

# WANDERING CAMERA MAN CATCHES WOMEN FAMOUS HERE AND ABROAD

### Customs Inspector Accused of Assisting Mrs. F. R. Pelton to Smuggle in Rare Linen—Kate Richards O'Hara Loses Fight for Socialist Nomination—Imperial Baby's Nurse Selected.



## NEWS FROM PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8.)

appointed to arrange the programme for next week's meeting. It comprises Agnes Schultz, chairman, and Ruby Liddell.

Superintendent L. R. Alderman gave a farewell luncheon Friday noon for Miss Lillian Tingle at Lincoln High School. The color scheme of the luncheon was white and red. It was an attractive centerpiece.

Mr. Alderman's guests were: Miss Tingle, Mr. Lelton, Dean Collins, Miss Winner, Rex Laupman, Mrs. Durham and Mr. Thompson. Following is the menu: Fruit cocktail, broiled shad, fried chicken, turkey, corn, peas, hot rolls, French country salad, ginger ice cream with walnut wafers, crackers, cheese and coffee.

### James John High School

BY FLORENCE DAVIS.

THE first and second term classes are working on a Latin play, "Pyramus and Thisbe," to be given at the meeting of the Sodality Latina in May. The cast is as follows: Pyramus, Merritt Whitmore; Thisbe, Ruth Edmondson; Mater Thisbe, Della Vincent; Sol, Edward Rood; Aedificator, Russell DeLuna; Helen Brown; Leo, Harlan Hlatt; Ninus, Lindroff Skarr.

Monday and Tuesday Mr. Gets continued the talk on Mexico which he began last week for the benefit of the American history class.

The last few days have been disturbed by hammer and saw while the boxes of dirt and sawdust, which have been busy, also in the basement, fitting up the boys' manual training shop.

The second term English class, under hearing a dramatized version of "Treasure Island."

Prizes for the best stories offered for the "Tumalut" were awarded in assembly Friday. Margaret Randall won first prize, and Drott Larsen second. The prizes were a James John pennant and a copy of the "Tumalut."

The music for the senior play, to be given April 14 and 15, will be furnished by the high school orchestra, under Mr. Creitt's direction.

After a lengthy discussion the senior class chose the anemone, or Mayflower, as their class flower, carrying out their color scheme of green and cream. Never before has a class of this school chosen a wildflower as class flower.

The date set for the senior prom is April 24, Easter Monday. The class has invited the June classes of all the other high schools in the city.

Saturday morning the girls of the domestic science class visited the state bacteriologist, Professor Fur-

Thelma Paul, Anna Smith, Charlotte Wells, Frances Allen, Lillian O'Malley, Rosa Zarr, Ramona Herse, Eleanor Linea, Lois Ball, Florence Newman, Leslie Kern, Nan Parrish, Grace Ahern, Fern Boehm, Daisy Graap, Hilda Guler, Genevieve Rosen, Evellene Henke, Laura Spall, Meravene Foister, Edna Graham, Fannie Freedman, Lola Vaughn, Florence Heath and Mildred Hamel.

At an enthusiastic meeting in the assembly-room on Monday, Alexander Dewdney was chosen as the new captain and manager, respectively, of the baseball team.

Miss Millard, of the Central Library, gave an interesting talk at the meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association Friday, March 27.

### Hoffman School Notes.

The baseball game Tuesday between the Hoffman and Mount Tabor teams resulted in a score of 4 to 3 in favor of Hoffman.

Miss Thompson's room has the honor of reporting the highest per cent of attendance for last month.

The women's club of the Wisconsin Society Wednesday night gave a benefit for the emergency fund of the Parent-Teachers Association. Pupils from the grades who acted as the program were: Dorothy Snider, Mary Louise Cochran, Geraldine Root and Kathyrine Snider.

Patriotic exercises attended the presentation of a beautiful silk flag and standard Friday afternoon to the pupils of the sixth grade by the women of the George Wright Relief Corps and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Miss Smith, president of the corps, introduced Mrs. Marion McKay, who, after addressing the class, presented the flag. Applause followed the presentation of the flag. The class was by all then was given. The class owes this handsome gift to the request of Mrs. McKay, who is the mother of a flag for her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret E. Reed, prominent in Relief Corps circles.

