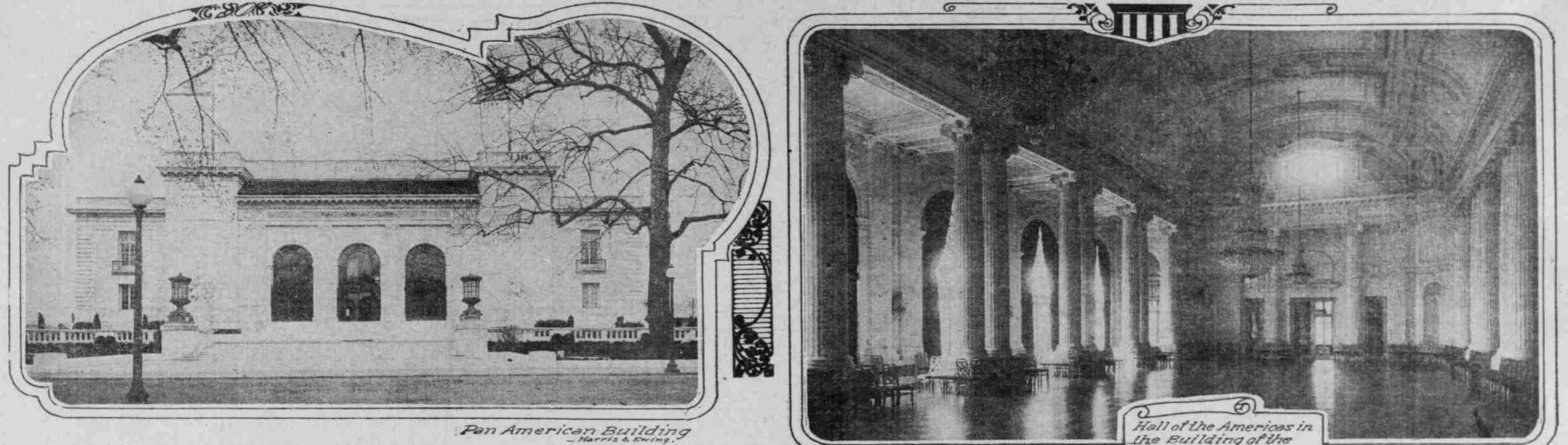


PAN-AMERICAN FINANCIAL CONGRESS OPENS TOMORROW

President Wilson to Welcome Delegates Who Seek to Establish Banking and Commercial Relations With United States Capital and Business.



*Pan American Building
—Harris & Ewing.*

Hall of the Americas in the Building of the Pan American Union, Where Pan American Financial Conference Will Meet May 24-29.

BY JOHN BARRETT,
Director General of the Pan-American Union.

PAN-AMERICA and Pan-Americanism are becoming the slogans of the hour. The people of this country are awakening, as never before, to an appreciation of the importance of the relations of the United States with its 29 sister American republics. These countries and their peoples, in turn, are showing today a more kindly feeling than they have ever done before toward the United States and its people.

While the work and propaganda of the Pan-American Union, the official international organization maintained in Washington by the 21 American republics and devoted to the development of commerce, friendship and peace among them all, together with the attitude and addresses of its governing board, has been in a large degree responsible for this new spirit of Pan-Americanism, the European war has also been a mighty influence in its promotion. Considering the effect of the great political and international events of history on the policies and actions, it might be said that the European war has done more than any other similar event since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to encourage solidarity, common sympathy, common interest and common purpose among the republics of the Western Hemisphere. In other words, the silver lining of the European war cloud might be described as the favorable effect which that terrible conflict has had upon both the commercial and political relations of the American nations.

Latin Americans Invited.

Recognizing the extraordinary bearing and influence of the war on the financial and diplomatic relationship between the United States and Latin America, President Wilson, acting on the recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and duly authorized by Congress, extended invitations last March to the governments of all the other American republics to send their Ministers of Finance and three representative men in their official or private financial life as delegates to a Pan-American financial conference to meet in Washington in the week of May 24-29. At this writing every country invited has accepted the invitation and has appointed delegates. The only countries not participating are Mexico and Haiti, and their absence is due to unavoidable political conditions.

