

WOULD BE A CRIME

Great White Nations Could Never Become Enemies.

Asquith and Reid Agree—Bible is Bond That Cannot Be Ignored—Taft Sends Greeting.

London—Premier Asquith and Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, at a meeting of statesmen Wednesday evening, took occasion to eulogize the arbitration movement. They were the principal speakers at the tercentenary celebration of the completion of the English translation of the Bible, known as the King James version, in 1611.

In his address Mr. Asquith said: "The English Bible belongs not only to the subjects of King George, but to the whole English-speaking world. One of the truths which I firmly believe is rooted in the faith of the Christian men and women on both sides of the Atlantic is that war between English-speaking people would be not only a crime against civilization, but an unforgivable breach of those commandments which are enshrined in the testament on which both nations have been bred."

Mr. Reid said: "From the men and from the peoples nurtured on the precepts of the Bible and mainly on this version, came the recent statesmanlike proposal of the president of the United States and the inspiring response of King George, through Sir Edward Grey, which promises to make war as a settlement of any dispute henceforth between any English-speaking peoples impossible, and between any other civilized nations discreditable."

BIBLE BINDS TWO NATIONS.

Taft Sends Message Rejoicing in So Precious Tie as Scripture.

Washington—Felicitation on the Bible tercentenary celebration in London were expressed through Ambassador Reid from President Taft as follows:

"The tercentenary celebration of the publication of the King James version, Royal Albert Hall, London, England: It affords me very great pleasure to present, through Mr. Reid, my congratulations to those who, in the mother country, are commemorating so signal and historic an event as the publication of the King James version of the English Bible. This book of books has not only reigned supreme in England for three centuries, but has bound together, as nothing else could, two great Anglo-Saxon nations, one in blood, in speech and in a common religious life.

"Our laws, our literature, our social life, owe whatever excellence they possess largely to the influence of this our chief classic, acknowledged as such equally on both sides of the sea. Americans must, therefore, with unfeigned satisfaction, join in thanksgiving to the God of the Bible who has thus bound together the old and the new world by so precious a tie.

"I can speak, I am sure, for my fellow countrymen in congratulating you on so significant a commemoration. WILLIAM H. TAFT."

WAR TALK MAY BRING WAR.

Baron d'Estournelles Warns Americans Not to Anger Japan—People Fit for War.

Los Angeles—That there is danger of war between the United States and Japan, was stated by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the French senate and representative of France at The Hague Peace conference, in an address before the City club.

"There is a storm hanging over your heads," he said, "a battle that threatens destruction of all this loveliness, and it is of this I have come to warn you. Japan does not want war any more than you do, but may be forced into it by a force of circumstances that seems to be deepening around your both."

De Lara Accused of Shirking El Paso, Tex.—L. Gutierrez de Lara, former Los Angeles Socialist lecturer and a magazine writer, reached here from the interior of Mexico, where until recently he was an insurgent captain. Madero officials declare that De Lara refused to fight at Casas Grandes. He was reported killed in that battle, but this proved untrue. Rodney Gilbert, a Chicago newspaper man, returning from a trip to the interior of Mexico, was jailed by Mexicans in Juarez several hours, but was released later.

Canada Draws Settlers. Antwerp—The diversion of European migration from the United States to Canada is said to be seriously affecting the Atlantic steamship lines. The Red Star line has given up to the American-Canadian line two of the best special emigrant steamers afloat, the Gothland and the Samland. These vessels, heretofore in the Antwerp-New York service, are now to be operated from Rotterdam to Canadian ports in the regular emigrant service.

Maine House Rejects Income Tax. Augusta, Me.—The Maine house of representatives, by a vote of 82 to 53, declined to ratify the proposed amendment to the United States constitution providing for a tax on incomes.

FEDERALS TRAP REBELS.

Scout Discovers Too Late That Approaching Forces is Enemy.

Agua Prieta, Mex., March 29.—Messages from Governor Torres, also messages to the rebel junta here, show that the rebels suffered a decisive defeat near Ures yesterday. Their loss is placed at 75 dead and many wounded. The messages to the rebel junta place the number of Federal dead at 30.

