

VERA CRUZ FALLS BEFORE AMERICANS

ENTIRE CITY IS TAKEN BY MARINES AND BLUEJACKETS FROM FLEET

INVADERS ARE MET BY HOT FIRE

Shells From Cruiser Shatters Buildings Which Shelter Mexicans—Notice Is Given to Officials

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—Six Americans killed and about 30 wounded marked the complete investment of Vera Cruz at noon today by the United States forces. Four of these were killed yesterday and two today.

Rear Admiral Fletcher sent a note to the local officials, calling on them to co-operate with the American officers in the restoration of order by calling off sharpshooters and by resuming the local government, but it could not be delivered.

Julio Franco, the Mexican chosen by American Consul Canada to be the bearer of the warning, was unable to communicate with any of the federal officials and only the mayor, Roberto Diaz, could be found.

When Franco tried to communicate with the mayor admission was refused him by Mexican guards stationed at the door, Franco then crawled over the roof of adjoining buildings in the court of the Diaz residence, but he did not succeed in seeing the mayor.

Senor Diaz refused to leave his bedroom, so Consul Canada's messenger shouted the contents of Rear Admiral Fletcher's note to the mayor and personally appealed to him to yield in order to save the city from bombardment by the American ships, reminding him of the grave risk of Mexicans and others in the city.

Communication between the port of Vera Cruz and the federal capital has been severed. All the telegraph and cable wires are down and E. F. Huntley, superintendent of terminals, has been unable to ascertain what has become of the trains that were on their way yesterday from Mexico City when the landing of American marines and bluejackets took place. At the terminal here there are eight locomotives and several hundred cars.

The unwillingness of storekeepers to keep their places open and the almost total depletion of supplies at the restaurants where the proprietors continued doing business made it difficult for anyone except the American fighting forces to obtain anything to eat.

The number of foreign refugees on board the Esperanza was increased today when several persons, mostly Americans, took advantage of the lull in the firing during the early hours to go on board that vessel.

PERMANENT ROADS FOR CLACKAMAS

Clackamas County cannot afford to vote down the proposition to issue \$600,000 bonds for the construction of permanent highways. That expenditure will mean more for Clackamas County in the next ten years than did the construction of the first railroad.

Clackamas County has not a dollar of bonded debt, and the cities and school districts of the county are not bonded to any large amount compared with some of the smaller and poorer counties of the state.

The counties that are bonding have indebtedness greatly in excess of Clackamas County. In spite of this fact see what some of them do:

Columbia County, with a population of 10,580 in 1910, assessed valuation in 1913 of \$18,000,000 has issued good roads bonds to the amount of \$360,000.

Clatsop, with 16,106 in 1910, assessed valuation in 1913 of \$19,000,000, issues good roads bonds in the sum of \$400,000.

Clackamas County, with a population in 1910 of 29,921, and an assessed valuation in 1913 of \$30,000,000, proposes to issue good roads bonds in the sum of \$600,000.

This sum in proportion to our wealth and population is far below the average of the other counties mentioned. For general resources old Clackamas can outdo those two counties in every department. And still Clatsop and Columbia, with fewer people and smaller valuations, see fit to vote large bond issues. Why? Because the progressive citizens of those counties realize that in the solution of the good roads problem lay the future of those counties. They voted the bonds.

When a man tells you that Clackamas County cannot afford to vote the bonds, call him—and call him quick. Clackamas county is too poor not to get permanent highways as soon as possible.

The proposition should be viewed in the broad light. It cannot be denied that in the long run the county will lose two dollars by not building permanent highways for each dollar saved by not building them. Glance at the road history of Clackamas county for the last seven years. Past history alone should prove this contention beyond a shadow of doubt.

The County Court has chosen wisely in its selection of the roads to be constructed. It now remains for the voter to do his part.

COURT REVISES LIST OF ROADS

NO IMPORTANT CHANGES ARE MADE BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

EXACT BOUNDARIES ARE DEFINED

No Roads Will Be Built in the City Limits of Any Town, But Will Begin at the Boundaries

The county court, after carefully checking over the roads named at a recent session, has made several changes in the routes, although the general plan is still the same, and has issued the formal election notice.

Several changes were made on the amounts to be spent on the various roads and one or two of the roads were either lengthened or shortened. In the formal notice the exact boundaries of the roads are defined. None of the roads will be constructed in the city limits of any town but will begin at the boundaries of the city. For instance the road between the Multnomah county line and Oregon City runs through Gladstone and Clackamas would be improved from the northern city limits of Oregon City to the southern city limits of Gladstone, from the northern limits of Gladstone to Clackamas and so on along its route.

