

## ARMY FIGHTING MOUNTAIN FIRE

### San Francisco Pleasure Resort Swept By Flames.

#### Mt. Tamalpais Parks and Summer Residences Doomed—Cities In Imminent Danger.

San Francisco, Thursday—Five men are reported to have been burned to death on the Larkspur side of Mount Tamalpais. A correspondent of the Associated Press talked with men who said they saw the five carried away on stretchers toward Mill Valley.

The report that the Mount Tamalpais fire had swept into the big redwood grove, Muir Woods, was confirmed here at midnight. Immediately a train was assembled and hundreds of fire fighters were dispatched to join those now striving to save the big trees. The great grove is one of the noted show places of the state.

The women and children of Mill Valley are standing in terrorized groups in the street, clutching a few of their most precious belongings, and watching the approach down Blythevale Canyon of the Mount Tamalpais fire. The husbands and fathers, aided by 2000 men from the army and navy, are battling bravely to check the flames. At another point 800 civilians are fighting flames.

The fire, which had been considered no longer dangerous early in the day, was whipped into action by the afternoon breezes from the sea, and it raged down the canyon, leaping the burned-out path of the backfire, until at 9 o'clock it was reported a mile and three-quarters of a mile from the town. The wind slackened towards night, which gave some hope, but dwellers in the canyon were ordered to abandon their homes.

Residents of the whole district spent a long day of extreme anxiety. Among the noteworthy properties threatened was the country estate of Ralston Lovell White, known as the "Garden of Allah," which is valued at \$1,000,000. The estate is in charge of Mrs. William Tierney, a young woman whose husband is with the fire-fighters. She refused to leave her duties as caretaker.

Three automobiles in the garage were left to their fate for lack of anyone to drive them to safety. The valuable paintings, tapestry and some of the furniture, were removed. Much of the prize poultry had to be abandoned.

The fire in Baltimore Canyon also is reported to have leaped a trench dug to halt it. It is said that about 500 civilians are making a desperate stand against this fire, which threatens the towns of Corte Madera and Larkspur. An entirely distinct fire has started down Redwood Canyon and is charging on the Muir forest of Sequoias. Cottages near Muir Woods are burning.

#### Homestead Bill Is Reported.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the public lands committee, laid before his committee Senator Borah's bill amending the three-year homestead law, and after a brief discussion the bill was unanimously favorably reported.

This bill seeks to make the three-year law a real benefit to homesteaders by providing that in lieu of cultivating 20 acres of land during the third year of residence, homesteaders may show good faith and satisfy the law by making improvements on their land amounting to \$1.50 for each acre entered.

The merit of the bill was quickly recognized by members of the committee and no opposition was made to it.

#### Polar Explorers in Nome.

Nome, Alaska—The Canadian Polar exploration ship Karluk has arrived here from Victoria, B. C., with 12 of the scientists who will go with Vilhjalmur Stefansson into the Arctic. A few hours later the steamship Victoria arrived with Stefansson, Dr. R. M. Anderson, his lieutenant, and James Murray, oceanographer. While here supplies will be transferred to the auxiliary boat Alaskan, which will take the Southern party, under Dr. Anderson, from Nome to Victorialand for scientific research work.

#### Daniels to Visit Northwest.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels will visit Portland July 20, on his way from the Puget Sound navy yard to San Francisco, and will return to Portland July 28 on his way to Spokane. The secretary will be at Seattle July 16 to 18 and will inspect the Bremerton navy yard. He will spend July 19 in Tacoma and July 29 in Spokane.

#### Hail as Large as Walnuts.

Columbus, O.—A terrific rain and hail storm swept parts of Columbus and vicinity Thursday afternoon, doing great damage in the city and country. Hailstones as large as walnuts were shoveled up after the storm, which lasted less than ten minutes. Fruit trees were stripped bare and truck farms were shorn of the growing crops.

#### Price of Coffee Falling.

New York—There was a break of fully a half cent in coffee Thursday, the culmination of heavy selling which has been in progress for several months, and which has caused a decline of 5 cents a pound in coffee since last October.

