

# BIG AUDIENCE APPLAUDS T. R.

## Progressive Rule in California Praised By Speaker.

Recommends Short Ballot—Scores U. S. Senate Again for Lorimer's Whitewash Vote.

Los Angeles, March 23.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt aroused an audience of 4,000 citizens at Temple auditorium today to a high pitch of enthusiasm and called forth from them thunderous rounds of applause at his emphatic and unqualified declarations on four propositions.

He commended the people of California for their progressive government, saying that it approximated his government ideals.

He endorsed the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the recall of the judiciary of California on the ground that in view of conditions in this state, there was no other alternative to assure justice and fair dealing by the courts, from the standpoint of the people.

He denounced the United States senate for its vote in the seating of Senator Lorimer, and declared that the California state assembly in voting a criticism of the United States senate for its retention of Lorimer, had "shown itself more sensitive to the honor of the United States senate than the United States senate itself."

He strongly endorsed the move for a shorter ballot, which he said was a move of first importance in the interest of popular government.

In closing, he warned the people of the state that they were bearing grave responsibilities in leading the move for greater popular government, and earnestly enjoined them to use their power with wisdom and discretion.

The ex-president's attack on the senate and his implied criticism of the courts of California, which is indicated in his language justifying the move received by the audience with vigorous approval.

### ENTOMBED MINER CALLS.

Faint Tapping in Kansas Coal Mine Starts Rescue Work.

Columbus, Kan., March 23.—After a fruitless all-night search for Tom Cheek, a miner, supposed to be entombed alive in shaft No. 16 of the Southwestern Coal company's mine near here, rescuers were driven back by mine gas today and for a time were forced to abandon the search.

Cheek, a shot firer, was supposed to have been killed in the mine last Saturday, when an explosion resulted in the death of Joseph Jopling, the superintendent, and three miners. As the bodies of the victims were being recovered yesterday afternoon faint tappings were heard in one of the distant entries. Help was rushed into the mine and, led by Frank Gilday, state mine inspector, a rescue party worked all night.

### COLLEGE WEDDINGS HAPPY.

Higher Education Proposed by Dr. Wheeler as Divorce Cure.

San Francisco—Co-education in American universities is conducive to the highest and most ideal marriages, according to Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California.

Dr. Wheeler, who bases his contention on long observations and statistical data, provides a new solution for the perplexing divorce problem.

Give higher education to young men and women before they marry and the number of divorces are diminished to the minimum.

"Marriages made in college have proved happier than those made elsewhere," says the head of the state university. "The value of co-education is steadily becoming more apparent. The education of the sexes together ensures mutual respect and self-respect."

### Engines Are Fired Into.

Danville, Ky.—The first trouble that the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad has experienced on its line north of King's Mountain since the strike of the white firemen was declared, occurred Wednesday night. Engines along the railroad between this point and Ludlow, Ky., were shot into, but no one was injured. Sheriff Fox and the posse who, with blood hounds, had followed the trail of the parties who shot and killed Detective Oscar Speath, returned without the murderers.

### Chinese Extend Thanks.

Washington—The American National Red Cross society has received the thanks of the Chinese government for its assistance to the starving people of the empire. It said the work of the Red Cross in bringing relief to the famine stricken districts "has been brought to the attention of the throne," and the thanks of the imperial government was expressed. The Red Cross society has received from the American public \$37,000.

### Chile to Spend \$15,000,000.

Santiago, Chile.—The government has invited tenders for hydraulic engineering work at the ports of Valparaiso and San Antonio. It is estimated that an expenditure in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000 will be required. The bids will be opened at the end of July.

## CABINET RESIGNS

All Mexican Ministers Except Liman-tour Will Be Replaced.

Mexico City, Mex., March 25.—Following a meeting of the cabinet today every member of that body tendered his resignation to President Diaz.

As yet none of the resignations has been accepted, but on excellent authority it is said that but two of them—possibly not more than one—will be asked to remain in the portfolio. In diplomatic circles it is assumed that Diaz will insist upon Jose Yves Liman-tour remaining in charge of the department of finance. Members of the cabinet refuse to comment upon their action, but it is said that the united stand was taken not by them, but by the president, who, it is believed, proposes to surround himself with younger men, in the hope that such action will serve to unite all elements of the nation.

It is probable that the acceptance of the resignations will be coincident with the announcement of the names of the new ministers. Who will compose the new cabinet is not known, but it may be said they will be men who have not taken a leading part in the government affairs. Neither will it include any who have been identified with the revolutionary movement instituted by Madero.