In addition to patriotic songs and short talks the following pupils added recitations to the programme: Oliver Peterson, Edman, Helen, and Ivan Jones, John French, John Bishop, Helen Niman and Edna May Root.

### Capitol Hill School Notes.

Work from the pupils of Capitol Hill School has been placed with the records of the Daughters of the American Revolution that future daughters may see what was being done in patriotic education during the year 1914.

Dr. Sherrill, who visited the school last week, was very complimentary and exceptionally clean, even surpassing the city children in this respect.

At an evening meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association Mr. Naramore presented the plans of our new building, which will soon be constructed.

Under the leadership of Mr. Boyer, the committee recently enjoyed an evening of song.

The efforts during Letter-writing week were well rewarded. Doses of interesting replies continue to be received from the children of New York City. The efforts of the committee are of great interest in the study of geography.

Pupils from Miss Starcher's room gave a dramatization of "Prince Roland" before the school.

### Creston School Notes.

On March 21, at a joint meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association and the W. C. T. U., the prize-winning essays on "Narcotics and Stimulants" were read by the following pupils: 4th, Roy Cunningham; 5A, Margaret McGowan; 5B, James Wood; 6A, Sylvia Smith; 6B, Alex. Duff; 6C, Roland Shoemaker; 7B, Gail Williams; 7E, Margaret Wolcott; 8A, Mildred Deaver; 8B, Albert Banks; 9A, Winifred Meade. Each essayist received a blue ribbon.

The ninth grade chorus sang "Long, Long Ago," "The Campbell's Coming," and "The Girls of the eighth grade enjoyed a luncheon in the domestic science room. The girls of the eighth grade enjoyed a luncheon in the domestic science room. The girls of the eighth grade enjoyed a luncheon in the domestic science room.

The playground has been a favorite spot since the return of sunshine. Baseball, indoor baseball and volleyball are the favorite sports of both boys and girls.

### Lents Pupils for Safety First.

The pupils of the Lents school are making a specialty of "Safety First" at their monthly meetings. They meet at school by name or number all violators of the speed and traffic laws who come within their observation.

### Rose City Boys Build Birdhouses.

The boys of Rose City Park School have made 235 birdhouses. That is about an average of two to each boy who takes manual training.

### FAMILY HAS 11 GIANTS

Parents of Unusual-Sized Boys Observe Golden Wedding.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 28.—Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Parker observed the golden wedding in Richmond, Va., recently. This is itself would mean little, but when it becomes known that they are the parents of 11 giant children, the statement takes on elongated importance.

Charles Wilson Parker and Millard Parker, of this city, members of the immediate family, are six feet eight inches and six feet seven inches, respectively. They are brothers, and they are employed by Z. & W. M. Crane, paper manufacturers, at Dalton, Ga. The other nine giant children have little on their shortest brother, who is six feet four inches in height; and he is the shortest of Colonel Parker's 11 children. The other nine are 7 grand-children and seven great-grandchildren who attended the reunion, foregrounding from various points in the United States. Lack of space prevents comparative enumeration of their respective altitudes.

### Richmond School Notes.

Miss Billings had the best attendance the primary rooms last month. 92.3 per cent, and Miss Nellie Smith came second with 91.8 per cent. For the grammar rooms Miss Maurer led with 92.3 per cent, and Mrs. Goodspeed was second with 91.3 per cent. The whole school averaged 90.6 per cent.

Miss Billings and Miss Nellie Smith carried off the honors for the best primary rooms in department last month also. Mrs. Goodspeed and Miss Maurer, who had the year grammar rooms before, retain them for the past month.

Miss Bowie obtained the primary prize and Mrs. Goodspeed the grammar prize at the last Parent-Teacher Circle. Next week a report on home work is expected, as a large number of pupils are interested in handing in their reports.

The school bank was started in February and now there is a deposit of \$116.72. Miss Peterson's room leads with \$18.40. About 120 pupils have deposited money.

