

PEOPLE BUILD BETTER ROADS

350,000 Volunteers Improve Missouri Thoroughfares

Women and Children Also Help—Governor's Proclamation Brings \$1,000,000 Worth Benefits.

Kansas City, Mo.—Stumps were eradicated, hills were reduced and wherever bad roads existed new and substantial grading resulted throughout Missouri, when 350,000 or more volunteer roadworkers of all classes and stations in life joined with vim in Governor Major's good roads program. It was the first day of a two days' campaign of volunteer road building, inaugurated by the governor and expected to mean \$1,000,000 in road betterments to Missouri without a cent of actual money cost to the state. Wives of visiting governors and women and their daughters in every county in the western section joined in the work, feeding, carrying water or otherwise helping the men. Business was practically suspended in many localities.

This, the first state-wide movement in favor of better roads, was expected to be not only an epoch in the development of Missouri, but an example that would be followed by other states and thus lead to a general improvement of highways all over the United States.

"Let ours be the banner county," was the slogan of every community. Governor and Mr. Hodges, of Kansas, came to Missouri to give their active support to the work. They were guests of Governor and Mrs. Major. The two governors donned their overalls, and setting out from Jefferson City, were among the first to get on the field of action. Mrs. Hodges aided in serving to the workers fried chicken which had been prepared by Mrs. Major.

Women took an important part in the campaign. The 6000 members of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs aided the movement in every way possible, and thousands of farmers' wives and other women prepared and served meals to the workers.

"It has been one of the greatest days of my life," said Governor Major. "As a boy I traveled over nothing but bad roads. I made up my mind then if I ever got a chance I would do all I could for better highways. The governor of Arkansas has notified me he has set aside September 2 and 3 for road work and I am happy at the results."

"I intend to fix two road days when I return home," said Governor Hodges. "It is remarkable how many have responded to Governor Major's proclamation."

GEORGE ALEXANDER KILLED

Automobile Accident Is Fatal to Type Foundry Manager.

San Francisco—In an automobile accident near San Mateo George L. Alexander, of this city, formerly of Portland, Or., was killed and J. S. Andrews and Mrs. J. Spaulding and Mrs. S. J. Smith, of Oakland, were injured. Mr. Alexander, who was Pacific Coast manager of the American Type Foundry Company, was killed almost instantly. Mr. Alexander at one time was manager of the Portland branch of the company, and his brother is present manager of the Spokane branch.

The accident was the result of an effort of another car to pass.

THINKS AMERICANS DIVIDED

Huerta Intimates Wilson Is Not Backed Up By People.

Washington, D. C.—Intimations are contained in Provisional President Huerta's reply to the American note presented by John Lind that President Wilson is not backed up by congress or the American people in his stand against recognition of the Huerta government.

Referring to the attacks on the Washington administration by members of congress and pointing to the official recommendations of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson advising recognition, Huerta declares he is entitled to be recognized. He holds that the Democratic party's power is temporary, and argues that recognition of his government is a partisan question in the United States. He intimates that he reaches his conclusion on private advices from Washington.

Money Rains at Salem.

Salem, Or.—It rained money in Salem Thursday. The shower was in front of the Ladd & Bush bank, and for a time enterprising youngsters were busy chasing half dollars and quarters. A Wells-Fargo express wagon had backed in front of the bank, and two men had hold of a bag of coins. Suddenly one of the men lost his hold and the bag dropped to the street, a seam bursting. Coins rolled in every direction. A crowd of newsboys helped corral the runaway coins and not one piece was lost.

New Hampshire Bars Up.

Rochester, N. Y.—New Hampshire does not want Harry Thaw within its boundaries. In the event that he re-enters the state through deportation proceedings in Canada and legal justification can be found for the act, he will be surrendered promptly to the New York authorities. This declaration was made by Governor Samuel D. Felker.

FREE SUGAR FIGHT IS WON

Wilson Program Carries and All Amendments Are Lost.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's programme for free sugar in 1916 carried the day in the senate when the Democrats rallied to the support of the tariff bill and defeated all amendments to the sugar schedule. With all but Senators Ransdell and Thornton, of Louisiana, standing firmly for the administration, the Bristow amendment for a compromise duty; the Norris amendment against free sugar, and the Gallinger amendment against free maple sugar.

An amendment to abolish the Dutch standard color test for sugar was adopted during the fight. Under its provisions the Dutch standard, against which a consistent fight has been waged since 1909, is abolished as soon as the tariff bill becomes a law, instead of next March as the bill otherwise would have provided.

