

WITNESSES FOR U. S. DISAPPEAR

Treason Case at Fort Stevens Can't Be Tried.

Socialists Believed Responsible—Attacks Made on Other—Citizens of Town Armed.

Fort Stevens, Or.—Corporal Shade, the last of the government's principal witnesses in the case against Waldo H. Coffman, the Socialist who is charged with spreading treasonable propaganda among United States troops, has disappeared from the post here and the trial of Coffman has been halted, temporarily, at least.

This is the third witness for the Federal authorities who has mysteriously dropped from view in a week, either on the eve of or during the trial.

The other missing witnesses are Private Crawford and Private Lowe, who started from the Presidio at San Francisco to testify here, but who have not arrived.

Shortly before Corporal Shade disappeared from here, the Federal authorities secured evidence indicating that he had been offered large sums of money to desert from the army before the next session of the Coffman trial, which had been postponed to give the prosecution an opportunity to locate Crawford and Lowe.

Shade testified on the day the trial was continued and shortly before had engaged in an encounter with a friend of Coffman who upbraided him for being a witness for the government.

Officers in every city along the Pacific Coast have been requested to look for Corporal Shade and also the other missing soldiers. Private Crawford was a trusted soldier and it is not thought by some that he deserted. His testimony was expected to be more damaging than the others.

It is reported here that the extreme activity of the Socialists here and the methods employed to outwit the prosecution by causing witnesses to disappear, has attracted the attention of the United States government Secret Service department, which has started an investigation.

This news is welcome here and at Hammond, as it is declared the citizens at the latter place are in a state bordering on terror and many residents of the town and soldiers of Fort Stevens are reported to have armed themselves for protection, following attacks on several persons who are known to look with disfavor on the tactics of the radical faction of the Socialists.

Corporal Martin, interested in the search being made for Corporal Shade, was attacked and an attempt made to sandbag him by a friend of Shade whom Martin had questioned regarding the whereabouts of Shade. Other soldiers went to Martin's assistance and he escaped serious injury.

Lobbying May Be Stopped.

Washington, D. C.—Lobbying as a fine art, how it is done, and who is responsible, what ends are sought and what results accomplished probably will be investigated by the special senate lobby committee before it concludes its work and submits a report to the senate. For nearly two weeks the five senators on the committee have listened to testimony that has dealt almost exclusively with the influence exerted on the tariff bill, but it uncovered enough trails to lead members to believe that campaigns of every sort—political, industrial and economic—have been conducted much along the same lines, through paid agents, in efforts to create public sentiment favorable to causes concerned.

It is believed that the time limit of 25 days imposed on the committee will be extended and the investigation will go into every possible phase of what the committee suspects is lobbying.

Rain Assures Big Crops.

Pendleton, Or.—A long steady rain, officially reported as .77 of an inch, all over Umatilla county brought up the total rainfall for the second week of June to 1.1 inches, unprecedented for this season of the year, and making practically certain a material increase in the number of bushels per acre on wheat and barley. Rain is reported as far north as Watsburg and Pasco. The farmers in the Pilot Rock district and on the light land sections in the northeastern part of this county were especially benefitted.

Hill Lines Stop Work.

St. Paul—Orders have been issued by James J. Hill stopping all work on the Great Northern railroad lines that is not absolutely necessary, according to an announcement made at the general offices of the road. It was said the action was taken as a result of the recent Supreme court decision in the Minnesota rate cases. Work on several pieces of construction in Montana was discontinued, while a report says 600 men were laid off in Wisconsin.

Ocean Trust Disclosed.

Washington, D. C.—Chairman Alexander, of the house ship trust investigating committee, making public the first three volumes of the committee's proceedings declared they contained evidence that competition between coastwise lines had practically been eliminated and that all established lines from American ports were in agreements.

OPEN LAND TO SETTLEMENT

Colville Reservation in Washington Will Furnish Homes.

