

WOULD END WARS

Carnegie Gives Immense Fund to Universal Peace.

Says English-Speaking Nations Can Insure Success—Believes England Is Ready.

Ironmaster's Leading Known Benefactions Aggregate \$179,500,000.

Following are the chief known contributions of Andrew Carnegie to benevolent and educational purposes:

Libraries, United States	34,000,000
Libraries, Europe	17,000,000
Educational foundation	15,000,000
Pittsburgh Institute	10,000,000
Peace Foundation	12,000,000
Scotch Universities	10,000,000
Hero funds	5,000,000
Carnegie Steel Company's Employees' Endowment	5,000,000
Danforth Institute	5,000,000
Polytechnic School, Pittsburgh	2,000,000
The Hague Peace Temple	1,750,000
Allied Engineers' Societies	1,500,000
Bureau of American Republics	750,000
Small Colleges, United States	20,000,000
Miscellaneous in U. S., estimated	2,500,000
Miscellaneous in Europe, estimated	20,000,000
Total	\$179,500,000
Rockefeller benefactions, estimated	120,000,000
Balance in favor of Carnegie	\$ 59,500,000

Washington—Surrounded by 27 trustees of his choosing, comprising cabinet members, ex-ambassadors, college presidents, lawyers and educators, Andrew Carnegie transferred to them \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent first mortgage bonds valued at \$11,500,000, to be devoted primarily to the establishment of universal peace by the abolition of war between nations and such friction as may impair "the progress and happiness of man."

When wars between nations shall have ceased, the fund is to be applied to such altruistic purposes as will "best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward" by the banishment of the "most degrading evil or evils" then harassing mankind.

As Mr. Carnegie read an informal deed of trust announcing at length the general purpose of his gift, there was prolonged applause. He then explained the incidents which inspired the gift at this time, and declared with emphasis that if the English-speaking race in the United States and Great Britain once consolidated in the movement for international peace, the success of the measure in the rest of the world would be assured.

That Great Britain stood ready to co-operate with this country, Mr. Carnegie said he felt certain, and all that was now needed was the concurrence of the president and the senate in promulgating the movement on behalf of the United States.

SECRET MESSAGE WARNS.

Country Wholly Unprepared for Invasion by Foreign Power.

Washington—A report from the War department showing how the country was inadequately protected against invasion from foreign governments was sent to the house as a secret document and, after several conferences and hurried telephone messages, was returned to the War department because the house could not receive a secret report.

Members of congress who saw the document before its withdrawal say the report of Secretary Dickinson points out that the country is wholly unprepared for war; that there is a woeful inadequacy of men, guns and ammunition; that the army should be reorganized and that a council of national defense, with a secretary of war at its head, should be created by congress.

Curtiss' Offer Accepted.

Washington—The offer of Glenn H. Curtiss to instruct a naval officer in the operation of the aeroplane will be accepted by the Navy department. Following the department's expressed view that the airship undoubtedly would be a valuable adjunct of fighting ships in the warfare of the future, Mr. Curtiss proposed to drill an officer in the flying and management of an aeroplane in all its details at the aviation grounds in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal. The instructions will be given this winter.

Stampede Is Growing.

Brisbane, Australia—The discovery of a rich gold reef in the Bullfinch field in West Australia, as already cabled, has resulted in a tremendous stampede, and claims have been staked over a radius of 30 miles. The owner of the Bullfinch mine, Dorsey Doolittle, refused \$2,500,000 for the property and said he would not consider double the amount. From 320 tons of ore \$49,000 was obtained, and ore was reported as high as \$450 to the ton.

1,000 Teachers Sought.

St. Johns, N. B.—M. H. Stewart, a member of the board of education of Alberta, is here to sail on the Empress of Britain for Ireland to engage 1,000 school teachers for Alberta and Saskatchewan. He says new districts have been opened so rapidly this year that teachers cannot be found to teach the schools.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.

Addresses Chamber of Commerce on Radical Reforms.

