

EVENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD DRAW NEWS PHOTO MEN

Military Show at Sheepshead Bay Is Unique Exhibition—Italian Crown Prince Drills With Boy Scouts—Irish Children Hunger as Result of Rebellion.



Real Irish Sufferers. — Underwood.

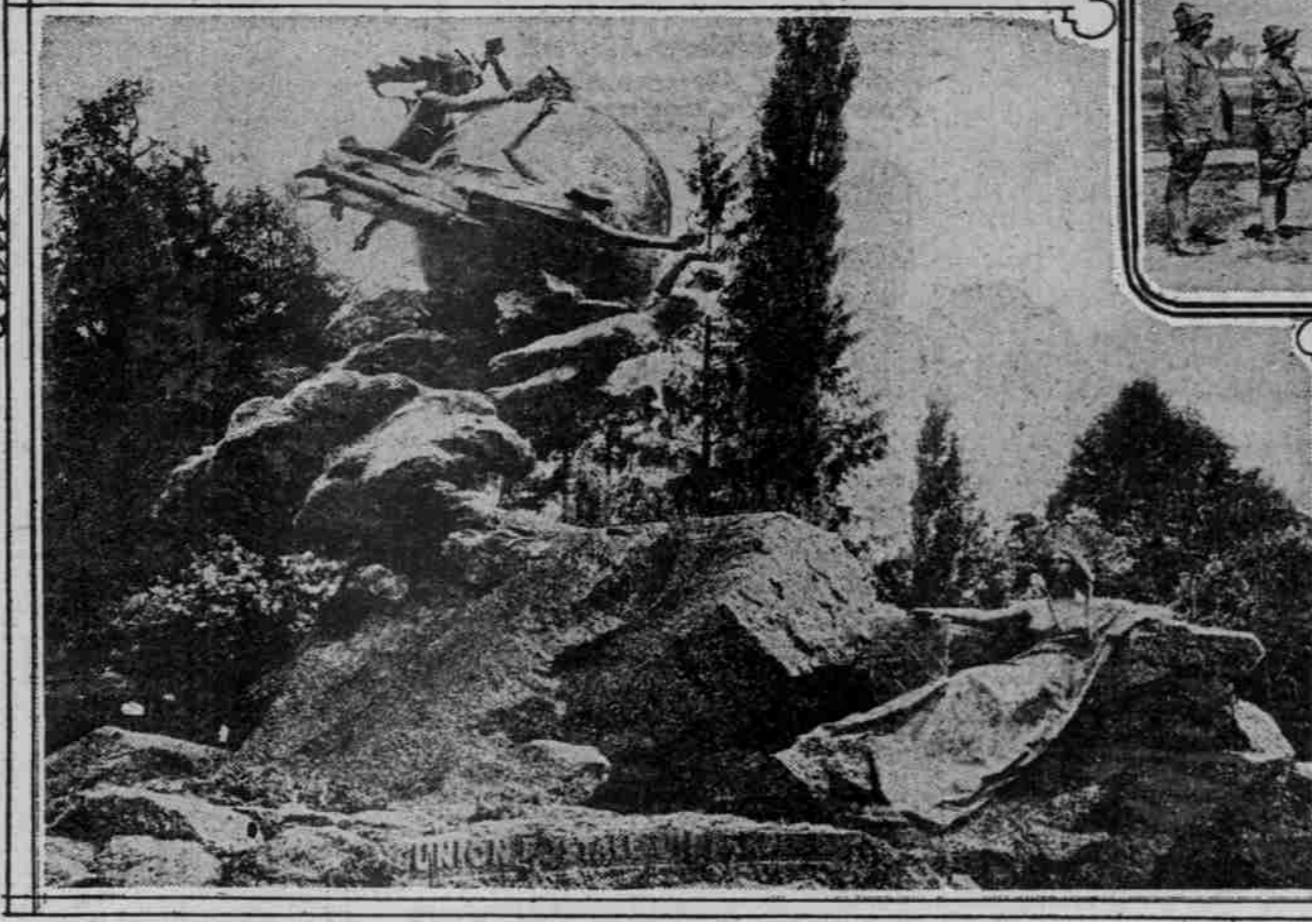


Prince Humbert, a Boy Scout. — Underwood.