It is believed the rebel force which engaged in the fighting at La Colorado a few days ago, had divided, one section going around to the west of Hermosillo from the south, under command of Jesus Rivera. The other half, under command of a leader named Loyzén, marched to the east and north, joining Juan Cabral and 220 mounted rebels who had gone south from Carbo.

The rebels a few days ago ceased cutting the telegraph wires, and instead tapped the wires and caught the government messages. The government sent decoy messages which threw the insurgents off in their calculations. Rebels at San Rafael, near Ures, were joined by Giron and a force from Sahuaripa and the combined force under command of Loyzén took up quarters in the old Federal barracks.

Only two roads lead into San Rafael, and Loyzén placed two scouts to guard these. One of these scouts is said to have taken along a bottle of mescal, and when he saw the Federal army he thought the troops were rebels.

Colonel Ojeda, who had collected forces from Hermosillo, had obtained information that the rebels were at San Rafael, and before approaching the town, divided his forces into two wings, which neared the camp in the form of a great pair of shears. The rebel scout realized his mistake too late, and got into the rebel camp only a short time ahead of the Federal who closed in on the old barracks from both sides.

FIRE DESTROYS CAPITOL OF NEW YORK STATE

Albany, N. Y., March 29.—The state capitol, erected at a cost of \$25,000,000, caught fire shortly before 3 o'clock this morning and is threatened with complete destruction.

The fire is fanned by a stiff breeze. It originated in the west end of the great structure on the third floor and the whole side of the building is wrapped in flames with which the firemen seem powerless to cope.

The capitol is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country. The building is of drilled granite, four stories high, and houses the assembly, the senate, the court of appeals, the state library and the offices of many state officials.

At 4:05 o'clock the flames had swept across the entire west section of the building and were bursting into the senate finance committee room and the adjoining offices of the temporary president of the senate. At that hour the fire threatened to reach the senate chamber.

At 5 o'clock the fire was not under control. It was advancing across the front of the building and threatened to destroy the entire structure.

TOWN DEFIES INSURRECTOS.

200 Rebels Fail to Capture Village After Five Hours of Firing.

Parra, Mex.—Demands of 200 or more insurgents for the surrender of the town of Inde, situated several hours' ride from the national railroad, were refused by the jefe politico and as a result a fire lasting five hours was directed on the town. The insurgents lost eight men.

A boy was sent by the insurgents with a message to the authorities asking for surrender, promising no pillaging was to be done. The boy was detained and a short time afterwards a few shots dropped into the plaza. Just then the tri-color of the republic was run up the pole by order of the jefe as a defiance to the invaders, and then the firing commenced with vigor.

Head of Duma Quits. St. Petersburg—A. J. Guchflok, leader of the Octoberist party, has resigned as president of the Duma. A few days ago he announced at a meeting of the Octoberist group that he intended to take this action. On that occasion the Octoberist deputies intimated that they would resign their seats in the Duma, but on advice of their central committee at Moscow they will retain their seats for the present. The house was very weak, owing to the critical political situation, and a panic developed in the Moscow bourse.

Plow Trust Organized.

Moline, Ill.—A merger of 22 plow manufacturing companies into one company with a capitalization of \$50,000,000 was announced here. The name of the consolidation will be Deere, and its headquarters here. The concerns that comprise the new company are located here, East Moline, Moline, Ottumwa, Welland, Ont., Fort Smith, Ark., and Minneapolis. The scope of the industry will be extended.

Two Americans Killed.

El Paso, Tex.—James T. Harper, of El Paso, a captain in the insurgent army, arrived here from the interior of Mexico. He said Robert E. Lee, of Kansas City, Mo., and Martin Ryan, whose residence he did not know, had been killed in the battle at Casas Grandes on March 6. Harper said about 26 Americans had been taken prisoners. The official report said 17 foreigners were taken.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

RELIEF STEAMER AT SHANGHAI

Buford Carries Food to Chinese Reduced to Eating Leaves.

Washington—The United States transport Buford, bearing the relief supplies to the starving people in China, which were collected in this country under the auspices of the American National Red Cross and the Seattle Commercial club, has arrived in Shanghai, according to a cablegram received by the officials of the American Red Cross.

The vessel will proceed immediately to Nanking and Chinkiang to unload her cargo.

Mail advices to the State department from Shanghai and Nanking retail pitiful tales of the indescribable suffering of the starving millions.