There will be present approximately 50 picked men from all over Latin America, together with the Secretary and Ministers of these countries who have received a special invitation from the Secretary of the Treasury. In addition to these delegates and Ministers, Secretary McAdoo has also invited a select list of representative bankers, financiers and commercial leaders of the United States, and also

the members of the Cabinet, the Counselor and Assistant Secretaries of the State Department, the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, the members of the Federal Reserve Board, the members of the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Reserve Agents, the Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank, the members of the Federal Advisory Council, and the Director-General of the Pan-American Union.

The headquarters of the conference will be appropriately located in the beautiful Pan-American Building. An address was made to the foreign delegates will be made by President Wilson in person.

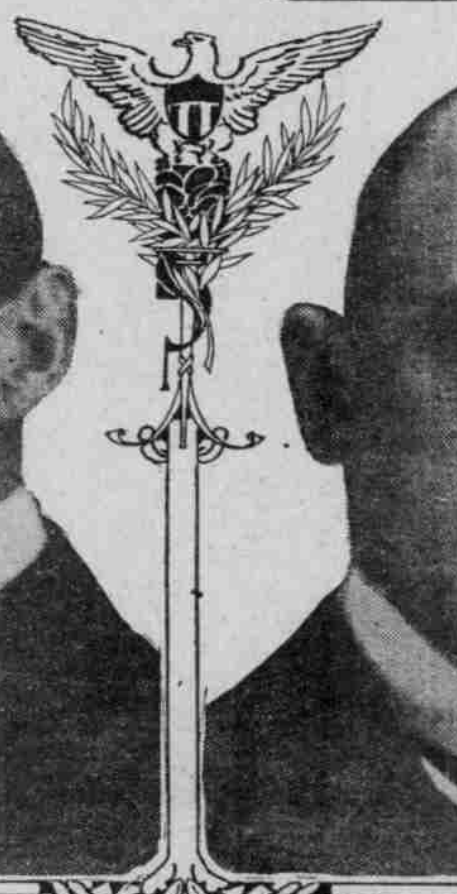
According to present indications, this conference will be the most important international gathering which has ever been held in the history of the United States, and certainly the most important Pan-American meeting that has assembled since the first great Pan-American conference held in Washington in 1890, and was presided over by James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State. The estimate which the governments of Central and South America have placed on it is shown by the recognized prominence, ability and quality of the men whom they have appointed delegates.

If this conference is a success, it may mark the beginning of a splendid new era in the commercial, financial, economic and political relations of the United States with all the countries which reach from Mexico and Cuba south to Argentina and Chile. To be, however, a success, it must achieve tangible practical results, which will enable the delegates to return to their respective countries, naturally, therefore, for the time and trouble they have taken in accepting the invitation of the United States Government. If nothing more is accomplished than a general discussion of Pan-American financial and commercial problems, some good will undoubtedly come from the exchange of opinions, but there will be a disappointment throughout North and South America unless ways and means are devised for the betterment of financial relations.

It can be assumed that one discussion will be of practical improvement of banking, exchange, credit, discount and the various financial and commercial transactions. To understand the significance of this point, it must be realized that the European war has cast a "monkey wrench" into the commercial machinery of all Latin America. Prior to the war, the financial and commercial relations between the United States and Latin America, in both its export and import trade, were conducted through banking and financial agencies in London and the capitals of continental Europe. In other words, nearly all business of this character was in pounds sterling and continental European



*William Gibbs McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury Who Will Preside over Conference.*



*John Barrett,
Director General of the Pan American Union.*

money instead of in dollars of the United States. The war suddenly cut off completely these facilities, and both Latin-American nations and the United States found themselves without machinery for the exchange of trade.

It is kept for a long period of time, that although the United States in the last normal year before the war broke out, 1913, bought and sold products with Latin-American value in excess of \$300,000,000, nearly all of the exchange and discount transactions covering this trade were conducted through European banking connections. Naturally, therefore, the war suddenly stopped the working of this machinery and it became necessary to place in a dish covered with boiling water, and if there is a putrid odor it indicates decomposition and the scraps should not be used. The safest plan is to consult the analysis, and the character of the other components of the ration. It is usually fed to the birds by mixing it with the dry mash, permitting the birds to have constant access to it. If at any time it is desirable to force the birds for some particular purpose the scrap is often fed in separate hoppers. In order for the birds to do their best they must have the meat in some form and in such quantity that is ample for their needs.

