

PARTY SCALES HIGHEST PEAK

Archdeacon Reaches Top of Mt. McKinley, Alaska.

Barometer Reads 20,500 Feet—U. S. Flag Hoisted—"Te Deum" Sung by Minister.

Fairbanks, Alaska—The ascent of the highest peak of Mount McKinley was accomplished successfully for the first time June 7, when the party led by Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, Episcopal missionary for Alaska, accompanied by Robert G. Tatum, Harry P. Karstens and Walter Harper, reached the top of the south peak of the mountain, the highest on the continent.

News of the success of the expedition was brought here by a messenger sent by Dr. Stuck, who is resting at the Base camp. Archdeacon Stuck expects to return to Fairbanks in August and will go to New York in October.

Dr. Stuck and his assistants erected a six-foot cross on the summit of the great mountain and said "Te Deum" on the highest point. Observations made with the mercurial barometer indicate the height of the mountain is 20,500 feet. Dr. Stuck said this can be checked by comparing the reading of his barometer with the records taken at Fort Gibbon on the same date.

The expedition, which left Fairbanks March 13, expected to reach the summit of Mount McKinley early in May, but was delayed three weeks cutting a passage three miles long through ice thrown across the ridge by an earthquake last summer.

The party found much evidence of seismic disturbance on the upper ridges. The upper basin shows evidence of a violent upheaval and the ridges are badly shattered, but the summits are not marred.

Archdeacon Stuck confirmed the ascent of the north peak by Thomas Lloyd and three companions in 1910, being able with field glasses to see the flagstaff erected by the Lloyd party when they accomplished their feat.

AGUINALDO VISITING JAPAN

Secret Mission Believed to Be to Get Philippine Independence.

Tokio—The newspapers here report the arrival in Tokio of John Aguinaldo, son of Emilio Aguinaldo, the former Filipino revolutionary leader. They say he wore Japanese dress and came to Tokio secretly, being followed later by a suite of three Filipinos. The newspapers reflect the impression which obtains in some quarters that Aguinaldo has come to Japan to take advantage of the negotiations between Japan and the United States to secure the liberation of the Philippines from American rule.

A dispatch from Tokio June 17 said reports from Kobe announced the arrival of Aguinaldo there on his way to the capital. It developed that Aguinaldo conferred in Kobe with several Japanese, and in some quarters it was believed that his visit had to do with a movement for the independence of the Philippines. The foreign office at Tokio said it had no knowledge whatever of Aguinaldo.

Egg Breakage Causes Big Loss.

Washington, D. C.—Nine per cent of all the eggs shipped to market in the United States are broken in transit, according to statistics gathered by the department of agriculture. To reduce this enormous breakage, which yearly causes a loss of millions of dollars to producers, and raises the price of eggs for consumers, the department is conducting extensive experiments to determine the safest manner of packing eggs for shipment.

The waste from the breakage of eggs in New York City alone last year was more than 1 1/2 million dozen, out of a total consumption in New York that year of 127,689,600 dozen.

Japan Again Apologizes.

Tokio—A further apology was offered to Arthur Bailett-Blanchard, United States charge d'affaires, by Keishiro Mutsumi, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, for the action of the persons who wrote on the walls of the embassy June 18 an inscription directed against the United States and calling Americans the enemies of liberty and justice. The under secretary called and voiced his government's regret. The foreign office had sent a formal apologetic message immediately after the occurrence.

Meteor Is of Pure Gold.

Fresno, Cal.—Fred Williams, a farmer of McFarland, near Bakersfield, brought to Fresno for the purpose of having it assayed a chunk from a meteor which he says he discovered on his ranch at a depth of 16 feet when digging a well. The chunk has the appearance of solid gold. Williams was unable to find an assayer, but took the chunk to several jewelers, who pronounced it crystallized gold. Williams says the mass weighs 20 tons.

Arabs Are Put to Rout.

Rome—A severe battle fought between the Italian troops and the Tripolitan Arabs at Ettangi cost the lives of one Italian officer and 19 soldiers, while five officers and 217 men were wounded. The Arabs were completely routed.