Mr. Bostick, a missionary, writing from Pochow, says the suffering poor have reached the extremes of misery. A few months ago they were living on wheat bran. With this exhausted, they have resorted to cooking leaves of trees and even dry wheat chaff.

Barefooted children, all but naked on freezing cold days, pitifully screaming "I'm hungry, I'm hungry," present a common street scene.

Mothers, no longer able to provide food for their offspring, throw them away, probably in the frantic hope that compassion will force some one to rescue them. Men, a few months ago able-bodied farmers, have been reduced to rags, shivering with cold and facing starvation.

"BUCKET SHOPS" UPHELD.

Columbia Justice Decides Law Unconstitutional.

Washington—An attempt by congress to define so closely the offense of "bucket shopping" as to make it impracticable in the District of Columbia has resulted in the complete failure of legislation on the ground of unconstitutionality.

Justice Wright, in the District Supreme court, has decided that the act referred to constituted an unwarranted interference with the right of the citizen to enter into contract relations and therefore was unconstitutional.

The statute is of local application only and does not necessarily affect the actions which the department of justice has begun at many other points against alleged bucket shop operators, for the prosecution in those cases has been under the postal laws on the plain ground of fraud.

This decision was rendered in the case of Edward Altamus & Co.

The movements of the government leading up to the indictments were shrouded in the greatest secrecy. On April 2, 1910, however, when indictments were obtained, raids on "shops" in seven cities were made simultaneously, wires were cut and customers were thrown into panic. Since then, according to Attorney General Wickersham, "bucket-shopping" has become a thing of the past east of Denver.

The government announced its intention to appeal from Justice Wright's decision.

WOOL RATES ARE ASSAILED.

Growers Petition for Reduction in Tariff From Northwest.

Washington—Inequalities in the freight charges on raw wool from the Western and Northwestern wool states to Eastern wool markets, especially Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, are the subjects of a complaint made to the Interstate Commerce commission by the National Woolgrowers' association against the Oregon Short Line railroad and many other Western and Northwestern railroads.

It is averred that wool rates are unreasonable and discriminatory, and the particular preference is given by the roads to Pacific coast terminals.

The rates are asserted to be from 7 1/2 cents to 10 cents too high, in comparison with rates from other wool territory. It is declared that the defendant railroads are also violating the long and short haul provision of the law.

Wool Schedule is First.

Washington—Democratic members of the ways and means and the rules committees are rushing their work in order to be ready to report on time. It is probable that the ways and means committee, after presenting its recommendations on organization of committees, will submit only one revised tariff schedule, that being the wool schedule, a rough draft of which, framed by Chairman Underwood, has been under consideration.

Drill Ships in Drydock.

Seattle—The cruiser Boston and the gunboat Concord were placed in drydock at the Bremerton navy yard to be scraped and painted preparatory to being turned over to the naval militia of Oregon and Washington to be used as armories and drill ships. The Boston will proceed to Portland under her own steam on or about May 15. The Concord will be stationed in Seattle harbor.

AFTER BIGGEST COMBINE.

Government Will Proceed Against Alleged Coal Trust.

Washington, March 29.—As the result of long investigation into what agents of the department of justice declare is the biggest trust in the world, announcement was made here today that criminal prosecutions of half a dozen of the most powerful financiers in the United States are to be begun by the federal government.

Agents of the department have reported their find of evidence showing that a billion dollar combine exists, fostered by the Pennsylvania railroad and which was organized to control the output of anthracite coal throughout the whole of the United States.

The government, it is alleged, will try to show that this gigantic combination has for many years secretly used its power to extort enormous profits from the coal trade, throttling all competition by withholding cars from concerns not in the trust. Dummy directors and secret alliances between the railroads and the mining companies are reported as the basis of the combine. The subsidizing of small railroads and the buying up of enormous coal holdings are said to have been the steps by which the trust gained control of the coal situation.

Officials of the department of justice assert that the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Norfolk & Western railroads are the most prominent in the trust. It is also asserted that the Pennsylvania, through enormous holdings listed under dummy names, controls other roads. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western are reported to have used the same device to conceal their properties and affiliations.

KNOX DRAFTS NEW TREATY.

Anglo-American Alliance Ready for Special Session.