## DURANGO SACKED BY REBELS

### Refugees Tell of Narrow Escape From Mexican Town.

San Francisco—Details of the occupation of Durango by Mexican rebels are told by refugees who arrived here on the Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney, whose passenger list, like those of all vessels arriving here from Mexican ports, was made up largely of people who fled the disordered country. Of those who arrived, one party of 81 persons traveled across the desert afoot and on mules from Durango to the coast, a distance of 160 miles, closely pursued by bandits.

When the opposing forces met at Durango, say members of the party, 4200 rebels commanded by General Toma Urbino, and 800 Federals, 500 state troops and 600 volunteers commanded by General Escadero Aneya participated. Both sides had guns.

When the rebels entered the city, the refugees say, they freed 400 prisoners from the jails, robbed the banks of \$500,000 in gold and sacked the city. Colonel Hernandez, of the Federal army, was placed against a wall and shot.

K. W. Stepp, a civil engineer, who was one of the passengers, was shot through both legs in the Durango battle. Mrs. Thomas Matthews said just as she was leaving her home in Durango a band of the rebels threw dynamite into the house and demolished it. Other members of the party told of the murder of Oliver Palmer, a telegraph operator who had refused to open a safe in his office, and of the robbery of Theodore O. Hamm, American consul at Durango.

## FIND PLOT TO KILL HUERTA

### Zapatistas Manufacture Bombs and Practice Throwing.

Mexico City—A plot to assassinate President Huerta, General Felix Diaz and General Blanquet, the war minister, has been frustrated by the arrest of one deputy and 10 others of no great importance. It is said that the intention was to use bombs at some opportune time when these officials were driving through the streets.

Documents were found on the prisoners identifying them as supporters of Zapata and setting forth an outline of the plot. Several of the prisoners have confessed. In a building somewhat remotely located, they had practiced throwing bombs, studying the effect.

The American ambassador's note of protest to the foreign office against permitting an anti-American demonstration has had certain indirect results, although the government did not absolutely forbid the holding of what officials style "a popular manifestation of patriotism."

A demonstration took place in the capital but not more than 400 persons participated. There were no speeches and few cries against Americans. The line of march was through the principal streets and the manifestants halted in front of a big Japanese store crying vivas for Japan. Small silk Japanese flags were carried with the Mexican colors. A detachment of police accompanied the procession and the minister of war, General Blanquet, followed in an automobile.

## HAS ADOPTED 300 CHILDREN

### Oklahoma Millionaire Would Increase Number to 1000.

Tulsa, Okla.—Charles Page, reputed to be worth \$5,000,000, has adopted 300 poor children and hopes to swell the number to a thousand. He has provided that at his death the bulk of his estate will go toward helping poor children and maintaining a home he has established at Sand Springs, a suburb of Tulsa.

Page has financed a streetcar line which runs from the village to the home, and each day the poor children who do not live at the home are gathered up and taken out there, where they are taught in one of the best schools of the state.

He has also provided that any boy or girl who may wish a college education after completing the course in his school can select the institution that he wishes to attend. Page will defray all expenses.

Connected with the home he runs a farm and canning factory, where the boys and girls can work in off hours, and every branch of manual training and domestic science is taught by skilled teachers.

Page takes a great interest in his adopted children and when able to get away from his office enjoys nothing better than a romp with them.

## Five Scholarships Offered.

Washington, D. C.—The Guatemalan government, through Minister Mendez, has offered the United States five scholarships available for American boys and girls desirous of pursuing courses in Guatemalan institutions of learning. These scholarships include board, lodgings, uniforms and washing, and are good for courses either in military, academic or technical institutions. In throwing Guatemalan institutions open Señor Manuez writes: "My government is animated by the ardent spirit of Pan-Americanism."

## Aeroplane Rights Itself.

New York—Christopher J. Lake, one of the inventors of the "even keel" submarine boat used in the United States navy, has reported to the Aero Club of America that he and his son, Simon Lake, have evolved a type of aeroplane, which, tested by being inverted at an altitude of 60 feet, easily recovered its balance and made a safe and easy descent.

