

LAZINESS A MENACE

Hookworm Complaint Is Feared In United States.

Physicians Say Disease Is Being Imported and Blames Ex-Mexican Rebels.

Los Angeles—That the more or less mysterious and freakish thyroid gland, in combination with the effects of various diets, may exert a direct influence for large or small families, was one of the interesting inferences drawn from a scientific narrative of experiments conducted with mice, which was read Thursday before the American Medical Association by Dr. Reid Hunt, of Washington, D. C.

An increase in laziness in this country due to the hookworm was predicted by Dr. John Colbert, of Albuquerque, N. M., as a result of the late Mexican revolution. Dr. Colbert, who is regarded as an expert in hookworm diseases, declared that ex-rebels afflicted with the disease, the most prominent symptom of which is a tired feeling, had crossed over into the United States to work on railroads as section hands.

Whether they work or not, he said, they would spread the dreaded worm. He added that in response to his warning the others had taken measures to reduce the danger of infection.

In his experiments with the thyroid and different diets, Dr. Hunt said he had observed remarkable results. He examined two groups of four mice for a period of four months and found that fecundity or sterility depended upon the activity or idleness of the gland.

One group of the rodents was fed upon oatmeal and liver. This simulated the activity of the gland and at the end of the four months there were no little mice. On the other hand, the second group, which had crackers, milk and eggs, increased to 101 in the same period.

WOMEN JURORS STAMPEDE.

South Bend's Fair Sex Objects to Serving in Jury Box.

South Bend, Wash.—When the women of Washington were given the right to vote they were also given the inestimable right to serve on juries, and the extent of their longing for this particular "right" was pretty well illustrated in the Superior Court Thursday. A jury was in course of formation, when the venire ran short and the sheriff was ordered to summon takers from the bystanders.

After one man had been picked up there was a quiet vanishing of male bystanders. When the sheriff came to call the next juror he informed the court that if he got another juror from the courtroom he would have to take a woman.

"I see no objection," began the judge, but his voice was drowned by the rustle of skirts and the shuffle of feet as from 75 to 100 women stampeded from the courtroom and stood not on the order of their going. An empty courtroom stared "His Honor" in the face and the court was adjourned and a special venire ordered.

EVIL OF DESPOTISM SEEN.

Priest Aims Criticism at Carnegie Foundation Fund.

Chicago—A scathing attack upon the aims and alleged tendency of the Carnegie Foundation was the feature of the opening session of the convention of the National Catholic Educational Association here Wednesday.

Rev. Timothy Bresnahan, S. J., president of the association, said that the views were supplemented by a general discussion, led by the Rev. Matthew Schumacher, C. S., of Notre Dame, Ind.

"A fund of \$15,000,000 in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, providing retaining allowances for certain accepted institutions," said Father Bresnahan, "will enlist the interest of influential personages in the stability of the Pittsburgh millionaire's industrial heirs. These we may reasonably suppose, would scarcely look impartially on legislative inquiries or enactments that would imperil the value of their securities."

Record Biscuits Made.

Beloit, Kan.—Biscuits ready to eat made from wheat that was standing in the field just 30 minutes before, is the record made by W. S. Gable, a farmer. The header was driven into the wheat field at 3:14 o'clock. One minute later the wheat in the straw was at the separator. A quantity was threshed, loaded into the farmer's automobile and at 3:23 was at the mill. Six minutes saw the wheat come out as flour, and a minute later the flour was at a bakery. Fourteen minutes later the biscuits were removed from the oven.

House Is in Near Riot.

Springfield, Ill.—Following the presentation, immediately after the House convened at 11:30 Wednesday night, of a protest signed by 14 members objecting to that body receiving the waterways bill, alleging it was illegally passed by the Senate, pandemonium broke loose and for more than 15 minutes the House was the scene of a near-riot. The waterways bill had been defeated a second time in the House at the special session.

Senator Lea Overtaxed.