### Holiday School Notes.

On Monday and Tuesday afternoon Miss La Mont's pupils in domestic science served a dainty lunch to their teachers. Miss Hughes, Miss Rawson, Miss Roche, Miss Reed, Miss Ulen and the principal. The following pupils were present: Beatrice Maxwell, Helen Warrick, Frances Billups, Margaret Mett, Hazel Cox, Gladys Waiving, Gladys Moran, Eleanor Schwabe, Margaret Westgate, Louise Baker, Gladys Beal.

# Modern Poultry Culture

**COCCIDIOSIS IS DREAD DISEASE.**

One of the worst diseases of young chicks is Coccidiosis, commonly called white diarrhea, which is widespread and infectious. The younger the chick the more liable is it to die from the disease. It is very important, therefore, for poultry keepers to know the best means of protecting chicks against this disease.

**BY PROFESSOR JAMES B. NORMAN.**  
Former Expert for the United States Department of Agriculture.

ALTHOUGH it is not generally known, the original source of white diarrhea is in the ovary of the mother hen. The danger of transmission to young chicks comes when these eggs are affected by the spores of the parasite. Since the yolk forms the nourishment for the developing embryo during incubation, many chicks have the disease when hatched. But this is not the only danger. White diarrhea is easily transmitted to well chicks in various ways, which can be clearly understood by studying the organism which causes the disease.

**Cause of White Diarrhea Noted.**

A minute animal parasite is the cause of white diarrhea. This organism lives and multiplies within the intestines of young chicks. The physiological effect of the parasite is to destroy the cells in the food passage where the main digestive processes are carried on.

In one stage of its growth the parasite is passed from the diseased chick within its droppings. Thus the soil first becomes affected. Then, if the soil contains the food of the chick, so that the spores of the parasite are swallowed by other chicks, they also become afflicted with the disease. Cans, crates, and other articles used in the raising of chicks, if they come in contact with the excrement of an infected chick, if some cysts are swallowed by a well chick, will also contain the parasite unchanged until they reach that part of the digestive tract called the duodenum where the spores escape from the cyst and attach themselves to the cells of the intestines, which they penetrate. Once inside, the parasite grows rapidly, the expense of the cell it has invaded. The life cycle of the spore is completed in about eight days.

**Disease Spreads Rapidly.**

Infection from chick to chick usually takes place during the first three or four days of life. This is the most critical period for the spread of the disease by external means. The droppings of affected chicks are the chief source of contamination of soil, food and water. By this means the grass on an open poultry run, or the dirt in a yard, is easily contaminated. When the droppings become dry they crumble and are blown from place to place by the wind. Infected droppings are also carried by the feet of the food plants of chickens or mature hens, and thus they become diseased. The spores drop into the food or water when younger chicks are kept outdoors. Forty days of exposure of white diarrhea spores in water does not destroy them. Since young chicks are more susceptible to the disease than more mature birds, protection of food and water against contamination becomes of the greatest importance.

Infection is spread by older fowls one to another by coming in contact with infected droppings. Birds, such as pigeons or sparrows, eat contaminated food, but the parasites pass through the bodies of small birds unchanged. The droppings of these birds in clean yards are liable to start new outbreaks of the disease. The cysts of white diarrhea also pass through the bodies of flies unchanged or in any way impairing their vitality. Even such minute contaminating spores as are found in the droppings of infected young poultry. The spread of the disease in these various ways renders it absolutely necessary to take the best precautions against it.

During the first week of infection the effect of white diarrhea is most fatal. After this time the deaths are not so frequent. The chicks with stronger vitality may recover. But, as a rule, such chicks do not make satisfactory growth. If they are females, they often continue to harbor the disease and they become a constant source of infection. These birds are called "chronics." They spread the disease to chicks they may hatch and rear, and constitute a danger to older fowls when replaced in the yards.

**Symptoms of the Disease Plain.**

There may be no prominent symptoms of white diarrhea, except weakness and lack of vitality. If death occurs within a few days after the chicks are hatched. When the disease becomes pronounced the victims soon become listless, sleepy, and sometimes droop their wings. If they are incubator chicks, they will huddle together under the feeder. If they are in a mother hen, they want to be brooded most of the time. They lose appetite and do not eat much.

