

'GETTES TRY TO WRECK TRAIN

Men Caught On Tracks With Crowbars in Hand.

Bomb Outrages Miscarry, But Britain Is Worried—Official Paper Not Suppressed.

London—There was a startling sequel Saturday to the warning received by the officials of the Midland railway on May 12 in the form of an anonymous letter which said:

"It is my duty to inform you that a desperate act will be attempted in a few days to wreck a main line express."

Two men, giving the names of John Wilson and James Lucas, were arrested before daybreak on a high viaduct near Whalley, in Lancashire, which carries the Midland tracks connecting Manchester and Liverpool with Scotland. Crowbars, sledges and other tools were found in the vicinity. The prisoners were remanded for a week in custody.

The affair has caused a sensation throughout Lancashire, where it is firmly believed the men were about to attempt to carry out the threat of the militant suffragettes.

A bridge over the Great Western railway near Westbourne Park station, in the west end of London, also was the object of a "suffragette" bomb attack. The canister used was filled with gun cartridges enclosed in wool, which was saturated with paraffin oil. The attached fuse had been lighted, but had gone out.

Another machine was found in the letter box of the Wandsworth district postoffice in Southwest London. It consisted of a glass tube containing fluid. A partly burned fuse was attached to one end. The police believe the bomb was set there by militants.

Still another canister of explosives with a partially burned fuse was found in Holy Trinity church at Hastings, a popular watering place on the South coast, where the militants have been most active during the week.

A defeat has been inflicted on the government by the "wild women" in the matter of the suppression of the militant suffragette newspaper, *The Suffragette*.

After Archibald Bodkin, counsel for the treasury, had announced that the government would prosecute anyone printing the newspaper in the future, the labor press and some of the Liberal newspapers, which are the strongest supporters of the present cabinet, protested that this was an infringement of the liberty of the press.

Thereupon the Home Office issued a statement declaring that Bodkin's pronouncement had been misconstrued and that the Women's Social and Political union or any publisher could issue the *Suffragette*, so long as it did not contain any incitements to crime.

FOUR RAILROADS INDICTED

Separately and Combined 63 Counts Found Against Carriers.

East St. Louis—Five indictments charging rebating and discrimination on 63 counts were returned against four railroads and a coal company by a Federal grand jury here. The indictments set forth instances wherein it is alleged the laws were violated by the Vandalia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four), Chicago, Indiana & Southern, the Grand Trunk railroad and the O'Gara Coal company.

The Vandalia is charged in three counts with rebating, and the Big Four is accused in 21 counts with discriminating in favor of the coal company. The Big Four and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern are charged jointly in 20 counts with making discriminating rates and concessions in favor of the O'Gara company.

Maximilian Law Decried.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Governor Carranza has issued a decree directing that the law of January 25, 1862, popularly known as the "law of Maximilian," would be enforced against Huerta and his associates. This law provides that any person making an attempt on the life of the chief magistrate of the republic or any of his ministers, engaging in a seditious uprising against the legal authorities, or inviting the invasion of foreign troops, shall suffer the penalty of death. Under this law Maximilian was executed.

Cheaper Meat Predicted.

Washington, D. C.—Officials of the department of Agriculture said Saturday that importation of Australian beef at San Francisco would mean a material reduction in the price of meat throughout the country. Another thing, according to the bureau of animal industry of the department, that will help the domestic meat supply, is the eradication of the cattle tick that carries the Texas fever in the South.

Women Risk Lives for Pets.

San Francisco—A fire in the fashionable Blake apartments Saturday morning spread with such rapidity that loss of life was narrowly averted. The tenants were forced to leave by the fire escapes and four women among them who returned to their rooms for dogs, canaries and other pets, were overcome by smoke and were saved only by the bravery of the firemen.

LARGE IMPORTS OF LUXURIES

Increase for Year Indicates General Prosperity.

Washington, D. C.—According to a statement of Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, the total value of the imports of those articles known as luxuries, such as art works, precious stones, laces, feathers, perfumeries, cigars, wines and the like, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, will be greater than ever before, judging from the figures for the nine months ended with March, 1913.

The value of art works imported during the first nine months of the current fiscal year is over 50 million dollars as compared with less than 30 million for the corresponding months of last year and about 20 million in the same months of 1910 and 1911. This is a new high record. Importations of diamonds and other precious stones amounted to about 35 million dollars this year as against 30 million in each of the two preceding years. This total has been exceeded only in 1910 when the importations were abnormally large by reason of the very light importations of 1908 and 1909. Laces, embroideries, and other articles of this class show a total for the nine months amounting to about 36 million dollars, slightly less than for the corresponding months of 1912, but more than in 1911. Wines imported amounted to about 7 1/2 million dollars, an increase of about half a million dollars over last year. Imports of feathers, natural and artificial, reached 9 1/2 million dollars this year, as against 6 1/2 million last year, ostrich feathers alone showing a gain of about two million dollars.

