preserved without needless loss are worth at least \$300 per annum, and this estimate is based on the assumption that less than half of the droppings, or only 30 pounds per hen per year, can be collected.

According to the Maine station, the droppings should be collected daily, and mixed with substances which will (1) prevent loss of nitrogen, (2) add sufficient potash and phosphoric acid to make a better balanced fertilizer, and (3) improve the mechanical condition of the manure so that it can be applied to the land with a manure spreader.

This can be done as follows: To each 30 pounds of the manure add 16 pounds of sawdust, good dried loam, or peat, 16 pounds of acid phosphate, and 8 pounds of kainit. Such a mixture will contain about 1.25 per cent of nitrogen, 4.5 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent of potash, which, used at the rate of 2 tons per acre would furnish 50 pound of nitrogen, 185 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 80 pounds of potash, and at the present price of fertilizing ingredients is worth about \$10 per ton. The mixture would furnish a well-balanced stable fertilizer, which, although not fine enough to work well in drills, can be successfully applied with a manure spreader. The treated manure should be well sheltered until time to apply to the land—that is, shortly before plowing.

DOES NOT CAUSE SOIL ACID

Doubtful If Small Amount of Land Plaster Generally Applied Has Any Serious Effect.

The fear that the application of land plaster makes soils acid, is unfounded. At least it is doubtful if the small amount generally applied has any serious and immediate influence upon the acidity of the soil.

This is the belief of E. B. Hart of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, who from time to time has carried on numerous experiments to determine the influence of applying land plaster, rock phosphate and other fertilizers to fields upon which various crop rotations were followed.

The theory that land plaster applied to soil would make it acid, is based on the assumption that the plants remove from the soil more calcium than sulphur, thereby leaving behind a greater proportion of the acid part of the land plaster. On the contrary, it has been shown that the common cereals, wheat, oats, corn, barley and such other plants as the turnip, rutabaga, cabbage and onion, make positively greater demands for sulphur than for calcium and applications of land plaster for such crops will tend to make the soils alkaline rather than acid. Such plants as the meadow grasses, clover, alfalfa, sugar beets and tobacco, use more calcium than sulphur and in their case the application of land plaster would have a tendency toward developing acid soil. Potatoes use about equal amounts of calcium and sulphur, and land plaster could not possibly influence soil reaction in this case.

Cattle Scarcity.

A world-wide cattle scarcity exists and if American consumers are to enjoy anything like an adequate supply of the qualified article the domestic market has afforded for 25 years past. It must be produced within the United States.

Sleeveless Gown of Silk and Laces



AMONG many of the new gowns designed for dinner or reception wear, and in the majority of those made for dancing, the frugality of the designers in using material for bodices is remarkable. In the French establishments sleeves appear to have been forgotten or as not belonging in the schemes of things.

beautifully featured. And no one objects to the display of a perfect arm when the whole makeup of the toilette speaks refinement, showing a daring mode interpreted by a fine taste.

A crepe silk in black, with white Venise lace and chiffon used for drapery, are the materials with which the artist has wrought out the superb dress that is so good in all details. The skirt follows the lines of the figure, draping it, with plenty of fullness for freedom of movement. There is a short "mermaid" train. The bodice of chiffon, silk and lace is arranged with a V-shaped opening at the back and front, and the drapery is ample and graceful. A little embroidery in ecru de roche and two very handsome ornaments adorn the narrow girdle.

There are sleeveless gowns, like the splendid model shown here, by Vagamey, in which the bodice is so well managed that the uncovered arms are

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Millinery Worn at the Wedding



ONE of the loveliest of the many beautiful hats worn at the wedding of Miss Wilson is pictured here. It was designed by Kurzman for the bride's sister, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, and is a fine example of what may be achieved with familiar materials and a simple shape, in the way of an unusual piece of millinery.

The lovely hat shown here was a large shape of fine wire covered with many thicknesses of maline in a delicate shade of salmon pink. The entire crown and upper brim were covered with black horsehair lace. On the under brim a black maline flange appears about two inches wide.

Nearly all the hats made for the bride were in blue, and several of the various "sailor" shapes were chosen by her. Blue, in fact, seems to be a favorite color with all the members of the family. The hat worn by Miss Margaret Wilson was an exquisite shade of blue maline, and the bride provided her trousseau with one hat having a blue straw brim and a blue maline crown with moire ribbon bows at front and back. There was also a Georgette sailor of shiny blue straw trimmed with small blue tips and a rose at the left side. Another sailor, in Alice blue, was

A band of wide black velvet ribbon, finished with a knot and pointed ends, was laid about the crown. Three small blue and pink French bouquets with foliage were set on the black velvet band.

For the bride's mother a large black hat of horsehair lace was made, trimmed with maline bow underneath, and in lieu of the aigrette, a cluster of burnt ostrich fancy feathers was mounted for the trimming. For the heron aigrette appears to be very much taboo in this first family of America.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.