In severe cases the chicks stand indifferent to everything around them except that they will chirp constantly as if cold or in distress. Frequently, when chicks try to void excrement, they will utter a shrill, painful twitter, its breathing is labored, and they gasp for breath.

In such cases the discharge from the vent may be scanty or abundant, in color white or creamy, and sometimes mixed with brown. This discharge frequently sticks to the down and may even stop up the vent. During this stage of the disease, the chick may die suddenly, even while apparently still strong. But if the disease is prolonged, the victims gradually grow thinner and weaker until they succumb. With few exceptions, the death of chicks from white diarrhea will occur within a month of being hatched. If chicks which have had the disease survive, they are so weak that they fall an easy prey to ailments which would easily be resisted by chicks with normal health and vigor.

With a disease so weakening and so fatal in its effects as white diarrhea, every precaution should be taken to protect the flock against its ravages. It affects eggs, young chicks, and mature fowls. Evidently, there can be no real protection unless every possible avenue of infection is checked. Yards and roosting places and scratching pens should be kept as sanitary as possible as a preliminary precaution. The main efforts of the poultry keeper should center around the protection of the egg as the primary source of contagion.

**Sound Stock Required.**

The best protection against white diarrhea is to breed only from sound stock. Violation of this principle has frequently brought financial ruin to producers of eggs for incubation. For the complete eradication of this disease from poultry farms, stock which gives evidence of weakness or the least signs of the disease should not be used for breeding purposes.

The average poultry keeper may not be able to determine whether all his fowls are free from white diarrhea or not. Nevertheless, it is a safe course to protect the production of hatching eggs only the healthiest and most vigorous hens.

As a mere matter of successful incubation and for maintaining the vigor of the resulting chicks, this is the key to the whole situation in the control of white diarrhea. For the prevention or elimination of this disease, eggs used for incubation must be produced from sound, uninfected stock. This means more careful selection of breeding stock. If this precaution is not taken, white diarrhea may become so firmly established in the flock and its surroundings that it will be almost impossible to control the disease of little or no avail.

Every precaution should also be taken to protect breeding stock from infection. They should be kept in clean houses and yards; they should receive wholesome food and the best of care and management. By no means should they be permitted to come in contact with infected chicks. Unless it is absolutely certain as to the condition of the hens used for the production of hatching eggs, the latter should be disinfected before they are incubated. There are two effective means of disinfecting eggs:

1. Strong methylated spirit can be used for rapidly washing the eggs. They should be carefully and quickly dried after this treatment before being put in the incubator or under a hen.

2. The eggs may be dipped in a weak solution of creolin and water. They may be placed in the incubator immediately after being dipped.

Both of these methods have proved effective and neither form of treatment apparently injures the hatchability of the eggs. Where an incubator is used, the precaution should be taken to disinfect the inside of the machine every time it is used and before the eggs are placed therein.

The feeding of sour milk to chicks appears to be an easy means of controlling white diarrhea. The purpose of sour milk is to suppress intestinal putrefaction, which the parasite of this disease sets up. Milk contains a quantity of sugar which is acted upon by certain fermentation organisms, those bacteria containing the parasite of white diarrhea. The feeding of sour milk is an important agent in lessening the dangers of great losses from this disease.

On account of the ravages of white diarrhea, especially during the first few days of life of baby chicks, it is important to begin feeding sour milk early where the presence of this disease is suspected. Moreover, sour milk should be constantly kept before the chicks until the dangerous period of the disease has passed.

A poultry expert in Great Britain has used catechu to prevent white diarrhea. Ten to 15 grains of crude catechu were dissolved in one gallon of water. This was given to the chicks as drinking water. They drank it greedily and made rapid improvement in health. The treatment is given usually for five days. If these precautions are taken by poultrykeepers, there is little reason to dread the ravages of white diarrhea.

### Editorial Hens Double Up on Egg Production.

#### For Second Time, Cottage Grove Man's Nests Return More Than Egg Per Capita of Poultry.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., April 1.—(Special.)—The hens of Elbert Bode, editor of the Sentinel, seem determined to make him famous. A short time ago, upon affidavit of his wife, he reported that 15 hens laid 15 eggs on the stormiest day of the winter. It was hinted at that time that by some secret of the occult arts he had made the hens understand that they must earn their rations or there would be none.