Washington—Senator Lea, of Tennessee, weak from the loss of blood given by him in an effort to save his wife's life, has returned to the hospital to remain a few days and recuperate.

SECRET SOUGHT FROM WIFE.

Detectives Arrange Meeting of McManigals On Side.

Los Angeles—The prosecution arranged a stage setting in the McNamara dynamite conspiracy case Wednesday that had unexpected dramatic effects. They confronted Mrs. Ortie E. McManigal with her husband, one of the accused conspirators, in an ante-room of the grand jury chamber and before the interview ended she had fallen in a swoon.

Later, when she emerged hysterical from the ordeal, Attorney Joseph Scott, an associate of Clarence Darrow in the defense of the McNamara brothers, rushed among the detectives surrounding her and, with clenched fists, swept them aside with threats of violence if they did not cease "hounding this woman."

The detectives said the object of the interview was to have McManigal induce his wife to change her attitude and abandon the defense.

In accordance with pre-arranged plans, Mrs. McManigal was taken before the grand jury to be told that she was not exempt from testifying against the McNamara brothers on the ground that she might incriminate her husband. She was also informed that by refusing to tell what she is believed to know of the disaster to the Los Angeles Times building October 1, 1910, when 21 employees lost their lives, she laid herself liable to a jail sentence for contempt, and to possible prosecution as an accomplice in the alleged plot.

CIRCLES NIAGARA FALLS.

Daring California Aviator Made a Dangerous Trip.

Niagara Falls—With a whirl of his biplane, Lincoln Beachey, the California aviator, after circling above Niagara, swooped beneath the upper steel bridge and down the gorge almost to the whirlpool.

Rising again between the sides of the lower river, Beachey went toward the Canadian side, where he made a splendid landing. It was the first time a birdman had cut the air crossing the Canadian border.

When he crossed the American



Ortie E. McManigal, Accused as Los Angeles Times Dynamiter, Whose Wife is Now Central Figure in Case

Falls he was about 2100 feet in the air. Dropping on his second circle, he went well to the southwest.

Once over the Cataract he lowered his planes. He caught some of the wash from the outlet of the power tunnel which shoots over the side of the precipice.

The space through which he flew is 165 feet high and barely 100 feet from side to side. The distance from the brink of the falls to the bridge at which he made the dip is about 4200 yards. It is estimated 150,000 persons witnessed the flight.

Child Beaten to Death.

Chico, Cal.—Helen Rumbel, 13 years old, beaten for neglecting a task, is dead in her home near Gridley. Mrs. Emma Rumbel, her stepmother, and Arthur Lewis, her stepbrother, are held by a coroner's jury to answer to charges of murder, and have been rushed to the county jail at Oroville for safety.

The countryside is half crazed with rage. Lewis and Mrs. Rumbel reported that the girl had committed suicide. An inquest, instituted immediately developed that the girl's body was a mass of bruises, and that her face in death remained black from the choking she had received.

Creeds Cast Red Pepper.

Lansing, Mich.—Red pepper was thrown about and shotgun was displayed aggressively in a riot among members of the Mayflower Congregational Church and adherents of the Latter Day Saints. The former attempted to tear down an old church they had sold to the other congregation, and the latter drove off the invaders. The Congregationalists say the property was sold with the understanding that the building be removed to another locality and trouble began when the new owners took it in its present location.

Own Monument Visited.

Derby, Conn.—Thomas Mulcahy, one of the few men whose lot has been to see a monument erected to his memory, has left home here to return to the Klondike, where he has spent his last 12 years. Shortly after his departure from here 12 years ago, word came of his death and a monument was erected to his memory in a local cemetery. Six weeks ago Mulcahy returned home, and since then has paid several visits to the monument.

Taft Is Caught in Storm.

Washington—A deluge of rain and hail accompanied by thunder and lightning and a wind that attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour today forced an adjournment of the Senate, caught President Taft in the open on the Chevy Chase golf links, caused the destruction of a building at the Soldiers' Home and played havoc with shade trees.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

History of Coal Cases.

