

SILENCE REIGNS AT GETTYSBURG

Regular Army Pays Formal Tribute to Dead.

Ten Thousand Hear President Deliver Parting Address—Exodus For Home Begins.

Gettysburg, Pa.—The regular army paid tribute Friday to the thousands who sleep under the hills of Gettysburg. Somewhere down in the heart of the tented city a bugle sang out in silver sweet call, that wandered over the field where Lee and Meade made history. The big flag before the headquarters of General Liggett, flashing in sudden curves of red and white and blue, glorious in the sunshine of a perfect July day, came slowly half way down the shaft. In front of the tent, shoulders squared, figure trim in summer uniform of white, faced toward the flag, the general clicked heels together and stood at attention.

The guns of the Third battery burst into salute. Every officer over the length and breadth of the wide field, every enlisted man turned away from the duties of the moment and faced the flag, heels together, heads up and eyes alight with the sentiment of the hour.

As the last gun of the 48 sent the echoes clattering about Seminary Ridge and Round Top, there was solemn silence—the hush of peace. Old veterans who did not realize, perhaps, exactly what was going on, stood silent under the spell of the universal feeling that seemed to sweep the field. Even the clatter of pots and pans in the mess tents was hushed, and the yells of cooks about to dish up the midday meal lowered to whispers.

For five minutes the camp was quiet. Then the bugle spoke again in notes joyous. The silken flag leaped up the staff to its very pinnacle and the noises that 40,000 men can make resumed their sway, the regular army's tribute to the dead and to the flag of a reunited Nation.

That five minutes' silence was probably the last formal mark of the semi-centennial celebration. Only a few minutes before President Wilson spoke in the big tent to the veterans in blue and gray and only a short time afterward thousands of those who were left began their preparations for departure.

The President came into Gettysburg shortly after 11 o'clock from Baltimore. Through the narrow, crooked streets of this war-famed country town he motored out to camp with Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, and Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, at the station of Gettysburg college grounds came the customary 21 guns.

From the station to the camp over the village streets and gray and dusty Emmitsburg roads, the President was driven, while the Pennsylvania constabulary, looking business-like and efficient in their slate gray uniforms, guarded his automobile and kept the traffic clear.

The President was in the tent only a half hour. At the conclusion of his speech he shook hands with many of those on the platform and then walked between lines of the constabulary to his private car waiting on a nearby siding. He stood on the rear platform as the train pushed slowly down toward Gettysburg through the camp. A few minutes later he started for Harrisburg and the North.

Special trains began pushing out of Gettysburg early and the railroad men were working their hardest to put them out on schedule.

Governor Mann, of Virginia, and General Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Ky., commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, started a movement to have a reunion of the armies of the North and South at Richmond in April, 1915, on the 50th anniversary of the evacuation of the capital of the Confederacy.

New Treaty Is Ratified.

Washington, D. C.—Ratifications of a new treaty between the United States and Italy were exchanged Saturday by Secretary Bryan and the Italian ambassador. Under its terms the United States guarantees that an Italian subject shall have the same right as a citizen to sue in its courts for damages on account of the death of a relative, Italy giving the same guarantee to American citizens. The new convention is a result of a decision of the Supreme court of the United States that an alien had no such right.

Aeroplanes in Collision.

Johannisthal—A collision between aeroplanes Saturday resulted in the death of one of the men and the serious injury of the other. Biplanes piloted respectively by the German aviator Helseher and Captain Friedel came together in the dusk at an altitude of 60 feet. Both crashed to the ground. Helseher died shortly afterward. Friedel's spine was badly injured.

House Has Own Inquiry.

Washington, D. C.—Resolutions for a broad investigation of Martin M. Mulhall's sensational charges that present and former members of Congress were "influenced" by a lobby of the National Association of Manufacturers will be reported to the house soon by the rules committee under an agreement for speedy passage.

WOMEN CANNOT BUY LIQUOR

New Law Takes Effect in District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C.—No woman in Washington is able to buy herself any sort of intoxicating drink, be it mild or strong, mixed or straight. For the first time in history the District of Columbia, so far as women are concerned, went dry, largely because of activity of Senator Jones, of Washington. The Jones-Works liquor bill went into effect July 1. Under its restrictions no liquor can be sold directly to women in hotels, restaurants, or elsewhere. At hotels women with escorts may have drinks served with their meals, but not otherwise.