Some striking increases are shown by a comparison of the value of the imports of articles of this general class for the first nine months of this year with the imports for the corresponding period of 1900. Of art works, the imports in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1900 were valued at but a little over two million dollars, as compared with 50 million in 1913. The chief increase in this class has occurred since the enactment of the existing tariff law, which placed art works twenty years old and over upon the free list. Diamonds and other precious stones for 1900 show a total importation of but 11 million dollars' worth, compared with 35 million for this year, and cotton laces, embroideries, etc., 15 1/2 million dollars' value in 1900 against 30 million for 1913.

SALT LAKE TO RECEIVE N. E. A.

Big Convention July 5 Will Be Highly Interesting.

Salt Lake City—School teachers who attend the National Educational Association convention in this city July 5 to 11 will have an opportunity of making a first-hand study of the inland sea at a time when properties of the water are demonstrated daily by hundreds of bathers. Swimmers and non-swimmers alike float like corks atop the water. No one ever drowns in the Great Salt Lake.

One session of the N. E. A. convention, Tuesday, July 8, will be held at Saltair, the bathing resort on the lake. Delegates, however, can take a daily dip in the lake if they choose, for the beach is only thirty minutes from the center of the city and train service is frequent.

Convention visitors may go from the inland seashore to the mountains, from the one kind of summer resort to the other, in an hour or so. The convention city has the shimmering sea on one side and the Wasatch mountains on the other. Canyons and foothills extend into the city proper. Mountain climbing vies with salt water bathing as a popular sport.

Salt Lake City is preparing to entertain the largest convention in the history of the National Educational Association. The state of Utah has appropriated \$7000 and funds from other sources insure proper handling of the convention.

Briton and Wife Kill Five.

Agua Calientes, Mex.—John Walker, a British mine owner, and his wife, fighting shoulder to shoulder, recently killed five and wounded three men out of a band of 11 employes at the mine near Villa Garcia. The employes attacked Mr. Walker in the office of the mine because of his inability to raise money with which to pay their wages. The attackers used knives and clubs and Mr. Walker had been seriously cut and beaten when he opened fire on them with an automatic revolver. Mrs. Walker backed her husband with a rifle.

Bodies of Miners Found.

Belle Valley, O.—The bodies of 15 men have been recovered from the Imperial mine here, where two explosions early Sunday night resulted in the death of 14 miners and one rescuer. A rescue party descended Monday and brought the dead to the surface. The 14 miners are said to have been killed almost instantly by the explosion. The bodies were found a mile and a quarter from the mouth of the mine. They were badly burned.

350 Rebels Are Killed.

Mexico City—A War department report of the recent battle at Santa Rosa, northeast of Guaymas, says that 350 rebels were killed, including the Indian chief Luis Bule. The Federals lost four killed and 160 wounded. Media Barron, the Federal commander, was among the wounded. The report says the battle lasted 60 hours.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

Two Serious Pests in Northwest Gardens.

"Two serious pests of the gardens on the Pacific Coast are the millipeds and the slugs," says A. L. Lovett, assistant entomologist of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment station.

"They feed on a variety of garden crops and, apparently, their depredations are becoming each season more severe and extend over a greater area. Neither of these pests is an insect in the strictest sense of the word, but the serious nature of their attack warrants us in giving attention to them."

"The millipeds are elongated, worm-like creatures closely allied to the centipedes. The segments are well marked, the integument fairly hard. They may be distinguished from the closely allied forms in that they have two pairs of legs to each segment."

"The slugs are slimy, repulsive, snail-like creatures, mottled gray in color, and about two inches in length when mature. A mucus slime is exuded from numerous glands on the body. This forms a slimy trail on whatever object the slug crawls over."

"The millipeds feed on sprouting seeds and later burrow into the roots or up into the fruit where it is in contact with the soil."

"The slugs feed at night usually, and do most of their injury at the surface of the ground. They feed, however, to a depth of three inches or more in the soil, and climb up to feed on the leaves, even attacking the foliage of the bush fruits."

"Birds feed on the slugs, also moles, shrews, certain of the carabid beetles and centipedes aid in holding these pests in check."

"Traps consisting of pieces of boards, sacking and similar materials placed about the field prove inviting. The pests collect here, and by going over the field in the early morning they may be collected in a salt water solution or otherwise destroyed."