LADS SWEEP OVER NIAGARA

Craft in Which Boys Were Playing Breaks From Moorings.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Donald Roscoe, 10 years old, and Hubert Moore, nine years old, both of Buffalo, went to their deaths in a small boat late Sunday afternoon in the Whirlpool Rapids while hundreds of men watched helplessly from the shore. The boys were playing in a flat-bottomed scow half a mile above the rapids, when the rope holding the boat broke and they were carried out into the stream and went down the river. Up to the time the boat reached midstream it made little progress. After it passed the bridges the current carried it rapidly toward the rapids. The bridge men did not see the boat until it was close at hand. Then they called fire headquarters and two companies of firemen were sent to save the lads, if possible.

Never at any time was there a chance to save the boys. The firemen could do nothing. There were scores of passengers in the cars along the gorge route and they watched the hopeless struggle of the boys. Men became hysterical in their powerlessness and women passengers on the cars wept and prayed.

As the boat neared Swift Drift, the first breaking of the river from the calm upper reaches to the rapids, it began to rock. The boys sat down to keep from tumbling into the stream.

Then, caught in Swift Drift, the boat went racing under the bridge. As they passed under the bridge they ceased their cry for help. The two mites turned toward each other and calmly shook hands, then, with the boat in the tumbling waters, threw themselves on the seats of the scow and clung with all their strength. The craft held to its course until it encountered a huge wave, which crested at a height of 40 feet. It seemed to dive in the middle of the wave, and when it came again to view it was bottom up. A second or two later a little head was seen bobbing on a wave below for a moment, and then it was seen no more.

WIND BLOWS CARS OFF TRACK

Passenger Coaches Flooded and Windows Smashed.

Whitefish, Mont.—A rain and wind storm, accompanied by several accidents, caused a complete tie-up of the traffic on the Kalamazoo division of the Great Northern railroad for 24 hours Sunday. A broken flange on a boxcar derailed eight other cars on an east-bound freight near Browning and blocked the track. The engine of the wrecking outfit struck a rockslide and the huge locomotive jumped the rails and turned over on its side. The engineer and fireman narrowly escaped death. A wind and electric storm accompanied by rain and hail then swept down the Kootenai river and Flathead valley and struck the Oriental Limited of the Great Northern just after leaving Libby. The hailstones battered in the windows on the coaches, and the rain falling in torrents almost flooded them.

Miles of wires were blown down and big trees were hurled across the tracks. At Radner six boxcars were blown out of a freight train and several houses were toppled over near Eureka.

Friedmann Reaped \$49,000.

New York—It is estimated that Dr. Friedrick Franz Friedmann on sailing for Germany after a four months' stay in the United States took with him approximately \$49,000 as the gains of his so-called tuberculosis serum.

Dr. M. A. Storm, Dr. Friedmann's former assistant, made the figures. He said that Dr. Friedmann had received \$65,000 in his four months' visit to this country. Of this amount \$50,000 came as a first payment from Mortiz Eisner, \$10,000 from patients treated in Providence, \$8000 from those in the New York institute, and \$2000 from a private patient.

Lofty Art Cornice Falls.

Chicago—The head of a terra cotta eagle, an ornament on the cornice of the lofty Columbus Memorial building, fell 200 feet to State street Saturday, striking a street car, passing through the car like a cannon ball, cutting a clean hole in the roof and through a seat, which was empty.

The head measured 18 inches long and was more than a foot thick. The corner where the accident happened is one of the busiest in the downtown business district, and that no one was injured is almost a miracle.

Freight Wreck Kills Seven.

Clinton, O.—Seven men were killed and another probably fatally injured in the wreck of a freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad near here Monday. The freight train, speeding down a four-mile hill between Delmar and Downs station, crashed head-on into a gravel train two miles east of Delmar. Both engines were wrecked and 28 cars were piled on the demolished gravel train.

England to Pay Honor.

London—The British committee has issued an appeal to the public for subscriptions of \$250,000 for the purchase of Mulgrave manor, Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of Washington, and for other purposes in connection with the celebration of 100 years of peace.