Seattle, Wash., June 26.—The history of the Cunningham coal claims is as follows:

1903—Originally located by Clarence Cunningham as agent.

1904—New land law passed.

1904—Claims relocated by Cunningham for original group and several new entries.

1905-6—Claims investigated by H. K. Love, who reported favorably.

1907—Claimants furnish proof of entry before Department of Interior.

1907—Proofs allowed and final receipts issued for payments on land.

1908—Claims investigated by L. R. Glavis and H. T. Jones for the Land Department. An adverse report was made.

1909—Hearing ordered in Seattle, which was followed by hearings in Spokane, Cleveland, New York, Washington, D. C., Paris and Rome.

1909—Hearings closed in April.

1909—L. R. Glavis, Gifford Pinchot and others discharged from the public service.

1911—Secretary of Interior Ballinger resigns and Walter L. Fisher is appointed to succeed him.

1911—Secretary Fisher approves decision of Commissioner Fred Dennet, disallowing the claims and canceling the entries.

Washington, June 26.—By action of Secretary Fisher of the Department of Interior in officially approving the findings of Fred Dennet, commissioner of the land office, the famous Cunningham Alaskan coal claims were formally disallowed today.

It was these claims through which it has been alleged that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate made plans to extend their great interests in Alaska and to secure control of one of the most valuable coal fields in the world.

Secretary Fisher's decision today is believed to be virtually the closing of the last door to the Cunningham claimants, whose claims have been held up since 1907, when they were first disapproved by Louis R. Glavis and H. T. Jones, as special agents of the land office.

Although attorneys for the claimants have threatened an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, such an appeal cannot be based on the findings of fact as announced by the department, which Secretary Fisher says in his decision he considers conclusive, but only on some point of law involved.

Since the Cunningham claims came into public notice two years ago, they have caused the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation by congress, and the dismissal from the public service of Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, and Louis R. Glavis, chief of a field division in the land office, who had disapproved the claims, besides several minor officials. The dismissal of both Pinchot and Glavis was brought about by their insubordination in attacking R. A. Ballinger, then secretary of the interior.

Washington, June 26.—The Canadian reciprocity bill emerged from its first ordeal in the senate tonight unscathed. The Root amendment, proposing a modification of the wood pulp and paper section of the agreement, was defeated after seven hours of debate, by an overwhelming vote.

The friends of the amendment were so satisfied of its defeat that a roll call was not demanded.

Senator La Follette announced that he would give the senate a chance to pass on general tariff amendments for free paper, free lumber and lumber products and for reductions in other schedules. Senator Clapp also announced his intention of offering a free paper amendment later and other senators gave evidence of their purpose of force consideration of tariff revision on the widest plane.

Attack on the Root amendment was interspersed with attacks on the whole reciprocity measure in the debate which resulted in the defeat of Senator Root's proposal to change the house bill by requiring that all Canadian provinces should remove their export restrictions on pulp wood and its products before the reciprocal features of the wood pulp and print paper section of the agreement went into effect.

Laid May Be Condemned.

Washington—Representative Lafferty has been informed by the director of the reclamation service that the west extension of the Umatilla project is being materially delayed because of difficulties encountered in acquiring private lands that will be overflowed after the construction of the West Umatilla dam. Owners of this land are asking prices that are held by the service to be excessive and it is probable that condemnation proceedings may be invoked to acquire them. Lafferty is assured, however, that the work will be pressed as rapidly as possible.

Alaska Probe Asked.

Washington—As a sequel to the decision of the interior department canceling the Cunningham Alaskan coal land claims, Senator Poindexter, of Washington, introduced a resolution, which was immediately passed, calling upon the President for all available information as to the alleged effort of the Controller Railroad Company to monopolize the waterfront of Controller Bay, Alaska. This bay is the natural outlet of the rich Bering River coal fields.

Britain's Answer Made.