A BIG military show is being held at Sheepshead Bay, chiefly in the interest of the campaign for preparedness. Military maneuvers of all kinds are executed. One of the interesting exhibits, new in this country, is an anti-aircraft gun meant to repel hostile aeroplanes and war balloons. Crown Prince Humbert, of Italy, recently entertained a troop of Italian Boy Scouts at the palace grounds of the Sovio Villa. The Prince, who is only 12 years old, took part in the games with the Boy Scouts. The Prince is very popular with the youngsters. The children of Ireland have been the real sufferers of the Irish Rebellion.



Women's Clubs Delegates Visit Mrs. Edison. — Underwood.

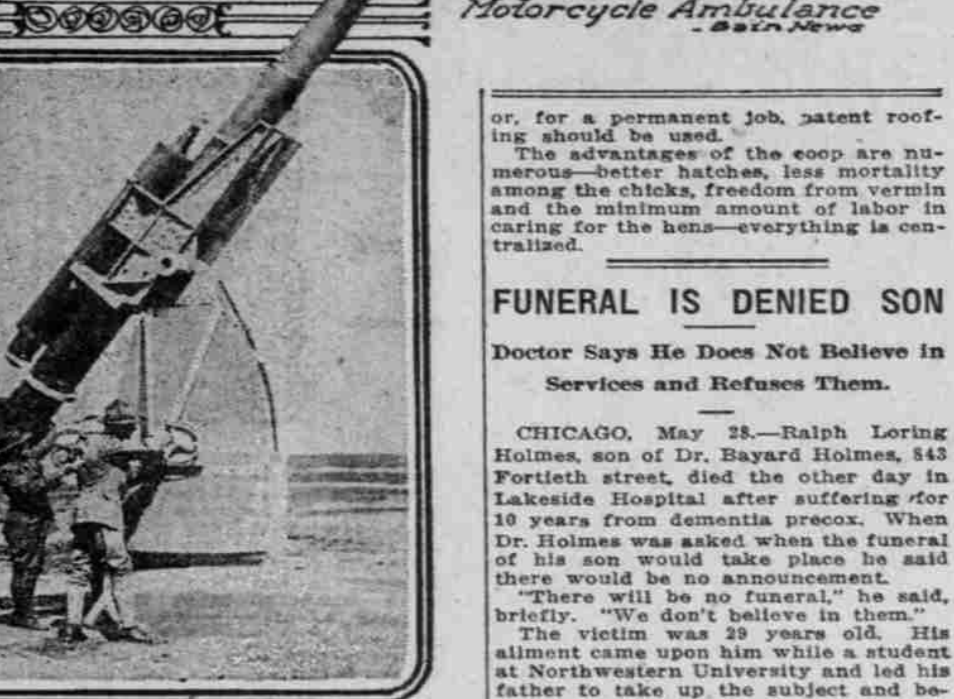


Postal Union Monument at Berne, Switzerland. — Bain News.

Most of them have learned what it is to be without food for days at a time. Bread distributed to them makes them extremely thankful. A monument erected at Berne, Switzerland, to commemorate the union of all the great countries in the Universal Postal Union is of especial interest now when the United States is debating with Great Britain the right of that government to take American mail off neutral ships to search it. The headquarters of the Postal Union are in Berne. A motor ambulance is one of the novelties of the big military show at Sheepshead Bay Motor Speedway in the interest of preparedness.



Motorcycle Ambulance. — Bain News.



Anti-Aircraft Gun. — Bain News.

proper, while the front portion may be used for placing feed and water before the hen. The roof of the coop should be hinged, which will greatly facilitate the attendant's work. A wire-covered run, about 10 feet long, and divided into five narrow yards, the same width as the nests, is made in a separate section from the coop. These are for use when the broods are newly hatched, when they should be confined more or less after which the nests may be removed and the hens given greater freedom. A coop of this kind may be built from old and ends of lumber about the place, or from packing box material, and the roof is the only part that need be made absolutely watertight. This may be covered with car paper

or, for a permanent job, patent roofing should be used. The advantages of the coop are numerous—better hatches, less mortality among the chicks, freedom from vermin and the minimum amount of labor in caring for the hens—everything is centralized.

FUNERAL IS DENIED SON

Doctor Says He Does Not Believe in Services and Refuses Them.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Ralph Loring Holmes, son of Dr. Bayard Holmes, 543 Fortieth street, died the other day in Lakeside Hospital after suffering for 10 years from dementia precox. When Dr. Holmes was asked when the funeral of his son would take place he said there would be no announcement. "There will be no funeral," he said, briefly. "We don't believe in them." The victim was 29 years old. His ailment came upon him while a student at Northwestern University and led his father to take up the subject and become a specialist in it. But the father's investigations came too late to save the son, who had been practically mentally deranged during the last 10 years. Research in dementia precox has been taken up more frequently in the medical profession within the last few years, since it was realized that this disease is affecting great numbers of young men. It attacks principally those between the ages of 17 and 20 years.