Twenty Turks Doomed to Die.

Constantinople—Twenty men were sentenced to death after trial by court martial for complicity in the assassination of Grand Vizier Mahmoud Shefket Pasha.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

How to Handle Peaches.

Oregon Agricultural College Corvallis—The Stanfield district of Oregon as well as several other parts of the state, is loaded with a heavy peach crop, which many of the growers do not know how to handle profitably. Prof. C. I. Lewis, head of the division of horticulture at the college, gives the following advice.

"All in all the peach is one of the poorest established fruit crops in the Pacific Northwest," says Prof. Lewis. "With us it is largely a case of feast or famine. During the years of heavy crops it is often hard for us to dispose of the crop with profit, while in California, to the south of us, the peach industry, many times as large as ours, is handled very profitably. They ship only a small percentage of the fruit in the green state, but dry and can a large portion of the crop."

"One reason why we have not done better with the peach for many years is that we have not handled it well. If peaches are not handled skilfully they arrive in the market in a very poor condition, and consequently bring low prices. There is no fruit upon which it is harder to give good advice in handling than the peach. It is a fruit where personal experience is necessary. The careful handling should begin at the time the fruit is taken from the trees."

"It is always desirable to have as much color on the fruit as possible. With some varieties that must be shipped long distances, of course, it is impossible to let them develop much color, but for short shipping distances more color can be allowed to develop before the fruit is picked. When shipped the fruit must never be in a ripe condition."

"The color may or may not be an index as to the time to pick the peach. Many rules are given. With the yellow peach, it is generally picked when the greens begin to lighten and traces of yellow begin to show. The touch is sometimes used as an indication, the peach being pressed lightly with the thumb on the suture side. Care must be taken, however, not to press too hard, and the thumb and finger nails of the packers should be trimmed down closely. It is easy to ruin the shipping quality of your peaches by jabbing the finger nail into them or pressing so hard that they are bruised and turn brown and black."

"Take great care not to get the peaches soiled. If dirt gets on the fuzz it is almost impossible to get it out. Pick in small receptacles, baskets or small pails lined with burlap. Do not handle the peaches more often than is absolutely necessary. Plan to pack directly from the picking basket to the boxes. If picked in too large receptacles and allowed to stand around, they will tend to become mellow and ripen too rapidly. In hauling them from the orchard to the packing shed be sure not to get them shaken up much. If you do not have a packing house, use some shed or put up a tent or sheet so as to shield the fruit from the sun. Handle the fruit as rapidly as possible. Do not allow the peaches to become over-heated if you can help it. As soon as packed in boxes, get them placed in a cool location. In shipping carload lots, send under refrigeration. It is sometimes better to pick in the late afternoon and pack the boxes in the cool of the evening. In most parts of the Northwest the nights are cool, so that the fruit would generally be in good condition in the early morning."

"In your packing shed you should make room for three boxes. Three packing boxes, a cull box and a basket which contains the fruit, should be provided for every packer, as there will probably be about three grades of peaches to be packed, and the packing should be done directly from the picking receptacle. Do not dump out and pour out the peaches onto tables and into boxes, for you can't do much of this without getting them bruised. If the fruit is damaged certain moulds and rots will soon start and the entire box of peaches will be ruined before they arrive in the market. Cull out carefully all damaged fruit."

"In ordering your boxes you will want to get various sizes, probably, according to the size of your peaches. The length and width of the boxes are all the same, 18 1/2 by 11 1/2 inches, inside measurement, but the depth varies. There are seven different peach boxes used on the Coast. The 2 1/2 inch, 3 inch, 3 1/2 inch, 4 inch, 5 inch and 5 1/2 inch. The reason for this variation in the depth of the boxes is that they never pack peaches with more than two layers and the 5 1/2 inch depth is used for extra large peaches. The sides, tops and bottoms are generally made of 1/2 inch material, and the ends of 3/4 inch material."