Spokane—One million acres of land will be opened to entries by white settlers when the Colville Indian reservation, 50 miles northeast of Spokane, is thrown open to settlement not later than July, 1915, under act of congress.

Of this amount a recent investigation shows that about 300,000 acres may be classified as agricultural land, providing no timber reserve is established.

The reservation contains 1,313,280 acres, and assuming that the resident Indian population will acquire 2500 allotments of 160 acres each there will remain 913,280 acres to be classified, appraised and sold at not less than \$1.25 per acre to bona fide settlers, as provided in the act of congress of March 22, 1906.

James R. Sovereign, a resident of Keller, Wash. has made a careful study of the reservation. He says that out of the one million acres to be thrown open 300,000 is agricultural land, and the rest may be classified as mineral and grazing.

The reservation is in Ferry and Okanogan counties, in Eastern Washington. Its greatest width from the Columbia river north is about 50 miles and its greatest length is about 65 miles. It has a water frontage on the Columbia of 150 miles and on the Okanogan river of 40 miles.

At present there are about 250 white persons on the reservation, or about an average of one to every 10 square miles. They are mostly engaged in mining and dependent enterprises.

The agricultural lands are best adapted to stock raising, fruits and grains. The forests will yield hundreds of millions of feet of lumber. Although sufficient investigation has been conducted to reveal the presence of gold, silver, copper, nickel and lead, lack of transportation facilities has prevented mining on a large scale. However, the Great Northern railway's new branch will open up the district this fall.

LAND SHARPS MAKE ESCAPE

Thousands of Russians Buy and Are Turned Off By Police.

Berlin—The "Berliner Tageblatt" reports from St. Petersburg a remarkable swindling affair, which, however, is not without its humorous side. A group of sufficiently plausible sharps circulated notices to the effect that the authorities, desiring to establish a new town in the plains near Nakhitchevan, on the Don, near Perekh, had given any one a free title to 1000 square yards of land, on condition that the settlers fence in their allotments immediately and undertake to commence building within a reasonable time.

Thousands of people rushed to the spot, where they were received by the swindlers, who assisted them in staking out their plots, and sold them, at high prices, large quantities of material for fencing. The settlers put up tents and sheds and camped on the ground, while the swindlers not only made money by the sale of materials, but acted as land agents and proceeded to sell and resell plots of land in return for good commissions.

On the following day the men had disappeared, but in their place there arrived a detachment of police, headed by the town prefect from Nakhitchevan, and the disappointed settlers not only found themselves under arrest for occupying land without legal authority, but lost all their fences and building material, which were promptly confiscated. The perpetrators of the swindle have not been caught.

Sawmill Strike Broken.

Duluth, Minn.—The strike of sawmill employes practically is broken. Every mill in the city started operations Thursday morning, the crews ranging from 60 to 80 per cent of the usual number employed.

It is expected that fully 900 of the 1200 men who have been out of employment will be back in their places within two days.

No disorders marked the strike, and it is expected the men will return to work at the same rate of wages they formerly received.

Montana Files Rate Protest.

Butte, Mont.—The board of railway commissioners of Montana have, according to advices from Washington, filed briefs with the Interstate Commerce commission asserting that railroad rates on grain and flax over the Burlington system between Montana stations and terminals at Chicago, Duluth, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City and Sioux City, are unreasonable and discriminatory. The commission is asked to establish reasonable rates.

Canal Zone to Have Jury System.

Washington, D. C.—One of the immediate results of the conferences between Secretary Garrison and Colonel Goethals, chairman of the Panama Canal commission, now in Washington will be the introduction into the canal zone of the jury system for the trial of persons charged with felonies.

Austria Orders Airships.

Vienna—The visit to Vienna of Count Zeppelin, in the dirigible airship Sachsen, a few days ago, according to the report here, has impelled the Austrian government to order six Zeppelins for delivery after 1914. They are to be armed with machine guns.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

Loganberry One of the Best Business Propositions.