The revised list of roads follows: The Gray Crossing road from the county line to Oregon City by Clackamas, \$70,000; Oregon City to Canby by New Era, \$75,000; Canby to the Marion county line by Barlow, \$32,000; Canby to Needy, \$64,000; Oregon City to Molalla, \$80,000; Beaver Creek to Oregon City, \$30,000; Redland road to its intersection with the Grays Crossing road, \$45,000; the road leading in a general direction from Clackamas toward Logan from its intersection with the Grays Crossing and Oregon City road to its intersection with the Oregon City and Logan road, thence eastward along the Logan road to a point on the line between the William Arthur and Wheeler donation land claim, and thence by the lower road to Barton, \$57,000; the Damascus road from its present point of intersection with the road from Clackamas to Baker's bridge, \$13,000; Clackamas to Sandy, \$36,000; Willamette to Stafford, \$24,000; Oswego to the county line, \$6,000; and Milwaukie to the county line, \$10,000.

PLEASURE.
Pleasure has its place in life, but the man who chooses pleasure as the object of his life has no real heaven, but is like a boat that beats up and down and drifts to and fro, merely to feel the motion of the wind. When the voyage of life is done he has reached no port, he has accomplished nothing.—Henry van Dyke.

Radium Claims Pile Up; Two Grams All We Have In United States

By GIFFORD PINCHOT, President National Conservation Association

SEVERAL weeks have elapsed since a joint resolution was introduced in congress to reserve to the people of the United States the radium bearing ores on the public lands. During this period of needless and inexcusable delay NOT LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED ADDITIONAL CLAIMS HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY PRIVATE PERSONS, so that their content of radium—the only medical remedy for cancer—may be exploited for private profit instead of being used for the public good. This was the object of those who caused the delay.

It is officially estimated that the loss to the government on the radium needed for its hospitals and the profit to the grabbers, if the grabbers have succeeded fully in their purpose, will be more than one million five hundred thousand dollars. But this is the smallest part of the loss. AT PRESENT AT LEAST HALF OF OUR RADIIUM GOES ABROAD. OUR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS NEED THIRTY GRAMS OF RADIIUM AT ONCE, WHILE TWO GRAMS IS ALL WE HAVE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY. THERE ARE CONSTANTLY IN THIS COUNTRY OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS SUFFERING FROM CANCER, OF WHOM NOT LESS THAN SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DIE EACH YEAR. ONE WOMAN DIES OF CANCER OUT OF EVERY EIGHT THAT DIES AT AGES OVER THIRTY-FIVE AND ONE MAN OUT OF EVERY TWELVE.

Location of American Banks Abroad Would Help Our Trade In Foreign Countries

By Secretary of Commerce WILLIAM C. REDFIELD

A VERY weak spot in our foreign trade is our unwillingness to give the credit which the foreign buyer expects and which our competitors offer. True, there are foreign houses having their own offices in American cities who may prefer to buy cash against documents because they can buy more closely in that way and American houses who have become experienced in foreign trade do extend reasonable credits. But, as a rule, our American concerns and especially those who are new to the foreign field SEEM TO HAVE A FEAR THAT THE FOREIGNER IS GOING TO PLAY SOME SORT OF TRICK UPON THEM and insist that their goods shall not go out of the country until they have the money in hand.

It is no doubt true that there are places and persons with whom this is necessary. One cannot abandon caution in the foreign field any more than he can do without it at home. On the other hand, it is also true that in every important foreign city there are business houses a debt from whom is as good an asset as one might want. The concerns with which it has been my privilege to be associated in the past years have sold certain carefully selected concerns on open account precisely as they did in America and without loss.

IN DISCUSSING THIS, HOWEVER, IT MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN THAT OUR FOREIGN COMPETITORS HAVE AN ADVANTAGE OVER US—SOON, WE HOPE, TO PASS AWAY—IN THE PRESENCE OF GREAT BANKS ALL OVER THE WORLD TO ASSIST THEM IN THEIR COLLECTIONS AND WHOSE SERVICES CANNOT BE GIVEN TO US WITH THE SAME ENTHUSIASM AS TO THEIR OWN NATIONALS. WE HOPE UNDER THE NEW CURRENCY LAW—AND, INDEED, IT IS DISTINCTLY PROPHESED BY WELL KNOWN FINANCIAL MEN—THAT IN TWO YEARS OR SO WE SHALL HAVE AMERICAN BANKS ABROAD PREFERING TO AID AMERICAN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS IN THE EXTENSION OF THEIR FOREIGN TRADE.