Senator Bristow's amendment would have established a gradual reduction in duty from the present tariff of \$1.90 per hundred pounds until in six years the tariff would have been \$1.27. Under the Cuban treaty this would have established a 97 cent tariff on Cuban sugar, which constitutes the bulk of the imports into the United States.

The proposal to put all cane and raw sugar on the free list in 1916, behind which President Wilson had mustered the Democratic majority after a long persistent effort, came squarely before the senate on a motion by Senator Norris, Republican, to strike out that feature of the bill. This was defeated by a viva voce vote, and Senator Norris made no demand for a roll call.

KIDNAPED BOY FINDS HOME

Deserts Gypsy After Sixteen Years' Wandering.

Watertown, N. Y.—Word reached here that Frederick Brousseau, aged 24, who was kidnapped by gypsies nearly 16 years ago, has been restored to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Brousseau, of Sissonville, N. Y. They had long mourned him as dead.

On October 14, 1896, when but seven years old, young Brousseau left home to meet his father at the edge of the village. That was the last seen of the boy in Sissonville.

About a week ago a young man deserted from a band of gypsies in the Canadian wilds and took refuge with the monks of Oka, whose isolated monastery is 40 miles from Montreal. He could remember nothing of his history previous to becoming a member of the band except that he had been called Fred and that his former home was in Northern New York.

The presence of the wanderer was reported by the monks to the Montreal police, and an aunt of the young man recognized his picture in a newspaper. The parents were notified and went to Montreal, where they positively identified Brousseau by a birthmark. He is being detained by the police as a witness against some of the gypsies, who are under arrest charged with kidnaping.

EXPLOSION KILLS MEXICANS

Car of Dynamite Runs Wild and Wrecks Village.

Mexico City—It is estimated that nearly 100 persons were killed and almost as many injured when a car loaded with dynamite ran wild down the hill from the powder works at Santa Fe, jumped the track and dashed into a trolley pole in the suburb of Tacubaya and exploded.

The earth for miles around trembled and great damage was done to property. Within a radius of 500 feet from the scene of the explosion every house was demolished, while farther away in the village and in the adjoining town of San Pedro many fine residences were badly damaged and their interior furnishings ruined. Numerous Americans and other foreigners reside in Tacubaya and San Pedro, but none of them are reported to have been injured.

Late in the afternoon over 50 bodies had been dug from the ruins of houses in Tacubaya, and the Red Cross was ministering to the needs of the injured.

Castro's Rebels Defeated.

Caracas, Venezuela—General Leon Curado, governor of the state of Falcon, attacked and completely defeated the rebel followers of General Cipriano Castro at Coro, according to an official announcement. All the officers commanding the rebel forces were captured and are now on board a Venezuelan gunboat. The prisoners include Castro's brother-in-law, General Simon Bello; two nephews, Julio Velasco Castro and Vicente Parra Castro; Juan Liendo, and a number of Colombian and French officers.

Widow's Pension Revoked.

Seattle, Wash.—The newly granted widow's pension of Mrs. Anna Kruse, awarded on the ground that she was destitute, with three children, was revoked Thursday. It was learned that she had \$800 loaned out and drawing interest.

Peace Treaty Respected.

Sofia—The Bulgarian government was officially informed that the European powers are considering measures to respect completely the treaty of London.

Vienna—The governments of Europe, it was announced here, will shortly make definite representations to Turkey against the further advance of her troops in Thrace.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

Sell Eggs Direct to Consumers.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—By a system of marketing direct from producer to consumer, farmers and other producers may obtain 5 or 6 cents per dozen more than current prices for strictly fresh eggs, while the consumers in large cities may obtain strictly fresh eggs at 5 or 6 cents per dozen below current market prices. These facts were learned in a direct market experiment, extending through a year or more, conducted by the Poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural college under the management of Professor James Dryden.

During the time covered by the experiment the eggs were gathered daily, or twice a day in very warm weather, and kept in a cool place until ready for shipment, usually three or four days. They were then packed in a neat case containing 12 dozen eggs and shipped by express to Portland consumers. Express charges on the eggs were 35 cents, the distance being about 100 miles. Return charges on the empty case were 5 cents. Thus the entire cost of transportation was about 3 cents per dozen. This charge could be reduced one-half by shipping two cases at a time, as they could both be sent and returned for the price of one.