Last Saturday, the family commissary department being short of meat, the wife suggested that her better half pick out two hens who were not doing their duty and that they form the chief ingredient of a chicken pie for guests of the morrow. As is customary in the editorial home, the suggestion of the feminine partner of the business was carried out.

Since the time of the first story a hen that had been raising a flock of layers for the coming year had insisted upon again making a regular contribution to the egg basket. Thus there were 14 hens in the flock after the two had been removed for purposes already set forth.

Whether or not the hens were stirred to renewed energies because of the fate of their former co-workers may never be known. It was, however, a fact that the wife will again make affidavit, that on the day following the 14 hens laid 15 eggs. A nest containing 13 eggs was also noted that day, but whether any eggs were laid in that nest on the two days that the laying record was made is not known. At any rate, they were not counted.

### ARCHDEACON DEFIES COLD

#### "Yes, I Climbed Mount McKinley," Replies Alaskan Worker.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21.—The Chicago clergyman who considers his hard when the church burns, the congregation blushes apologetically as the collection plate passes, and who spends a half hour with Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, of Alaska. Archdeacon Stuck has a wealth of tolerance for discredited divines and agitated reformers. Even the primaries didn't move the archdeacon. In Alaska, where Dr. Stuck spends every time he has a team of dogs as adjunct evangelists and a sled as a flying altar. Dr. Stuck climbs mountains, shoots rapids and scales icebergs every time he has an important sermon to deliver. Last year Dr. Stuck traveled 2000 icy miles with his dog, administering sermons to his parish.

"I'm in the States to participate during Lent in the work of the club of Chicago," he said at the breakfast table in the Auditorium Hotel. "I have a number of talks to make. The movement is of a nature of an episcopal visitation. One gets used to it. Dr. Stuck was asked for reminiscences of his 12 years' life in Alaska. "Good heavens," he said, "I don't expect me to tell it now in a few minutes. And, anyway, of what value is it?"

"The country is still a frontier land," he said. "The railroads there are still so pathetic. Along the coast live the Eskimos. Inland live the Indians. They are not particularly interested in religion. It is the same with them as with every new land. The difficulties in spreading the gospel through the Yukon country have had something to do with it. One gets used to it. One gets used to the difficulties and a 100-mile trip with a team of dogs in subzero weather becomes as commonplace as a five-mile ride in a heated elevated car."

Dr. Stuck was asked to recite briefly his experiences in climbing Mount McKinley, the tallest peak in America. This is the way he described it: "I climbed it."

The archdeacon, after finishing a typical Yukon meal—two soft-boiled eggs and toast, not much blubber and gumdrops—departed for St. Louis.

### BODY FROZEN IN ICE CAKE

#### Coroner Has to Chop It Out When Shroud Is Towed Ashore.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—Frozen in a cake of ice and in an almost perfect state of preservation, the body of an unidentified man in working clothes was found floating in the Allegheny River.

Charles Debor, an engineer, while moving a barge, saw the body. He hoisted it in ice and towed it to shore. He notified the coroner and the body, after being chopped out, was taken to the morgue.

Four per cent of the inhabitants of mountain sections of the South have malaria.

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THIS is a variety of the Wyandotte family, which was originated about 1853 by B. M. Briggs, and named in honor of the Columbian Exposition, then in progress. It was designed to preserve the beauties of the Light Brahmas, plumage on a few of practical size, possessing the utility qualities demanded by American markets.

It was originated by crossing a White Wyandotte cock on Barred Rock hens and carefully breeding selected individuals from the resulting progeny. The original stock was very light in color, they strengthened it by an infusion of Light Brahma blood. Some crossed

White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Red and produced fowls of similar markings.

In common with all Wyandottes, it is an active, industrious hen, and can be depended upon to produce plenty of eggs at all seasons.

The chicks are hardy, make rapid and successful growth, and are desirable for market at all ages. The fowls should weigh from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 pounds for males and from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 pounds for females.

The breed is not bred in sufficiently large numbers to stock large poultry plants, but it is steadily increasing in popularity, and the time is not far distant when Columbian Wyandottes will be as widely used for practical farms as are the other American breeds.