

## TO OPEN FRIEDMANN HOSPITAL

First of 36 Sanitariums Will Be Started In Denver.

Wife of Wealthy St. Louis Man Reported Doing Well After First Treatment.

Denver—A Friedmann hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis with the Berlin specialist's turtle serum will be opened in Denver, probably within six weeks. Preliminary arrangements for its establishment have been made by Dr. M. Landmann, of the Peoples' Hospital, New York, who left Denver Sunday morning.

The price for the new treatment has been fixed at \$50.

The Denver institution will form a link in the chain of 36 such hospitals which are to be opened by Dr. Friedmann in all parts of the United States, pursuant to the agreement which he had reached with the Eastern medical syndicate whose intention is to place his so-called "cure" on the market.

Mrs. J. D. Byrne, wife of the wealthy St. Louis furrier, whom Dr. Landmann inoculated with the Pierkowsky treatment during his stay here, was reported to be doing nicely.

"There can be no marked change," said Mr. Byrne, "for several days. But I am hopeful that the serum will do my wife a vast amount of good. In the case of a Pittsburgh doctor's wife it has worked marvelously."

Pierkowsky was Dr. Friedmann's co-worker in Berlin. The two serums are supposed to be similar, though there is said now to be no relation, professional or otherwise, between their discoverers.

While in Denver Dr. Landmann acted nominally in the interest of the Pierkowsky treatment, but it is understood that he also bore a personal message from Dr. Friedmann to a veteran Denver physician who will assist the German specialist in the selection of a head for his local institution.

## MONSTER SHIP IS PLANNED

Navy Board Wants New Dreadnought of 40,000 Tons.

Washington, D. C.—Congress will be asked next year to appropriate for one battleship—a mammoth dreadnought displacing 40,000 tons, and costing about \$20,000,000—according to tentative plans of the navy general board.

In the debate on the naval bill this year members of congress particularly interested in the navy became satisfied that with two extreme factions, one advocating two or three first-class battleships a year and the other with "no battleships" as a slogan, an overwhelming majority on both sides could be counted on to vote for a single dreadnought.

This one battleship, however, will be a monster, if the board's plans materialize. With a displacement of 40,000 tons she would easily rank as the largest and most formidable craft of war in the world. The plans call for a speed of 25 knots an hour.

Just what the armament would be has not been announced.

## Huerta Is Fomenting Strife.

Washington, D. C.—That the Huerta government of Mexico is desperately trying to bring about friction between the United States and Great Britain is the charge made by Joe Vasconcelos, lawyer, political leader and former member of Madero's cabinet, who arrived in Washington on his way to London.

In this effort to create strife between Britain and America Vasconcelos declared Huerta has the active assistance of Lord Cowdrey, head of the Cowdrey syndicate that controls vast properties, railroads, shipping and oil interests in Mexico.

## Fair Sex Senate Proposed.

London—The Daily Mail, in an editorial Saturday, suggests that the suffragists could secure all they have at heart by organizing a woman's parliament or senate elected on representative lines by the women of the whole country. Such a body, the editorial says, although lacking in executive authority, could draft measures, and, if it acted with sanity and judgment, it would acquire immense influence and its recommendations would not be lightly disregarded by the house of commons.

## Greeks Seeking Delay.

London—The Turkish delegates have arrived in London for the peace conference. Dispatches from Sofia indicate that the Greek government is trying to delay the conclusion of peace by refusing to accept the draft of the treaty drawn up by the ambassadorial conference. The Bulgarian government, however, has notified Greece of its determination to permit no further delay. Friction between Bulgaria and Greece still menaces the situation.

## Vesuvius' Crater Falls.

Naples—The activity of Mount Vesuvius, which has been apparent for several days, reached a climax Sunday and part of the crater collapsed. The tremblings of the mountain could be distinctly felt and several observations showed that a funnel 25 feet deep had been formed. From this dense sulphurous clouds and white smoke ascended.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED

Militant Acts Injure Cause of English Women.