Woman, 70, Walks Far to Free Son.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 25.—Mrs. Mary Gabbert, 70 years old, "plumb wore out" from a walk of 100 miles to ask a pardon for her son, who died the other day, with the promise of Governor George W. Hays that he would be released from a three-year sentence for grand larceny immediately. The aged woman was accompanied only by her 8-year-old grandson in her three weeks' tramp from her home in Dermott, Ark.

LEGAL SIDELIGHTS FOR LAWYERS AND LAYMEN

BY REYNELLE G. E. CORNISH, OF PORTLAND BAR.

KIRKMET—Corporations are so often held responsible for sins of omission and commission that it must be refreshing to them to occasionally find a case in which they are excused from liability in spite of their admitted negligence. In *Simon vs. Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company*, 154 Pac. 242, the telephone company had permitted a wire to sag over the side of a public road, on the side of a public road. An itinerant horse trader, happening along in the vicinity, saw nothing was wrong while he ate his luncheon. A sudden storm coming up, the horses sought refuge at the side of the road to graze on the public road, basing his claim on the company's negligence in maintaining a wire so close to the ground, but the court refused a recovery.

conceding that it was negligence to maintain the wire so close to the ground, still nothing is more firmly settled in the law of negligence than the principle, that to be the proximate cause of an injury, the accident or happening of the injury must be the probable or natural consequence of the negligent act. . . . A telephone wire carries very light voltage and can ordinarily be handled as easily as a fence wire. . . . Had not the plaintiff turned his horses out to graze on the public road at that particular time and place, had not the storm occurred then, had the horses happened to seek shelter at the opposite side of the road, had not the lightning struck when and where it did, the telephone wire would not have harmed the animals.

As it occurred, the loss sustained by the plaintiff required the conjunction of conditions and circumstances of an extraordinary nature which it is unreasonable to say a person of ordinary prudence and foresight should have anticipated. Fate, and not the telephone company, were evidently liable in this case.

NOT A SAFE PLACE—Men are rather prone to harp upon women's tendency to lose things and to place the responsibility upon the feminine vicinity of pockets. But it is possible to have too many places to stow valuables, as witness the case of *Adams vs. Southern Ry. Co.*, 87 S. E. 1008. From the facts in this case, it appeared that the plaintiff, who was a passenger on a railroad train, had in his pocket a conductor that he could not find his ticket. He produced, however, his baggage check as evidence that he had paid his fare, saying that if he had not had a ticket he could not have checked his baggage.

The conductor insisted upon obtaining either a ticket or its cash equivalent and upon the plaintiff's refusal to pay, he was put off the train. Soon after the plaintiff found the ticket—in his pocket, where it had been overlooked! He thereupon sued the railroad company for expelling him, but he was refused recovery. The court held that while it is true that the carrier must heed the reasonable explanation of a passenger, the bare statement that a ticket is lost is not a reasonable explanation as a matter of law.

The great weight of authority holds that when a passenger loses his ticket, he is entitled to a reasonable time to find it, and, failing to find it, must pay cash fare or get off the train. If this were not the rule one ticket would always do for two. The passenger who bought the ticket could not be put off because he had paid his fare. The passenger who had the ticket could not be refused transportation because he had conclusive evidence, and the only evidence available to the passenger that he had paid his fare.

TAKING A CHANCE—The employer's liability laws are still so new that their rulings are carefully watched by both employer and employee. The case of *Clem vs. Chalmers Motor Company*, 144 N. W. 84, is of interest as showing how broad a construction is being given these statutes. The Michigan statute provides in the usual form that compensation shall be made for personal injury, "arising out of and in the course of employment" and that no compensation shall be allowed if the employee is injured "by reason of his intentional and willful misconduct."

The employee in this case, a carpenter, had been called to come down for a coffee lunch by the foreman. The other workmen on the roof promptly and safely descended by means of a ladder firmly fixed to the side of the wall, but the deceased attempted to go down by means of a rope that hung over the side of the building. This novel method of descending proved highly unsatisfactory, and the workman fell and was killed.