"Arsenical sprays applied with an underspray nozzle to the lower surface of the leaves will help control the slugs. Poison bran mash, consisting of 16 lbs. coarse bran, 2 tsps. cheap syrup and enough warm water to make a coarse mash is very good for cut worms, and should be equally effective for slugs. It should be placed in small heaps about the plants to be protected."

"Air slaked lime, 10 parts, with 1 part white hellebore powder, scattered over the soil proves a protection against the slugs, but the application must be repeated after a rain. A strong salt solution applied to the slugs will kill them, but it must be used with care, as the salt will injure some plants. Cabbage leaves dipped in grease drippings and placed about the fields prove attractive bait for the slugs, which may then be collected there."

"For the millipeds bits of potato placed about in the surface soil will prove an attractive food, and in this way the sprouting seed may be protected. It would seem that this material might be poisoned and serve a double purpose."

Long Life in Country.

"With air filtered through forest and cleansed by meadows and fields, free from the nerve-racking noise of cars, unannoyed by the odor of packing house or manufactory, with the absolute control of water and food supply, there seems to be no reason why the dweller in the rural home should die save by accident or from old age," says Dean H. W. Calvin, of the home economics division of the Oregon Agricultural college.

This, with an urgent plea for the necessity of much greater intelligence as to sanitation and hygiene on the farm than on the part of the average city dweller, constituted the vital part of the address she gave at the conference on the conservation of human life at Reed Institute.

"In the city there are boards of health, inspectors, and intelligent next-door neighbors to counteract negligence or ignorance," she said. "On the farm each family has the entire responsibility for the whole of its little community."

Urges Stock Fattening Experiments.

"It is estimated that the farm live stock of Oregon represents a total value of \$82,645,942, thus indicating that the live stock industry is assuming very large proportions," says Dr. James Withycombe, director of the State Agricultural Experiment station, in his biennial report to the regents of the Oregon Agricultural college. "With the exception of data secured from hog feeding experiments upon a restricted scale, there is practically no reliable information in this state as to the cost and best methods for fattening stock. It would seem, therefore, that the time is opportune"

Shameless.

"Some of these actors must be shameless as well as shiftless," asserted the woman with the angular jaw. "Why?" asked her husband. "Here is one who advertises even on the billboard that he is supported by his wife."

Colored Epigram.

A colored philosopher is reported to have said: "Life, my brethren, ammos'ly made up ob prayin' for rain, and then wishin' it would cl'ar off."

for this station to secure, at the earliest possible moment, reliable data regarding this important industry.

"Eastern Oregon is the great meat-producing section of the state; hence it would be desirable to conduct experiments in live stock feeding under conditions prevailing there. I would therefore earnestly recommend, first, that preparation be made to take up this work at experiment stations in co-operation with this station at the earliest practical date, and second, that the three hundred acres of land not at present utilized for experimental work be devoted to the growing of forage crops for the special purpose of fattening stock."

Silver Nitrate for Sore Eyes of Lambs.

I. C. Sisiman, of Fort Klamath, wrote the Oregon Agricultural college that many of his lambs have eye trouble at birth. The eyes are sore, and in some cases have become covered with a light-colored scum. Some become blind, and one two weeks old developed an inflamed growth on the eyes. The same condition existed last year. The ewes are in good condition, having been wintered on wild meadow hay. The lambs are strong and seem to grow well.

Dr. B. W. Hollis, the college veterinarian, advises him to drop a few drops of a solution of silver nitrate, 1 part to 5,000 of water, in the eyes of the lambs as soon after birth as they can be found, and to repeat daily for ten days. This proportion solution, 1 to 5,000, may be secured at the drug store. He does not advise the preparation of the solution at home.

If in some instances, the eyes become much inflamed due to this treatment, he recommends its discontinuance at the end of five days, substituting a saturated solution of boric acid.

Small Fruits for Home and Cannery.

Answering inquiries, Prof. Victor Gardner, of the Oregon Agricultural college, says of small fruits for canning and home use:

"There are a number of varieties of blackberries grown for the market in the Northwest. I am inclined to think, however, that the bulk of the larger growers are coming rapidly to favor the Oregon Evergreen for commercial purposes. This is especially true where they are growing for the cannery. The berries of this variety are very firm and can without falling to pieces."

"The Oregon Everbearing is the one which grows wild in a good many parts of Western Oregon and Washington. Neither the Mammoth nor the Giant Himalaya have proved to be as satisfactory as the Everbearing."