"There are various grades used in packing the peaches. Such terms as 'extra fancy,' 'fancy,' 'choice,' etc., are often used. Unfortunately these terms are misleading to the buyer. A system of grading that has been used in Ashland formerly, I believe, is very satisfactory. Their peach grade known as 'fancy' contains 64 or less peaches to the box. The second grade, known as 'A1' contains from 64 to 80 to the box. The third grade, known as 'B,' grade, contains 80 to 92 peaches to the box. All the fruit in these grades must be free from fungi, split pits and worms, and all are very carefully wrapped in paper."

As Usual.

There was a woman in our town who was so wondrous wise, she used her ears for hearing things, for seeing things, her eyes. And when she'd heard and seen it all, what did this female do, but use her tongue for telling every blessed thing she knew.

Hidden Meaning Somewhere.

Visitor—"My husband considered a very long time before he proposed to me. He was very careful." Hostess—"Ah, it is always those careful people who get taken in!"

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"In many sections of the United States they pack smaller peaches than the 92s. Some as small as the 108s are used, but there is very little money in such small peaches, and one had better not try to ship them to the open market. There will be more money made by leaving them at home. Smaller peaches and peaches containing some imperfections are often put in boxes without being wrapped and are sold for pies and canning, or disposed of to advantage locally. I would recommend that smaller peaches than the 92s be not shipped, as I doubt if it would warrant the freight and express charges. There might be seasons when the peach crop was very light that one could realize profit on such small peaches, but only under such conditions."

"In packing peaches in boxes, avoid what is known as straight pack. In the straight pack each peach in the second layer comes directly above the peach in the bottom layer. This makes considerable bruising. Pack what is known as the diagonal pack, the 2-3, 3-2. These throw the second layer into the spaces left in the first layer. The 4-5 is used with some smaller grades. The 4-5 pack, however, has not received much favor in the market, too many open spaces being left on the sides of the boxes."

"The 2-3 pack will be put up in the following way. Start with the end of the box, bottom layer, and put three peaches down against the end of the box, the first peach going up against one side of the end, the second touching the opposite side and end, and the third peach will be directly between the second and first. Then take the two peaches for your second row and fit them in between the three. Your third row will have three fitting in against the two, etc. So every other row in the box will be 3-2, 3-2, etc. The second layer will be just the opposite, starting two and fitting them down into the little spaces that are left by placing three in the first row of the bottom layer. When your box is done if you count your rows the long way of the box you will have seven peaches in every row and there will be five such rows in each layer."

"The 3-3 pack differs from the former in only one respect; every short layer of the box has three peaches and your long rows will vary. The first row will have 9 peaches, the second 8, third 9, fourth 8, fifth 9 and sixth 8."

"Be sure that your peaches are so packed that when the covers are nailed on the boxes they cannot rattle and move in any way. If you can run your hand in under the covers and rattle the peaches around, you can rest assured that they will arrive in the market in poor condition. The fact that you can use this test of your box allows you to get a good firm pack. Clean your covers securely. In warm sections of the state it will not be a bad plan to have small holes bored in the sides of the peach boxes. This will allow a little better ventilation."

"In wrapping your peaches with paper, wrap them as smoothly as possible. The first layer you put into the box, put the smooth side down. In the second layer, put the smooth side of the wrapper up, so that no matter whether the bottom or top of the box is opened, it will present an attractive appearance."

"The paper that you use in wrapping peaches should be rather heavy tissue, and the size varies, 7x7 and 7x8. This paper is of great assistance in keeping the peaches clean and absorbs the extra moisture and will allow you to make your pack firm. Peach packing is something in which you will easily become skillful, with little experience. The points which you will need to emphasize most, however, are to grade carefully, throw out all culls, leave the small peaches at home, and be sure your pack is firm."

Dry Quarters for Swine.

A nervous, irritable sow has no place in the breeding herd. It is absolutely necessary to provide clean drinking water for the sheep. A sheep will stand a long while before taking a drink of dirty water.

A warm, dry pen for the pigs is needed for best results. Give them plenty of dry bedding and a place to sleep that is free from drafts. While ground shelled corn is somewhat more valuable for fattening hogs than is whole corn, it is not, as a rule, economical to grind corn for hogs.