By instituting another filibuster in the senate Jones fortified his bill to the extent that he is now, single-handed, preventing the sale of liquor to women in restaurants, summer gardens and similar establishments, and in these places women are not able to be served, even when escorted and when seeking drinks with meals. The bill provides that no such resort shall sell to women until it has been examined by the excise board. The law requires the appointment of a new excise board, the old one having gone out of existence June 30, but Senator Jones is holding up the nominations of the board recently appointed by the President. This makes it impossible at this time to grant special licenses to restaurants to sell to women under the same conditions as hotels, and until an excise board is confirmed restaurants and summer gardens must serve only soft drinks to women patrons.

Senator Jones' filibuster is due to the fact that one member of the board, appointed by the President, appeared before congress in opposition to the Jones-Works bill. Senator Jones maintains that a man who publicly opposed the bill is not fit to enforce it.

INDIAN PATRIOTISM WANES

Idaho Tribe Sad When Government Forbids Sun Dance.

Pocatello, Idaho—Angered because orders to stop their annual sun dance came from Washington, 1000 tribesmen from the Fort Hall Indian reservation, who had gathered at an Indian farm ten miles east of here for a four-day observance of an ancient tribal custom, drifted back to the reservation with all patriotism gone from their hearts.

They planned to hold a Fourth of July celebration as a wind-up to their sun dance, but when the Great White Father at Washington decreed that they could no longer perform the sun dance, the fires of patriotism waned.

Only tact and diplomacy on the part of tribal leaders prevented a demonstration when the Washington order was received.

FRIEDMANN LOSING GROUND

Berlin Medical Society Refuses to Test Tuberculosis Serum.

Berlin—The Berlin medical society at its regular meeting Saturday rejected by an overwhelming majority the request of Professor Ludwig Schleich, the assistant of Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann, that the society appoint a committee of four to test the Friedmann vaccine for tuberculosis in any way which might appear to it most advisable.

The decision of the society was greeted with cries of bravo.

The president of the society, speaking informally later, declared that if Dr. Friedmann really desired a test he could have it by placing his remedy at the disposal of the different hospitals. This statement was applauded.

IMPERATOR AID TO CHARITY

Money Paid by Sightseers Put to Philanthropic Use.

New York—Mayor Gaynor has received a letter from Dr. Carl Bunz, resident manager of the Hamburg-American line, asking him to accept the company's check for \$5000 to be distributed among the charitable institutions of Manhattan.

When the steamship Emperor arrived here recently on her maiden trip, Bunz announced that visitors would be permitted to inspect the vessel on payment of 50 cents each, and the total sum collected would be turned over to charity. It is in fulfillment of this promise that the mayor has been asked to accept the check.

In all, 30,688 paid to inspect the Emperor and a total of \$15,344 was collected. The rest of the money has been divided among several local German societies and hospitals.

Hyde and Snyder Must Do Time.

Washington, D. C.—Frederick A. Hyde and Joost H. Snyder, convicted here in December, 1908, of land frauds in California and Oregon, must begin serving their prison sentences. Attorney General McReynolds Thursday afternoon ordered the Supreme court's mandate handed down to the District of Columbia courts for enforcement of the sentence.

Both President Taft and President Wilson denied clemency. Hyde got two years and a fine of \$10,000; Snyder got 14 months and a fine of \$1000.

Quakes Wreck Two Towns.

Douglas, Ariz.—Residents of Guasabas and Grandos, Sonora, are living in a tent city. The two towns, located 120 miles below the border at this point, were wrecked totally by earthquake shocks occurring at intervals since May 17. The adobe buildings of the neighboring towns were razed. It is estimated that 3000 persons are residing in tents.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

Is Your Colt Properly Trained for Fair Show Ring?

In showing horses at county and state fairs and horse shows, especially in showing colts, it is important that the animals be trained for the occasion, or they are unlikely to show their work.

"One of the first things is to teach the colt to behave himself and be quiet, so that he will not get excited, tear around and 'act up' like a naughty child before company, when led into a crowd," said Prof. E. L. Potter, of the Oregon Agricultural college, discussing the subject.

"The next step is to teach the colt to stand still when it is required," he continued. "Then he must be taught to stand in the proper position, with his feet squarely under him, his front feet side by side, and his hind feet also side by side, his head up and his ears forward."

"This will not only require training; it will mean that the owner or attendant will need to be constantly on the lookout to see that the animal maintains his position. One frequently sees, at county fairs, men bringing in good horses, and standing with their hands in their pockets while allowing the horses to stand down on one side with their heads at one side, in no way showing off their points as good horses. Neither the owner or the horse, in such case, shows at his best."

"The horse led into the show ring should always have a good bridle, and never should be brought in with just a halter, as it is impossible to handle a horse properly without a bridle.