London—The fate of the woman's suffrage bill was sealed Wednesday by the votes of more than 50 Irish Nationalists, who voted against it. The bill, which sought to enfranchise 6,000,000 women, was rejected by a majority of 47. The vote stood 266 to 219.

Whether there is any chance that the present parliament will pass a bill of more limited character may be doubted.

Possibly the Nationalists fear that if they allow a woman's franchise bill to pass the second reading it will lead to a parliamentary struggle which would not unlikely end in dissolution of parliament before the Home Rule bill becomes a law.

Furthermore the debate proved that the militant policy of the suffragists has done the cause great harm, as far as parliament is concerned. The cancellation bill of last session was rejected by only a small majority compared with the Dickinson bill, which was under discussion and previous bills, giving some measure of enfranchisement to women, have passed the second reading, although they never survived subsequent stages.

Recent police court disclosures of acts of incendiarism planned by the militants far surpassing in magnitude anything heretofore attempted, and the burning of St. Catherine's church at Hatcham, undoubtedly influenced many members to vote against the bill.

## SUFFRAGETTES FIRE CHURCH

Vicar of Edifice Ascribes Burning to "Those Lovely Ladies."

London—While the members of the house of commons were entering parliament to discuss the woman suffrage bill, newsmen thrust "extras" at them announcing what seems to be the most destructive work the militant suffragettes have yet accomplished.

St. Catharine's church, at Hatcham, in the southeast of London, one of the finest church edifices in the suburbs, caught fire soon after noon in a mysterious way and was destroyed. The vicar, Rev. Howard Truscott, when asked about the cause of the fire, said: "I cannot ascribe it to another than those delightful ladies."

The vicar visited the church at noon, when he noticed three women in the building. He supposed them to be praying. He now believes that they arranged the fire and thinks explosives must have been used to aid in the destructive work.

A mysterious attempt to explode a bomb was made early Wednesday morning outside the Grand hotel, opposite Trafalgar square, where suffragette disturbances took place Sunday. The hotel was crowded with American tourists. A policeman saw a woman deposit a can with a lighted fuse in front of the door. He abandoned the bomb after extinguishing it by tramping on the fuse, and then pursued the women.

He caught one woman whom he supposed to be the culprit. Investigation proved her to be a night prowler who had often been in police court.

## Wireless "Kick" Ignored.

Seattle, Wash.—The Marconi company, which insists that its regular wireless service is being maintained on sea and shore, is ignoring all complaints made to the effect that no messages are obtainable from ships after they leave port. According to the strike leaders, 16 more wireless operators struck Wednesday, among them operators on the steamship City of Seattle, Jefferson, Curacao, Pennsylvania, Yosemite, J. A. Hoper, Paraiso, George W. Elder, Beaver and Carlos.

Stewards on steamships are reported to have declined to furnish food to strikebreakers, and the engineers, it is alleged, do not supply electric current for the wireless instruments. Operators are being taken off tugs and freight boats to supply passenger vessels, the strikers say.

The steamship companies, with offices here, are unable to furnish patrons with news of the movements of boats.

## Socialists Get on Ballot.

Los Angeles—Despite the fact that Job Harriman, their standard bearer, was defeated by 784 votes for a place on the election ballot, 15 other Socialists qualified in the primary election, which assures another warm campaign between now and June 3, the city election, between Socialists and anti-Socialists. Charles O. Morgan, Socialist candidate for city attorney, won a place in the final ballot, as did six out of seven Socialist candidates for the board of education and eight out of nine candidates for council.

## Words of Women Doubted.

Chicago—At a luncheon here John B. DeVoney, a Chicago banker, squarely faced a roomful of women and told them that in financial deals their word was not as good as that of a man. He was addressing members of the Women's Association of Commerce and he saw that in their faces which caused him to add: "This is only natural, perhaps, because it is only recently that women have interested themselves in business."

## Big Cruiser at Rose Festival.

Portland, Or.—The United States cruiser St. Louis, one of the largest vessels of its class in the United States navy, will come to Portland during the Rose Festival, June 8 to 14. Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, commander in chief of the United States Pacific reserve fleet, made this announcement to the Portland chamber of commerce Thursday.