A QUESTION OF BREEDING.

Pure bred chickens are all right, but the question is, Shall the farmer make feathers and fancy points of primary or secondary importance? It is not worth while to talk about fancy points unless the farmer can be shown that there is some connection between them and productive qualities. He is not concerned about such things, but he is concerned about supplying the market with poultry and eggs.

Light Cart For Quick Work.

For this light running cart two discarded bicycle wheels can be used with a steel rod for an axle. The axle is fastened to a piece of 2 by 4 which serves to fasten the floor of the cart and as a shoulder to keep the wheels in place. The frame is made entirely of strips of flooring.

This cart has been in use eight years and found good for moving anything about the place. It will carry quite a load. A cleat on both ends of the bed keeps articles from sliding off.

Removing Mulch.

When growth begins in the spring the mulch is removed. Part of it may be worked around the crowns of the plants to form a clean bed for the fruit to rest on, thus keeping it out of the dirt. The remainder is removed to allow irrigation and cultivation.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

More cows are needed on our farms. No animals are better for soil improvement and the conservation of human food than cows. More cows should be kept and more homes abundantly supplied with milk and butter. A few pounds of butter a week or a few hundred pounds of butter fat per month would mean more cash in the home. Milk cows will need succulent food this spring and next winter. Plant crops for early grazing and build a silo and fill it for winter feeding. Succulent food is indispensable to economical milk production. Grain is a very important crop to sustain and fatten animals. Corn is the staple in the humid belt and Kaffir, milo and fetteria in the arid and semiarid belt. Plant liberal acreage in grain. Carrots, disregarding their cost, make the best succulent feed that may be given to a horse. They are very palatable to almost all horses and do much to tone up the system. This is particularly noticeable in the thrifty condition of the skin and hair of horses which are fed carrots regularly. Carrots are particularly prized by fitters of show horses, which are being fed heavily on grain. Ten pounds per day is generally accepted as the maximum feed for a mile horse of average size. Half as many pounds will suffice for the worker. Unless one has an unusual supply three or four carrots thrown in the feed box will suffice. If large they should be split lengthwise or pulped.

UNPRODUCTIVE BLACK SOILS.

Unproductive black soils are of swampy origin and must have an adequate system of drainage before permanent improvement can be obtained. Both peat and unproductive black or peaty sand soils are more often deficient in potash than any other element, and potash can nearly always be applied to such soils at a decided profit. Some black soils are found to be more or less acid. Where there is strong acidity some form of basic lime, such as pulverized limestone, should be applied. On acid soils phosphoric acid is almost always needed in addition to limestone. Potash is usually a secondary need on such soils. Nitrogen is not necessary as a fertilizer on unproductive black soils, except in a few cases. Potash and phosphoric acid will remain in the soil until used, loose sands and gravels excepted, so there need be no fear of loss in making large applications of mineral fertilizers. A field plot test is the only sure method of determining the fertilizer treatment needed, although the character of the vegetation is an indication. Chemical tests are sometimes an indication, but they are too unreliable to be entirely depended upon to determine fertilizer requirements.—From Bulletin of Illinois Experiment Station.

NEW DATA ABOUT CORN.

Shape of Ears Bears a Relation to the Yield.
The superintendent of the Texas station at Temple, after a careful study of the relation of shape of ear to yield of corn, concludes that slightly tapering parent ears give the highest yield. This is in accord with the results of experiments at the Ohio experiment station, in which extremely tapering ears gave slightly higher results than cylindrical ears. High yields were associated with comparatively smooth kernels of slightly more than average depth and of medium hardness. The yield increased with an increase in the total weight of the ear as determined by slight increase in length, amount of grain and rather marked increase in weight of cob.

In experiments at the Ohio and Nebraska experiment stations it was found that the highest yields were obtained with medium to medium long ears. Poorly filled butts and tips were more frequently associated with well filled butts than with well filled tips. The old score card placed much emphasis on good filling of butts and tips, but for several years past investigators have been getting away from this idea. It has been found that these characters when highly developed are usually so developed at the expense of more valuable characters, such as yield, constitution, etc. There appeared to be no relation between yield and shelling percentage and circumference and width or thickness of kernel.