"The colt should be taught to lead properly to show his action to good advantage. He should learn to walk or trot up by the side of the attendant and pull forward on the lead rein, not backward. The attendant should hold the horse with but one foot of rein between his hand and the bit."

"In trotting the colt to the bridle it should be taught to step up in good shape, and pull forward on the rein instead of backward. In teaching the colt to trot for show, the attendant must run beside the horse's shoulder, always keeping step with the horse. An attendant who stumbles along in his own gait cannot be expected to make the horse travel at his best."

"Attention to these points will make a world of difference in the appearance of the horse in the ring. It will make a poor horse look better and will prevent a good horse from appearing badly."

Sulphur as Plant Food is Discussed by College Chemist

"Will sulphur finally be considered a critical plant food?" asks Prof. H. V. Tartar, chemist of the Oregon Agricultural experiment station in the May Oregon Countryman, published by agricultural college students. "No one questions the absolute necessity of sulphur for plant growth. It is as necessary as is potash, nitrogen or phosphorus."

"The apparent reason why so little attention has been given to sulphur in the schemes for fertilization for permanent plant production has been due to the fact that it was believed that crops removed but little from the soil and consequently the supply was ample for the continuous growing of plants. The amount of sulphur in soils is low. In many instances there is present in the long cropped soil only half the quantity which was present in the original virgin soil."

"In the state of Oregon it is a common practice to use land plaster (gypsum, a sulphate of lime), as a fertilizer, especially for the growing of clover and alfalfa. The beneficial results obtained from the use of this material have often been explained on the basis of its action as a stimulant. It has been shown that it aids in the liberation of potash from the soil. Yet it is a notorious fact that its beneficial effect is often far in excess of that which might be ascribed to the potash liberated. It has its best effect on those crops which require a goodly amount of sulphur."

"Very little attention has, as yet, been given to the supplying of sulphur as a fertilizing material. A few experiments were tried last year in this and foreign countries and at this time but little of the data obtained is available. It is a subject for further investigation by the chemists and agronomists."

Veterinary Surgeon Recommends Arsenic Treatment for Heaves

Care in exercising and feeding, together with arsenic acid is the treatment for heaves recommended by Dr. B. W. Hollis, of the veterinary science department of the Oregon Agricultural college, in a recent reply to an inquiry from a McMinnville man. He says: "There is no absolute cure for heaves. True heaves is due to an anatomical change in the minute structure of the lung tissue that cannot be replaced. The little partitions which separate the air cells in the lung have been broken down and there is nothing which will cause these to be replaced."

Opposed to Explosives.

Bobby's "first" teeth were bad and had to be extracted. He seemed so fearful of the ordeal that his mother asked him if he did not want to take gas for it. His eyes opened wide and he exclaimed in horror: "Take gas! I should say not! Do you think I want to be blown up?"

Lofty Character.

Our idea of a lofty character is one who can smoke a bad cigar and not hate the famous man it is named after.—Galveston News.

Four years ago the pet brother had an opportunity to go to the Philippines, being ardent anti-imperialists, protested so vehemently that he finally refused the offer and continued to peg along at the same old clerkship.

A week or so ago the youngest sister changed her mind. "I wish," she said, "that you had gone to the Philippines, after all."

The pet brother braced back pompously. He was not particularly glad to be told that his absence was desirable, but it was pleasant to know that his views had at last been embraced by one member of the family.

"I knew," said he, "that you would come around to my way of thinking some time."

But his satisfaction was short-lived. "Oh, I don't mean what you think I do!" his sister exclaimed. "If you were there you could send me such pretty oriental things to wear. Philippine relations are nice things to have. People who have them can be spotted by the clothes they wear. I know lots of women who, having hitherto suffered pangs of envy at sight of imported gowns worn by their friends, can now have revenge by sporting South Sea island linens and lawns of unique design. These fabrics may not be on a par with European importations so far as fineness of texture and finish go, but they have a tone of their own, and women who can boast several such dresses and blouses are in luck."

Removing Scale Disease from Calves' Eyes and Noses

In response to an inquiry from Bend, Dr. B. W. Hollis, veterinarian of the Oregon Agricultural college, writes as follows on the treatment of scale growth on the eyes and noses of calves:

"I note that you say your calves and yearlings have a heavy scale around their eyes and down on the nose. This scale is due to a fungus growth, and in most cases will come off of its own accord in the spring. Cases which are extensive should, however, be treated promptly."

"As treatment I would recommend that you scrape off the scale with a knife or other suitable instrument for the purpose and then paint the surface of the wound with tincture of iodine. About three paintings will usually be enough to bring about a prompt recovery. In some instances, however, more applications will be necessary. A few doses of potassium iodine internally will assist in curing more obstinate cases. Of this I would recommend two teaspoonfuls twice daily continued for four days; then an interval of three days, followed by a four days' course again. The above dosage is for any calf over three months old and under six. Larger animals should receive larger doses in proportion."