## FARM AND ORCHARD

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

### Field Mice and Clover.

"Field mice are one of the few species of mammals which, under our present day conditions, may increase in numbers until they assume the proportions of a plague," says A. L. Lovett, assistant entomologist of the Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station. "Asia and Europe have been more subject to these outbreaks; often vast areas, including from a few thousand acres to whole provinces have been devastated by these small rodents. Serious outbreaks in the United States are comparatively rare and extend over limited areas."

"The short-tailed field mice are very prolific. There are from 2 to 6 litters during the year; the number of young per litter varying from 4 to 12, with an average of about 6. The young from the early litters are believed to breed before fall."

"Generally speaking, local conditions in an infested district are favorable to the increase of the mice. Their favorite location seems to be the damp areas bordering on small streams or irrigation ditches. Here they live, thrive and multiply in more or less well defined colonies, eventually overrunning the adjacent fields. They are gregarious in habit and move in colonies, which, in successive years, amount to hordes. Usually they clean up a definite area, then move on to adjacent fields, leaving havoc in their wake."

"Clover and alfalfa fields afford an abnormal food supply and the rate of increase here is especially rapid. During the summer season the soil becomes honeycombed with their holes, and by fall their injury is quite marked. The winter injury is even more severe, as they feed at this time on the crowns and roots. Fields are often rendered unprofitable and may be killed out entirely. Ordinarily a season of excessive abundance is followed by a period of comparative depression."

"Nearly all root crops may be attacked, such as potatoes, beets, carrots and others. Fruit and shade trees are also sometimes killed or severely set back by the feeding of these mice on the roots."

"During a serious outbreak or plague of field mice, it is seemingly impossible to suppress the pest successfully. This is due partly to ignorance of proper methods of procedure and lack of cooperation. Treating the pest before it has assumed the proportions of a plague is urged. Whole communities included in the infested area should assiduously cooperate with one another to hold in suppression a pest that has the possibility of becoming a wholesale plague."

"Fatal bacterial diseases to be introduced in a prepared food have been proposed. This treatment will work where conditions are right, but is too expensive for general usage."

"Hawks, owls, crows, gulls and herons, among the birds, and skunks and weasels among the mammals prey continuously and effectively on field mice. These valuable allies should receive protection and encouragement."

"Poisons seem by far the most practical means of dealing with field mice. A single treatment of properly mixed and carefully applied poison will give a death percentage of from 85 to 95."

"To poison clover hay, chop 30 pounds of clean, fresh clover (or alfalfa) hay into about 2-inch lengths, place in a large metal vessel and dampen with 3 gals. of fresh water."

"Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnia sulphate in 2 gals. of water by heating slowly in a closed vessel. Sprinkle over dampened hay and mix well."

"To poison green clover, heat 1 oz. of strychnia sulphate in half a gallon of water until dissolved. Add this to one gallon of fresh, cold water. Chop 45 pounds of fresh, green clover (or alfalfa) into 2-inch lengths. Sprinkle slowly with solution and mix well."

"To poison crushed wheat, dissolve 1 ounce of strychnia sulphate in 2 gals. of water. Sprinkle this solution over 60 lbs. of crushed wheat. Mix well in a metal vessel. If this material is to be retained for several days, add 2 table-spoonsful of borax to prevent fermentation."

"The clover hay is best during the winter. A small pinch or teaspoonful is sufficient. Place at the mouth, or even better, down in the runway of the burrow. The green material is preferable in the summer, but is hard to apply over large areas. The fields should be treated in the evenings for best results."

"The crushed grain may be used any time. A teaspoonful is sufficient for several burrows. If exposed, this bait may prove attractive to certain birds. The crushed grain is far superior to the whole wheat."

"After treating the field it should be brush-dragged. This obliterates the holes so that a second treatment includes only the newly-opened, occupied burrows. A single treatment

### Theory.

"How do you suppose Stegins ever came to write me such an elaborately sarcastic letter about so slight a matter?" "Very possibly," replied Miss Cayenne, "he has just employed a new stenographer and is trying to show off."