Economical.

While in a lunch room one day five-year-old Beatrice ordered omelet, and later her guardian was surprised to see her eating the parsley, too. "Do you like parsley?" "No," answered Beatrice, "but I hate to see things wasted."

Eugenics.

A great man is a woman's dream incarnated. Only through the potential greatness of woman can appear the militant greatness of man.—Will Levington Comfort.

RIGHT TO SUSPEND TARIFFS

Senate Committee Would Give President Discretionary Powers.

Washington, D. C.—An amendment to the Underwood tariff bill adopted by the majority members of the senate finance committee would give the President of the United States authority to suspend certain rates in the proposed law and to proclaim special rates against nations which discriminate against products of the United States.

The amendment is appended to the clause giving the President authority to negotiate reciprocity agreements with other nations and in some respects resembles the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law eliminated in the house bill.

In substance the amendment would provide that when any nation discriminates against the products of the United States or imposes restrictions on United States exports or, in the opinion of the President, does not reciprocate in trade relations, the President by proclamation may suspend certain rates and put in effect other rates.

Only specified articles, it is understood, are to be included under the terms of this amendment, and the rates are specified also. Among the articles included in the list on which the President might suspend rates are fish, wheat, wheat-flour, coffee, tea, earthenware, wines and malt liquors, silk dress goods, gloves, jewelry, sugars and molasses. The duties prescribed vary as to different articles.

COAST WHEAT EXPORTS GAIN

Increase Over Corresponding Period Last Year About Million.

Washington, D. C.—During eleven months ended with May, Portland exported 7,705,119 bushels of wheat, valued at \$6,645,833, as against 6,829,943 bushels, valued at \$5,895,993 during the corresponding months of last year, as shown by the monthly statistics of the department of commerce. During May, Portland shipped 277,831 bushels of wheat.

Puget Sound during the last eleven months exported 5,387,735 bushels of wheat valued at \$5,534,581, an increase from 3,380,157 bushels valued at \$2,730,143 for the same months last year.

Flour exports from Portland for the past eleven months amounted to 530,704 barrels, valued at \$2,749,004, for the same months last year.

Puget Sound flour exports for eleven months were 2,198,944 barrels, valued at \$8,597,697, as against 2,549,487 barrels, valued at \$9,905,554, last year.

Make Heavy Timber Sales.

Tacoma, Wash.—The annual meeting of officers and stockholders of the Weyerhaeuser Timber company was held in this city Friday. The feature of the session was the general manager's report of operations for the last year. The transactions in timber lands have been unusually heavy, said Manager Long, exceeding the sales of any year in the history of the company. The timber sold amounted to close to 750,000,000 feet, distributed between 40 and 50 mills. This, he said, is more timber than the government records show was sold from the United States forest reserves in Washington, Oregon and California in the corresponding time. These sales, he said, refute the imputation that the Weyerhaeuser Timber company is busy tying up all the standing timber in the country.

Socialists Fined \$500.

Kansas City—Rev. Thomas E. Green, pastor of the Bethany Congregational church, St. Louis, and S. B. Davidson and Thomas R. Sullivan, of Kansas City, members of the Socialist party, were fined \$500 each in Municipal court here on charges of blocking the street while speaking at a curb Socialist meeting. The police had ordered that no street meetings which might incite the labor element to violence be held during the progress of labor troubles between contractors and building laborers.

Long Reprieves Granted.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Five murderers, all of whom were to have been hanged Friday, were reprieved by Governor Hunt until December 19, 1914. The governor's action was the result of his determination to leave it to the people of the state to say whether the men shall die or live, as the result of a vote on the recently initiated bill to abolish capital punishment. The initiative measure cannot be voted upon until November, 1914.

Friedmann Sails for Home.

New York—Dr. Friedrick Friedmann, the Berlin physician who announced several months ago that he had a cure for tuberculosis, has sailed for home. His institute here was closed recently after the board of health had forbidden the use of his vaccine. The doctor did not say whether he would return.

Japan Guards American Embassy.