The buyer should remember that the word "beef scrap" does not imply anything so far as the quality is concerned. The price should be governed by the protein content. It can be said that some of the beef scrap on the market is good only for fertilizer. Green cut bone is also another source

ready along this line, as is illustrated by the action of the National City Bank of New York City in establishing branches in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and preparing to open offices in other cities and ports. The work of the Pan-American financial and commercial world that there should be established in the capitals and principal cities of each of the 29 Latin-American countries, banks controlled by United States capital which can care to keep the grinder sweet. It is act as foreign credit agencies for the buyers and sellers of both North and South America. It is hoped, consequently, that the work of the Pan-American financial conference may accomplish something practical along this line.

Another important question, which in

making, must have money from this country for a thousand and one purposes, just as the United States in its earlier days had to borrow money from Europe, and later the Central West and Western sections of the United States from the Eastern states.

Without such help, there may follow a great protrusion of economic development in some of the republics of Central and South America. It might, therefore, be said at the present moment that the financial and banking money of the United States more than it does its merchandise, and that, if the financial and banking interests of the United States for the next five years to Latin-American governments, states, municipalities and responsible private enterprises, they would be taking steps which would increase the commerce of the United States with those countries an equal amount. It is believed that the Pan-American financial conference will help greatly in bringing about this result.

Better Ship Service Needed.

Another point bearing possibly more directly on the commercial than on the financial situation is the betterment of first-class passenger, mail and freight steamship facilities between the principal ports of the United States and those of many of the Latin-American countries. At the present time the only direct service flying the United States flag is that which exists between the ports of the United States and those of the ports of the countries bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. When the war broke out, it produced almost as much of a blockade for the ports of Eastern and most of the Latin-American countries as it would have if the countries of South America themselves had been at war with Europe. Fully 90 per cent of the trade and imports of these South American countries, including their trade with the United States, was carried in vessels flying European flags and mostly the flags of Great Britain at war. If there ever was a time and moment when a merchant marine flying the United States flag could have won a high reputation, it was during the war. It was then and now.

Having learned a sad lesson from the experience of the war, it is believed that the financial, commercial and business interests of the United States and the other countries concerned in this situation, the Latin-American countries, in view of the remarkable progress that they are now

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POINTERS ARE GIVEN ON FEEDING OF CHICKENS

Study of Composition of Fowls' Flesh and Eggs Suggested in Planning Rations to Give Effects Most Desired in Poultry Yard.

THE term protein designates the compounds found in the tissues of all plants and animals and feed stuffs which contain nitrogen. Sometimes these compounds are referred to as nitrogenous substances because their most distinguished characteristic is the constant presence of nitrogen. Nitrogen is an absolute essential to animal life and it is because of this fact that the nitrogenous compounds are called protein. Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen and sometimes sulphur, phosphorus and iron are found in the protein compounds.

Protein is the substance which forms the white of the egg. Casein in milk and gluten in wheat flour are familiar examples of protein. The most important group of materials found in the body is protein, as it forms the base of all living tissue. It supplies the material for bone, muscles, skin, blood, feathers and eggs. It produces the tissue desired in growing chicks or young animals and repairs and builds up the waste tissue in the adult.

The flesh of poultry contains a greater portion of protein to fat than is found in other animals. More than 21 per cent of approximate composition of a Leghorn hen is protein, while it constitutes 45.9 per cent on nearly half of the total dry matter. The newly-laid egg contains 11.4 per cent of protein and with the large amount of water and albumen constitutes 48.5 per cent of the dry matter of the contents of the egg. The dry matter of the white of the egg is nearly 94 per cent, while that of the yolk is more than 31 per cent protein.

Wheat High in Protein.