### Can a Danger "Happen."

Hudson Maxim considers the possibility of the earth blowing up, as did a small portion of its surface—Krakatoa—and thinks this danger is unlikely to happen.—London Spectator.

costs, including labor, from \$30 to 40 cents an acre.

"A small number of crows will feed on the poisoned, dead mice and die. There seems no practical way to prevent this loss."

### What Does It Cost to Raise Kale?

At the request of Prof. F. L. Kent, of the dairy department of the Oregon Agricultural college, a prominent Benton County farmer prepared the following statement of the cost of producing kale.

"We figured 20 cents an hour for a man and one horse to cultivate," he says. "We took what we considered an average row of kale and cut and weighed it for our average yield to the plant. We have kept time on several occasions while gathering to feed. On this we base our cost a ton for gathering."

"I think you will find our estimate very moderate on the weight of plants, for we deducted two pounds from each plant for fear we might not have made a fair estimate in choosing the plants for the weighing. The estimate does not include rental value of land nor value of the manure before application."

The 2300 plants, averaging in weight 16 lbs., made 32,200 lbs., or 16.1 tons. They were grown on a half acre of black clay loam. For fertilization it took two men and one team 16 hours, equal to \$10; for plowing, a man and team 2 hours, \$1; for harrowing and cross-harrowing 2 hours, 80 cents; clod mashing 2 hours, 80 cents; re-plowing 2 hours, \$1; harrowing and cross-harrowing again 2 hours, 80 cents; twice again disking and cross-disking, 4 hours, \$1.60; clod-mashing again 2 hours, 80 cents.

The plants cost \$1, and transplanting 20 hours, \$4. Cultivation four times, each time taking 2 hours, was 10 hours, costing \$3. Hoeing twice, 10 hours each time, made 20 hours, or \$4. Pulling the weeds once took 4 hours, costing 80 cents, and harvesting took 36 hours, costing \$7.20. This made a total of \$37.70 for the cost of raising the 16.1 tons, or \$2.34 as a total cost to the ton.

### Different Ways of Preserving Eggs

"Eggs may be preserved for several months by different methods," says Prof. James Dryden, of the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural college. "If put up right in the spring they may be kept till the following fall or winter. They will not be as good, however, as fresh-laid eggs."

"A method that will preserve the original quality of the eggs for an indefinite period has not yet been discovered. By cold storage eggs are put up in large quantities during the spring season when prices are low, but where it is desired to preserve a small quantity for home use the cold storage method is not practicable."

"Eggs intended for storage should be fresh and clean. March or April eggs will keep better than May or June eggs. The sooner they are put into storage after being laid the better they will keep."

### The Lime Method.

Dissolve a pound of lime in five gallons of water. The water should be boiled previously to sterilize it, and then cooled. Stir thoroughly, and let settle. Then pour off the clear liquid into a wooden or earthen jar or tub. Fill with eggs to within an inch of the top of the liquid. This will allow for evaporation. The liquid should not be allowed to get lower than the top of the eggs. When the vessel is filled with eggs, cover it with coarse muslin or factory, over which spread a paste of lime to exclude the air."

### The Water-Glass Method.

"Water-glass (sodium silicate) may be purchased at the drug stores. Use the liquid form and the commercial grade in the proportions of one part water-glass to eight parts water. Use earthen jars or wooden tubs or barrels that are perfectly clean, and store in a clean, cool place. The material used will cost about a cent for each dozen eggs stored."

### Growing Big Tomato Crops.

Strong, stinky, transplanted tomato plants are essential in order that the fruit may set and begin ripening during July and August when the days are longest and weather warm. Clay soil is best for heavy crops. Clover sod plowed under and the field reseeded before planting makes a good field for tomatoes. Use from 10 to 15 loads of stable manure per acre, harrowed in, and supplemented with from 400 to 600 pounds of fertilizer applied in the row.