One of the main disadvantages of the present system of marketing through middlemen is the unbusinesslike method of buying from the producer at one price for all grades. Eggs are received in mixed lots, big and little, clean and dirty, fresh and stale, at the same price for all. But they have not all the same value, and when they are candled and classified by the commission men, some are found worthless and thrown out, others inferior and quoted at lower prices, while the strictly fresh eggs are made to bear the loss on the poor ones, as well as the profits of the dealers.

The direct market plan is giving excellent satisfaction to consumers in Portland. In the course of a year, one customer received but two eggs in damaged condition, and they were but slightly cracked. The eggs were cheaper than the public market eggs, and in such good condition that his small family used them by the case without any loss.

That the system is practicable for farmers and city consumers, Professor Dryden has no doubt. The poultry department of the O. A. C. is willing to co-operate with farmers, through the college extension division, in securing direct markets for a limited number of guaranteed eggs.

Floricultural Notes.

We ought to grow more poppies. If a brilliant show of color is wanted—one that is rich in tone without being in the least coarse—nothing will produce it more effectively than the Shirley strain of this flower. To secure most pleasing results sow thickly and broadcast. Do this and you will get the effect of a self-sown plant, which will be far more satisfactory than that resulting from sowing this plant in beds or rows. The less primness and formality in its culture the better, says Eben E. Rexford, in Farm and Home.

The great double poppy, with fringed petals, is to the annual flower garden what the peony is to a collection of perennials. And the oriental variety, with its enormous flowers as magnificent in coloring as in size, deserves a place in the border, where it can do more than any other plant I can think of, just now, to make the garden glorious in summer. Cover its roots well with leaves, in fall, and it will prove quite hardy at the North.

The "branching" variety of aster is far and away the best of its family for cutting. This kind has flowers of good size and perfect form, each one borne on a stalk a foot or more in length. This makes it easy to do effective work with it in vases or bowls. I would advise three colors only—pale pink, pure white and delicate lavender. These colors, either singly or in combination, are always sure to please, and so dainty are they in tone and general effect that they take away our liking for the varieties of stronger color, to a great extent. They harmonize so charmingly that one never tires of them. The same is true of the sweet pea, if we confine our selection of colors to pink, white, lavender and pale yellow. Grow these delicately-tinted sorts, and you will not care for the dark reds, blues and purples.

Preventing Peach Rot.

Rot is the worst enemy of peach growing in the Southern peach belt. The self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture has proved to be the best material to

His Regret.

"Have you anything to say," said the judge to the prisoner at the bar, "before sentence is pronounced against you?" "Only this, your honor," replied the culprit, "I hate awfully to be convicted of burglary on the testimony of a man who kept his head under the bed clothes all the time."

Evidently Some Snorer.

A woman woke her husband during a storm the other night, and said:—"I do wish you would stop snoring, for I want to hear it thunder."

control it. This is made with eight pounds fresh burned stone lime, eight pounds sulphur and 50 gallons water.

The lime is started slacking with hot water, then the sulphur is added and as soon as the slacking is completed cold water is put in to check the cooking and mixture is diluted to 50 gallons. When properly prepared, this is very effective, says a writer in Farm and Home, but much trouble has been caused by allowing it to cook too long, which results in more or less scorching of the leaves.

The first application is made when the shucks drop from the little peaches and at this spraying two pounds arsenate of lead may be used with each 50 gallons to control the curculio. The second spraying is made three or four weeks later and the third and final application a month or more before the peaches ripen.

Prof. J. S. Norton of Maryland, was able to obtain 99 per cent of perfect fruit, free from rot, black spot and curculio, by the use of this mixture. On the tree left unsprayed 50 per cent of the fruit rotted.

Planting the Vegetable Garden.

It is not always advantageous to plant the garden as early as possible. Under certain conditions Nature hastens the growth of late planted seeds so that the difference in time of their ripening will not accord with the difference in plantings. This is particularly the case when the season is late and rainy.

Plant for a succession of the different vegetables. A garden in which most of the planting is done at about the same time will not give as good results as where a period of time elapses between the second, third or fourth plantings of the same vegetables. Particularly is this true of peas, says Farm and Home. Where a number of different varieties were tried the best results were obtained from one or two varieties planted in succession.

In sweet corn, however, this was not so apparent. It was found best to rely on several varieties as well as successive plantings. If the season was backward or the plantings made unusually early, sweet corn seemed to be very slow in growth. On the other hand, the corn planted later would grow very fast under favorable conditions and almost catch up with the first plantings. To overcome this difficulty it was found advisable to rely on the plantings of different varieties.