"From a strictly commercial point of view the loganberry seems to be one of the best business propositions that is open to the small fruit grower of the Northwest at the present time," says Prof. V. R. Gardner, of the Oregon Agricultural College.

"If an average of five tons is obtained, this means an income of approximately \$400 an acre," he continues. "With an average yield of only four tons, a very moderate estimate indeed, the income an acre would be \$320. The cost of picking amounts to about 25 cents a crate, or \$20 a ton. This leaves a very good margin to cover the cost of production and for profit upon the amount of capital invested."

"Heretofore the demand for loganberries has been more or less limited. The fruit is comparatively soft and not suitable for long distance shipments. With the development of the canning trade and with the discovery that the fruit can be dried to advantage, a very large market is open to it. Canneries are willing to pay about four cents a pound, or \$80 a ton, for the fresh fruit, the same price that they pay for raspberries and strawberries. They are able to pay this price because they can sell it to practically the same trade that takes these fruits, and it is no more costly to put on the market in cans. Furthermore, it seems very likely that they will continue to pay this price for it, for the prices of strawberries and raspberries will tend to establish a level below which it cannot well drop."

Winter Butter Making.

Good butter can be made in winter, but it takes careful attention to details from start to finish. Be sure that utensils used in working the butter are thoroughly aired and dried after using and before being put away. In the absence of direct sunshine drying is slower, and may not be thoroughly done unless special attention is given, says a Farm and Home Writer.

Always scald pails, strainers and separators with as much care as in mid-summer. Because milk does not sour so quickly is no reason why vigilance in this direction should be relaxed. The bitter odor is bound to creep in unless this is carefully attended to.

We cannot hope to make good butter without proper ripening of the cream, for proper ripening is most important. Most farm people keep cream an entire week, putting all in one lot. Often the cream is skimmed directly into the churn, and this, of course, has not ripened at all. Cool the cream thoroughly after separating and before mixing with the other cream. Stir thoroughly every time fresh cream is added. It will then ripen evenly; more butter will be obtained, and it will come easier and quicker.

Churning should be done at least twice a week. After separating is done cream should be kept cool until within 12 hours before churning. It may generally be ripened in winter by letting it stand in a warm room a few hours. The temperature should be raised to about 65 degrees, or a little over. If churned at more than 65 degrees a good deal of the curd may be incorporated and this will give a cheesy flavor and the butter will not keep well.

If all the conditions are right, butter should come in about 40 minutes. If it takes longer, it may be due to too much cream in the churn, cream too cold, cream too thin, and it may be so thick that it whips and sticks.

Students Close Year of Countryman With Fine Number.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—The fifth year of the Oregon Countryman, published by the students of the Oregon Agricultural College, closed with the June number. It is full of good things, containing 13 special articles on various phases of farm and home life, with 11 illustrations.

The leading article is on "The Evergreen Blackberry," by W. R. Siler, of Vance, Wash. E. W. Curtis, of Claremont, Cal., writes on "Important Phases in Dry Farm Tillage Methods," and A. B. Lunn, Camden, N. Y., on marketing farm eggs. O. C. Simpson, of the dairy faculty, has an article on farm butter making, and W. W. Howard, of Corvallis, gives some valuable information on the care of draft horses.

Flax culture is the theme on which R. W. Alspaugh, of Barton, writes.

Dean Henrietta W. Calvin, of the home Economics department, has the leading article in the home problems division, discussing the principles of bread making. A dairy of the senior stock judging trip is given by Blaine Ferguson, of Harley, Idaho, and there are editorials on the dairy students' trip, the work in poultry husbandry, animal husbandry and other departments.

Ultra-Refined.

There is a finicky, over-precise, ultra-refined morality and idealism which is difficult to adjust to the larger, looser, simpler, but often more vital ethics and aspiration of men.—Woman's Share in Social Culture.