Importance of Proper Care of Teeth of Children

"A bad breath is an indication that something is wrong. It may be from dirty or decayed teeth, or from decaying food stuff in the intestinal tract," says Mrs. Alice Marks Dolman, home nursing and dietetics instructor at the Oregon Agricultural college.

"Many people do not take care of a child's first teeth because they think, 'Oh, he will lose these teeth, so what is the use of having the tooth filled or taken care of?' Many do not stop to think that the beginnings of the second teeth are already started and getting their nourishment and protection from the first little teeth, and if a tooth decays or is pulled before it is ready, the teeth above it suffer. The jaw bone contracts and does not leave enough room, so when the permanent or second teeth do come, they most often are crowded and crooked."

"A child should early be taught that it is even more necessary to keep the mouth and teeth clean than it is to keep the face clean."

Fruit Growers Must Organize Says Professor C. I. Lewis

"I want to emphasize the need of organization for the Willamette Valley," said Prof. C. I. Lewis of the division of horticulture of the Oregon Agricultural college in his address to the State Horticultural society at Corvallis and Eugene.

"All the various centers, such as Corvallis, Eugene, Dallas, etc., should have strong fruit growers' organizations and should have canneries or means of handling other by-products. These different organizations should get together at least once a year and meet at some central point, such as Portland. The State Horticultural society should be a splendid medium for getting these organizations together where we can discuss the problems that confront us, and give each other the benefit of our experience."

"I am hoping that every organization in the Willamette valley will become affiliated with the society and thus reap the benefits of such cooperation."

British Spoil-Sport.

There appears in the Manchester Guardian the story of the boy who asked a butcher for tough steak, explaining that if the meat were tender "father would eat it all." If the steak were as old as the story, it would be pretty tough.

Passing.

"God love the world," he breathed, and the flesh sank from him. Death—it was but the breaking of a rusty scabbard to loose a flashing blade.—Will Livingston Comfort.

SOURCE OF HER PATRIOTISM

Young Woman Unconsciously Reveals Why She Wanted Her Pet Brother to Aid His Country.

Four years ago the pet brother had an opportunity to go to the Philippines, being ardent anti-imperialists, protested so vehemently that he finally refused the offer and continued to peg along at the same old clerkship.

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Truthful James.

A hostess, who was going to give a big dinner party, hired a page for that particular evening to help with the waiting, and duly impressed his duties upon him during the course of the afternoon.

"Now, James," she said, "it will be your duty to hand round the wines, and you will begin with the sherry. There are two kinds of sherry, and the inferior kind is to be offered with the soup. Do you understand?"

James duly mastered this and the other details of his work, and the banquet began. Presently the hostess signed to James, and that young man, seizing the decanter, began to make his rounds, saying in clear and penetrating tones as he approached each guest:

"Inferior sherry, ma'am? Inferior sherry, sir"—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Man Arrested for Odd Theft.

A novelty in theft was recorded at Philadelphia, Pa., the other night, when a man named Johns was arrested in the act of stealing an alarm clock from the home of a woman named Murray. Johns, it appears, is a heavy sleeper—so heavy, in fact, that he cannot get up in the morning without aid. Many a good place his slumbers have cost him. Johns had planned to assume a new position shortly. So when he spied a perfectly good alarm clock in Mrs. Murray's front room, temptation overcame him. Calmly followed hard upon temptation, however, for just as he was making way with the clock its alarm went off and brought Mrs. Murray to the scene in time to witness the vanishing of her property. She called a policeman, and Johns was taken into custody.

Big Mistake.

Bluffers bounced into the club, jammed his hat down on a table with a fierce bang, and flung himself into an easy chair.

"What's wrong, today, Bluffers? You look bad."

"I'll never forgive myself. I kicked a man out of my house last night."

"Humph! I've kicked out many a one. Young fellow, I suppose?"

"No; past middle age."

"Well, these old codgers have no business to be coming around courting young girls. I would have kicked him out myself."

"Yes; but I have found out since that this man wasn't courting my daughter. He was after my mother-in-law."

Hustling Husband.

Ethel—Oh, Harry! I have bought such a love of a bonnet—a black feather, a white bird and such velvet bows! Isn't it becoming? And it cost—it isn't cheap—\$27.