# FARM AND ORCHARD

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

## Burning Spoiled Hay Waste.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—"Every ton of this spoiled hay contains as much plant food as is taken away from the farm in 30 bushels of wheat, or 66 bushels of oats, or 200 bushels of potatoes, or 600 bushels of apples, or one ton of fat hogs, or four tons of milk, or ten tons of butter. Every acre of this spoiled hay that is applied to the land will permit the raising of three 30-bushel wheat crops, or five 40-bushel oat crops or three 200-bushel potato crops, or three 600-bushel apple crops, without any depreciation in the fertility of the soil, and where applied to lands not now giving a maximum crop will bring a greatly increased yield and still leave the soil enriched."

This remarkable statement was made by Professor H. D. Scudder, head of the department of agronomy, at the Oregon Agricultural college in answering the question of what to do with the spoiled hay now engaging the farmers' serious attention.

"The question has come to us what to do with this spoiled hay, which is valueless for feed," said Professor Scudder. "Many farmers are leaving it on the ground and it is killing out the growth underneath the cocks or windrows, so that when it is removed the weeds will spring up and injure the second cutting. Other farmers are rolling it up and burning it. The folly of this can be seen at a glance. It should be hauled to the barnyard and thrown in deep piles. If other words, it should be composted or allowed to rot. If it inclines to 'fire-fang' it should be wet down a little. In many cases it may be hauled off and spread at once on the stubblefield or pasture that is to be plowed this fall. Before plowing it should be thoroughly disked and thoroughly mixed with the surface soil."

"Every ton of this damaged hay is equal approximately to four tons of fresh manure in plant food value. Applied to ground which is to be put in potatoes, barley or corn next year, a very marked effect will be seen."

It was also pointed out by Professor Scudder that the farmer who has damaged hay in the field and will make use of it as a fertilizer will suffer little or no loss of the value he would have received for it as marketable hay.

The principle governing here is the same as that which requires that hay be not sold at all, but be fed to livestock on the farm, for when thus fed 80 per cent of this fertility is returned to the soil while the finished product, such as pork, beef, or mutton brings a fancier price than the raw material from which it was made. When clover is manufactured into butter almost the entire fertility content is retained upon the farm, for the ton of clover hay contains \$8.50 worth of plant food, while a ton of butter contains 50 cents' worth of plant food. The farmer gets \$10 a ton for the clover hay, while for the finished goods, butter, he gets \$600 a ton. His advice to the farmer is this: "Don't burn the hay, for the bulk of its fertility content, nitrogen, goes up in smoke. Or don't leave it lying on the field, for then it destroys the meadows and brings in weeds. Certainly there should be no question as to what should be done with the spoiled hay."

## Watering Hogs in Winter.

The hog will drink too little water in the winter time if some way is not devised to coax him to drink copiously. Warming the water and mixing with a little mill feed, meat meal, tankage or ground corn is an excellent way to get a maximum of water into the pig's stomach. I believe that it is practically impossible to get a hog to drink too much water in the winter time. Do not spare the bedding. I have observed in countless instances that cold, poorly bedded hogs were largely responsible for unprofitable gains. The hog suffers as much from the cold of winter as he does from the heat of summer. Being thin coated, he is not able to stand much cold weather unless very fat. It takes feed to supply this extra energy to warm the hog kept in a cold house. Shelter is cheaper than feed.—John M. Ervard, in Farm and Home.

## The Best Rabbit Dog.

Most lads think they must have a hound to hunt rabbits, but as one of the "old boys," I prefer sharp-scented cur dogs of medium size. They are better than any hound I ever tried. A hound depends altogether on scent and makes too much noise, which frightens rabbits and they soon hole. Hounds are always in the way around the house and of very little worth except for tracking. A cur dog will look under brush, etc., and start game much quicker than a hound. They are not so apt to hole game and are of much more worth on the farm than hounds.—J. H. Andre, in Farm and Home.

## Made Sure of Suicide.

A machine gun to commit suicide was used by a private in a German regiment at Graz (Germany), recently. The man placed himself before the gun and fired it by means of a cord. His breast was riddled with bullets. The soldier had had differences with his superior officers.