By the above methods I have produced 200 bushels, or 36 tons, of tomatoes per acre. I can recommend the Improved Trophy and Stone varieties. Proper selection and sowing of seed will quickly improve any variety.—W. W. Tracy in Farm and Home.

### Exhibit.

Exe—"So now he has a breach" of promise on his hands and the woman is showing letters of his saying he'd do all sorts of things for her. "Wye—"Sort of promissory notes, eh?" "Exe—"Yes, with accent on 'sorry'."

### Bar Moving Pictures.

Brookline, Mass., said to be the richest town in the world per capita, does not permit moving pictures. The children of wealthy parents must find other amusement. They know nothing of the delights of the "movies."

## WILSON REVOKES TAFT PLAN

Postmasters in 50,000 Offices Are Placed Under Civil Service.

Washington, D. C.—All fourth class postmasterhips except those paying less than \$180 a year were thrown open to competition by an executive order issued by President Wilson. These positions, are retained in the classified section, but about 50,000 incumbents who were "covered in" into the classified service by executive orders of previous administrations, will have to meet all-comers in competitive examinations in order to hold their positions with civil service protection.

In a statement making this order public, Postmaster General Burleson announced that it was the purpose of President Wilson and himself to extend the classified service to include presidential postmasters of the second and third classes, probably within a year. This may require legislation by congress, he said.

Under President Taft's order of October 15, 1912, fourth class postmasters were divided into two classes, "class A," those drawing more than \$500 a year, and "class B," those drawing less than \$500 per year. Competitive examinations were prescribed for future applications for class A appointments, while the class B positions were to be filled on returns of postoffice inspectors. Wilson's order leaves only the offices paying \$180 or less to be filled on inspectors' reports.

## HEAVY IMMIGRATION COMING

Panama Canal to Bring Many to Pacific Coast.

Berlin—The exemption of American vessels from the payment of tolls for passing through the Panama canal is unjust and places German shipping at a disadvantage, according to Philip Heineken, managing director of the North German Lloyd, who writes to the Tageblatt.

He expresses confidence, however, that German shipping interests are sufficiently powerful and enterprising to maintain competition even under these circumstances.

Herr Heineken hopes, under President Wilson's regime, the measure of discrimination will be revoked. He foresees a big immigrant traffic to the Pacific Coast of both the United States and Canada, and in a more limited way also to South America.

## VITALITY IN SEVERED PARTS

Scientists Claim Tissues May Hold Life Many Years.

Washington, D. C.—Sustained life in parts of the human tissue after the organism had died, like the snake's tail, which the schoolboy believed does not die until the sun was set, was the theme discussed at the closing session of the congress of American Physicians and Surgeons.

According to the papers read by eminent authorities, life in cells taken from a living animal organism has been sustained under certain conditions for more than four years after the animal from which they were taken ceased to exist. The speakers declared that it ultimately would be clearly demonstrated that life in severed cells could be sustained for as long a period as the organism would live under normal conditions.

Many of the scientists declared their belief that life could be maintained in severed cells and that there could be regular growth in the actual cell divisions and not merely degenerative movement.

It also was declared that life could be suspended and made active again through the application of a proper medium.

## Villain in "Movies" Shot.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Patrons of a moving picture show here were momentarily panic-stricken when a spectator, believing the villain was going to murder the hero of the picture, drew a pistol from his pocket and fired at the struggling figures on the canvas. The shot rang out just as it appeared the hero would be thrown over a precipice. The place was crowded and there was a wild rush for the doors, but order soon was restored by the orchestra, which played throughout the incident.

## World's Cattle Studied.

Rome—The general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, occupied its time Thursday with the consideration of the increase in the price of meats. It was decided to collect statistics of cattle throughout the world for the purpose of studying the causes of the increase in cost and devising a means to combat it. A table will be prepared showing the consumption of meats in different countries.

## California Man Steps Up.

San Francisco—Chief Engineer of the State Railroad Commission R. A. Thompson has resigned his position to accept a place on the advisory valuation board of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This board will undertake the valuation of all the railroads in the United States, as authorized by recent enactment of congress.