### MADERO WINS VICTORY.

Big Federal Force Routed and Large Number Killed.

Presidio, Tex.—According to a messenger who reported to General Jose de la Cruz Sanchez, in command of the insurgents besieging the town of Ojinaga, insurgents under the direct command of Francisco I. Madero have won an important victory in the vicinity of the city of Chihuahua, routing the Federal troops after 160 had been killed and 40 taken prisoners.

Chihuahua city has been surrounded by rebels for some weeks and all means of communication have been cut. Provisions are growing scarce and many Americans are shut in there.

Madero's aim has been to capture Chihuahua in order that he might be able to point to the fact that he controlled the state of Chihuahua as ground for claiming belligerent rights from other nations. He also desired to secure such a center of government that he might be in a position to negotiate with Diaz to advantage. Madero's victory probably will enable him to force his way to Chihuahua and do battle with the garrison, reported to be about 1,200 strong.

### AMERICAN SOIL VIOLATED.

Many Witnesses Swear Blatt and Converse Arrested in Texas.

El Paso, Tex.—C. H. Converse, of Glendora, Cal., has filed additional evidence that his son Lawrence, and Edwin Blatt, of Pittsburg, now in jail at Juarez, were captured on American soil.

He has forwarded to the State department statements of county officials, Federal officials, line riders and customs guards that what is called Ancon de Guadeloupe, where Converse and Blatt are said to have been captured, is in the United States, and that the Federal government has exercised de facto jurisdiction over the territory for two years.

These statements were filed with the State department to controvert the statement of the Mexican jefe at Guadeloupe that he considered Ancon de Guadeloupe Mexican territory.

### Rebel Raiders Put to Rout.

Torreón, Mex.—One hundred regular cavalrymen sent out from here under command of Colonel Casillas overtook a handful of rebels, camped on Regugio Hacienda, and at the first volley killed eight. The others fled. Prior to that the rebels had held up a train near Loma bridge and tried to secure kerosene with which to burn the bridge. They also robbed the Loma station and cut the telegraph wires and carried off the instruments. At San Diego Sunday the band robbed Joseph Steele, an American miner, of dynamite caps and \$16. Florentino Rivas commanded the insurgents.

### Famous Mine Worked Out.

San Francisco—The concluding chapter in the history of one of Nevada's most famous mines was begun here Saturday by the filing of a petition asking for the dissolution of the Monte Cristo Silver Mining company. The company was incorporated in 1863 with a capital of \$1,500,000 to operate a mine in Storey county, Nevada. In 1878 the capital was increased to \$10,000,000, as the mine had proved to be one of the richest producers in the state. The petition just filed recites that the mine is no longer productive.

### Grange Pushes Campaign.

Concord, N. H.—Resolutions declaring the proposed Canadian reciprocity agreement to be "one-sided and unjust, which discriminates against the farming industry, which puts all farming products on the free list, while making no reduction in the duties on manufactures that will in any way benefit the farmer," are being sent out to every subordinate grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in the country from Maine to Oregon.

### Broderick is Acquitted.

Springfield, Ill.—State Senator John Broderick was found not guilty of bribing Holtzlaw to vote for Senator Lorimer by a jury in the Sangamon County Circuit court. The jury was out 20 minutes.

# NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

## AMERICAN SOIL IS INVADIED.

Mexican Scouts From Besieged Garrison of Ojinaga Enter Texas.

Presidio, Tex.—That a company of armed Mexican rurales from the besieged garrison at Ojinaga, while on a scouting expedition, invaded United States soil has been reported to Captain Williams, of Troop H, Third cavalry, in command of United States troops stationed at Presidio. Captain Williams is investigating the report. Some days ago warning was given to General Luque, in command of the Mexican garrison, by the American commander, that the crossing of armed men would be considered a hostile act.

Relations between the United States and Mexican customs officials here are daily becoming less harmonious. Previous to the taking of the Rio Grande ford by the insurgents, that point was designated by the Mexican officials as the port of entry. When the insurgents captured the ford, the Mexican officials sought to open another crossing, but the American customs officials objected and have since disarmed gendarmes who attempted to cross the river at other points.

Bullets said to come from Federal rifles fell among a detachment of United States soldiers but whether the firing was intentional has not been determined.

## TROOPS ASSEMBLE QUICKLY

Movement to Mexican Border Completed in Ten Days.

Washington—The general staff is proud of the degree of success attained in the effort to mobilize an army division in Texas, and have made public the facts, as gathered by the army inspectors, on which the record was made.

