

NORTHWEST HAS ONLY GOOD CROP

Situation Throughout Country Worst In Years.

Government's Monthly Report Discouraging—Increased Acreage Makes Up to Some Extent.

Northwest Wheat Crop Will Largely Exceed That of 1910.
Washington, D. C.—Preliminary estimates by the department of agriculture on the wheat crop fix the 1911 winter wheat crop of Oregon at 11,766,000 bushels, or 698,000 bushels over the crop of 1910. The quality of this crop August 1 is reported to have been 95 per cent and the yield per acre 22.2 bushels.
Washington's winter wheat crop is estimated at 19,800,000 bushels, as against 13,858,000 bushels last year. Its condition is reported as 97 per cent and the yield per acre as 27.3 bushels.
Spring wheat figures are given for Washington only and show the condition on August 1 to be 86 per cent, as compared with 93 on July 1. The Washington spring wheat crop was 62 on August 1, 1910.

Washington, D. C.—A tremendous decline in crops generally throughout the country, traceable to drought and intense heat, occurred last month, as indicated by official figures and estimates made in the monthly crop report of the department of agriculture.
The report is the worst, as to general crop conditions, that the department has issued for any one month since 1901.
The area most seriously affected extends from New York and Pennsylvania westward to the Rocky Mountains, embracing all the great corn, wheat and hay producing states in the country.

Conditions in the Pacific Northwest are regarded as excellent, although during July that territory suffered from a brief but excessively hot period. The figures of the report indicate a material slump in the prospects of all crops. Corn, which at this season is the most important, declined during the month from a condition of about 5 per cent below the average as indicated by the July report, to nearly 15 per cent below the average.

AMERICAN FLAG BURNED.

"Yankee Hater" in Canadian Town Vents Spleen on Emblem.
Buffalo, N. Y.—A dispatch from London, Ont., says:
Thomas Midgely, who prides himself on the title of "Yankee Hater," publicly burned the Stars and Stripes in the streets of the town of Woodstock. A few hours before, someone, in a spirit of mischief, had nailed an American flag above the door of his shop. When Midgely saw the flag he called his neighbors around him and walking to the middle of the street, lighted a fire and burned the flag. Then he scattered the ashes about the street, "that the horses might trample them under their feet."

NEW INVASION EXPECTED.

Magon Junta Prepares to Continue War in Lower California.
San Diego, Cal.—Dr. J. Dias Prieto, Mexican consul in San Diego, confirms the report that the Magon junta in Los Angeles is preparing for a second armed insurrection in Lower California. Consul Prieto said he had been in touch with the situation on the border the past six or seven days and that he was in communication with Colonel Celso Vega, jefe politico at Ensenada, Lower California.
Thirty Mexicans, led by an Italian who served in the rebel army in Lower California, are said to have left San Diego in groups during the past 24 hours and two excited gatherings of Mexicans in the lower end of the city were dispersed by the police.

Brother Probably Kidnapper.

Chicago—Inspector Revere, who has been conducting the search for 6-year-old Angelo Mareno, granted Philip Mareno, the child's brother, 24 hours in which to produce the missing boy on pain of being locked up. The police believe now that the kidnaping of little Angelo was the result of a family disagreement and that the elder brother knows who has the boy and where he is hidden. Philip is said to have been the only one who knew of his father's savings of a little over \$1,000.

Strike Strength Display.

Chicago—Railroad officials declare that the strike which threatens Western railroads is being planned as a demonstration of strength of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor. The railroad department of the American Federation of Labor was organized four years ago. It is said to have a membership of nearly 700,000, comprising shompen and telegraphers of 18 of the most important roads.

Frost Hits Canadians.

St. Paul—According to reports received by the local weather bureau, Edmonton and Calgary, Canada, experienced breaths of frost Thursday morning, the temperature dropping to 36 degrees.

BARLEY JUMPS TO \$1.40.

For First Time in Years Cereal Is Higher Than Wheat.

Stockton, Cal.—For the first time in many years barley is selling for more than wheat, and there is much excitement along grain row in this city, the grain center of the state. The cereal has been advancing very rapidly of late, and on the board it has jumped up almost a dollar during the past week.
The crop in this section is unusually heavy, and the cash price is high. This has caused the dealers to send agents into the country in an effort to get a new line on the yield and the quality, which they thought might possibly have been over-estimated. It has been shown that it has been many years since a larger and better crop was produced.
Some of the cautious buyers have dropped out of the market, as they fear a break almost any time. Some declare that the sudden bulge in prices is due to a speculative demand, and there will be a reaction. Others insist barley will go to \$1.50 before there is any reaction. The farmers in the meantime are making a large profit.