The Primus berry as we have seen it, is a very fine fruit for home use, but is not so soft to stand shipping, and is not productive enough to compete with some of the other kinds. The Phenomenal berry is apparently distinctly inferior to the Loganberry. It is a lighter yielder and a shorter lived plant.

Dwarf pears could be set between standard pear trees as fillers. The growing of dwarf fruits, however, has not been proved to be commercially profitable."

Pruning Currants and Gooseberries.

In response to an inquiry regarding the pruning of currants and gooseberries, the division of horticulture of the Oregon Agricultural college replied recently:

Both currants and gooseberries produce their fruit on wood two, three, four or five years old. The new one year old wood seldom bears much fruit. Wood more than four years old usually grows rather weak and bears only a small amount of rather inferior fruit.

It is generally considered advisable to remove all wood from both currant and gooseberry bushes that is more than four years old. Then thin out the new canes that come up from the ground or near the ground last season to three or four of the strongest ones, and head these back to about two feet in length. If this plan is followed season after season, your gooseberry and currant bushes will consist each year of three or four one year old shoots, three or four two years old, the same number of three year old, and also of four year old branches."

Disappointed.

My little niece came home from school rather late the other day. On her mother's questioning her as to what kept her so long, she exclaimed: "Oh, mother, a horse fell down on the street, and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor. And what do you think? It wasn't a horse doctor at all. It was only a man."

Treating Scalds and Burns.

Burns and scalds should be treated with glycerine and flour, the latter well heaped over the affected part. Then tie round a linen bandage to exclude the air. If cotton wool is handy it is better to use for this purpose than linen.

Knockers.

A haberdasher complains that canes do not find a ready sale in this town. This may be because it is difficult to carry a cane and a hammer at the same time.—Topeka Journal.

MAKE NO SUSPICIOUS MOVES

Troops and Warships Quiet While Japan's Position is Pending.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has determined that "nothing resembling a military or naval demonstration carried on by the United States while diplomatic negotiations with Japan over the California alien land legislation are in progress, so that no alarming interpretation can be placed on even the ordinary maneuvers of the army and navy."

The rumor which called for the White House statement probably began its rounds when the War department recently made public orders to three officers and two companies of Coast Artillery to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu about May 24. These orders, it was explained, were in conformity with the program for the creation of a permanent and sufficient garrison in Hawaii, outlined in the last annual report of the Secretary of War, and merely carried out plans of long standing.

Further representations from the Japanese government in support of its protest against the California alien land legislation were forecast when Viscount Chinda, after being informally notified of Governor Johnson's intention to sign the alien land bill, called twice at the State department to inquire when the governor probably would act.

DO NOT WANT EUROPEANS

Southwest Washington Man Gives Note of Warning.

Aberdeen, Wash.—"The Panama canal, which appears to be the greatest blessing to the Pacific Coast, may become our greatest curse, if steps are not taken to ward off immigration of the scum of Southern Europe once the canal is opened. I consider that we are facing our greatest crisis. We will be feeding these people from soup kitchens and paying for the soup, if something is not done. The solution, if it is not too late, is to attract the sturdy men and women, home-builders, from the northern countries and fill our lands with them."

This is the view taken by President L. H. Brewer, of the Southwest Washington Development association.

PRESIDENT FOR FREE WOOL

"Not Looking for Or Accepting Compromises," Says Wilson.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson came out strongly as the champion of free wool and free sugar-in-three-years, as provided for in the tariff bill recently passed by the house.

He announced emphatically that he was not considering compromises of any sort; that he stood squarely behind the measure as it passed the house and he regarded it as the duty of the Democratic majority in the senate to fulfill its platform pledge by enacting the house bill into law.

"I am not the kind," said the President, "that considers compromises when I once take my position. I have taken my stand with the house leaders for the present bill. Enough said. I am not looking for or accepting compromises."

Lane for Federal Railways.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Lane, of the Interior department, placed himself on record as favoring a railway system in Alaska constructed, owned and operated by the government.

"Government ownership of railroads in Alaska," he said, "seems to me to be the one policy that most certainly will make for her lasting welfare."

The secretary expressed his views in a letter responding to inquiries from Senator Pittman, chairman of the committee on territories, which now has under consideration bills providing for the construction by the National government of a railway system in Alaska.

Mrs. Wilson Sees Slums.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson went "slumming" Saturday afternoon with a party of local social workers and visited "Goat alley," "Snow court," "Ragland alley" and other squalid spots at the capital. Because of lack of ostentation which attends all Mrs. Wilson's doings it did not become known until later, when members of the party let out the secret. The President's wife entered several tenements and talked with mothers and children who had no idea of the identity of their guests.