Instead of occupying 60 days, as had been predicted in some quarters, the entire movement was completed in ten days. Within 18 hours after orders were received on March 6, the Tenth infantry was entrained at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. The Fourth field artillery was the last to board the cars at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, but that was because of the inability of the railroads to get coaches to that point promptly.

The Seventeenth infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., was the first organization to reach San Antonio, and it was in camp, under canvas, three and a half days after orders. The troops from Fort Myer, Va., had the greatest distance to travel, 1715 miles, and they averaged 28 miles an hour.

## Regret is Expressed.

Washington—The publicity which attended the search of the baggage of Mrs. Joseph W. Hull and her daughter, of Savannah, Ga., on board the steamer Lusitania by custom officials at New York on March 17 and the criticism of the action of the custom officers was the cause of an official statement made by the treasury department.

The department was "advised," the statement says, "that some member or members of the party would attempt to pass certain personal effects through the custom house without payment of duty, and consequently directions were given for the careful examination of the baggage."

"The examination disclosed the fact that there had been omitted from their declarations more than \$600 worth of dutiable merchandise. In accordance with the law applicable in such cases, a list of the undeclared articles was made and forfeiture will be completed."

"The department, however, has not deemed it necessary to report the facts to the United States attorney for his action, in view of the disagreeable notoriety to which the women in question have been already subjected. "It has no comment to make on the searching of the party by the inspectors except to regret that the facts were made public."

## War on Timber Beetles.

Washington—An aggressive campaign by the department of agriculture to control the depredations of timber-destroying beetles in South-eastern Oregon, was recently announced. The Forest service, the General land office, the bureau of entomology, the Oregon land board and an organization of private owners and independent interests, will co-operate as soon as the weather permit, in a war of extermination of the pests.

## Speculation is Downfall.

Washington—Stock market speculation was responsible for the resignation from the department of Justice of George M. Scarborough, a special agent of the department's bureau of investigation in New York. Scarborough admitted that he had violated the rules of the department.

## Dewey Declines Honor.

Washington—Rear-Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, now in command of the second division of the Atlantic fleet has been detailed to represent the navy at the coronation of King George V. Admiral Dewey declined the appointment because of the length of the journey.

## POSTAL SERVICE VICTOR.

Sunday Work to Be Discontinued as Consistent, Says Hitchcock.

Washington—Sunday work in post-offices throughout the country is to be discontinued so far as consistent with rapid transmission of the mails.

It is not proposed to close important postoffices entirely. Certain work to prevent congestion and delay must be done. Mails will be received and dispatched as heretofore, and arrangements will be made for a limited delivery through the general delivery windows.

Special delivery letters will be delivered and patrons of any office will be afforded the privilege of having their mail delivered on Sunday by depositing the required fee for special delivery service.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has issued instructions designed to carry into effect these ideas and to afford employees of the Postal service one day's rest in seven.

## REVENUE RETURNS GREAT.

All Records Broken During First Two Months of Present Year.

Washington—The government's receipts from internal revenue are at their high mark. In the first two months of the present year \$199,837,080 was collected, an increase of more than \$22,000,000. Receipts for February alone were \$1,692,000 greater than a year ago.

Higher taxes on tobacco are largely responsible, increased receipts from that source being about \$600,000 a month. The greater consumption of beer was responsible for an increase of \$366,000 in February alone. Taxes on oleomargarine are falling off.

Corporation tax receipts are beginning to come in. A little more than \$380,000 has been received. Returns will be complete on June 1, and by July 1 the treasury officials expect to have \$25,000,000 collected.

## PRESIDENT WAITS ON SENATE

Taft Will Do Nothing Till He Learns Arbitration Sentiment.

Washington—Conversations referred to in a Paris dispatch are among many which President Taft has had with representatives of foreign powers, as a result of his speech last December at the banquet of the American society for the judicial settlement of international disputes. The president then announced himself as in favor of arbitration.

No definite arrangements have been made to draft a treaty with France or with Great Britain, as the president will not move until he is apprised of the probable reception of such measures by the senate.

It is considered here not improbable that arbitration arrangements between the United States and France may be in progress simultaneously with those between the United States and Great Britain.

## SOUTHERNERS WOULD AID.

Confederate Veterans of Fort Worth, Texas, Offer Services.

Washington—Declaration of the pacific attitude of the administration toward all the worlds and a tribute to the bravery and self-sacrifice of the South are features of a letter addressed by Secretary of War Dickinson to an organization of Confederate veterans in Fort Worth, Tex., which offered its services as infantry to "our common country."