Bear in Mind.

To set out a horse-radish bed, push inch sections of small damp roots into the ground along damp places and stream banks; let them alone for two years or so.

Soaking field and garden seeds in water from 24 to 48 hours just prior to planting, will hasten their germination and thus guard against their chilling and rotting in the damp earth.

The farm garden, arranged with long rows so the cultivation can be done with a horse, can be kept free from weeds with little hand work. With frequent cultivation there is little danger of weeds ripening their seeds in such a garden.

A tree is made, as a man is made, in its infancy. Unless the young trees are correctly pruned from the very first, they seldom make well-shaped trees. On the other hand, a badly started scion can be molded into a fine tree.

Potato growers who are also fruit growers would like to use lime-sulphur sprays for both fruit diseases and potato blight; but researches made by the New York experiment station prove it unsafe to spray potatoes with the lime-sulphur solution. In 1911 and again in 1912, the use of the newer fungicide resulted in dwarfing of potato plants, while bordeaux mixture apparently increased the vigor of the plants and was an efficient protector against blight.—Farm and Home.

Chocolate Pie.

To 3 tablespoons grated chocolate, add 1 scant cup sugar, 1/2 cup milk, and beat until dissolved. Boil 2 cups milk, add 2 tablespoons flour wet up in milk, and 1 whole egg, and 2 egg yolks, all beaten together. Now add the first named ingredients and cook a few minutes until thick. Use whites of eggs for meringue.

Oilcloth or other coverings are out of place on shelves in the cellar. The edges cannot lie close enough to the shelves to prevent spiders, ants and other insects from finding a hiding place there. It is better to give the shelves a coating of some good paint that dries with a hard enamel-like finish.

So Careless.

Two little girls had a bird given to them, and were very anxious to see it bathe. On seeing it get into the water for the first time, the three-year-old child exclaimed: "Why, I declare! If it isn't getting right into the water with all its feathers on!"

Youthful Logician.

"Now, Edgar," said the teacher to one of the members of the primary class in grammar, "what is the plural of tomato?" "Ketchup," was the prompt, but unexpected reply.

AUTO WRECKS DRUG STORE

Crazed Driver Makes Spectacular Dash Through Streets.

Pendleton, Or.—After being treated for mental trouble in St. Anthony's hospital for three days, O. G. Allen, a prominent local photographer, rushed out of the hospital at 8:30 o'clock Thursday night, pursued by nurses, jumped into his auto, and went down East Court street at a rate of 50 miles an hour and crashed into the front of the Pendleton Drug company's store, at the corner of Main street. The machine tore out the show windows on both sides as it passed through the front door and demolished the interior on both sides, turning around sideways before it came to a standstill.

A. J. McAllister, proprietor of the store, estimates the damage at \$1000. The store was wrecked. Allen practically uninjured, escaping with a cut over his eye.

The machine was smashed in front. Allen's flight caused a great sensation in Court street, which is a business thoroughfare, while pedestrians stood along the curb line and gasped. Allen stood straight up at the wheel waving one arm, guiding the automobile with the other arm and shouting "Let 'er buck."

Everyone thought that he was a joy-riding trying to make a spectacular display, but with his machine under perfect control, until it crashed into the store with a rattle of falling glass and scores of medicine-laden shelves and fixtures.

The noise attracted a great crowd of people, who were amazed that Allen's auto had been able to pass at such terrific speed between two iron pillars in front of the store.

After the crash Allen stepped down out of the wrecked auto, yelling "Let 'er buck" and "Have cigars on 'em, fellows." Allen held several cigars which he offered to the crowd as Night Officer Russel seized him.

FACTORY GIRLS UNDERPAID

25 Per Cent in Kansas City Get Less Than \$6 a Week.

Kansas City, Mo.—Twenty-five per cent of the 25,000 women workers in Kansas City receive less than \$6 a week, the wage needed for a "bare existence," according to a report of the board of public welfare. The report is based on two years' investigation.

The women workers are thus classified: Manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, 4500; mercantile establishments, 3900; telephone exchange, 1182; agricultural pursuits, 55; professional service, 2007; domestic and personal service, 13,475.

Here are some facts adduced by the investigation:

Seventeen per cent are married women; 14 per cent are separated, divorced or widows; 69 per cent are unmarried girls; 75 per cent are living at home or with relatives.

Twenty-five per cent are receiving less than \$6 a week. A wage of \$6.50 is necessary for a girl living in boarding and lodging-houses in order to live comfortably; \$6 a week means a bare existence.