The company objected to paying damages, as provided by the statute, on the ground that the workman, in neglecting to use the ladder provided, and in depending instead upon a dangerous rope not designed for such purpose, had been guilty of intentional and willful misconduct, and so was barred from recovery; but the court refused to so hold, saying in part: "His (the deceased) primary object was like that of all the other men, to get to and partake of his luncheon. There is nothing to indicate that he intended or expected to get hurt. There is scarcely a healthy, wide-awake ten-year-old boy who does not frequently take a greater chance and incur harm. For a man accustomed to physical toil, judged by what is occurring daily, it cannot be said that such an act should be characterized as intentional and willful misconduct within the meaning of the statute." The claim was therefore permitted.

Modern Poultry Culture

BY ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Expert Poultryman and Writer.

THE hen will continue to be the means of hatching and rearing chickens for a large number of poultry keepers, especially those who have small flocks, or those who have not the time nor inclination to adopt artificial brooding methods, despite the fact that the natural way has several disadvantages; mainly the difficulty of securing broody hens early enough to produce Fall layers, especially if the winter is severe; and the loss of the hen's time from the laying house, wherein she would have probably laid a couple of dozen eggs. To offset this loss, however, there is no gainsaying that the natural method has its advantages.

Hens Are Best Brooders.

All things considered, the hen is a better brooder than man has yet invented, which is to be expected, and the same may be said of her as an incubator, although the relative merits of artificial and natural incubation do not seem to be as important as the brooding. In other words, incubators have reached a state of perfection whereby their efficiency compares very favorably with the best efforts of Mistress Biddy. We are better able to imitate hatching, perhaps, than brooding, because in the first process we are better able to control our "charge." The egg is incapable of voluntary motion; it cannot stray from the conditions best suited to its development, neither has it a propensity for immoderateness. The chick, on the contrary, is guilty of many indiscretions, and sometimes he is incorrigible. Frequently, our greatest efforts are unable to frustrate an evil, and what is more hopeless, we have not the gift of being able to divine the strange convolutions of the chick's mind.

No Need for Storing Eggs.

It is not necessary to start with the incubator filled with eggs. They may be placed in the machine in units of about twenty, or whatever number is thought will produce the correct units for the hens after the infertile eggs and dead germs have been removed. Each and dead germs have been removed. Each fresh egg is placed in the machine, and he can incubate a large number of eggs, stirring them when they are fresh, without holding them until he has enough to fill up the machine. Still another advantage of this method: It is conceded that the greatest losses in artificial incubation are attributed to chicks which are almost fully developed dying in the shell. The correct amount of moisture, evaporation and ventilation are all essential to successful incubation and they are all very closely allied. A circulation

Owners of small flocks of chickens, especially farmers, will continue to do their hatching by hens because they have not the time to devote to rearing the chicks by artificial means. There is wisdom in this, but on the other hand the hen's time is valuable, too. Why not perform the hatching with a machine, and leave the responsibility of brooding to the hens? The idea is entirely practical—and economical.

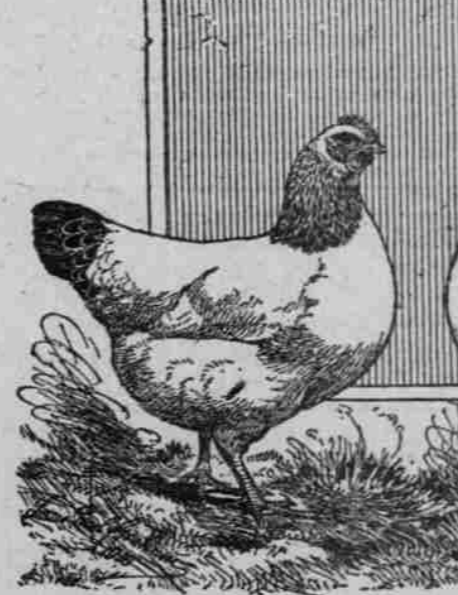
keeper wishes to have his chicks brooded by hens, he would do well to consider combining the virtues of the incubator as a time saver. Briefly, the scheme is this: Place the eggs in a machine for the first two weeks, and after they have been tested for fertility and dead germs, give the known-to-be-fertile eggs to the hens for the remaining week of incubation. In many cases they will hatch every egg. This method not only saves two weeks of the hen's time, an item of vital importance on the egg farm, but it also enables the poultry keeper to commence his hatching two weeks earlier than if he first waited for the hens to become broody. Furthermore, it saves the loss of time incurred by the hens sitting on infertile eggs or those which are too weak to develop.