Grape Arbor or Vine Trellis.
Following is an ideal and up to date method of constructing a grape arbor or vine trellis:
The four posts are of 4 by 4 material and are seven feet tall. Plates



UP TO DATE GRAPE ARBOR OR VINE TRELLIS.

and braces of the same material are joined together, as illustrated. The plates are of sufficient length to accommodate the width of woven wire fencing desired for the top. The fence is drawn and kept taut by means of the four anchor wires and turnbuckles. The wire must be securely anchored in the ground by means of a stone underground or else set in the cement and should be of woven wire cable to withstand the strain. The bars and stays of the fencing used should be of equal distance apart and of sufficient strength. Poultry netting will not do. Up to fifty feet in length 4 by 4 material is heavy enough for the supports, and over fifty feet 6 by 6 should be used. If intended to be used as a vine trellis a low fence can also be fastened vertically upon each side, thus completely shading the walk.

Clover Seed Reclaimed.
Barron county, Wis., produces a large quantity of clover seed which in the past has been dumped upon the market as it comes from the huller. As a result a very low price has been realized. A county agent has organized a co-operative company to reclaim the seed and put it on the market in car lots. This county has also organized a live stock exchange, with the county agent's office as a clearing house.

Even the women are getting to be money mad. A New York girl has cheerfully forfeited a \$1,000,000 estate to marry a plumber.

After all these milk tests for baby have been tried out some old fashioned mother may come along and suggest the back to nature route.

It seems that ghosts are made of "teleplasma," which is a cross between smoke and spider webs. No wonder we can't catch 'em.

Since each man thinks goodness is a good thing for the other fellow, but not for himself, why not spell it "yougenics," just for variety's sake?

SEED CORN FOR PLANTING.

Department of Agriculture Tells How to Prepare the Corn.
Requests are now reaching the department of agriculture for information in regard to preparing seed corn for planting. The most vital part of seed corn selection work can be performed only at corn ripening time in the fall.

Every corn grower should now spend a day or more getting his seed corn entirely ready for planting. The present work consists of discarding undesirable ears, germination testing, rubbing, classifying the ears, shelling and testing the accuracy of drop of the corn planter.

The quality and productiveness of the seed supply can now be improved by discarding the poorer ears and the poorer kernels. The seed corn should now be "as dry as a bone," and among the ears that appeared desirable last fall some undesirable ones will now be found. Discard any that have discolored kernels, small size, very sharp beaks, germs of poor development and appearance, etc.

All the ears retained should show good development and maturity, be heavy for their size and contain solid, vigorous looking kernels of fairly uniform size and shape. These desirable ears should now be tested to determine whether all the kernels will grow.

Germination Testing.
Although good seed selection and preservation usually make a separate testing of the germination of each ear unnecessary, it is advisable to exercise precaution by demonstrating that the ears will germinate well. Ten kernels from each of fifty ears can be tested by one of the various methods that have been so well described in literature.

This demonstration that fifty representative ears germinate satisfactorily is sufficient evidence of the usefulness of testing each ear of the entire supply. If ears of poor germination should be found it will be advisable to test each ear of the entire supply in order to be able to discard those in poor germination. Discard the small, partially developed kernels from the tip of the ears. Why? Because such kernels do not yield well. Careful field experiments have demonstrated that they grow into small, barren and poor producing stalks.

Discard the round, thick kernels from the butts of the ears. Why? Because the corn planter cannot drop evenly if they are included with the other kernels.

Kernels that have been injured by mice or weevils or that are otherwise undesirable should also be discarded before the ears are shelled.

Classifying the Ears.
As it is highly advisable that the corn planter should drop an equal number of kernels in each hill, which it cannot do unless the kernels are of uniform size and shape, it is advisable to classify the ears before shelling them. Those having large kernels should be included in one class and those having medium size kernels in another class. Each class should be shelled and bagged separately. To these bags the planter plates that testing has shown will drop regularly the proper number of kernels should be tied for convenience at planting time.

Shelled seed corn can be cleaned and graded by expensive, properly adjusted grades, but the method just described of classifying the ears before shelling is more satisfactory.

How to Shell Seed Corn.
Seed corn should be shelled by hand. Careful hand shelling pays the man who plants but a few acres, and it pays to a greater degree the man who plants hundreds of acres. Each ear should be shelled separately into a hand sieve. This permits the chaff from the cob to fall through and the kernels from each ear to be closely inspected before being dumped into the general supply. The value of this close inspection is lost if the ears are run through a corn sheller and some of the kernels cracked or broken.

Cellar Door Counterbalance.
The raising of a cellar door can be made quite easy if there is a counterbalance of almost the same weight as the door. One farmer attached this



ATTACHMENT FOR CELLAR DOOR.

balance in the manner shown by Popular Mechanics, with a rope running over a pulley in the upper end of the post on which the door rests when open. To make room for the weight two ties are sunk into the ground at the right places.

PLAY SAFE WITH A BULL.

