

ALL FIGHT FOR LOWER LIVING
Amazes Congress By His Firm Stand.
Silence is His Only Answer
To All Pleas For a Change of Attitude.

Washington.—Embarrassed is a word to define the predicament which members of Congress have themselves since President Taft submitted his proposition for a reduction in the cost of living through a medium of reciprocity with Canada.

Protectionists, confident of the ability of the Executive, have not hesitated to go to the White House and predict that the party will be disgraced if the program is inaugurated. Insurgent Republicans, of whom have become unaccustomed to visit the White House at the door, have been pursuing a policy of some of them are ready to support the proposed agreement in the tariff arguments, and fear to adopt it lest they bring their heads the wrath of agriculturalists.

President Taft is said to be about as much as one who is showing no concern about the situation. He is said to have met all arguments against the agreement with a determination to regard mere political objections as unimportant, and to stand whether they come from standard-bearers or insurgents.

He believes that what he has received is right, and he has made it clear that so long as he continues to believe, he cannot be dissuaded from every force at his command to bring legislation to pass to promote legislation to put the agreement into operation.

President Taft realized fully that arguments would be advanced against freedom of trade relations with Canada in the ways and means committee of the house, or the finance committee of the senate, was apprised in advance as to what articles would be included in the agreement.

His consultations were had exclusively with the Government trade experts and only such of those as were believed to be beyond political influence. In nothing he has done since he has been President, has Mr. Taft acted so independent a spirit.

Progressive Republicans are demanding some comfort from the fact that Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon and others of the "old guard" have been as much in the dark as any one else about the President's intentions.

ANTS MAY PROVE MENACE.
Michigan Sees Danger of Plague in Rodent-Infested Ships.
Chicago.—"Until all ships coming from the United States from plague-infested China are stopped outside harbors of ports of entry and the board absolutely destroyed, the plague will continue to be in grave danger of a death-dealing plague, in any way as bad as that now raging in the Orient."

This warning is sounded by Dr. Frank Lydston, professor of genitourinary surgery at the University of Illinois, well known writer and one of Chicago's best known physicians. Dr. Lydston personally investigated the second epidemic of plague in Australia a few years ago, and is one of the best informed men on the subject in the country.

The rat flea plague of all types is usually a Chinese disease," said Lydston. "If the plague is of a virulent type, as I understand is the case in this present plague, and if the resistance of the victim is low, the victim dies within a few days, and the bacteria in the glands, which are really effective barriers against poisons in the blood, have a chance to react. It accounts for the lack of visible symptoms in this Chinese plague."

Strike Halts Passover.
New York.—The output of unbleached bread, eaten over all the world by orthodox families during the feast of the Passover, is tied up by a general strike of the Matzo bakers here.

The strike went into effect as organizers were pouring in from distant parts for the Passover supply. New York is the center of the Matzo bakers. Strike leaders say 1000 bakers are involved in the strike which will last for higher wages.

Floods Block Trains.
Los Angeles.—Traffic on the Coast line of the Southern Pacific is seriously affected as the result of flood waters in the northern part of Santa Barbara County. The reports received at the local offices of the Southern Pacific are to the effect that the tracks have been covered with debris at the Mud flats west of Santa Barbara. The track is reported to be intact, but it will take several days to clear it.

Jamaica Wants 1915 Fair.
Kingston, Jamaica.—The Jamaica chamber of commerce is directing a proposal to recommend to the Government the holding of a big exposition here in 1915, coincident with the opening of the Panama Canal.

REBELS TRAP FEDERALS.
Mexican Insurgents Win Decisive Victory in Sonora.

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 28.—News has reached Douglas today of fierce fighting between Mexican troops and the rebels in the vicinity of Sahuaripa, following the capture of that city by the federal forces several days ago. The federal forces are said to have been decoyed into a disadvantageous position, whence the rebels poured a deadly fire, resulting in the complete defeat of the government forces. Mayor Chiapa of Moctezuma, who organized the federal forces to resist the advance of the rebels, is reported killed in the engagement.

Following the battle, which occurred midway between the cities of Sahuaripa and Moctezuma, the government telegraphed an urgent call to Douglas for a special train to bring more troops south. The train was quickly made up and 50 soldiers gathered together in Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, were sent to Nacazari, the southern terminus of the Machari railroad.

These soldiers arrived there this morning and at once started on an overland march to Moctezuma in an attempt to save that city from falling into the hands of the rebels.

This latest defeat of the federal forces is said to leave the rebels in complete command of this section of the State of Sonora.