Washington—The answer of the British government to the American general arbitration proposition has been received and it is now almost certain that President Taft will be able to submit an arbitration treaty for the approval of the senate before the close of the present session of congress.

Counterfeiters Caught.

San Francisco—A campaign of counterfeitfeints which has been successfully conducted in every big city of the Pacific Coast the past six months has been ended when Charles Bush, 25 years old, and John Tilton, a cripple, 27 years old, were arrested at the Vincent House, Oakland, by Secret Service officers.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

LIVE STOCK CORNERSTONE OF AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

By Dr. James Withycombe, Director Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station.

Agriculture without live stock on the farm is like bread without yeast. Live stock not only is the basis of successful farming, but is its true leavening influence as well. It is the only practical means of keeping up the productivity of the soil. Without stock the soil will inevitably suffer deterioration in its plant food. Since soil fertility is the basis of profitable farming it behooves the farmer to give this problem intelligent attention.

The great need of Western Oregon is more first-class cows and more good hogs so that a much larger percentage of the crude products of the farm will be consumed by live stock and thus converted into finished products, such as milk, cream, hogs, etc. To those in touch with the situation it is unmistakably evident that the counties where live stock in some form has received attention have made the best progress agriculturally. Take, for example, Washington County; last year this county produced over one million dollars' worth of milk, besides great quantities of hogs, poultry, eggs, etc. Dairying has been the principal agricultural industry in this county for a number of years, with the result that the earnings all over the county. Before the advent of dairying there was not a bank in the county, now there are eleven of these financial institutions all of which are in a prosperous condition. In addition to this, good barns and modern homes dot the landscape in every direction. It is truly a progressive agricultural county, made so by live stock. The farms are well tilled and the soil is growing richer rather than poorer. Under-drainage has been practiced extensively; in fact, the farmers of Washington County have laid more tile than have been used in all other counties in Oregon combined. Dairying has made this possible. Permanent road building is now in active progress and soon the county highways will be well improved. Land values are also steadily increasing and the farms are being rapidly subdivided and the new farm homes are adding constantly to the population of the county. This is practically all due to the cow and other farm stock, and what this stock has done for Washington County similar live stock will do for other counties.

Polk county is coming rapidly into line in making live stock the dominant feature of farming. This county has been noted for its excellent flocks of sheep and goats for some time. To these the farmers are now adding dairy herds. At present there are more high-class Jersey herds in Polk County than there are in any other county of the state. This means agricultural wealth and soon the farmers of Polk County will become more generally prosperous. This county also has some excellent herds of swine and the breeding of draft horses is receiving marked attention. This increased production of live stock means the growing of more clover, vetch, alfalfa and other forage crops, which, when consumed upon the farm, become the true soil builders.

Other Western Oregon counties are showing a greater interest in live stock husbandry and the ruinous system of exclusive grain-growing, summer-fallow and burning of straw is fortunately rapidly becoming obsolete.

There is ample room and abundant opportunity for the improvement of live stock conditions upon the wheat farms of Eastern Oregon. This soil, although phenomenally rich and remarkably well adapted to the production of wheat is also well adapted to the production of live stock. Hogs, sheep and draft horses should be produced from these farms in great numbers. These in time would greatly increase the value of production per acre and at the same time insure the conservation of soil fertility. The field pea and alfalfa should largely supersede the summer-fallow. These are both good nitrogen-gatherers, and at the same time furnish excellent feed for the growing and fattening of swine and sheep. Each grain farm should have some draft mares and the growing of good horses should be made a feature of the farm. No better horses can be produced anywhere than can be grown upon the wheat farms of Eastern Oregon. Perhaps, however, the greatest field of opportunity in live stock production is in swine husbandry. Conditions are highly favorable for the economical production of hogs. These should be grown mainly upon alfalfa with a small supplemental feed of grain and finished upon peas grazed off in the open field. This is an easy and profitable way of producing hogs, and at the same time a good method of soil building. The peas will produce the best of pork and add nitrogen and organic substance to the soil, both exceedingly essential in the conservation of moisture and the supplying of plant food for wheat production.