No matter how gentle the bull is, put a ring in his nose. Arrange a four foot stick with a snap on one end and a looped snap on the other. Snap this to the ring when taking the animal to and from his stall or lot for water or in handling him in any way. Play safe!—Farm and Fireside.

Philadelphia is a live town, nevertheless. The mint coined \$2,000,000 more money last year than in the year before.

If that automatic restaurant really eliminates the waiter with the unmanufactured nails it has accomplished no small feat.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson comments learnedly on the secret of baldness when everybody knows baldness can't be kept a secret.

The latest revolution in Haiti lasted six hours. This is wasteful—they ought to bunch up enough revolutions to last out a film.

CHILDREN OF ALL NATIONS IN LINE

Salvation Army Plans Novel Demonstration in London.

TO WEAR NATIVE COSTUMES

Singing Songs Composed For Occasion and Carrying National Emblems, Youngsters Will Serenade Nobles—May Visit Buckingham Palace—Eighty From the United States.

One of the features of the world's congress of the Salvation Army, to be held in London in June, will be the presence of many thousands of children representing all nations and all belonging to the Young Soldiers' brigade. Colonel J. E. Margetts, national secretary for the young people, will be the "father" to eighty youngsters who will represent the United States. The range in age from five to sixteen will accompany the other delegates who sail May 31.

A singing brigade consisting of the best infant talent available will attempt to take London by storm. They will march through the streets of the British metropolis carrying American emblems and singing songs composed for them by American Salvationists. They plan to serenade the lord mayor of London, the American ambassador and, if possible, give Buckingham palace and the king and queen the benefit of a vocal entertainment.

Among the young "soldiers" at the congress will be a contingent from Dalny, Manchuria, territory recently wrested from Russia by Japan. This field is now under the direction of local officers, and the work among the children has prospered.

From China and Japan.
Another contingent of children will go from Tokyo. They will wear their native costume and will sing Salvation Army songs in their native language. India will also send a contingent. They will be robed in their native costumes and walk in the big parade with other Asiatics. Chinese children from Hongkong, Poochow and other parts of the Celestial republic will likewise attend.

Every section of Europe will send delegations, and so will Australia and New Zealand. The New Zealand officers are trying to lead additional variety to the congress by taking with them a contingent of Maori children. There are few of these aborigines in existence today.

Juvenile Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, Dutch, Finlanders, Swiss, Russians, Italians, French and Slavs will attend by the hundreds, attired in costumes of the ancients of their respective countries. They will bring sinners, and many of them will perform on musical instruments peculiar to their people. A children's baptist brigade will be Scotland's specialty.

"Those who attend the congress will see in the children the future Salvation Army," says Colonel Margetts. "These have all been dedicated to the work by their parents."

SURVEYS BY WIRELESS.

Modern Science Aids in Fixing South American Boundaries.

Wireless surveying has been called into commission for the first time in the Amazon basin to assist in the difficult task of fixing the final frontier lines through hundreds of miles of practically unknown territory. Instead of cutting interminable trenches through the tropical forests, which within the space of a few months are again overgrown and completely lost, the position of the boundary marks, of privatized iron, which are to be placed along the frontier will be fixed by wireless. The latitude will be fixed in an equally accurate manner by the use of the astrolabe.

Wireless surveying has been successfully employed by the French in Africa. A message is flashed from a given station at, say, 12 noon. If it is received by a second station at 12:01, and granted that the time required in passage is infinitesimal, the difference in time between the two stations indicates their difference in longitude and the distance separating them can at once be determined.

Three officers of the Peruvian commission are in Paris studying wireless telegraphy, which will play an important part in the delimitation of the South American boundary.

OFFICIALS' CONVEYANCES.

Government Has Supplied 341 Autos and 2,356 Horse Drawn Vehicles.

The governments of the United States and of the District of Columbia own in all 341 passenger motor vehicles and 2,356 horse drawn passenger carriages of various kinds for the official use of the officers of the government whose duties require them to move about.

For Secretary of State Bryan three vehicles have been provided, a Victoria, a surrey and a brougham, at a total cost of \$2,000. The total cost of the motor vehicles listed was \$404,837.35. The total cost of horse drawn carriages was \$432,362.94. Many of them are of obsolete models. Most of these vehicles were bought with money especially appropriated for the purpose.

To the average consumer grand opera in English sounds much the same as grand opera in Italian, French, German or Hottentot.

Just what is meant by autonomy for the Kongo lies beyond ordinary comprehension, unless it is something that follows the autopsy.

If Greece and Turkey are going to begin a naval building war there will not be much left of either country except the mortgages.