Following the bloodless surrender of Sahuaripa a few days ago, Jefe Chiapa, of Moctezuma, organized a force of about 200 volunteers which was added to later by 53 volunteers from Cupaa, for the purpose of resisting the northward advance of the rebels.

The insurgents followed their usual tactics of getting the superior position from which they poured volley after volley into the unprotected ranks of the federalists.

The rebels are reported to have taken charge of all public offices in Sahuaripa and are extending protection to the wives and families of former officials who have fled.

DEATH IN BLIZZARD.
Three Children Freeze; Mother and Daughter Cripple.

Pendleton, Ore.—Three of the four children of R. E. Grossehemig, a former resident of this county, were frozen to death in a recent Saskatchewan blizzard, while the mother and fourth child were so badly frozen that each will lose a leg. News was received here in a letter from Canada.

The mother and her four children, two boys and two girls, started in search of some sheep which had strayed from the flock. When they were two miles from home the blizzard came without warning. The boys tried to save the sheep, became lost and were dead when found. The mother drew her two daughters to her and huddled down in the snow. The younger of the girls died within a few hours after help reached them, while the older girl and the mother are yet in a serious condition.

While a resident of this county Grossehemig was twice under arrest, once for keeping his children out of school and once for making a young girl and young boy herd sheep in a snow storm while they were wearing shoes through which their toes protruded.

BLACK HAND GANG SPLITS.
After Routing White Hand, It Starts Factional War.

Chicago.—The White Hand society, an organization of wealthy and influential Italians, formed for the purpose of driving the Black Hand out of the city, has itself been routed and rival bands of the criminal organization have entered upon a war of extermination against each other, according to police officials.

Fully a dozen of the unexplained murders on the North Side during the last year now are attributed by the police to internecine strife between the Black Handers. The police have given out a list of five dead and say they have established a connection between these men and a Black Hand suspect who is in the custody of the United States authorities on the charge of using the mails to extort money.

Philadelphia Plans Tube.
Philadelphia.—It is learned that among Mayor Reyburn's plans for the improvement of Philadelphia is a four-track subway the entire length of Broad street, a distance of 11 miles, to be owned by the city, the extension of the Market street subway system to Camden, N. J., through tunnels under the Delaware river, and an immense detention hall in Edgemoor park. The proposed improvements are to be made under a \$60,000,000 city loan, of which \$28,000,000 will be spent on the Broad street subway.

Shaft Is Living Tomb.
San Bernardino, Cal.—George Kramer, a mine owner, was rescued by his partners after he had been imprisoned for 24 hours in their mine near Wingate pass. He was unconscious when found and revived with difficulty. His hands and fingers were bleeding from his efforts to dig through a mass of gravel and rock which had caved in and blocked the shaft entrance.

Panic Sizzes Hundreds.
Chicago.—Fire brought about 600 guests from their rooms in the Majestic and Great Northern hotels, which adjoin at Dearborn and Quincy streets. The fire, which started in the kitchen of the grill room on the seventeenth floor of the Majestic, was extinguished with a loss of about \$40,000, mostly from water.

NOTES FROM EXPERIMENT STATIONS.
(Washington Experiment Station of Pullman, Wash.)

The best way to get rid of mosquitoes is to see that they have no place to breed. All mosquitoes must live in their early life in water, usually in stagnant water. If it is possible to drain the country, see that there are no stagnant pools. Take care also that there are no receptacles, litter, barrels, or cans, which could contain water during the summer, and the mosquito problem will be reduced to insignificant proportions. Oftentimes where it is impossible to drain, the mosquitoes can be checked by pouring a thin film of kerosene oil over the water. This spreads very uniformly, and will suffocate the mosquito wrigglers in the pond. Burning oil of tar or buhach powder serves to drive away mosquitoes from a dwelling. There are salves containing oil of pennyroyal that answer to keep mosquitoes away from a person, but these latter remedies oftentimes are hardly successful. There is as much individuality among mosquitoes as among people. The pennyroyal salve will keep some people free and will have no effect on others. In the same way, the salve will keep some mosquitoes away, but not effect others.

The transplanting of evergreen trees is a process which requires a great deal of care and attention. First of all the planter must realize that if the sun dries out the young roots, or the larger ones, or hardens the sap, death is pretty apt to follow a trial of this kind. Second, he must bear in mind that the "evergreen" has a comparatively short growing season, commencing in most sections of this country about the 10th day of April and closing about the 20th of June, or in many instances as early as the 10th of May. During this growing period the evergreen is very tender. If the transplanting can be done before, which is usually the first few weeks in April, very little loss should result. If planting cannot be done then, it should be done immediately after the growing season, which is during the month of July. Take nicely shaped trees from open, exposed portions of the woods, removing them with a ball of earth to the roots which can be held in place by a burlap wrapping. By going at it in this way you should succeed.