Seattle Folk Indignant.

Seattle, Wash.—Expressing indignation at the news that the historic battleship Oregon is officially doomed to be used as a target by the Navy department, instead of being honored as the first vessel to pass through the Panama canal, members of the Seattle Women's Commercial club took up the protest already started in Portland and adopted resolutions urging that the famous battleship be preserved by the nation.

Wire Connection Ordered.

La Crosse, Wis.—In what is said to be the first decision of its kind, the Wisconsin Railway commission has ordered a physical connection made between the local lines of the La Crosse Telephone company, an independent concern, and the toll lines of the Wisconsin Telephone company and the American Telephone & Telegraph company. The ruling will give subscribers on independent companies benefit of all the Bell toll lines.

BIG TORNADO HITS NEBRASKA

Twister Wrecks 22 Houses and Kills Ten People.

All Wrecks Down; Damage in Country Not Known—Many Injured by Wreckage.

Seward, Neb.—A tornado which took a toll of ten lives, injured 30-odd persons and destroyed more than a third of the town passed through Seward shortly before 6 o'clock Thursday night.

Twenty-two residences, including several of the best in the town, were entirely destroyed and many more were partially wrecked, but the business portion of the place did not suffer greatly.

The tornado formed northwest of the city and swept across the country, taking many buildings along its course. It struck the western or residence portion of the town of Seward and swept everything in its path clear. It came on the town so suddenly that only part of the people had opportunity to run to cellars or other places of refuge. Those killed generally were caught in the wreckage of their homes, which were crushed to pieces like eggshells.

The tornado, after passing through Seward, continued on its course to the northeast, doing great damage to rural homes. Reports say that the towns of Lushton, Graffton, Utica and McCool were in the path of the twister, but all wire communication to those points was destroyed.

An appeal was sent to Lincoln before the one remaining telephone wire was lost, for physicians and undertakers, and they left on a freight train at 10:30 p. m.

Reports from surrounding sections indicate that the effects of the tornado were felt over a wide range of territory, but until telephone communication is restored the number of casualties will not be known.

The tornado was followed in Seward by a hail and rain storm.

GOVERNOR'S ANSWER IS "NO"

Johnson Stands Firmly Upon Right to Exclude Aliens.

Sacramento, Cal.—Governor Johnson's final answer to the request of the Federal government that he withhold his signature from the Webb alien land bill was telegraphed to Secretary Bryan at Washington, and in substance amounts to a courteous but unequivocal "no."

After making this statement and signing and sending the message, the governor went out to the ball game and spent the afternoon. He intimated that he did not expect any further word from Washington.

By the text of his reply, which was made public as soon as it was dispatched, Governor Johnson feels it his duty to approve the action of the legislature. His message to the secretary of state not only affirms the right of the state to enact a law barring Asiatics from ownership in land, but also defends the public policy of such a measure, citing the vote on the Webb bill as proof of the demand for such an act in California.

With the sending of the telegram the controversy over the bill is at an end, so far as the California administration is concerned. Governor Johnson has until June 16 in which to sign the act, and in the normal course of events it will become a law at the expiration of 90 days from the closing of the legislature, or on August 10 next.

Mexicans Like to Be Prisoners.

El Paso, Tex.—American soldiers at Fort Bliss are engaged more in preventing Mexicans from becoming prisoners than in detaining the 200-odd federal soldiers already held at the Texas army post. A report that many of the Mexican soldiers had escaped from the prison led to a count, which showed that there were six more prisoners than originally were transported here from Naco, Arizona. The recent altering of the prisoners' mess from regular meals to black beans is credited with the popularity of detention.

Train Runs Into Dynamite.

The Dalles, Or.—Striking an automobile truck, a part of the load of which was a box of dynamite, a speeding O.-W. R. & N. passenger train escaped being wrecked here only by reason of the fact that the collision did not cause an explosion. J. W. Blake, driver of the motor car, barely escaped with his own life by jumping before the engine hit his machine. The auto was carried more than 100 feet on the pilot of the locomotive.

Six Cars of Mohair Shipped.

Salem, Or.—William Brown & Co., of this city, have just shipped the largest single consignment of mohair ever sent from the Pacific Coast. There were six carloads, containing 200,000 pounds of mohair, valued at \$70,000. The consignment went to the Griswold Worsted company, of Darby, Pa.

Long Trudge Pays Bet.

New York—Paying an election bet, Benjamin H. Anderson, formerly general secretary of the chamber of commerce and now secretary of the Butler Admen's club of Butler, Pa., is walking from Portland, Me., to Portland, Or., leading a donkey.