The average protein content of wheat is about 12 per cent and corn a trifle more than 10 per cent. Our most common grains have about the same ratio of this valuable element. By-products such as wheat and middlings contain 12 per cent and gluten feed 25 per cent, but are fed in rather limited quantities.

Almost all of our grains contain the elements for egg-making, but they are not in the right proportion for making the egg. Usually they contain too much of the fattening element and not enough protein or nitrogenous element

of animal matter for poultry and is seldom fed, as poultrymen are not equipped to grind it. It is a stimulant product and is unexcelled as an egg producer. In warm weather it is hard to keep fresh, as it molds and becomes tainted. It should be cut daily and then used. It is difficult at times to keep the grinder sweet. It is fed either dried or green. After the meat has been trimmed from the bones they are run through grinders or cutters and fed to the poultry when fresh. This is a palatable and nutritious food. This food cannot be shipped or kept any length of time before it spoils. It is usually purchased from the farmer in the market for a local trade. The fowls are very fond of meat in this form and care must be taken not to feed an excess or any that is tainted in the least, as it is conducive to the infestation of the intestines by round worms. Some caution must be exercised in feeding bone. Some poultrymen start with half an ounce a bird at first, gradually increasing the amount to an ounce a bird three or four times a week. The amount per bird should never exceed an ounce a bird a day.

Fat and fats are sometimes used to give weight when mixed with beef scraps and is a cheaper product than the lean meat that contains the protein, besides it has a low digestibility, for which reason it is not as desirable as beef scrap.

Blood Products Not Esteemed.

Dried blood and blood meal are of doubtful value and are not palatable for poultry. It is usually fed when supplemented by bone meal dried blood gave a much slower growth when fed to ducklings than did one containing meat scraps or another containing milk albumen supplemented with bone meal. Lack of palatability appeared to be the cause.

Fish meal is beginning to be fed by many poultrymen with splendid results, the protein value being as much as 75 per cent in some products. There are two kinds of fish scrap on the market. One is made of the refuse fish and is only fit for fertilizer, and the other is made from the whole fish and is cooked, dried and ground. A misconception of idea that has existed among poultrymen who have fed fish scrap is that it taints the egg. Then another class says that the proper article does not flavor the egg in any manner, besides the eggs have greater fertility and that the chicks have higher vitality. Many poultrymen who find fault with fish scrap are unwittingly feeding a commercial dry mash that contains a liberal portion of fish scrap in it.

Analyses of 45 dry mashes on the market showed 15 of them to contain fish scrap and eight to lack any animal

matter. Fish scrap may be fed in almost the same manner as beef scrap. Experience shows for layers that from one-seventh to one-tenth of the mash mixture is the proper proportion. A poultryman declared recently that good fish scrap increased the size of the egg, as well as the quality of the shells. He has noticed that several days after a moderate amount had been added to the ration there was a 10 per cent increase in weight of eggs.

Milk Supplies Protein Need.

Milk when fed in large quantities furnishes protein in an easily digested form. It is desirable on account of the protein content which it carries and because of its palatability. Skim milk, especially the sour material, should be used more extensively by poultrymen in the feeding of all classes of poultry, as it not only carries a high nitrogenous content, but is palatable and the presence of the lactic acid material aids digestion. It possesses beneficial effects when fed to birds in large quantities. In fattening poultry on commercial lines it is used to moisten the mashes. The baby chicks reduces the danger of infection and the spread of white diarrhea.

Success in feeding poultry is a constant source of study, observation and good judgment. Mixtures of grain and mill products—ground grains can be prepared and placed before the chickens, permitting them to help themselves, but in animal substances constant observation is required, otherwise a wrong diet will result quickly in heavy mortality. The following table shows the composition of various poultry feeds and of the finished product:

Material and Product	Water	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat	Minerals
Feeds—					
Wheat	10.4	10.3	5.0	72.6	1.5
Oats	11.0	11.8	5.0	69.2	3.0
Meat scrap	107.99	23.29	3.16	2.1	2.1
Green clover	99.5	4.4	1.1	31.6	2.1
Finished products—					
Beef scrap	55.2	21.6	18.8	2.8	2.8
Pellet	55.2	21.6	18.8	2.8	2.8
Capon	41.4	14.3	13.8	2.7	2.7
Fresh egg	54.1	12.2	2.9	32.7	3.7

Study of Components Proposed.