Washington, D. C.—The drafting of a new arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain to include all disputes between the two countries has been begun by Secretary of State Knox. Negotiation of the convention will be expedited as much as possible, with a view to submitting it to the senate for ratification at the special session to begin April 4.

The treaty will be the first of its kind ever negotiated and will provide for arbitration on all disputes between the United States and Great Britain. The work of drawing up the new convention will be difficult, because the document will be the first of its kind. It will be used as a model for similar conventions with other countries.

Negotiation of a general arbitration treaty with Great Britain is the direct result of the speech of Sir Edward Grey, minister of Foreign affairs of Great Britain, in the house of commons several weeks ago, in which he said that a proposal for negotiation of such a convention would be welcomed by the British government.

While President Taft and Mr. Knox have been in favor of such a treaty for some months, they were not inclined to make definite proposal of the subject to Great Britain until official information had first been obtained as to the probable attitude of that country toward the proposal. The speech of Sir Edward Grey cleared up this phase of the situation and paved the way for actual negotiations.

The attitude of the senate will determine whether or not other conventions, similar to that negotiated with Great Britain, will be drawn up and submitted for ratification.

It is understood that preliminary exchanges have been made through the State department to ascertain the attitude of the French government toward a general arbitration treaty covering all future disputes. These conventions, if ratified and put into operation, will be a long step towards international peace.

United States Comes First.

Copenhagen—During the debate in the Landsting on the renewal of the Anglo-Danish arbitration treaty, Count Ahlefeldt Laurvig, the minister of Foreign affairs, said he had endeavored to renew the compact on a broader basis but that the British government had declined the proposition on the ground that a treaty with the United States must precede all other general arbitration treaties which Great Britain might conclude.

Negro Official Sworn In.

Washington—William H. Lewis, the Boston negro, recently named by President Taft for the position of assistant attorney-general of the United States was formerly sworn into office. Mr. Lewis' nomination failed of confirmation by the senate, and Mr. Taft gave him a recess appointment. The new official of the department of justice called at the White house to thank the president.

Postal Banks Extended.

Washington—In the list of 45 additional postal savings depositories announced by Postmaster-General Hitchcock are Astoria, Or., Hoquiam, Wash., and Kalispell, Mont.

SPRAYING PREVENTS DISEASE AND DESTROYS INSECTS

Established Fact That Intelligent Use of Spray Always Pays—Formula Given That Is Accepted as Safe and Reliable.

Two classes of enemies attack fruit trees and plants, viz.: insects and fungous diseases. The application of substances, usually liquid, to the tree or plant for the purpose of preventing or destroying these constitutes spraying.

We spray to destroy insects and to prevent fungous diseases. Spraying is no longer an experiment. It is an established fact that intelligent and persistent spraying always pays. The effects of spraying are cumulative. The effects of spraying last year and this year may result in an increased yield next year. An instructive bulletin issued by the Wisconsin Horticultural society, has the following to say regarding spraying: The insects affecting fruit may be divided for convenience into two classes, which are distinguished by their mode of feeding, viz.: eating or chewing insects and sucking insects.

Eating insects consume the affected tissues, commonly the leaves, and thereby hinder the functions of the plant. The common example is the potato "bug" or beetle. Insects of this class are destroyed by poisoning their food. Sucking insects do not consume the external tissues of the plant, but feed only on the sap. In order to accomplish this the insect thrusts its proboscis through the external coverings and sucks the juices in the same way as a mosquito sucks blood. As these insects do not consume the tissue of the leaf or branch, poisons are of no avail. We must therefore attack the insects. This is done by covering them with some substance which will penetrate their bodies, or with substance which closes their breathing pores. To repeat:

(1) Biting or chewing insects are destroyed by placing poison on the parts on which the insects feed.

(2) Sucking insects are destroyed only by attacking the insects and for this class poisons are of no avail.

Apple scab, brown rot of plums and peaches, potato rot, blight, rust and other destructive plant diseases are commonly ascribed to weather conditions. Indirectly this is often true, but neither rain nor drought nor any other atmospheric condition is ever directly the cause of plant diseases.

Rainy weather does not directly cause plum rot, but provides conditions favorable to the development of the fungus, and probably unfavorable conditions for the development of the plum and its ability to resist the invasion of the disease.