NOVEMBER 30 DESIGNATED AS THANKSGIVING DAY

Washington, D. C.—President Taft will designate Thursday, November 30, as Thanksgiving Day, despite the request of bankers that the president name Thursday, November 23.
It has always been the custom to designate the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day, and Mr. Taft will adhere to that custom. The bankers wanted November 23 selected, declaring that the making of November 30 a legal holiday would seriously interfere with their work. The law requires that National banks make their statements to the Treasury department on the first day of every month, and a holiday falling on the last day of the month would be most inconvenient, said the bankers.
There was some doubt as to what Thursday in November would be selected this year, as the month contains five Thursdays. The White House has been besieged by theatrical managers and those in charge of college football games to settle this doubt, so that definite arrangements can be made for the array of special performances and sports that mark the day.

TAFT NEEDS REST.

Western Trip Depends On Opportunity to Recuperate.
Washington, D. C.—Numerous invitations continue to reach the White House for President Taft to visit cities throughout the South and West during his coming trip, but owing to the uncertainty of the date of the adjournment of congress, the President has not definitely decided upon the itinerary.
The president is constantly receiving appeals to include the Pacific Coast in his program. He has said that if he could get a month of good rest at Beverly, he would not object to including the Far West in his journey, but that he must have some time for recuperation. He is to start on his Southern and Western trip September 16.

RIOTERS LOOT SHOP.

Troops Meet With Hostile Reception in Liverpool.
Liverpool—The calm of the strike situation here was dissipated by serious rioting in the vicinity of the Lime street station. A mob wrecked about 20 shops and looted them of boots and clothing. Nearly 500 additional troops who arrived in the city met with a hostile reception.
London—The strike of dockmen, lightermen, coalporters and carmen, which for several days has seriously disturbed all business in London and resulted in a shortage of food stuffs, coal, petrol and other necessities, was ended with the settlement of the lightermen's dispute. The men were conceded a 10-hour day and an increase of about 25 per cent in wages.

Quake Rekindles Fire.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Smouldering logs dislodged and rolled down the mountain sides by a sharp earthquake shock started another forest fire which may prove serious. Forest Supervisor Charlton has dispatched 40 men to fight the new blaze. The new fire is in Devil's Canyon, above which the recent conflagration raged last week. There were two shocks, one at 3:40 and another at 10:20 a. m. Though the buildings were shaken severely, the damage done in this city was trivial.

Meat Dearer in New York.

New York—Prices of beef are to be raised and local retail dealers say the advance makes the cost of meat pass the high water mark of last fall. Prices have been steadily advancing for two weeks. The wholesale price of hind quarters of beef has jumped from 11 to 14 cents, while pork loins have gone up from 10 to 15 cents a pound. Wholesalers say the cause of the advance is the scarcity of good cattle in the West and Southwest.

Rubber Plants Resume.

Woonsocket, R. I.—The mills of the Woonsocket Rubber company, which have been closed for a month because of dullness in the rubber business, have resumed operations in several departments. Nearly 2,500 hands will find employment.

Channel to Be Deepened.

Washington, D. C.—The Army River and Harbor board have recommended to the secretary of war that a government dredge be utilized in deepening the channel at Hoquiam, Wash., as has been urged by Senator Jones and Representative Wartunt.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Washington, Aug. 11.—Representative Humphrey, of Washington, today gave notice of intention to attack Chairman Graham, of the committee on investigation of the Interior department, for his failure to probe the Controller bay affair thoroughly, and in a few days he will make a speech in the house attacking Graham for abandoning this investigation before he had summoned any important witnesses. Humphrey has the promise of other Western support.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Friends of the British and French arbitration treaties in the senate have reached the conclusion that it will be necessary to amend the conventions in order to get favorable action upon them. This conclusion is the result of discussions by the senate committee on foreign relations.

After two prolonged sittings, the committee adjourned late today to meet again Saturday. Both meetings were devoted to the consideration of the documents on their merits, the first in company with Secretary Knox, and the second by the members alone. No effort was made to have the treaties reported, and it became extremely doubtful to some of the friends of the administration whether such an effort would be wise at present.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Investigation of the "Wiley incident" in the department of agriculture, revolving around the charges that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, as chief chemist, employed an expert scientist at an illegal rate of payment, reached an acute stage in the Moss committee of inquiry in the house of representatives today.