The offer came from the Fort Worth Confederate Grays, the letter saying that by unanimous vote the organization had directed its officers to tender service "for duty as United States soldiers on the Mexican border, or in any other capacity as volunteers in the present crisis involving the welfare of our common country."

## Grazing Rules Get O. K.

Washington—Revised grazing regulations governing the use of the national forest ranges have been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. They provide for recognition of a permanent national advisory board representing the sheep and cattle interests, which will confer annually with the secretary of agriculture concerning grazing matters and establish a rule that in forests where the quality of the range and advantages for raising cattle and sheep are equal the year long, rate for sheep after the season of 1911 will be 30 per cent of the year long rate for cattle.

## \$25,000 to Be Sent to China.

Washington—For the relief of the Chinese famine and plague sufferers, the State department has received from the Christian Herald \$25,000, making a total from that source of \$82,000, including flour shipped to China from Seattle on the transport Buford. "The money will be cabled to United States Minister Calthoun at Peking for distribution to the relief committees. Conditions in the stricken districts are still unrelieved."

## Railroad Issues "Hurry-Up" Order.

Nevada, Mo.—An order has been received by the division officers here of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company instructing that the military spur from Nevada to the government rifle range be prepared to accommodate 5,000 men within the next two weeks. No further information is vouchsafed.

# Winter Months on the Farm

How to Improve Them

How to Care for Manures

Methods of Handling, Storing and Applying, to Conserve Fertility and Get Most Profitable Returns  
By PROF. E. B. HART  
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

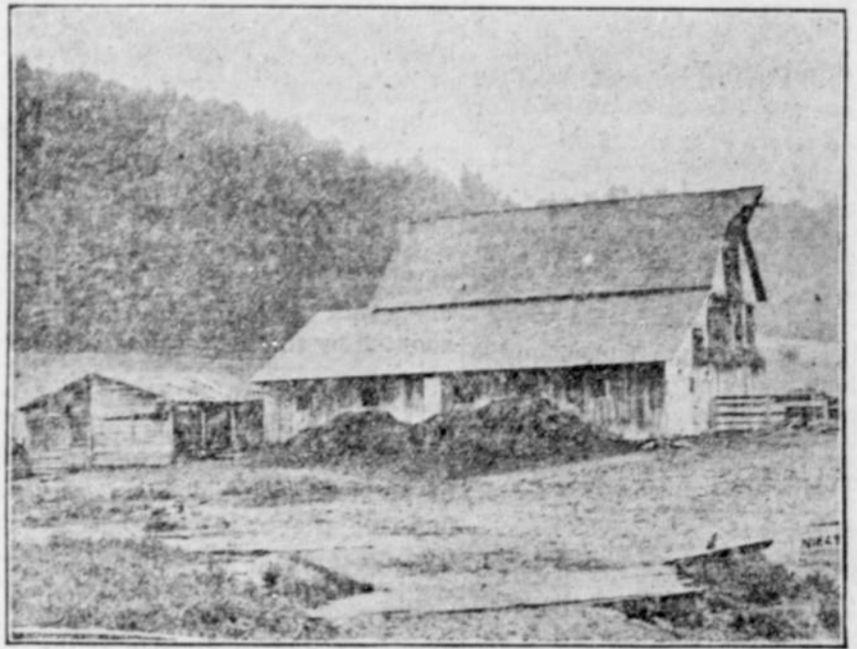
Copyright, 1910, by Western Newspaper Union

The waste of fertilizers through the careless management of farm manures throughout the United States is enormous. The estimated value of manure produced in the entire country from all classes of live stock is \$2,225,700,000. At least one-third of this is totally lost, which means that a value of \$750,000,000 annually drains away from the manure heaps, passes in ammonia vapor into the air, or is otherwise lost beyond recovery. All of this may be prevented by observing some simple principles in the care of stable manure, which will prevent these losses by heating and leaching.

The methods of handling manure have improved to a great extent during recent years due to the introduc-

tion. When applied to the fields manure should be spread uniformly over the land and not in small heaps, as the latter method is wasteful of fertilizer materials. It also involves more labor to spread these piles later in the season, and the pile of manure can never be so effectively distributed as when freshly hauled.