The experiment stations have not yet been able to find any soy beans which do well in this western country. We are experimenting with these, using seed from Wisconsin and Minnesota, hoping that we may find some that would be adapted to our conditions.

Canada field peas do very well indeed, however, everywhere except where the ground is too low and moist. Under these conditions the peas grow too much to tops. If intended for hay, they should be seeded to half and half with oats and wheat, preferably oats. The ground may best be fall plowed, but if spring plowing is necessary, the ground should be plowed as early as possible, then the peas seeded to about three inches depth and allowed to lie about a week until they have sprouted; then the oats seeded shallow so that the oats and peas will come on together. If cut when the oats are in the dough and the peas just beginning to ripen, they make one of the best hays that is grown, and it can be cured and harvested like any other hay.

For generations our ancestors have been dumping wash water upon currants, gooseberries and other small fruits, thinking they were doing the right thing. In some instances the treatment has resulted favorably, especially in cases where the surplus water could drain away and carry off the surplus oil deposits, grease, and other material which would be of a detrimental nature to the plants. We do not consider it advisable to water young plants, especially cuttings and seedlings, with water of this kind. It should not come in contact with the stems, but would do little harm, and possibly some good if kept a short distance from the roots.

There is no one breed of cattle that will give large quantities of milk of good quality and also be good beef cattle. So-called "dual purpose" breeds, among which might be mentioned Brown Swiss, Devon and Red Polled, have been bred with this purpose in view, but at the present time the dual purpose idea is practically exploded. If one wishes dairy cows, he should select any one of the leading dairy breeds; that is, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and Ayrshire, whichever is liked best, and which seems best fitted to the conditions. If beef is wished, select the beef breed desired, that is, Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, etc.

The proper churning temperatures for cream vary under different conditions. The only safe rule is to churn at such temperature that the butter will come in from thirty to forty-five minutes. Where the churning is done in less time, butterfat is lost in the buttermilk. A longer time, however, is unnecessary, and simply a waste of time and energy. The temperature ranges from 52 degrees in summer to 64 degrees in winter.

(By Ira P. Whitney, former instructor in dairying, W. S. C., Pullman, Wash.)

The following factors are of great importance in developing a dairy herd: Selection, or breeding from only the best producers; feeding, that is, supplying the right kind of feed in sufficient quantities for the needs of the cow; care and handling, in-

cluding milking regularly and thoroughly, providing comfortable and sanitary quarters for stabling, and treating the cows with greatest consideration at all times.

Important as these factors have been in the past, they will continue to be fully as important in the future development of the dairy cow.

The first thing to be considered in selecting a dairy cow is her ability to produce butterfat. Twenty years ago the average cow produced one hundred and twenty-five pounds of butterfat per year, while at the present time it is safe to say that the average of the cows of the United States is close to one hundred and seventy-five pounds. The Babcock test has been responsible to a great extent for this increase in production, inasmuch as it has exposed the non-producer, whereupon she has been sold to the butcher. Every dairyman should have a pair of scales and a Babcock test, and keep accurate records of the milk and butterfat production of each and every cow of his herd. This is the only guide that can always be depended upon in the selection of profitable dairy cows.

Type is another point to be considered. All dairymen recognize a definite type as indicative of dairy performance. The judge in the show ring bases his judgment entirely upon type. While it is true that practically all economic producers conform to what is known as the dairy type, all cows that conform to the dairy type are not economic producers, and, consequently, selecting by type alone is uncertain business.

The health of the animal must be considered. Cows that are diseased in any way should never be kept for milk production. The prevalence of contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis and contagious abortion makes extreme caution necessary in the selection of dairy cows. It is to the interests of everyone that these diseases should be stamped out as rapidly as possible.

The breeding of the dairy cow is also important. She need not be a pure bred in order to be an economic producer. In fact many high grade cows are just as economic producers as are the majority of purebreds. As a rule, however, the purer the breeding the more likely is the offspring to resemble its parents, and if there are economic producers in a cow's ancestry, the more likely is she to be an economic producer, providing she is bred along the right lines.

In order to succeed with the dairy cows they must be treated as individuals, not as herds. Many dairymen make this mistake, and wonder why their herds do not pay. They make the good cow help support the poor one, and consequently get no profit from either one.

COMPENSATION BILL BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.
Measure Introduced by Representative Abbott Provides Automatic Indemnity to Injured Workmen.

A bill introduced in the Oregon legislature by Representative Abbott at one step provides workmen instant hospital service and prompt compensation for his injury and eliminates the contingent fee lawyer through the medium of a state industrial accident commission.