Harry—Well, my dear, I am glad you like it; and I am sure it looks lovely. I have one dollar left in the bank and I think I can scramble around and get in the other \$12 tomorrow, and I'll put off the rent this month; so I guess we'll be all right. Give me a kiss, dear.—Puck.

Explanatory.

Old Isaacs (entering unannounced)—Vat you mean by holding mine daughter in your lap—hey?

Young Rosenbaum—Vell, her mother said she vas worth her weight in gold, undt I vas shust doing a leedle calculating—dot's all.—Puck.

Those Paris Styles.

"I see that hand-painted dresses are the latest style from Paris."

"Yes; and now the futurists and cubists will make their fortunes."—Judge.

His Name.

"Why do you call that cat Plutarch?"

"On account of his numerous lives."

UNCLE SAM HAS LOTS OF CASH

Fiscal Year Closes With Big Surplus on Hand.

Canal Expenditures Large—Waterway Has Cost \$318,229,000—Corporation Taxes Grow.

Washington, D. C.—Uncle Sam closed the fiscal year 1913 on July 1 with a surplus of \$40,083,229, representing the excess of receipts over expenditures, exclusive of Panama canal and public debt transactions. This exceeds last year's surplus by \$3,750,000. The Panama canal expenditures and public debt transactions, however, wiped out the surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures and created a deficit for the year of \$2,149,000.

Total receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$723,782,921, while the ordinary disbursements were \$683,699,692.

Corporation taxes yielded the government \$34,848,870, or \$5,365,766 more than during the fiscal year 1912. While customs receipts for the last few months have shown a decrease, as is characteristic of a tariff revision period, the total for the fiscal year reached \$318,142,000, an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 over the previous year.

The drinking and smoking of the American people during the last 12 months brought the Federal government the enormous total of \$809,478,000 in internal revenue receipts, which was \$16,500,000 greater than in 1912 and one of the highest amounts on record.

Under the first year's operation of the new pension law the government paid veterans and widows \$175,134,000, an increase of \$21,537,000.

The fiscal year closed with \$164,704,000 in the general fund of the treasury, as compared with \$167,152,000 a year ago. The cash drawer of the treasury contains \$65,253,000 as the working balance of the government. The trust funds of the treasury include \$1,086,727,000 in gold coin and bullion.

The government spent \$41,741,000 on construction of the Panama canal during the last year, making a total of \$318,229,000 spent on the canal to date, of which \$179,628,000 has been paid out of the general fund of the treasury and the remainder from the proceeds of bond sales.

The 7492 national banks now in existence have a total outstanding circulation of national bank notes of \$737,065,050.

Secretary McAdoo announced that the daily treasury statement in future would be issued in a completely changed form, designed to show at a glance the assets and liabilities of the government. It will be in the nature of a budget statement for the purpose of indicating from day to day whether the government revenues are progressing on a surplus or deficit basis. The first issue of the new statement will show, the secretary said, that the grand total of assets of the government is nearly \$2,000,000,000 against which there are liabilities, including the gold and silver certificates, aggregating about \$1,725,000,000, leaving balances in the treasury from \$250,000,000 to \$275,000,000, including the gold reserve of \$150,000,000.

Alaska Glacier Awakens.

Seattle, Wash.—After lying peacefully asleep for more than 14 years Muir Glacier awakened for a few moments some time last winter and lazily stretched itself. In the life of a glacier "a few moments" may be a period of three months' duration.

The result of the glacier's awakening is that Glacier Bay, Alaska, is filled with gigantic icebergs, and it is impossible for ships conveying tourists to the north to make a close approach to the great ice mass which is one of the spectacular features of the northern journey in summer.

Nobody lives at Glacier Bay, except once in a while, when it is visited by a band of nomadic Indians. Nobody saw the glacier move, but the next summer when it was visited by tourists the ice wall was split in half and divided by a moraine. One-half of the glacier died—that is, it ceased to move and began gradually to melt.

Phosphorus Matches Go.

Chico Cal.—The manufacture of the non-phosphorus match began July 1 throughout the United States, marking the end of the poison phosphorus match. In compliance with the Federal law prohibiting the use of the white phosphorus in the making of matches, the local plant of the Diamond Match company began the manufacture of a combustible which eliminates danger to employes and to the consumer. The new composition is known as sesqui sulphide. It is non-poisonous.

Dividend Payments Hurd.

New York—More than \$266,000,000 in dividends and interest were mailed July 1 by railroads, industrial companies and other corporations to stock and bond holders living all over the world. July 1 was "dividend day"—one of the two big ones of the year, the other being January 1. More than 181 corporations made the semi-annual disbursements, and the dividends of the most important corporations aggregated \$12,000,000 more than in 1912, it was said.