The rate of application of manures is frequently too heavy. It is much better to apply a light application frequently and to put the manure on thickly once in several years. Over eight to ten tons should never be used for in such cases a large amount of the fertilizer is lost and is not saved up for future crops. Greater yields will be secured from a given amount of manure by applying



Over \$750,000,000 worth of fertility annually drains away from the manure piles behind the barns of American farmers. This loss could easily be prevented by good care.

tion of improved machinery, such as manure carriers and spreaders, which make it possible to handle manures with less labor. The improvement of sanitary conditions, especially on dairy farms, which require the frequent cleaning of stables and the use of considerable amount of litter has also improved the methods of handling manure.

The greatest waste occurs, however, in piling manure carelessly, allowing it to heat, and thus lose the nitrogen by leaching out rains and drainage waters. Our streams and rivers are rich with leached fertilizers. This is impossible to recover. Another great waste, particularly in the United States, is in liquid manures, for which, in many cases, no method of preserving is practiced. In European countries liquid manures are very carefully saved and taken to the fields, being stored in cisterns or absorbed with good absorbent litters.

## Best Absorbent to Use.

The principal value of an absorbent or litter in a stable is to retain liquids and thus keep the animal and the stable clean. A sufficient amount of finely cut litter should be used to entirely absorb the liquids and not pack down in a wet soggy condition. A tight gutter with plenty of litter will solve the problem of saving liquid manures without the need of a cistern or drainage pipes, which are difficult to keep clean.

When straw is used for bedding it is best to cut it in short lengths so that



The manure pile should have a hollow top which will hold moisture and keep the pile wet.

it is a good absorbent. Shredded corn stalks are very effective, which is another argument in favor of the use of silage, particularly in dairy cattle. A quantity of the heavy stalks is usually not eaten by the animals and makes the very best bedding. Shavings are quite frequently used and are a good absorbent. Farmers sometimes complain of the bad effects of manures containing shavings upon some crops, and to prevent injury to this character, it is best to thoroughly rot the manures containing shavings. Tight floors are essential to save liquids, but most important is to use plenty of bedding.

## Haul Manure Daily.

The regular spreading of farm manures in the fields daily saves the greatest amount of fertilizer, as there is practically no loss from leaching. Manure should not be spread upon frozen ground unless it is level, or upon hilly land where washing rains are likely to carry it away. On a flat level field manure may be spread on snow with no danger of

It moderately to a large area than it is applied thicker on a small area. Loss from drainage is very heavy where the application is excessive.

## Storing Manure in Piles.

Contrary to the belief of many farmers, it is an easy matter to pile manure in the open in a way that will allow no loss of fertilizing elements. The trick of this consists in making a square or rectangular pile with perpendicular sides and the top sloping toward the center so that the manure will always be kept moist. Only dry manure heats and loses ammonia, moisture counteracting this loss.

The pile should be made deep enough, so that the heaviest rains or snows will not wet clear through to the bottom and cause leaching. This is not difficult since a pile three or four feet deep will absorb even the heaviest rains. Such piles may be placed upon a tight board floor or a piece of puddled clay or even ordinary soil without danger of loss. The essential factor is to keep the top of the pile hollow so that moisture runs into the manure, instead of off of it, as occurs in the ordinary cone-shaped pile, which we so frequently see behind the barn.

## Storage of Manure in Sheds.

A combined manure storage shed and shelter for stock may be used to advantage on many farms. Where the manure is so stored it must be kept moist, since drying out will result in fire fanging. A tight floor in such a shed is unnecessary, providing moisture is not excessive, and sufficient litter being used in the stable. Where manure is stored in the stable and becomes dry, it should be thoroughly wet down to prevent further loss of ammonia. There is no damage to the manure from animals walking over it, providing it is kept sufficiently moist.

Supplementing farm manures with other fertilizers by mixing them in the stable is very generally practiced with good results. One pound of rock phosphate or floats per day for each animal, sprinkled on the manure in the stable will generally provide sufficient phosphate fertilizer to make the manure ideal for most crops. Other absorbents, such as gypsum or land plaster, are quite generally used, since they aid somewhat in absorbing liquids.

## Avoid Ashes With Manure.

Farmers need to be cautioned generally against the use of wood ashes and lime with manure. The ashes and lime produce an alkaline condition, resulting in the loss of the ammonia which carries off the nitrogen. This point has not been sufficiently emphasized, and many well meaning farmers have used ashes and lime with manure to disadvantage. The lime and ashes, if needed by the soil, should be put on in other years than those in which farm manure is applied.

On light soils, where coarse manure is likely to make the soil still lighter, rotted manure should be used. Manure may be rotted under sheds by keeping it always moist. If a feed cutter is available, it should be used to cut the litter, as the manure may be handled easier and its absorbing power will be increased.