## Noted Explorer Is Dead.

New York—William F. C. Nindemann, one of the two survivors of Commander De Long's party in the Jeanette expedition into North Polar regions 14 years ago, died at his home at Hollis, L. I., Wednesday. He was born in Germany in 1850 and became an explorer at the age of 21.

## BRYAN PLEADS WORLD PEACE

No War Without Due Deliberation Is Text of Speech.

United States Should Lead, Being Related by Blood Ties to Nearly All Nations.

New York—William Jennings Bryan, speaking at a dinner given in honor of the foreign members of the international conference that is arranging the celebration of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples, declared that "the new peace plan offered by President Wilson to all nations is the latest and longest step toward peace."

"It contemplates time for investigation and deliberation," he said, "and this makes the possibility of war remote."

Mr. Bryan's subject was "Progress Toward Peace." He said that the part of the United States in the cause must of necessity be large, because "more than any other nation it had a population which is attached by blood to nearly all other nations."

Peace for all time between the United States and Great Britain was the keynote of other addresses of the evening, delivered by Lord Weardale, chairman of the English delegation; Sir Edmund Walker, of Canada; Sir George Houston Reid, of Australia, and Judge George Gray, of Delaware. The function marked the last of many that have engaged the delegates here for the last week. Unstinted applause greeted all remarks that emphasized the cordial relations between the two nations and the cause of universal peace in general. The enthusiastic singing of "America" and "God Save the King" was one of the features of the evening.

## CARRANZA TO HANG HUERTA

Constitutionalist Leader Declares He Will Capture Capital.

Washington, D. C.—A condition of affairs has developed in Mexico as a result of the revolt against the government of President Huerta, which is causing the Wilson administration deep concern.

It is not too much to say that officials here fear a repetition of the bloody scenes in the Mexican capital which resulted in assassination of President Madero and his brother and Vice President Suarez.

General Carranza, leader of the so-called Constitutional party, has openly declared that upon his capture of Mexico City he will hang the following Mexican officials: General Huerta, president of the republic; General Felix Diaz, nephew of the former dictator, Porfirio Diaz; General Blandier, who aided in the downfall of Madero; General Mondragon, one of Huerta's lieutenants; General Garcia Granados, who was minister of the interior for a short time under Huerta; General Rodolfo Reyes, a Huerta supporter; Francisco de la Barra, minister of foreign affairs under Huerta.

All of these men, according to Carranza, participated in the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of Madero. They will be treated with the same scant mercy that was accorded to Madero. Other officers now with Huerta will not be molested, providing it is shown that they did not personally participate in the plot against the life of the deposed president.

The important question is: Can Carranza and his allies "make good?" They believe they can, and their operations up to date indicate they have an excellent chance of success.

President Huerta has 10,000 men in the Mexican capital. He has no money save that which he receives in the way of customs receipts from Caribbean Sea and Pacific Coast ports. Comparatively nothing is crossing the border from Texas. The revolution has reduced the buying capacity of the Mexicans, so that imports have fallen off.

## Twenty-Five Federals Executed.

Nogales, Ariz.—Twenty-five Federal officers, including an infantry and artillery colonel, taken prisoners during last week's fighting about Guaymas, have been shot at a public execution by order of the Constitutionalist commanders. The execution is admitted officially by state authorities. The official statement also admits the loss in killed of 200 state troops during the three days' fighting which resulted in the driving of the retiring Federals into the first station north of the gulf port town.

## China Shows Gratitude.

Washington, D. C.—The gratification of the people of China over the recognition of their republic by the United States was described in a message received at the State department from the American legation in Peking. Deputations from commercial and other organizations, students and teachers held a popular celebration in honor of the United States and a parade stopped at the American legation waving the Stars and Stripes.

## Report Hayti President Poisoned.

New York—Poison, administered in his food, caused the death on May 2 of President Auguste, of Hayti, according to a dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, printed here. The story is based on news received in Kingston by mail from Hayti.