

WAR WOULD BE A GREAT CRIME

England and America Must Remain Best of Friends.

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

London—Premier Asquith and Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, at a meeting of statesmen Wednesday evening, took occasion to enlarge 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 discreditably."

BIBLE BINDS TWO NATIONS.

Tatt Sends Message Rejoicing in So Precious Tie as Rejoicing. Washington—Felicitations 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 thanking 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."

Five Governors Respond.

Helena, Mont.—Governor Norris has received replies from five of the six governors of the Northwestern states to the request for them to appoint delegates to a meeting to be held here early in May for the purpose of forming the Northwestern Development league. Governor Hay, of Washington, has not been heard from. All of the executives have expressed a willingness to co-operate in the movement, which has for its purpose the development of the Northwestern states.

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.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

Mexican Rebels Take Santa Barbara After Hard Fight.

El Paso, Tex.—A stubbornly fought and bloody battle between 300 insurgents and 200 Federal troops has raged around the little town of Santa Barbara, southwest of the city of Chihuahua, since Wednesday morning, according to a telegram received here from Parral late Friday night. Both sides have sent for reinforcements.

Wednesday morning, according to the Parral dispatch, the insurgents attacked and took Santa Barbara, but before they could strengthen its defenses the Federals rallied and attempted to retake the place. A body of 25 rurales charged through the insurgent lines and succeeded in reaching the municipal building, but were cut off from the main Federal body. They took refuge in the building. The telegram from Parral does not reveal their fate.

Finding himself outnumbered, Colonel Arzamendi, in command of the Federal troops, sent for Parral for reinforcements, and the insurgent leaders are said to have dispatched messengers in the direction of the camp of Madero and Orozco on a similar errand.

Neither side had received reinforcements when the message reached here. It is said that both sides exhibited the greatest coolness and bravery and that the percentage of killed and wounded is exceptionally high, considering the numbers engaged.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN.

British Ambassador and American Secretary Discuss Peace Treaty.

Washington—James Bryce, the British ambassador, held a conference Saturday with Secretary Knox regarding the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, but negotiations are still in a tentative stage.

It is said that no hitch has yet been encountered and reasonable progress is being made.

This treaty—the forerunner of its kind—will be presented to the world as a model for the lessening of strife among nations, if it receives the approval of the United States senate. There is no reason for haste, it is pointed out, and because of the mammoth task which its importance involves, the negotiations will proceed with deliberation. The administration will endeavor to have it in complete form for presentation to the senate before the adjournment of the approaching session of congress.

So far as negotiations have proceeded, it has developed that, while the treaty will provide for the arbitration of practically all disputes that may arise between the two countries, including matters relating to questions of honor, it will not provide the machinery for the arbitration of each specific controversy. That will be arranged by special agreements under the general treaty in each instance.

VEDRINE FLIES LIKE WIND.

French Aviator Travels 208 Miles at 90.2 Miles an Hour.

Issy Les Moulineaux, France.—Pierre Vedrine left Poitiers in a monoplane at 6:18 o'clock Saturday morning and arrived here at 8:30 o'clock, having maintained an average speed of 90.2 miles an hour. As soon as some minor repairs can be made, Vedrine will start again for Pau, in an attempt to win the Aero Club's cup for the best flight from Paris to Pau. Vedrine began the Paris-to-Pau flight Tuesday, but met with an accident which compelled him to descend at Poitiers. He made 170 miles in three hours and 10 minutes.

Vedrine did 335 kilometers (approximately 208 miles) in 132 minutes. One of the fastest railroad expresses in France covers the same general route in 136 minutes. Discussing his record-breaking speed, Vedrine said: "I was favored with a light breeze, but my machine does 130 kilometers (approximately 81 miles) an hour in a calm. It will do in the air what a 150-horsepower motor will do over the best road."

Another American Arrested.

Tucson, Ariz.—A special to the Citizen from Nogales, Ariz., says that A. T. Gill, an American resident, has been arrested by the Mexican officials of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. Following so closely on the arrest of Abraham Salesby, the American Nogales merchant who was removed to prison at Hermosillo, the dispatch states that feeling has been aroused among the Americans against the Mexican officials, some believing that it is the beginning of a move to force American intervention.

Ride to Test Cow Ponies.

Denver—To prove the supremacy of the Western cow pony, three Colorado cowboys, G. A. Morse, George Harris and John Gobin, will ride from Denver to New York City, starting April 8. They will have only six horses in their string, each day riding three and using the others as pack animals. They hope to reach New York in eight weeks, hereby establishing a record for long-distance riding.

Nine-Mile Tunnel Finished.

Berne, Switzerland—The final obstruction to the Loetschberg tunnel through the Bernese Alps has been pierced by the laborers, after 64 years' work and the expenditure of \$20,000,000. The tunnel, which is the third longest in Europe, measures approximately nine miles.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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 Seaside 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 Wickesham, "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 militias 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, fathered 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.

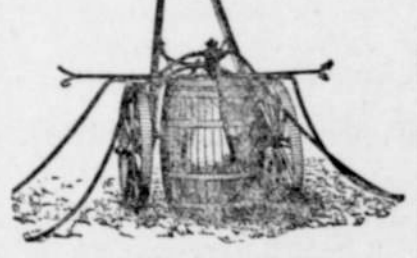
Eating insects consume the affected tissues, commonly the leaves, and thereby hinder the functions of the plant. The common example is the potato "bug" or beetle. Insects of this class are destroyed by poisoning their food. Sucking insects do not consume the external tissues of the plant, but feed only 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 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.
APPLES—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	Spray before buds start, and before they open. For apple use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	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.
CHERRIES—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	After buds form, use Bordeaux mixture, or substitute (if successful) a solution of water.
CURRIANTS—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
GOOSEBERRY—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
GRAPE—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
PEACH, APRICOT—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
PEAR—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
PLUM—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
ROSE—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
STRAWBERRY—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.
TOMATO—(Each, including such, but not such, and such, etc.)	When buds are first seen, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.