Fungi (plant diseases) are propagated by spores, minute bodies which



Barrel and Cart Spraying Outfit.

may float in the air and are usually too small to be discerned singly without using a compound microscope.

These spores alight on leaf or fruit and under favorable conditions of heat and moisture germinate, giving rise to threadlike projections which penetrate the plant's tissues.

The main fact to be borne in mind is this: The spores which may be present in innumerable numbers may be destroyed or their germination prevented by the application of certain substances known as fungicides, while existing as spores on the outside of plants, but after these have penetrated the tissue of leaf, stem or root,

spraying is of no avail. In other words, spraying for plant diseases must be wholly for prevention.

The following formula for Bordeaux mixture is used as a preventive of fungous diseases, as potato blight, apple scab, etc. Various formulas are quoted, but the following is now accepted as safe and reliable: Copper sulphate, 5 pounds; fresh lime, 5 pounds; water, 50 gallons.

Either arsenate of lead or Paris green may be safely combined with



Making Bordeaux Mixture.

Bordeaux mixture. In fact, in all orchard spraying operations it has come to be a common practice to add either Paris green or arsenate of lead to Bordeaux at every application. By this means biting insects and fungi are controlled at a single operation. No other fact is more important than this in spraying.

Arsenate of lead is a poison for biting insects and is less liable to injure foliage than Paris green. It remains longer in suspension. It adheres better to foliage. It may be used for any purpose for which Paris green is employed in liquid sprays. The formula is: Arsenate of lead, 2 to 3 pounds; water, 50 gallons.

BEST WAX FOR GRAFTING

Recipe Given for Making Mixture That Is Essential in All Orchards—Convenient Sizes Made.

Rosin four parts (ounces or pounds); beeswax, two pounds; tallow, one part; melted, slowly, in an iron vessel, putting in the rosin five or ten minutes before the beeswax; and all completely mixed together by much stirring.

In 20 minutes or so it will be thoroughly mixed, and a convenient portion is to be poured into a bucket of cold water. In a minute or less it will be cool enough to take up with the hands (which must have been greased with tallow) and pulled like taffy. When it becomes light yellow in color it is done and can be made into sticks or balls and put into another vessel of cold water to harden. Other portions can be treated in the same way until all is used up. These balls, or sticks, of convenient size can be laid away until required for use.

Up to the Farmer.

When a farmer breeds indifferent cattle, horses or sheep he receives less for his labor and feed than he should receive, adds less to the wealth of his state than the up-to-date farmer, and is at a disadvantage when he undertakes to secure for himself and family the things which help to make life worth living, says a writer in an exchange. I do not mean to say that the individual farmer owes more to the community or to the state than the laborer, the lawyer, the doctor, the educator, the preacher or the business man; but we do expect more from them as a whole, because there are more of them than all these others combined.

DIFFERENT KIND OF SPRAYS

PLANT	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION
APPLE—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, apple.)	Spray before buds start, with copper sulphate solution. For apple see separate section.	After the blossoms have opened, but before they are fully open, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.
CHERRY—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, cherry.)	When blossoms are first open, Paris green. For the leaf miner, cedar and spruce sawfly, see separate section.	If insects appear, repeat if plants are not healthy.	After buds form, use both Bordeaux mixture and Paris green (a teaspoonful in a gallon of water).
CHERRY—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, cherry.)	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
CRANBERRY—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, cranberry.)	When growing, not yet set, spray with Bordeaux mixture. As soon as berries are set, spray with copper sulphate solution.	If insects appear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for leaf miner and leaf spot.	If insects still trouble, Bordeaux or Bordeaux.
CONSIDERED—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, considered.)	As berries open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Repeat with both.	10-14 days later use only Bordeaux or Bordeaux.
GRAPE—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, grape.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution. Add Paris green for leaf beetles.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Two-thirds strength.	When fruit is set, use Bordeaux and Paris green.
PEACH—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, peach.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.
PEAR—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, pear.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.
PLUM—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, plum.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.
POTATO—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, potato.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.
QUINCE—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, quince.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.
RAISIN—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, raisin.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.
STRAWBERRY—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, strawberry.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.
WATERMELON—(ash, codling moth, leaf miner, and other insects, also European spruce sawfly, watermelon.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.