## Hunts Hares With Auto.

Sport in a new form now appeals to a New Zealand farmer. Driving in a motor car with two powerful headlights, he bags nightly between six and a dozen hares, the animals being so fascinated by the glare of the lamps that they become stationary targets.

## Daily Thought.

Whether you be man or woman you will never do anything in the world without courage. It is the greatest quality of the mind next to honor.—James Lane Allen.

## Great Possibilities of Truck Farming in Frames.

Intensive truck farming under sash or cloth covers is becoming one of the most popular and profitable lines of outdoor work, three acres being all the ground required to produce a very comfortable living. It is, of course, necessary that a good market for the produce be within easy reach, a market that is willing to pay top prices for extra fancy and early vegetables, for the sash farmer's cucumbers, snap beans, etc., rank in the vegetable market about the same as hot house grapes in the fruit stores.

Naturally, a considerably larger capital is required than in ordinary truck farming, but the original outlay for frames and sash is an interest-paying investment. Roughly, it will cost 10 cents per square foot to equip a garden with sash protection, and, with reasonable care, these sash should give 10 to 12 years' service, says a Farm and Home expert.

In many localities there is an abundance of sunshine at all seasons of the year and an absence of extremes of temperature. In these regions a very slight covering or the application of a small amount of heat will carry plants through the winter in good condition. These conditions prevail in North Carolina and tide-water Virginia, and large areas are devoted to frame trucking, using, not glass, but cloth coverings. Vegetables grown in frame are shipped in carload lots from these sections. Naturally, the cloth-covered frames are less expensive than sash, the cost being from 35 to 50 cents a running foot for a bed 14 feet wide. In most sections the glass covering is necessary.

While three acres is a good sized sash farm, a somewhat larger area should be available in order that the frames may be moved once in three years to guard against disease. The type of frames varies in different localities, but generally they are no more elaborate or expensive than is absolutely necessary. The usual type has for its sides two lines of 12 inch boards set on edge and held in place by stakes driven into the ground, the bed being 6 feet wide, and as long as may be desired.—Farm and Home.

## Borrowing Money on Land.

Swiss farmers find it comparatively easy to borrow money of the mortgage banks which exist in many of the cantons. The chief advantage secured by the farmer in placing a mortgage with the cantonal or state mortgage banks is that he escapes the necessity of repaying the principal of his mortgage in a single payment, and he is practically relieved from the danger of foreclosure according to Farm and Home.

The interest rate charged by the cantonal mortgage banks is about the same as that collected by other banks. For instance, a farmer wishes to raise a loan of \$10,000 on his property. He secures the money from the cantonal bank at 4 1/2 per cent. He could probably do as well for himself if he went to private sources, but here is where the cantonal banks help him out. If he went to a private bank to borrow money at 4 1/2 per cent for a stated number of years, he would be required to pay that bank his interest each year, and the full amount at the end of the term.

Now, with the cantonal bank he is required to pay each year, in addition to his 4 1/2 per cent, 1 per cent as amortization. After the first payment he owes the bank \$10,000 less 1 per cent. Naturally, the second year he must pay interest, not on the \$10,000, but on \$9,900. However, his actual payment is still 5 1/2 per cent of the \$10,000. Each year, however, a larger proportion of this 5 1/2 per cent goes to liquidate the loan. In this way the farmer ultimately pays back the entire loan without having been burdened with one big payment in any year, as he ordinarily would have been. Only in very rare cases are the loans made by these mortgage banks on farm properties foreclosed.

## Religion Shown by Sacrifice.

In every age a test of religion has been its power to call out sacrifice. The great temples of the past could be built only by individual self-sacrifice. The direction of self-denial must be towards the noblest and most unselfish ends, putting the good of others in the place of self-indulgence.—The Christian Register.

## Cruel Predictions Fulfilled.

The mother of Nero, when warned by soothsayers that her son would become emperor and then put her to death, would not believe it; yet both events came to pass, for after depriving her of all her honor and power he was terrified by the menaces she made and her high spirit and commanded that she be killed.

## DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA

### Roumania Starts to Collect Promised Payment for Neutrality.

London—The king of Roumania has declared war on Bulgaria. The Roumanian minister at Sofia has been recalled. The Sofia correspondent of the Times sends this announcement early Saturday morning.

It is expected that Roumania's first step will be the occupation of the 2500 square miles of territory which she claims from Bulgaria as compensation for her neutrality in the late war. This strip extends from Turtukai to Balcchik, on the Black Sea, and includes the city of Silistra.

The Bulgarians plan to drive a wedge between the Greek and Serbian armies in the neighborhood of Guevgeli has failed completely. The last reports of the fighting received from Athens show that the Serbians and Greeks at this point are combining their forces, while the Roumanian army is beginning an invasion of Bulgaria.

The latter fact doubtless was the deciding factor in the Bulgarian appeal to the powers for peace. How far Bulgaria's defeat is due to dissensions in high military quarters, which resulted in the resignation of General Savoff, and how far to the fact that the Bulgarian troops, which bore the brunt of the hard fighting in the last campaign, were more exhausted than the Greeks and Serbian forces, will probably never be known.

Nothing can be predicted at the moment as to how events will shape themselves. The Roumanian invasion of Bulgaria having brought an entirely new factor into the problem. Russia and France are devoting their efforts to persuading the allies to adopt a moderate attitude in order to facilitate a peaceful settlement.

## SUFFRAGETTE ADMITS ARSON

### Also Claims She Blew Up Cotton Exchange in London.

Liverpool—Mrs. Edith Rigby, militant suffragette who has already been arrested and released on various occasions after undergoing hunger strikes, voluntarily gave herself up to the police and confessed dramatically in court to incendiarism.

Mrs. Rigby told of having burned Sir William H. Lever's \$100,000 country residence at Rivington, near Horwich, Lancashire, as a "beacon lighted for the king and the country to see women suffering an insupportable grievance." She also confessed to being the perpetrator of the dynamite outrage at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange July 5.

"I placed the explosive in the stock exchange to show how easy it is to procure them and to place them in public buildings," she said. "I might just as easily have blown up the Nelson monument. 'I chose the Liverpool Cotton Exchange because the cotton industry has been built largely by women's labor. The merchants are willing to get power and wealth out of labor of women while the women themselves are denied the vote and citizenship. This is the first knock at the door. Under the 'cat and mouse' act one of the greatest women in the land is going to be done to death. If the government is going to kill that woman, this is a warning."

Mrs. Rigby has been a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, the militant suffragette organization, for many years, and has taken a great part in public movements to promote the welfare of women. She is the wife of a physician at Preston.

## Research Fund Is Started.

Kansas City—A resolution providing a commission of 25 members to take charge of raising by subscription a \$1,000,000 endowment for a national research and scientific foundation fund for dentists was adopted at Saturday's session here of the annual convention of the National Dental association.

The object of the fund is to enable dentists to leave their practice and engage in research work. More than \$15,000 has been subscribed toward the fund at the convention here.

Rochester, N. Y., was chosen as the meeting place of next year's convention.

## Bulgarian Rout Reported.

Athens—Official dispatches report that continued pursuit of the Bulgarians and a desperate battle in the passes of Mount Belias and on the road from Deiran to Stramitsa, resulted in complete victory for the Greeks. The capture of these passes was a disaster for the Bulgarians, as it enabled the Greeks to attack the rear of the Bulgarian Fourth Army corps, which had its front fortified against the Serbians. The Bulgarians fled headlong from the furious assault of the Greek infantry, who captured nine guns.

## X-Ray Tube Inventor Dies.

Hartford, Conn.—Burton F. Baker, inventor of an X-ray tube, died at his home here Friday. He was taken ill last September, since which time no fewer than nine operations were made by scientists in Philadelphia, New York and Hartford in a vain effort to save his life. He virtually was a victim of constant exposure to the X-rays.

Baker received only a common school education and became interested in science in his early youth.