It provides for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial accident fund, to which the state contributes a fourth, the employee a fourth, and the employer a half—this is the plan of industrial insurance in foreign countries and has proven successful.

In case of injury to an employe he would receive from the accident fund as follows:

- For the loss of either arm above the elbow, \$1,500.
- For the loss of either arm at or below the elbow, \$1,250.
- For the loss of either hand at wrist, \$750.
- For the loss of either thumb and forefinger, \$400.
- For the loss of either thumb or forefinger, \$300.
- For the loss of any other finger, \$200.
- For the loss of either leg at hip, \$1,500.
- For the loss of either leg between knee and hip, \$1,000.
- For the loss of either leg between knee and ankle, \$900.
- For the loss of either foot at or below ankle, \$750.
- For the loss of any toe, \$150.
- For the loss of an ear, \$250.
- For the loss of an eye, \$750.
- For the loss of both eyes, \$3,000.
- For injuries not above specified, resulting in total and permanent incapacity for manual labor, \$3,000.

Women Divers in Japan.
Among the many different methods employed in Japan for pearl fishing none is more interesting than that employed by the women divers who obtain the pearl oysters. Pearl fishing is conducted mainly by men divers in Australia and India and other countries, but in the region about Ago Bay, in the province of Shima, as well as in other parts of the country, women are employed in diving. The Mikimoto pearl farms lie at a depth of from five to thirty fathoms, with an average of ten fathoms. The women dive to the bottom without any special apparatus, and retain their breath while they remain under the water. They stay under the surface from one to three minutes. When they are chilled they return to the shore, and warm themselves at fires built in huts especially for the purpose, and then return and resume their work.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Root of New York today came out flatly against Senator Lorimer of Illinois. In a speech on the floor of the senate Root declared for the expulsion of the Illinois senator, saying that to any reasonable man there could be no doubt that Lorimer had been elected and at present holds his seat as a result of bribery.

A bitter attack on former President Roosevelt and on the steel trust was made in the house yesterday by Congressman Staley of Kentucky, during the debate on the agricultural appropriation bill. Staley argued that the trust restrains trade.

"I insist that the lawless, defiant and pernicious monopoly be investigated immediately and the guilty, no matter how powerful or how high, be brought to justice," he shouted.

Referring to the trust's obtaining Roosevelt's presidential sanction for its absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company on the pretense of preventing a panic, he said:

"Never since the Prince of Darkness appeared to the Nazarene, was there such a vista of evil and far reaching dominion unveiled to the vision of God or man. The savior said, 'Get thee behind me, satan,' but the hero of San Juan said, 'I'll get in front of you, Omnipotent devil. I'll stand between you and this colossal and law-defying act of plunder.' I'll paralyze the arm of clamor while you sandbag your competitors and loot a dominion in the south as rich and vast as an empire."

Aeroplane manufacturers are eagerly awaiting advertisements soliciting bids to the war department for 12 machines for the signal corps, which Brigadier General James Allen, chief signal officer, advocated yesterday before the senate committee. It is planned to establish aerodromes in southern California, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and at College Park, Md.

Washington, Feb. 2.—With the adoption of the rivers and harbors bill this year, carrying more than \$2,000,000 for Oregon, and a total of \$26,000,000, it is believed an era of better system and annual appropriations will have begun.

For the first time in the history of the government, the vice-president of the United States today exercised his constitutional prerogative of casting a vote to break ties in connection with three successive rollcalls in the senate.

By the first he saved from impending defeat the ship subsidy bill and by the third he forced an adjournment of the senate in a vote having direct bearing on the resolution looking to the election of senators by direct vote.

The vote on the subsidy bill, both in committee of the whole and in the senate proper, stood 39 ayes and 39 noes, and on adjournment 37 ayes and 37 noes. On all three occasions the vice-president voted in the affirmative.

An amendment was offered by Senator Stone of Missouri, to admit foreign-built ships under American registry, if operated between America and a foreign land or between America and American possessions. Senator Newland of Nevada proposed the creation of a government commission to build 30 ships.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, today served notice on the senate that he would not permit a vote upon the bill which passed the house at the last session, authorizing the Western states to relinquish to the government school sections 16 and 36 embraced in the forest reserves and to take in exchange compact bodies of forest reserve lands of like area and value.

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Taft's nomination of Archibald, Hunt, Garland and Mack to be judges of the commerce court were confirmed by the senate yesterday afternoon.

President this afternoon cancelled all engagements for his proposed southern trip in March with the exception of a single day at Atlanta. No reason was assigned, but the action is believed to indicate the probability of an extra session of congress.