New Haven, Conn.—In the first public address he has delivered since the recent election, Colonel Roosevelt declared at the annual banquet of the chamber of commerce here that he was a radical who "most earnestly desired to see a radical program carried out by conservatives."

He wanted to see great reforms carried out not by the men who will profit by them, but by the men who will lose by them, he said. He wanted men to have a fair start in the race, he declared, another time; he did not want the slow man to win.

Colonel Roosevelt was greeted cordially by a gathering of 600 representatives of the business and commercial interests and the professions of the state.

The banquet had more than ordinary significance through the presence of the guest, who recently was in controversy with Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, governor-elect, who had been invited to attend. Judge Baldwin was not present and the place assigned to him at the guests' table bore mute evidence of his absence.

Colonel Roosevelt was escorted from New York by a committee of the chamber, and upon his arrival at the station a large and enthusiastic crowd was waiting. With a wave of his hand the colonel acknowledged their greeting, and with a hearty laugh and happy remark to those who reached forth to shake his hand he edged his way through the crowd to an automobile. Colonel Roosevelt was driven to the home of Colonel I. M. Ullman, president of the chamber of commerce, where friends were waiting to greet him. From there, later, he went to the banquet hall.

84 SLAIN IN BATTLE.

Mexican Rebels Beaten With Loss of Seventy Men.

Laredo, Tex.—Seventy Mexican revolutionists were killed and a small number wounded in battle with Federal troops in Cerro Prieto, state of Chihuahua, according to a telegram received here by Michael de Ibold, Mexican consul stationed at Nueva Laredo, from Enrique Creel, Mexican minister of foreign affairs.

The Federals are said to have lost 14 men, including two officers.

For some time a small body of alleged revolutionists have been operating in the Chihuahua district. They have caused the government no alarm, however, and the present advance received from an official source in the capital in all probability means the government has suppressed the roving bands that have been causing minor disturbances.

PEARY DEPOSITS MEDALS.

Discoverer Puts Trophies in United States Natural Museum.

Washington—Captain Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, has turned over to the United States Natural Museum 16 gold and two silver medals that have been awarded him. Among these are the gold medal presented to him by the National Geographical society of Washington, for his discovery of the North Pole, and the gold medal of the Royal Geographical society of London, presented to him for "Arctic explorations 1886-1909." This medal was designed by Mrs. Scott, wife of the leader of the British South Polar expeditions. Captain Peary also deposited in the natural museum the flag of his college fraternity, presented to him by his brothers of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the peace flag given him by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He carried both of these with him to the North Pole.

Olympia Seems Doomed.

Valdez, Alaska—The chance of recovering the cargo of the steamship Olympia, or saving the ship, is exceedingly small, according to officers of the steamship Dora, which visited the wreck and took off the perishable part of the cargo, including meats. The Dora subsequently called at Ellamar and took on board United States District Judge Edward E. Cushman, Mrs. Cushman and the other women and children who were passengers on the Olympia, and brought them to Valdez.

Garment Strike Still On.

Chicago—A plan for the settlement of the garment workers' strike, submitted by one of the big firms and approved by the Chicago Federation of Labor, was not accepted by the strikers. The arbitration plan was not submitted to all the strikers as had been planned, only a small portion voting.

Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers announce that the threatened strike on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad has been declared off.

Italy Floods Menacing.

Rome—So serious have the floods become, particularly in the Northern part of Italy, through the increased rains, that the king has expressed his intention to visit the inundated districts and thereby give encouragement to the inhabitants. Grave damage is reported from all quarters. Many villages are practically isolated and provisions are being carried to the people by boats. Hundreds of soldiers and private citizens are engaged in the work of aiding sufferers.

Fire Engines Go 30 Miles.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire which started in the Radcliffe-Overstreet general store, at La Grange, Ky., 30 miles from here, threatens to destroy an entire block. Fire apparatus is being rushed to La Grange from Louisville.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Saturday, Dec. 17.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Action on the case of William Lorimer, whose election to the United States senate from Illinois it was charged was accomplished through bribery, was deferred today by the senate committee on privileges and elections until next Tuesday.