Far-Reaching.

"Carson seems to be getting mighty friendly with everybody all of a sudden." "Yes, he is going to be married soon and he wants to have as many friends as he can and get presents from."

Profit in Kindness.

Too few breeders and dairy farmers give the needed recognition to the basis on which the dairy industry is founded—the motherhood of the animal furnishing the milk. One of the most successful of the early Wisconsin dairy men had for his motto, "Speak to a cow as you would to a lady," and when he was asked if he removed his hat when entering the stable door in the morning, he replied that he certainly would do so if he thought he could get more milk thereby, writes a contributor to Farm and Home.

What owner, especially in testing, has not noticed that some one of his milkers was able to get more milk from the cows than were the other milkers? It is the personal equation, the regard the cow has for her attendant, that gives hand milking an advantage over the machine; and the more nearly the cow has adopted her milker in place of her calf, the greater will be his success as a milker. There is usually a vast difference in results between the milker who gets a cow into position by pushing the leg of the stool into her flank and then kicks her on the shin to make her step back, and the one who gains the same end with patience and gentleness. Who can blame the cow for wanting to kick the first man?

Aside from the knowledge of how to feed in general and the study of the special wants of the individual cows, to attain the greatest success a man must win the affection of the cows. Some will say that this cannot be done. But if the calf and growing yearling is treated gently and kindly, and then is stabled and handled before freshening like a cow, there will be no such thing as breaking the heifer to milk; she will take it as the regular thing.

Four Bud Weevils Injure Fruit Scions.

That young fruit scions are receiving great injury from four different bud weevils, and that immediate steps should be taken is the opinion of Prof. H. F. Wilson, in charge of entomology work at the Oregon Agricultural College.

"They sometimes appear in immense numbers on fruit trees and feed on the foliage and buds just opening," he says. "On large trees the damage is slight, but very young trees suffer, and may lose the proper branches for forming the head by having the buds eaten by the weevils. They do considerable damage on young prune scions, stripping them completely and causing them to die in a short time."

"Spraying with arsenate of lead would undoubtedly kill them, but all the weevils respond slowly to poisons, and the breeding grounds would furnish new supplies before the old disappeared. Hence spraying is not a practical remedy."

As the beetles have no wings under the wing sheaths, they must crawl in to the trees. If, therefore, the trees are shaken in the cool of the day to dislodge the weevils, and something sticky is put around the tree, a large part of the damage will be prevented. Printer's ink or a special preparation made by the "Tanglefoot" manufacturers would be good.

How to Prune Roses.

The hybrid perpetual and ever-blooming roses are commonly not pruned hard enough. The best flowers are grown on young wood, and the aim should be to cut them back enough to induce a strong growth which will bear a few fine flowers, rather than a lot of common ones. Long, straggling growth can be cut back in the fall, but pruning should generally be delayed until spring, according to a Farm and Home expert. Many successful rosarians cut back their bushes to within one foot of the ground and also remove all weak shoots. The aim should be to cut off from one-half to two-thirds of the previous season's growth, and to remove all dead, frozen and weak canes. There is little danger of cutting off too much.

The Man of the Hour.

You may sing of the man with the hoe,
Of the hero behind the gun;
You may carol of valiant knights,
Who have hundreds of battles won;
You may weep of the martyred saint,
Or the poet who rules the pen;
But who on earth
Can compute the worth
Of the fellow who feeds the hen?
—Josephine Page Wright in Farm and Home.

Free Government Seeds.

For a bet a young seedsman of Leeds Rashly swallowed six packets of seeds;
And now, silly ass!
He is covered with grass,
And cannot sit down for the weeds.
—Charles Dobbs, in Farm and Home.

One Chance Left.

"What a lively baby!" said Flaherty. "Have ye had his picture took yet, I dunno?" "Not yet," said Fogarty, the proud father. "We tried to, but after an hour's lost labor the photograpfer rayferred us to a movin'-picture studio."—Lippincott's.