"Decide the Lorimer case, popular election of senators, the tariff commission bill and the Sulloway bill, proposing a leveling of veterans' pensions, or prepare for an extra session of congress."

This is the way Senator Brown, of Nebraska, today laid down the law to his fellows in the senate.

"It must be understood now," Brown declared, "that if any of these questions is put over to another session, some of the appropriation bills will go over also. This is not a threat. It is an ultimatum. I am stating a simple fact, and it is well, with four working weeks ahead, that you should understand it. If congress adjourns without action on these measures it will adjourn without action on some appropriation bills. This will make an extra session necessary."

Brown's assertion that Lorimer had full knowledge of the bribery was a step in advance of any that had been taken on the subject of the election of the Illinois senator, and if accepted would result in Lorimer's expulsion. Brown undertook to show that the re-

lations Lorimer and State Representative Lee O'Neill Browne had been such as to render it certain that Lorimer had been positively advised as to Browne's operations in Lorimer's behalf.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The senate today rejected the nomination of Frederick C. Harper as collector of customs for the state of Washington. This was done on the adverse report of the commerce committee which was based on the statement to that committee by Senator Piles that Harper was "personally objectionable."

The committee asked Piles for no explanation and none was given, nor was there any discussion of the nomination when it was adversely reported in executive session of the senate this afternoon. Piles submitted the report, moved that Harper be ejected, and the senate respected his wishes.

Five of President Taft's appointments of United States circuit judges were confirmed by the senate today. They included William H. Hunt, of Montana, against whom a fight was made by Montana land owners; Robert W. Archibald, of Pennsylvania; Julian W. Mack, of Illinois, and John Emmett Carland, of South Dakota, who were named as additional judges to serve on the new Commerce court.

The other confirmation was that of Representative Walter I. Smith, to succeed Judge Willis Vandevanter, who was promoted to the Supreme court. Frank H. Rudkin was also confirmed as United States judge to Eastern district of Washington.

President Taft today nominated Clyde B. Walker, of Idaho, as register of the Juneau land office, Walker having been special agent of the land office at Portland.

The secretary of the treasury authorized the purchase of a public building site at Vancouver, Wash., on the east side of Park street, between 12th and 13th, for \$12,500. The property is owned by the corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Nisqually.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Victory is in the air and California's poll of the house gives record proof.

The margin is small, however, and contingencies remain that would seem to make it the better part of wisdom to withhold the shouting until after the roll call tomorrow.

Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, and M. H. DeYoung met at the hearing before the senate committee this morning.

"We are absolutely confident that we will have a majority in the house," said the New Orleans man.

"We already have it," was the Californian's answer. "Your looks belie your feelings, then," added Mr. DeYoung.

"I am not feeling very good today," admitted the representative.

The Southerners freely declare that the fight is close. The Westerners accede to this. Tonight both sides say they may be no more than 20 votes to the good.

The house of representatives passed the tariff commission bill at 10:30 tonight by a vote of 186 to 93, a large number of Democrats, including Champ Clark, voting for it.

The first test vote was taken at 7:40 P. M., when a motion to strike out the enacting clause was rejected by 116 to 96. The final vote was delayed by Democratic efforts to amend the bill, but all amendments were voted down.

Doubt as to whether President Taft would veto a general pension bill complicated the situation in the senate committee on pensions when this proposed legislation was considered.

Washington, Jan. 28.—To carry into effect the terms of the reciprocity agreement, concluded by representatives of Canada and the United States last Thursday, the first move was made today when McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the ways and means committee of the house, presented the administration bill on the subject. The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means, which will take it up next week.

The introduction of the bill by the Massachusetts member instead of by Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, occasioned some comment. It is interpreted to indicate that McCall will take a leading part in engineering its progress on the floor of the house.

A resolution was introduced today by Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, calling on the secretary of state, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the house of representatives with complete information as soon as possible regarding the number of citizens of Mexico, or other persons, who have been arrested and detained by the United States government during the last year on demand of the Mexican government for their extradition. The resolution calls for many details, including final disposition of all such cases.

Senator Flint gave positive assurance today that, if San Francisco wins in the house, no serious difficulty will be encountered in the senate over the adoption of the exposition resolution in the senate.

American Contributions \$40,000.
Washington, Feb. 3.—With \$18,000 cabled by the state department today to the United States consul general at Shanghai, the total contributions of the Christian Herald fund for Chinese famine relief reached \$30,000. The American Red Cross society today sent \$10,000 and issued an urgent appeal for more funds. Reports to the state department by consular and diplomatic officers describe the sufferings of the people as almost inconceivable.