Senator Bourne's resolution validating the local expenditures on the St. Lawrence improvement project, was adopted by the senate today.

Senator Chamberlain today procured a favorable report from the committee on the \$15,000 appropriation for the Chippewa Indian school, for building and improvements.

The senate this afternoon passed the urgent deficiency bill, which was passed by the house this morning.

President Taft today ordered a modification of the walking test required of naval officers. The officers are required to walk 25 miles in two days. No officer must exert himself in order to finish under eight hours of actual walking. The Roosevelt requirement was a 50 mile test in three days.

Senator Lodge today attacked the Cummins resolution to provide for tariff revision schedule by schedule, declaring he favored the purpose of the Cummins measure, but differed with the Iowa senator as to the method of execution. Lodge added that he thought a senate resolution would be sufficient and that it was unnecessary to bind both houses to a certain mode of procedure.

Friday, December 16.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Representative Champ Clark issued a statement tonight fully outlining his platform as prospective speaker of the Democratic house of representatives in the next congress.

He proclaims himself in favor of the appointment of house committees by a committee, rather than by the speaker, and the states his belief that the tariff should be revised schedule by schedule, rather than in one single bill. Those two subjects, says Mr. Clark, are the ones upon which he has been continually importuned to make some statement.

If this country is unprepared for war, as officials of the military arm of the government declare it to be, there was evidence at the capitol today that the same condition does not extend to those members of congress who have become involved in a discussion of the subject.

Criticism and invective were the missiles fired in broadsides from the opposing factions, the exchanges taking the form of typewritten statements in which each side assailed the motives of the other.

Mr. Tawney, chairman of the committee on appropriations, was the target of those who have sought to have made public a special report sent to congress dealing with the state of the national defenses and refused by the house because of its confidential nature.

That war scares are largely inspired by "armament contractors, who ultimately would drag various countries into the bankruptcy courts," was charged by Francis W. Hirst, editor of the London Economist, in an address before the International conference of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes tonight.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The appointments of Judge Van de Venter and Judge Lamar as associate justices of the supreme court of the United States were confirmed this afternoon by the senate. The nominations were approved by the committee on judiciary, reported to the senate in executive session this afternoon and confirmed under suspension of the rules.

The appointments sent to the senate Monday by President Taft, had been taken up at a special meeting of the judiciary committee early today. The committee approved both nominations and urged their immediate confirmation.

It has not yet been announced when the two new justices will take the oath of office. Chief Justice White, whose appointment was confirmed Monday, will be sworn in as Chief Justice Monday, December 19.

Senator Jones introduced a bill authorizing the sale of the old Fort Spokane military reservation, near Spokane, the funds to be derived from the sale to be applied to the establishment of schools for the education of Colville and Spokane Indian children.

Mary E. James and Aime Flexner, of Portland, have been appointed clerks in the forest service.

The First Savings Bank of Albany has applied for deposits of the postal savings bank fund.

A favorable report was made today on Senator Borah's bill amending section 5 of the \$20,000,000 irrigation law by permitting re-entry of lands on existing government irrigation projects that may be relinquished in whole or in part. As the law is now constructed, such lands cannot be re-entered unless a farm unit has been established, the water charge fixed, and the water is ready for distribution.

Wednesday, December 14.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Representative Humphrey today introduced a bill

Estrada Winner at Last.

Washington—The present government of Nicaragua is upon a sound basis and the United States may safely resume diplomatic relations, according to Thomas C. Dawson, who represented the State department on a special mission to Nicaragua. It is generally believed that when Dr. Salvador Castillero, who is en route to this country as the representative of the Estrada government, applies for recognition as minister, the request will be granted.

authorizing the United States government to accept the cession by the state of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction over lands in Mount Rainier national park. The bill reserves to the state the right to serve civil or criminal process within the park and to prosecute for offenses committed in the park, if they are not punishable by Federal statute.