Daily Thought.

Remember, no effort we make to attain something beautiful is ever lost. Sometime, somewhere, somehow we shall find that which we seek.—Helen Keller.

LAND IN NEED OF LABORERS

Brazilian Minister Tells of Deals With Japanese Workers.

Washington, D. C.—A state dinner by Secretary Bryan to Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, here on a special mission, closed a busy day of entertainment and sightseeing for the visitor.

Dr. Muller talked with some callers through his interpreter, about the immigration of Japanese to Brazil.

"Some thousands of Japanese are coming into Sao Paulo, a state of Brazil, for agricultural purposes, but it is not true that colonization agreements have been entered into between Japan and Brazil as governments," he said.

"In Brazil we are in the same position as we were 50 years ago, the same position that your state of California was in at that time—we need population. The lands in Sao Paulo state, into which the Japanese are coming, are low lands, near the sea, good for the production of rice, but the people of Brazil will not go into them."

"Individual owners in that state, through the state of Sao Paulo, made an agreement with an immigration concern in Japan to bring us a few thousand laborers to grow rice there, laborers such as the United States has engaged in the digging of the Panama canal."

"We have not encouraged the Japanese to emigrate to our country. For years we have subsidized immigration, but never the immigration of Japanese. We need labor and immigration, however, and if the question of encroachment by Japanese should ever come up in our country we would be able to deal with it without the difficulty experienced by the United States and California, for in Brazil we have unity of legislation."

"The laws of the states are alike in Brazil and the central government watches over questions like that."

COLLEGE HEN MAKES RECORD

Oregon Biddy Lays Ninety-Nine Eggs in 100 Days.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or.—A college hen, which laid 99 eggs in 100 days and observed Commencement day by taking a single day's vacation, is a new claimant for prominence in the chicken world. The newly heralded layer is three-quarters White Leghorn and one-quarter Barred Plymouth Rock, descending from several generations of heavy layers bred at the Oregon Agricultural College experiment station.

Not only is this the best record ever secured at the Agricultural college for the same length of time but a careful perusal of authentic records from other stations on file fails to reveal an equal performance.

Good Roads Meeting Ends.

Boise, Idaho—The Intermountain Good Roads association closed its annual convention here after a three-day session, following a spirited conflict over the place of the next meeting and the election of president and secretary. Butte, Mont., won out against Provo, Utah, for the 1914 meeting. Dr. L. P. McCalla, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the present convention, was elected president. He is a prominent physician of Boise. T. H. Burton, of Nephi, Utah, was elected secretary.

Resolutions adopted declared for an open auto route through the Yellowstone National Park in promotion of the nation-wide movement to "see America first." Convict labor on good roads was highly indorsed, together with the Good Roads department of the Federal government conducted in connection with the department of Agriculture.

Suffrage Lessens Crime.

Washington, D. C.—Woman suffrage as a means of lessening crime was advocated here by C. E. Sebastian, chief of police of Los Angeles, in an address before the closing session of the annual convention of the International association of Police Chiefs. Chief Sebastian declared that through suffrage recognition of police women in Los Angeles had been obtained and crime had been reduced. Suffrage, he added, had helped to break down the false modesty which had prevented public discussion of sex problems.

Oil Scandal Is Brewing.

London—Scandals connecting members of the British government with speculations in oil somewhat resembling those disclosed in Marconi shares, it is reported, may bring about a fresh parliamentary sensation in England.

The Times recently warned the government that rumors were rife as to cabinet ministers speculating in the shares of oil companies which contracted for the British navy.

Heat Ruining Canadian Wheat.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba and Saskatchewan are drying up under the intense heat that has prevailed in the last few days. Unofficial reports from the southern parts of these two provinces say that the wheat crop may be injured unless rain comes soon. The thermometer registered 102 and 103 at many points.