The feeder recognizing that there is a close relationship which exists between the composition of feed consumed and the products therefrom is able to select those feeds which produce the results desired. For the best of a fattening ration to fatten capons the selection naturally would be corn, which is rich in fat and carbohydrates. A ration to feed the mature hen for egg

production would consist of meat scrap and green clover because of the large amount of protein and water. Studying the table one will readily understand why what can now be done to provide a ration for birds that are so reasonably expected from birds that are fed on an exclusive corn diet and why other feeds besides corn is required to bring the pullet to maturity in good laying condition. A properly balanced ration should show a proper relation between its nutrient content and the compound desired in the products. When eggs are considered as the manufactured product it is plain that raw materials of the right kind and in proper proportions are essential to their abundant production.

A bird in reality is a machine. It is the engine of which must be kept running at a low speed but must have reserve power when the occasion requires. The engine of a bird is the engine of its engine, and the engine of its engine is the engine of its engine. When a grain product is fed to the bird the engine of the bird's engine is the engine of its engine. When a grain product is fed to the bird the engine of the bird's engine is the engine of its engine.

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SETTLER'S HISTORY TOLD

(Continued From First Page.)

Ewing Young's grave, 200 yards away from the pasture, for a stroll.

Smith had been caring for Young's grave and on their arrival there, seeing that the dirt had become somewhat settled, tilted the four-square and having leveled the covering with a stick, Miranda had found an acorn in the leaves that littered the ground, and she watched him as if he would insist on saying extremely silly things, she proposed to Smith that she plant the acorn in the middle of the grave and watch him as if he would plant. Having done so, Smith, not to be undone, then proposed to Miranda that she remain on the farm indefinitely, as his wife, in order, partly, that they might the more satisfactorily watch the progress of the acorn.

And it was there and then, as she covered the acorn with the toe of her shoe, that she consented to become Mrs. Sidney Smith, which she did three months later. She is still living and was with us last week as we looked under the spreading branches of the tree, grown from that acorn, and which measures at the ground nearly eight feet in circumference. During these 70 years she has lived in this neighborhood and has most of the time on this

"PINK MAN" IS NEMESIS

Man Leaps From Speeding Train to Escape Another Chasing.

NEW YORK, May 16.—To avoid "a little, bow-legged pink man," who, he said, had been pestering him several days, Michael Rudish, contracting decorator of 11 Howe avenue, Passaic, N.J., started the passengers in an Erie train recently by breaking a car window with his feet and then dropping out while the train was traveling at 35 miles an hour through Passaic.

After Rudish's injuries had been attended to at St. Mary's Hospital, he was sent to police headquarters, where he said that for several days "a little, bow-legged pink man" had been annoying him.

DAUGHTER BESIDES IN PORTLAND

Mrs. Smith and her husband lived in the original Ewing Young cabin for five years after their marriage. Here their first three children were born, the eldest of whom is Mrs. Dr. J. F. Calbreath, now living in Portland, and who owns that part of her father's estate and on which stands the historic oak.

Sidney Smith was one of those who attended the famous champagne meeting, May 2, 1842, and voted with Joe Meek for "a divide" and an organization.

Mr. Smith has had a most unique and interesting experience in the history of Oregon. To have planted an acorn in the middle of a grave and to see the grave of the first American settler to die in Oregon possessed of property, to have done this on her 17th birthday and casting the halo of good luck over the grave of her father, by promising to become the wife of her sweetheart, and to have lived the succeeding 70 years in the midst of those familiar surroundings, during which time the acorn has grown into a tree, whose branches are 40 feet across, is a career, even the details of which are not approached by that of any other woman, here or elsewhere.

With the exception of the third wife of Ewing Young, Mrs. Smith is the only surviving widow of the 53 men who followed Joe Meek, across the dividing line more than 20 years ago, and it may live many years yet in the wish of all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.

MAN LEAPS FROM SPEEDING TRAIN TO ESCAPE ANOTHER CHASING.

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