Evidence showed that Solicitor McCabe had removed the words, "benzoic acid," and substituted the word "caffeine" before circulating a judgment rendered against a food manufacturer in a Missouri court, this being only an incident to the session.
As a result of interviews credited to President Taft in a newspaper article that the committee is conducting an "ex parte" investigation of the Wiley case, Chairman Moss announced today that all witnesses whom the department of agriculture or the president may desire to put on the stand will be heard.

The power of the committee to inquire into the Wiley case as it now rests before the president was questioned by Representative Sloan, of Nebraska, who, however, withdrew his objections and said he was willing to have the committee go as far as it liked.

McCabe admitted that William H. Harris, a coffee expert, is employed in the bureau of chemistry under terms exactly similar to those in the case of Dr. Rusby, which McCabe refused to sanction, and which brought about the charges against Wiley. McCabe insisted there was a difference in that Harris was the only coffee expert the department could employ.

Washington, Aug. 10.—There was much activity today in the interest of an agreement between the two houses of congress on the schedules of the wool bill, resulting in an understanding that La Follette and Underwood, constituting the sub-committee, would make an early effort to reach an adjustment. The close of the day found the two legislators still apart on essential details, but nearer than before.

When they were in conference on Tuesday Senator La Follette gave Mr. Underwood to understand that he could not possibly get his followers to agree to a rate of less than 30 per cent on raw wool, while Mr. Underwood told him that it would be necessary to come to 28 per cent, if not to 25, to insure the acceptance of the conference report by the house.

The senator undertook to make a canvass, but with little hope of success. He had been assured of the support of only eight of the insurgents Republicans of the senate for 30 per cent. He could afford to lose only two votes and his investigation was not reassuring.

Mr. Underwood was more confident than his fellow conferees, leading to the conclusion that he might go farther than he yet had manifested a willingness to do. His optimism was due to a change in the condition in the house. The Democrats of the house have been thoroughly canvassed in the last two days to determine whether they would support an increase of the rates in the Underwood bill, in order to effect a compromise with the insurgent-Democratic strength of the senate.

It was asserted today by prominent Democrats that Mr. Underwood had found an unexpected strength in favor of meeting the La Follette forces on the best possible compromise basis, preferably on raw wool.

Victory Scored By Labor.

Washington, D. C.—Organized labor won a signal victory when Controller Tracewell of the treasury, construed the last naval appropriation act to mean that "every" employe in a shipyard where government vessels are building must be given an eight-hour day. Heretofore it had been held by the attorney general that former appropriation acts applied the eight-hour restriction only to work actually performed on the vessel itself.

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WANTED HIS FEE IN ADVANCE

Physician Had Good Reason for Insisting on Money Before Treating Patient for Insomnia.

"Doctor," said the caller, "I'm a victim of insomnia. Can you cure me?"
"I can," replied the physician. "But before I take the case I want to ask you one question. Are you in business for yourself or do you work for others?"
"I'm employed in a grocer's shop," answered the patient.
"Then you'll have to pay in advance," said the doctor. "I'm not doubting your honesty, but if I get through with you the chances are you will sleep so soundly you'll lose your job. Then you can't pay me."

The Military Rule.

A southern farmer was trying to sell a mule to a negro who two years before had been kicked on the head by the animal.
"Of course," said the farmer, "this mule kicks, but—"
"I don't wan' him," objected the colored man emphatically.
"Just because he kicks?" asked the farmer, with an air of contempt.
"Humph!" grunted the negro. "Dat mule don't kick. He shoota."—Popular Magazine.

Not to Be Encouraged.

An Oklahoma editor was much interested in a scientific note he encountered in an eastern paper, to the effect that if the earth were flattened the sea would be two miles deep all over the world.

The editor reprinted this note with the following comment:
"If any man is caught flattening the earth, shoot him on the spot. There's a whole lot of us in this state who can't swim."—Success Magazine.

A Poor "Worm."

Yease—It is said that silkworms fed on different leaves produce silks of varied colors; thus vine leaves produce a bright red, and lettuce an emerald green.
Crimsonbeak—Well, when this particular worm produces a silk dress for his wife, he doesn't feel like eating anything for a month.—Yonkers Statesman.

Cheated.