Senator Jones introduced a bill permitting mining and prospecting on timber lands of the Spokane Indian reservation. This timber land is reserved for Indians and under the department regulations prospecting and mineral development is not permitted.

Secretary of the treasury recommends the appropriation of \$7,000 for the purchase of a public building site, recently selected at Ellensburg, Wash. He also recommends an appropriation of \$8,884 for the purchase of private land and improvements located within the limits of Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

Illustrating his talk by demonstrations with opium layouts, morphine, cocaine and other devices, Dr. Christopher Koch, of Philadelphia, vice president of the Pennsylvania board of pharmacy, today argued before the house ways and means committee for legislation to restrict the traffic in habit-forming drugs.

He said that 10 per cent of the retail druggists of the United States were engaged in the illicit business, that nearly 50 per cent of the criminals are "dope fiends," and that the habit was extending to the professions—lawyers, physicians and trained nurses.

Tuesday, December 13.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The senate today listened to the first tariff debate of the session and while the discussion was largely academic, it served to develop the important fact that Senators Lodge and Aldrich are willing to join in the piecemeal revision of the tariff.

The subject came up on a motion to refer to the committee on rules the Cummins joint resolution providing for the limitation of the power to amend bills looking to the modification of paragraphs and schedules of the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Cummins occupied the floor in support of the provision, but he was interrupted so frequently that the discussion partook largely of the nature of a running debate. It was in this discussion that Lodge and Aldrich found occasion to announce their positions.

The Iowa senator disavowed any intention of opening up a general tariff discussion. Still he found it difficult to avoid a general expression on tariff questions.

"It is well known," he said, "that I consider excessive and inexcusable many of the duties levied by the law of 1909. I know also that many people believe the law should be amended. During the recent political struggle I did not hear a single utterance by a Republican that did not admit that the law contains duties that ought to be changed and that it is the duty of congress to act speedily."

"The real issue," he said, "is whether we shall amend our rules as to permit the amendment of the law schedule by schedule."

Monday, December 12.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, today introduced a bill to remove all doubt as to the meaning of section 5 of the \$20,000,000 irrigation law of last session, which broadly prohibits opening to entry of any lands on government projects until the farm units have been established and water is available for irrigation.

Senator Borah's bill provides that on existing projects when an entry has been relinquished, lands embraced in that entry may be again entered. Section 5 remains in full force and effect, however, regarding lands on new projects.

With but one protest heard, that of Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, the senate today confirmed the nomination of Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana, to be chief justice of the United States Supreme court.

Accompanying Justice White's name in the list of nominations were those of Justice Willis Vandevanter, of Wyoming, now a judge of the eighth judicial circuit, and Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia, formerly of the Supreme court of his state, to be associate justices of the Supreme court of the United States.

The ocean mail bounty bill came up as the unfinished business in the senate today, but the senate laid it aside temporarily.

This course was taken on motion of Senator Gallinger to accommodate other business and does not mean that the bill will not be pressed later.

The senate today testified a protocol changing the dates fixed for the arbitration with Mexico of the Chamizal case, which involves title to the Chamizal tract situated between El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. The pension appropriation bill carrying \$153,688,000 was ordered reported to the house by the appropriations committee.

Taft Disregards Bourne.

Washington—Although endorsed by Senators Bourne and Chamberlain and by many shippers in the Northwest, J. N. Teal, of Portland, failed to be appointed to a place on the commerce court or on the Interstate Commerce commission. The president's refusal to act upon the endorsement of the Oregon senators in this instance may or may not indicate the course he will follow with respect to their recommendations for offices in Oregon.

IMPROVES DRYING METHODS

Oregon Man Invents New Process Which Will Revolutionize Industry.