## 10,000 Elks in Parade.

Rochester, N. Y.—Ten thousand Elks, it is estimated, participated in a parade here in connection with the 49th reunion of the grand lodge. They came from every city of size in this country, from Juneau, Alaska, and Honolulu. Even Manila had a lone representative.

## ARMY ORDERED TO TAKE HAND

### Demand Release of American Prisoners by Mexicans.

#### Compliance Fully Expected—Mexicans Join Americans in Forming Vigilance Committees.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Garrison has ordered Colonel Edwin P. Brewer, of the Fourteenth Cavalry at Fort McIntosh, Tex., to demand the release of five Americans, together with 350 cattle and 30 horses, held by Mexican revolutionists at Hidalgo, Mexico. Secretary Bryan requested the action.

Secretary Bryan, who made public the order to Colonel Brewer, declined to discuss what would be done in the event the revolutionists declined to give up the Americans and their property. It was regarded as certain at the State department that Colonel Brewer's demand would be complied with promptly.

Hidalgo is on the Texas border about 50 miles northwest of Fort McIntosh and it is expected that the colonel will execute his mission with alacrity.

The attention of the State department was called to the imprisonment of the Americans and the seizure of their property by Consul Garrett at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. When Consul Garrett demanded the release of his countrymen the revolutionists told him they must await orders from Piedras Negras.

So great is the lawlessness around Tampico that the better class of Mexicans have joined Americans in organizing vigilantes under commission of the Federal military governor of San Luis Potosi. Already 14 bandits have been hanged. It is expected that a military governor will take charge of the state Tamulipas, as has been done in Vera Cruz and San Luis Potosi.

The consul at Mazatlan has reported to the State department that many destitute Americans are arriving at that port and that he has already sent 24 refugees to San Francisco.

## CALIFORNIA HAS HEAT WAVE

### Desert "Slops Over" and Ocean Breezes Fail.

San Francisco—At 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon the temperature in San Francisco, taken on top of the Merchants' Exchange building, reached 89 degrees. The temperature in the streets was more than 95. The day was by far the hottest of the year, and much discomfort was experienced.

In spite of the high degree of heat, with even the generally dependable San Francisco breezes turning traitor and blowing torridly, no prostrations were reported.

No hope of early relief is held out by the local weather bureau, and the only sorry comfort that San Franciscans can derive from the general situation is the fact that other cities of California are in harder lines.

One heat prostration was reported from Oakland, making the second for the week. Charles Harris, 38 years old, was overcome while at work at Fifteenth street and San Pablo avenue. He was hurried to the receiving hospital.

The unwelcome weather is escaping from the direction of the Mojave desert and spreading out.

The hottest previous day this year in San Francisco was April 24, when the mercury stopped at noon on the 85 mark.

## Oleo Tax Is Investigated.

Washington, D. C.—Commissioner Osburn, of the Internal Revenue bureau, has begun an investigation to determine whether there is due to the Federal treasury \$900,000 in oleomargarine taxes from the manufacturers in Chicago and elsewhere, as recently reported by the Chicago grand jury.

The grand jury report, which is before the commissioner, criticized the treasury officials of the previous administration for compromising for \$100,000 a \$1,000,000 oleomargarine tax claim by the government and found indication that \$900,000 was still due the government for taxes on the products at periods other than the dates covered by the compromise. The question involves whether cotton seed oil used in making the oleo was colored or uncolored.

## President Seeks Byways.

Cornish, N. H.—President Wilson went exploring in his automobile Saturday. He took an unfrequented road, and his big car picked its way slowly and cautiously over a mountain side. The machine negotiated the hills with little difficulty, but frequently in the descents the brakes were thrown on tight. The trip was made without mishap and the view of the surrounding hills amply repaid the President for the bumping he got, as both he and Mrs. Wilson saw the Green Mountains from unusual vantage points.

## Governor Offers Trophy.

Olympia, Wash.—Governor Lister has offered a handsome trophy cup to the high school entering the best team of three in a public competition in carpentry, sewing and cooking at the state industrial contest at Spokane this fall. Any high school with an enrollment of more than 200 is eligible to compete.