Manager—What's the leading lady in such a tantrum about?
Press Agent—She only got nine bouquets over the footlights tonight.
Manager—Great Scott! Ain't that enough?
Press Agent—Nope—she paid for ten.

Endless Suspicion.

"Why can't that manager and the prima donna come to a friendly understanding?"
"It's impossible. If business is good she is sure to feel that the manager is getting her work too cheap. And if business is bad he is certain that she isn't earning her salary."

The Only Thing.

Guest (after a particularly bad lunch)—There is one thing on your table which is unsurpassed in the finest hotels in London.
Seaside Hotel Proprietor—Very kind of you to say so, sir. May I ask what you refer to?
Guest—The salt!—London Opinion.

WALL STREET.



Mandy—Why, Cyrus, yer must hev walked yerself ter death in New York, yer looks so tired.
Cyrus—That's what I did. I wuz tryin' ter find that street wuz full of bulls an' bears.

From the Farmer.

"Our whole neighborhood has been stirred up," said the regular reader.
The editor of the country weekly seized his pen. "Tell me all about it," he said. "What we want is news. What stirred it up?"
"Plowing," said the farmer.—Driftwood.

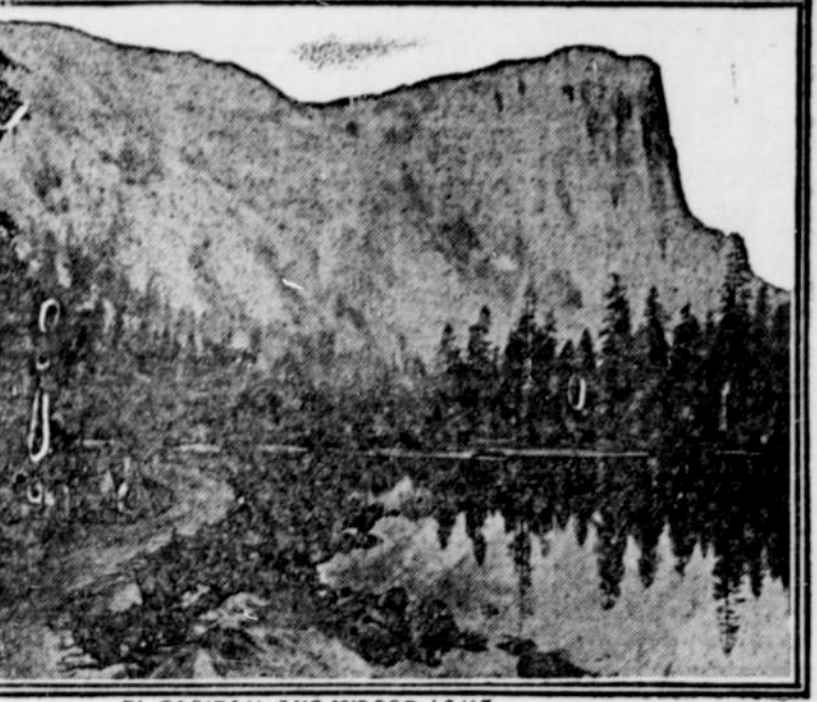
Hobbles Impossible.

Jack—I thought you told me hobbles were worn in this town? That isn't one.
Fred—Oh, that is the dressmaker. She can't wear one, because she has to chase after the others to collect her bills.—Exchange.

Knew Him.

Church—And what sort of a man is your neighbor?
Gotham—Oh, he's the kind of a man who would cheerfully get up and give his seat to a lady—in a dentist's chair.—Yonkers Statesman.

WONDERS OF THE GREAT WEST



EL CAPITAN AND MIRROR LAKE

EVERY year the great resorts of Europe are visited by thousands of tourists who apparently have no knowledge of the great national parks which have been created by congress for the benefit of the people and in which there are natural features and views that cannot be surpassed.

If the traveler seeks Alpine glaciers he has only to go to the Glacier National Park, where there are more glaciers in the same area than in Switzerland; if he desires to travel in comfort over finely built roads that rival those of France, Switzerland and Germany, the Yellowstone Park extends its invitation to him.

If he is attracted to Europe by the mystery of the Black Forest, he can find more majestic and impressive forests on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, in the Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant parks. If his thoughts turn to the clear blue lakes of Switzerland, he can find their counterparts in the Glacier and Crater lake national parks.