Quaker Oats Stock Declines.

Chicago—The filing of a government anti-trust suit against the Quaker Oats company here was reflected in a sharp flurry in the stocks of that company, on the Central Stock Exchange, an extreme decline of 30 points being registered.

ILLINOIS WOMEN WIN SUFFRAGE

House Passes Senate Bill After Strenuous Fight.

May Vote for National and City Officials—Strong Leverage Given in Politics.

PRESENT STATUS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Equal rights exist in: Wyoming, granted in 1869; Colorado, 1893; Utah, 1896; Idaho, 1896; Washington, 1910; California, 1912; Oregon, 1912; Kansas, 1912; Arizona, 1912—making nine states, in addition to the Territory of Alaska.

The Illinois legislature has granted suffrage with some limitations, and the bill now goes to the governor.

Legislative amendments now before voters to be decided in 1914: Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

In the following states the subject is to come up again in the state legislatures: In Iowa, 1916; New Jersey, 1914; New York, 1915; Pennsylvania, 1915. In these states it has been before the legislatures once.

In Maine and West Virginia the legislatures gave a majority vote to the amendment, but two-thirds was necessary.

Springfield, Ill.—The ballot, with some limitations, was placed in the hands of Illinois women Thursday, so far as the legislature is concerned, the issue now being up to Governor Dunne. The house passed senate bill No. 63, popularly known as the "suffrage bill," which had been previously passed by the state senate. There had been a stormy fight, the suffragists once before during the session having been defeated and winning only after the most strenuous exertion. Submission of the bill to the people is not required.

The bill gives only partial suffrage. Full suffrage was not sought under the bill, although provision was made for fighting that battle in another way. The new law provides that women may vote for presidential electors, members of the state board of equalization, clerk of the Appellate court, county collector, county surveyors, members of the board of assessors, members of the board of review, sanitary district trustees and for all officers of cities, villages and towns, except police magistrates, and on all question or propositions submitted to vote by the electors of such municipalities or political divisions of the state.

There are excluded from the list the office of governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state treasurer, United States senator, representatives in congress, state senators, legislators, circuit, county and probate judges, states' attorneys, sheriffs, coroners, police magistrates and all officers named in the constitution of Illinois. The effect of the bill will be widespread, and the women contend that it gives them a political leverage that undoubtedly will result in further extension of the ballot later on, through the submission of a constitutional amendment.

STRIKE CLOSES PAPER MILLS

Oregon City Is Scene of Unexpected Socialist Activities.

Oregon City, Or.—Three of the big paper mills here shut down after midnight Wednesday night, following riots within the mills when agitators from Portland sought to incite the workmen to strike.

Fifteen of the workmen were placed in jail on riot charges. Socialist leaders from Portland were jailed when they attempted to make street speeches.

Captain Blanchard and 15 members of Company L of the National Guard are under arms in the army, ready to respond to riot calls.

Lister Names Two Women.

Olympia, Wash.—Two women were named on the Panama-Pacific Exposition board by Governor Ernest Lister, the five appointees being Mrs. W. A. Holzheimer, Seattle; Mrs. H. W. Allen, Spokane; J. D. Trenholm, Seattle; Ruber Rasher, Spokane, and Frank H. Hale, Tacoma. Three of those named are Democrats, one a Republican, and the politics of the other is unknown. The last legislature allowed \$175,000 for the San Francisco exposition and \$25,000 for the San Diego show.

Engine Forces United.

Washington, D. C.—Ratification of a general working agreement with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was voted by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in annual session here. The agreement was approved by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at its recent meeting in Chicago and this action puts it into operation. Under the agreement the two organizations hereafter will work in harmony on all questions.

Snow Falls in Carolina.

Bakersville, N. C.—Three inches of snow fell in Mitchell county Thursday. Cattle owners in Western North Carolina are fearing heavy losses, owing to the grass being covered.