A feature which created great interest not only among growers, but the general public at large, at the apple show given under the auspices of the Oregon State Horticultural society at Portland, was a display of dried fruits and vegetables made by Professor W. H. Swett, of that city. Professor Swett had on display about one hundred and thirty varieties of fruits and vegetables which he had prepared by his method of evaporation.

Unusual interest was attached to this display, not in the fact that these products were dried, but in the claim that by a process of evaporation which Professor Swett employs, only the water is eliminated, and that therefore these products are always the same, as far as food values and flavors are concerned, as they were before being evaporated, only the addition, by absorption, of the percentage of water extracted being necessary to return them to their fresh state. Professor Swett's products and the machine which he employs has been on display in Portland at his home for the past year and is attracting widespread attention.

Likfresh Dinner.

In order that these products should receive a practical test, for "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof" a six-course dinner composed of these products, was prepared by Mrs. Geo. K. Rogers and served to the judges and officials of the apple show. The following was the menu:

Soup—Clam broth. Fish—Fried smelts, codfish balls with tomato sauce. Meat—Stewed beef. Vegetables—Mashed potatoes, green peas, string beans, corn on cob. Salad—Vegetable salad with French dressing, salad consisted of beets, apples, beans, peas, onions and tomatoes. Desert—Berry jelly, consisting of blackberries, black raspberries, strawberries, cherries and nuts. Strawberry shortcake; loganberry and apple pies; cherry raisins. Coffee.

The entire meal including clam broth, fish and meat consisted of Oregon Likfresh products, except bread, butter, nuts and coffee.

Among those present at the dinner were: Honorable Homer C. Atwell and Frank W. Power, president and secretary respectively of the Oregon State Horticultural society; Professor H. E. Van Dieman, horticultural expert from Washington D. C., official judge of the apple show; Professor C. I. Lewis, head of the horticultural department, Oregon Agricultural college and Professor W. H. Swett, the inventor of the Likfresh system of food preservation.

Here was given a practical demonstration of this remarkable invention. Those who partook of this dinner state that in no case could they have told that these foods from the fresh products. What this invention means to the agricultural and horticultural districts of the country is beyond the power of the imagination to portray. The loss that is being sustained by fruit and vegetable growers because of their inability to economically care for their products, and inability to obtain a market during the glutted season, runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on the Pacific Coast alone. Not only can these losses now be conserved but an even greater loss can also be avoided. That which is now being wasted is a portion of what the ground produces but there are in every fruit and vegetable growing district, vacant tracts, lots and city blocks which can be thrown into cultivation and the products therefrom taken care of by this system. These vacant lands represent a complete financial loss to the several communities. The conserving of present waste and the bringing into use of idle lands will add tremendously to the population of the fruit and vegetable producing districts of the country and will in turn have an enormous influence on land values.

To the residents of arid lands or far-away barren countries; to the armies and navies and merchant marine and also for the city resident, this invention opens up tremendous advantages. When the products and lands now wasted are conserved, these consumers may have, not inferior canned or old-style dried products, and also not only each fruit and vegetable during its particular season, but every variety of fruit and vegetable which mankind consumes, throughout the year. Hence it is that Professor Swett's discovery and invention is attracting a tremendous interest not only here, but in distant states and promises to rank among the highest of the great discoveries which this age has presented to mankind.

Preparing to Look His Best

Success Magazine.

Rastus: "For the love of heben, Sambo, what for you got you 'all pants turned wrong side before-mos'?"

Sambo: "Sh! Don't talk so loud. You see, I's invited to a swell reception to-night, and I's gettin' de bulge out'n de knees."

III-Timed.

"Ever try this keep-a-smiling proposition?"

"Tried it once, but with poor success. Unfortunately, I started the experiment on a day that the boss felt crouchy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Where There Is Room.

Fuddy—Did you ever notice that successful men are generally bald?

Duddy—Certainly. They came out on top.—Boston Transcript.

CARE OF THE FLOORS

VARIOUS SUBSTANCES MAY BE USED FOR POLISHING THEM.