Should he be anxious to risk his life in scaling snow-clad peaks, he has only to repair to Mount Ranier in Washington, whose steep slopes and ice-covered top will furnish sport exciting enough for the most daring of mountaineers. If he is interested in the ruins of prehistoric people, the Casa Grande ruin in Arizona and the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado will show him how the aboriginal inhabitants of America lived hundreds of years before its discovery by Europeans.

Yellowstone Is Best Known.
The Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming is the oldest and the best known of all the parks and reservations. It was created by an act of congress in 1872, and ever since that time the government has been constructing roads and cutting trails, until now the park is in a high state of development and all parts of it are accessible to the traveler.

In the park may be seen natural phenomena the like of which is found nowhere else in the world. Here are geysers that throw jets of steam and hot water into the air, great terraces formed from deposits of mineral matter in the water thrown up by the geysers, and the great falls of Yellowstone river which traverses a beautiful multi-colored canyon that is second only to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

In this park may be seen the deer, the bear, the antelope and the bison on their native range, because hunting is prohibited and the bands of deer and antelope roam through the valleys and over the slopes as they did years before they were practically exterminated in the greater part of the west.

The Glacier National Park in northern Montana on the Canadian border is the newest of the parks controlled by the federal government. This park has an area of about 915,000 acres and has a maximum length of sixty miles.

Yosemite In Class by Itself.
When one speaks of California the Yosemite Park naturally comes to mind. As long ago as 1864 an act of congress granted the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa big tree grove to the State of California for public use and recreation. The legislature of California by the act approved March 3, 1905, re-ceded the jurisdiction and ownership of this tract to the United States, and only since June 11, 1906, has the management of the Yosemite National Park been under the control of the federal government.

The entire park has an area of about 36 by 40 miles. The Yosemite valley, which is the most frequently visited place is about 7 miles long and 1/2 mile wide. In the center of this valley is a level, parklike meadow, through which runs the Merced river, while on either side the mountains rise steep and precipitous to a height of 4,000 feet above the floor of the valley.

Numerous streams drop from the edge of the cliff to the valley below. The first of these as the tourist enters the valley is the Bridal Veil Falls. A stream fully thirty feet wide falls a distance of 600 feet, then rushes over a sloping pile of debris, and then drops perpendicularly 300 feet more.

The great waterfall in this park, however, is the Yosemite Falls. This is a stream thirty-five feet wide, and in the spring and early summer when the snow is melting upon the high Sierra its roar can be heard all over the valley, and the shock of the descent rattles the windows a mile away. This fall is conceded by all critics to be one of the most wonderful and beautiful cascades in the world. Its first fall is about 1,600 feet sheer drop, then come a series of cascades partly hidden in which the fall is over 600 feet, and finally a vertical drop of 400 feet.

From the cliffs surrounding the valley the scene is one of remarkable inspiration and beauty. At the foot of the traveler lies the valley floor—the green trees and meadows and the winding river giving the effect of a rich velvet carpet over which a line of silver has been drawn; here and there one gets glimpses of the foaming white waters hurling themselves to the valley below; on both sides of the valley rise the great walls of rock, sculptured by the elements into various fantastic shapes and figures.

Trees Twenty Centuries Old.
In the Yosemite the Sequoia and the General Grant National parks are found the groves of big trees the like of which are seen nowhere else in the world. These trees grow to a height of 340 feet and have a circumference of over 100 feet at the base, the bark sometimes exceeding 40 inches in thickness.

The rings in the trunks of these trees show that many of them are over 2,000 years old. Cathedrals and castles have been built and fallen into decay, empires have come and gone, but these grizzly giants of the western slopes still raise their hoary heads and spread their grateful shade as they did in the days of the Caesars.



Falls of the Yellowstone.

The largest glacial system in the world radiating from any single peak is situated on Mount Ranier in western Washington. The Mount Ranier National Park includes the mass of this great mountain and all the approaches to it.

The Crater Lake National Park in Oregon has within its borders a lake that is unique among the natural wonders of the world. This lake, into which no streams flow and which has no visible outlet, lies in what is left of the caldera of a great mountain that rose to an elevation of over 14,000 feet above the sea.

It is almost forty years since congress laid the beginning of the great national park system by passing the act creating the Yellowstone National Park, approved March 1, 1872. Other parks have been created since, until at present the area embraced in these pleasure grounds of the people amounts to over 4,000,000 acres.

The policy of establishing national parks has resulted in preserving from private exploitation and gain great areas which are characterized by magnificent scenery and which are used as vacation resorts by thousands of people.