This system of farming will enable the farm unit to steadily grow smaller.

Gluten Feeds.

Gluten feeds are not to be colored hereafter. They will, therefore, no longer show the bright orange color to which we are accustomed, but a rather dull, dirty yellow. This will in no way lessen their value; nor did the color injure it. A distinction should be made between cottonseed meal and cottonseed feed. The latter contains more or less of hulls, and analyzes about 22 per cent protein. Anything below 35 per cent protein should be classed with the latter.

and thus increase the agricultural population of the community. Instead of a diminishing crop yield it will mean a constantly increasing production. Farming can scarcely hope to come into its own without live stock. Let us speed the day when the farms of Oregon shall have more and better cows, more and better draft horses, many more good hogs and larger and better flocks of sheep, goats, and poultry. This will mean greater general prosperity and the new wealth thus created will stimulate and rejuvenate every channel of trade and bring prosperity, happiness and contentment to the rural home.

METHOD COURSES FOR TEACHERS.

Corvallis—Three weeks of special courses in methods of instruction, designed for teachers, will be given at the opening of the six weeks' summer session of the Oregon Agricultural College. Method courses in teaching, school management and supervision, special discussions of problems in supervision, and a course of lectures and exercises in physical culture will be included. Seven departments of work will be treated in the method courses: elements of agriculture, commercial subjects, domestic science and art, manual training, high school subjects, grammar school subjects, and those of the primary grades.

PUBLIC LANDS CONVENTION.

Tentative List of Topics For Discussion to be Introduced by Papers. Denver, Sept. 28-30, 1911.

The Issue—What Should Be Done With Our Grazing Lands; The Homestead Principle Made Applicable to the Grazier; What Should Be Done With Our Western Forests; What Province Should the States Exercise Respecting Water-Powers; What Province Should the States Exercise Respecting Coal, Oil, Gas, and Phosphate Lands; Private Irrigation Enterprise Compared With Government Reclamation.

Development—The Possibilities of Western Water-Powers; Power Energized by Water Falls Compared with Power Energized by Coal; The Possibilities of Dry Farming; The Proper Development of the Resort and Recreation Resource of Our Mountain Country; Good Roads Essential to Our Best Development and the Problem Presented by Conditions Peculiar to the West.

Economics—Practical Economics Practiced by the Lumber Industry, in Coal Mining, in Coal Consumption, by Railroads, in Metalliferous Mining and Smelting; The Forest Resource; The Supply, Consumption and Annual Growth; Has the Soil of the United States Become Impoverished.

Governmental—A Portrayal of American Bureaucratic Government; The Wise and Beneficent Results of Our Public Land Policy; State Conservation vs. Federal Conservation; Federal Revenue Compared With Local or State Revenue; The Federal Special Agent System—A Menace to the Safety of Our Republican Institutions; Individualism vs. Collectivism as Each Affect the Interest of the West; The Un-American Government Accorded Alaska; The Demand for Access to the Courts Upon All Questions Arising From Departmental Regulations Pertaining to the Public Domain; Injustice of the Public Land Policy Toward Alaska; The Illegality of Forest Reserves Devoid of Forest Lands; Should This Convention Inaugurate a Permanent Organization.

Invitation is extended for communications narrating incidents, making suggestions and affording other features which will be of assistance to those, when chosen, to prepare the respective papers.

Address Public Lands Convention Committee, Room 315-319, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

FASHION HINTS



This janty little shirt waist is made of white wash silk, and trimmed with wash silk in a rather broad blue and white stripe. "No starching" is one of the charms of this waist.

Sheep and Lambs. Because sheep have warm coats they does not follow that they can be exposed to wet and storms. If any sheep or lamb is heard coughing, put it by itself, and give special care and treatment. Find the cause and remove it.

Oats for Colts.

The cost of 20 or 30 bushels of oats fed to the colt during the winter will be worth more than twice as much in its growth and development.