Water Should Be Employed Sparingly As It Will Cause the Wood to Expand—Oil and Wax Considered the Best.

If one has been so fortunate as to secure a hardwood floor, the intelligent care of it becomes a very important matter and one which is not particularly difficult if a little thought and attention are given to the subject. Various materials are employed for this purpose, but the processes are all similar, namely, that of rubbing the surface with some sort of an oil or wax. In general, it is a safe rule never to apply water to the surface of a nice floor, at least not in sufficient quantities to wet the fiber of the wood to any extent, because all wood, even oak, is susceptible to moisture and to the extent to which the fibers expand they will dry afterwards and gradually cracks will appear in the boards. If something has been spilled on the floor so that it is absolutely necessary to wash it, this should be done with a cloth wrung out of water. For the most part, however, oil and wax in some form are the proper cleaning and polishing mediums. It is said that equal parts of sweet oil, turpentine and vinegar, well mixed and well rubbed into the floor with cotton or woolen rags, is a highly successful method of treating a polished oak floor. The acid in the vinegar cuts the dirt and grime that works into it from shoes, the sweet oil gives a luster and the turpentine dries it. There are any number of articles on the market that are advertised for this purpose, and some of them are very effective. In testing any new brand of wax or other application, it is well to try it first of all on a small portion of the floor in some inconspicuous part of the room. A weighted brush is a great advantage, though more or less expensive. A piece of plank covered with Brussels carpet is not a bad substitute.

The above-named mixture does not need to be applied to the floor oftener than once a month, and about once a year a coat of good floor wax should be well rubbed into the floor.

The application of varnish to a hardwood floor is a modern method of finishing. The old-time method being that of rubbing them with wax, and a very beautiful surface may be thus produced, provided the floor has first had a thorough coating with a paste filler which fills up every pore and crack and makes a perfectly smooth surface.

Metallic Trimmings.

Gold and silver are used lavishly in all forms of trimming—buttons, passementeries, applique embroidery, laces, etc., but, as a rule, these metallic trimmings are in the soft, dull tones and achieve richness and beauty without being garish or barbaric. There are beautiful heavy silver and gold laces, crocheted by hand after the fashion of the Irish lace, and others fine and thin as spider web. Deep lace flouncing, with gold or silver net top is made with enough to form an entire skirt, and the chintilly and alencon meshes and designs are cleverly reproduced.

Fried Egg Plant.

One egg plant, two eggs, half a cup of milk, flour for this batter, salt and fat for frying. Slice and pare each slice. Lay in salt and water one hour; dry between two towels and dip each slice in a batter made of the materials above given. Fry in hot fat to a good brown. Drain well, put a spoon of grape jelly on each slice after serving, if liked.

Margarites.

Beat two eggs slightly. Add one cup brown sugar, one-half cup flour mixed with one-fourth teaspoon baking powder, one-third teaspoon salt, one cup pecan nut meats, cut in small pieces. Fill small buttered tins two-thirds full of mixture and place pecan nut meats on each. Bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes.

To Hang Out the Winter Washing. A good way to save yourself and handkerchiefs in freezing weather is to get a line long enough for the amount you have in wash, pin handkerchiefs on line while in the laundry, carry line on yard, and hang on hooks. When dry take line from hooks, carry to laundry and remove clothespins.

Scrambled Mutton.

Two cups of chopped cold mutton, two tablespoonsful of hot water and a piece of butter as large as an English walnut. When the meat is hot, break in three eggs and constantly stir until the eggs begin to stiffen. Season with pepper and salt.

Cabbage.

Shave the cabbage, soak it in cold salted water for half an hour, put on the fire in a large kettle of boiling salted water and keep at a galloping boil for 30 minutes. Drain, pressing out all the water and turn lightly into a hot dish.

Grilled Sardines.

Grilled sardines for supper are easily prepared by removing sardines from the cans and heating them in a spider or the blazer of a chafing dish. Serve hot on crackers.