When the eggs have been kept in the incubator until the eighteenth and nineteenth day the results in chicks hatched under hens by this plan have been very satisfactory. Generally, the hatches secured from three hens make comfortable broods for two hens, whereas the remaining broody hen is made to sit over again on another lot of "fertiles" from the incubator.

Within the last 20 years fanciers who have admired the handsome plumage of the Light Brahma, but preferred a smooth-legged fowl, have worked hard to produce and perfect this plumage in our most popular American breeds. The results have developed the Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. The latter are increasing in popularity, not only with the fanciers, but with those who discriminate in favor of a fowl possessing valuable utility qualities. Like all Plymouth Rocks, the Columbian has rich yellow skin and legs and presents a full-meated plump carcass, free from dark pin feathers. The fowls do well in confinement or on free range, are good foragers, and as a profitable

of fresh air is necessary or the embryo would be without sufficient oxygen. On the other hand, excessive ventilation will cause undue evaporation, unless the moisture is restored in some way. These elements are important at the beginning of a hatch, but they seem to take care of themselves more or less automatically for the first week or 10 days; in the last week and especially the last few days, they should receive very careful attention. In the natural process of incubation the hen's body provides the correct conditions. Air circulates about the eggs

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS.



farmer's fowl they equal their cousins, the Barred variety. The hens are splendid layers of large brown eggs, and the chicks are strong and vigorous and make rapid growth. At maturity the males weigh from 7½ to 9 pounds and the females 5½ to 6½ pounds, although many specimens exceed these weights. The hens make good mothers. In color these fowls are marked like the Light Brahma, the neck hackle of the male being striped with an intense black. The light feathers are black, also the tail, and the female has the same coloration. The mark of beauty for which the fanciers strive is to have the back white and the small feathers covering the base of the tail a rich black finely edged with silvery white.

through the hen's feathers, yet the heat from her body throws off sufficient moisture to prevent excessive evaporation. Moreover, this moisture is charged with carbon dioxide, which causes the shell of the egg to disintegrate. Oxygen is needed in abundance, but the value of carbonic acid must not be overlooked. When chicks fully formed are found dead in the shell, it is pretty safe to assume they were unable to break through because the shell had not been sufficiently disintegrated, and in consequence they died of exhaustion. Thus, it will be seen, a combination of the virtues of artificial and natural incubation is worthy of one's consideration.

Hens Should Be Centralized.

It is customary to set hens in out-of-the-way corners, sometimes in the henhouse, or in boxes or barrels scattered about the outbuildings and barnyards, paying little heed to the hen's ideas in the matter or to the safety

of her brood. This practice is wrong for many reasons. The sitting hen is entitled to just as much consideration as the brood mare or cow, and it is the only way to obtain the full benefit of her efficiency. A motor ambulance is one of the novelties of the big military show at Sheepshead Bay Motor Speedway in the interest of preparedness.

Remote corners in the barn and under sheds are unsuitable for the sitting hen. Such places frequently abound in rats, which are a constant menace, and they are apt to be visited by an inquisitive cat or dog. Then, too, in having the nests scattered in this way the hens are troublesome to feet and neglected, in which case they will neglect their nests. Furthermore, when the hatch comes out the hen and her brood will have to be removed to an outdoor coop, and this changing headquarters is seldom accomplished without difficulties.

Nature's Best Instructor.

Under natural conditions the hen builds her nest on the ground, where

the moisture from the soil will assist in hatching; she selects a secluded spot, protected from storms and other annoyances, whence she can go to and from for exercise, feed and water without fear of having her nest molested. The poultry-raiser will do well to imitate these conditions, not alone for the comfort and security of the fowls, but for the convenience of the attendant as well.

A special coop for the accommodation of the sitting hens may be built at very little expense or trouble. It need be but a shed-like structure, 24 inches high in front, 36 inches deep and about 6 feet long. The interior is divided into five nests, or pens, the partitions running the narrow way of the coop, and having a small door at the front of each pen. No bottom is required to the coop, unless desired, for it may rest on a well-drained spot of ground and the nests built upon the earth. The rear of the pen is the nest

Was last season's flock of turkeys a disappointment? If so, in what respect did the results fall below expectations? Was it in the care, the breeding, the feeding or in the marketing? The importance of these elements is described in next week's article, in which M. L. Longfield also tells how to profit by past failures.

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