Tokio—The government has arranged for a stricter police surveillance of the American embassy in consequence of the action of unidentified persons who wrote on its walls recently a violently worded inscription in English directed against the United States.

Locust Scare Is Past.

Kansas City—The threatened plague of "17-year locusts" in this vicinity, at least, has ended. Three weeks ago the woods about Kansas City fairly swarmed with locusts. Now they have disappeared almost entirely, having caused little if any damage.

BRITISH LORDS ADMIT ERRORS

Marconi Scandal Reaches Climax in Parliament.

Attorney General Admits Tempting Lloyd-George and Takes All Blame—Truce Reached.

London—For the first time in many years British cabinet members were compelled to defend their personal honesty before parliament. The attorney general, Sir Rufus Isaacs, and the chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, excused their dealing in American Marconi shares on the floor of the house, and the final scene in the Marconi affair, which their political enemies had attempted to magnify into a scandal rivalling the Panama debacle, was tense and dramatic.

The two ministers admitted that they had acted thoughtlessly and mistakenly, though without dishonest intentions, and regretted their failure to divulge all the facts when they had made their denials to the house last October of buying English Marconi shares.

Having finished their defense, in deference to the tradition that the house should be left to discuss their conduct without the embarrassment of their presence, they walked from the chamber together. A great cheer from their partisans followed them.

The resolution introduced by George Cave, Unionist, in behalf of the opposition, which brought about the debate, went no further than to express the regrets of the house at the transactions of the ministers and the lack of frankness displayed towards the house.

By expressing their regret, thereby agreeing with the resolution, the two ministers spiked the guns of their bitterest opponents, who regarded the case as an opportunity to make political capital.

This comparatively tame ending to a fierce controversy was apparently the result of a truce between the party leaders to protect the good name of the parliament. The Liberals were threatening, if attacked unreasonably, to resurrect all the buried shortcomings of the Conservative ministers from almost forgotten graves.

WILSON CALLS AT CAPITOL

Crowd Cheers as in Campaign Days When President Waves Hat.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson made another trip to the capitol Thursday and this time did not get away as inconspicuously as on previous occasions. A large crowd had gathered to hear a band concert on the east front of the capitol and when the President arrived there were cheers and applause, reminiscent of campaign days. The President rose in his automobile and waved his hat to the crowd.

The President had on his list 20 senators, Republicans as well as Democrats, and saw them all within an hour. He consulted them about appointments of all kinds in their home states. It had been thought that he would take advantage of his opportunity to sound his callers on their attitude toward currency legislation.

General Strike Is Called.

Charleston, W. Va.—A general strike of miners in the New River coal field, district No. 29, United Mine workers of America, will be called next week, according to an announcement of Thomas Haggerty, member of the international miners' board. Fifteen thousand men are employed in the New River field.

Whether the 15,000 miners will be idle depends upon what concessions may be granted by the operators. It is believed that some of the operators within the next few days will grant terms agreeable to their employes. In all such instances, it is intimated, such operators will be protected when the strike comes.

Demand is Made on Dunne.

Springfield, Ill.—Twenty-six members of the Progressive party—its full strength in the Forty Eighth General Assembly—called on Governor Dunne and presented a demand that he sign the woman suffrage bill without delay. Governor Dunne had already delivered the bill to Attorney General Lucey, with a request for an opinion as to its validity. The Progressives demanded official approval of the bill without waiting for any opinion from the attorney general and without regard to what the opinion may be when given.

American Loss 14 Men.

Washington, D. C.—Fourteen American soldiers were killed in the recent four days of fighting on Jolo island in the Philippines when General Pershing's command finally subdued and disarmed the rebellious Moros, according to a report just received by the War department.

On the list of dead were Captain Taylor A. Nichols, of the Philippine Scouts, 11 scouts and two privates of the regular army.

Hessian Fly Appears.

Stella, Neb.—The Hessian fly has made its appearance in the wheat fields of Southeastern Nebraska and reports of slight damage have been made by the farmers. Seventeen-year locusts are thick in the orchards of this locality, but have done no damage.