Some of the factories have increased the speed of their machines in order to produce as much in nine hours as was formerly produced in a longer day.

Secretary Rides in Air.

Boise, Idaho—Swinging over the great gap in the canyon of Boise river, 300 feet above the construction work on the Arrow Rock dam, Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Interior department, braved all the dangers of this perilous trip in a skiff dangling from the cable to inspect the wonderful engineering feat the reclamation service is executing in the erection of the highest impounding concrete irrigation dam in the world.

The act of the secretary when he volunteered to make the ride in the skiff with Chief Engineer A. P. Davis is taken by reclamation officials here to be conclusive of his desire to get at the inside facts of work executed under his department.

Rich Woman Arraigned.

New York—Mrs. W. L. Velie, of Moline, Ill., wife of a wealthy automobile manufacturer, and Miss M. J. Lillie, Mrs. Velie's traveling companion, were arraigned in Hoboken and held under \$500 bail each, to answer charges of smuggling and failing to declare jewelry, furs and lingerie brought over by them on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, August 19. The value of the articles in question was not made public, but officials said that at least \$3000 worth of jewelry and wearing apparel was not declared.

Convicts to Build Roads.

Olympia, Wash.—Superintendent Frank Randolph, of the state rock quarry at Meskill, who has handled convict labor camps for the state for four years, has been designated by Highway Commissioner Roberts to take charge of the honor camp of convicts with which Washington will experiment for the first time on the Hood Canal highway. Roberts and Randolph went to Walla Walla to select 25 or 30 honor men from the penitentiary. Each will be paid 50 cents a day.

Austrian Gun Explosion Fatal.

Pola, Austria—An eight-inch naval gun burst during a test here, killing three officers, fatally wounding six others and less seriously injuring a score more. Among those wounded is Admiral Count von Wellenburg, of the Austrian navy, president of the naval technical committee. Both his legs were torn off flying pieces of steel.

BEST BABY WILL GET \$25,000 PRIZE

Panama-Pacific Fair to Try to Pick Finest Child.

Experts to Hold Preliminary Tests in Every State—Contestants From 3 to 10 Years Old.

San Francisco—That the Child Life Exhibit company, with headquarters in the Temple of Childhood at the Panama Pacific Exposition, will essay no less a ticklish task than that of choosing the "best baby in the world," the winner to receive a capital prize of \$25,000, is the most recent announcement of those in charge of the "babies and babyhood" department of the exposition.

Actual choice will lie in the hands of a committee of medical specialists and Dr. Anna Steers Richardson, of the Woman's Home Companion, and the winner of the coveted title will have been picked from a total of 250,000 applicants.

Preliminary contests will be held in every state capital, under the supervision of Mrs. Frank DeCarro, originator of the "better baby contests," and the winners will compete in sectional eliminations. Contestants will range from 3 to 10 years of age.

3,779,041 TREES ARE IMPORTED

More Than 7 Tons of Seed Brought From Abroad This Year.

Washington, D. C.—Figures gathered by the Federal quarantine board of the department of agriculture show that during the past fiscal year 3,779,041 growing trees and 15,040 pounds of tree seeds were imported into the United States. The trees include, say the members of the board, valuable species that do not grow in the United States and stock which at present can be bought more cheaply abroad. The tree seeds imported are largely for the purpose of reforesting land, though in a number of cases they are used in ornamental planting on individual estates.

The trees and shrubs imported are chiefly evergreens, such as pines, spruces and firs, and broad leaf plants—oaks, maples, etc. The majority is stock of foreign origin, though in a few cases cultivators abroad through a special selection of attractive forms of our native trees have developed them to such an extent as to make them desirable to purchasers here.

Guns at Panama Opposed.

The Hague—"Two million women in America protest against the fortification of the Panama Canal," was the assertion made before the Peace congress by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis.

Dr. William F. Slocum, of Colorado Springs, a member of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, offered a resolution "inviting the United States government never to fortify the waterway." It was laid on the table.

The congress adopted a resolution, introduced by Professor Feldman, of New York, denouncing war loans, and one introduced by Professor Slayden, of Washington, opposing the construction of military airships.

Free Grain Bags Sought.

Washington, D. C.—At the request of Senator Jones the senate finance committee has taken under consideration his amendment to the tariff bill placing Calcutta jute grain bags on the free list, and the senator is hopeful the amendment will be favorably acted on. Senator Jones explained to the senate that farmers of the Pacific Northwest import annually more than 40,000,000 grain sacks from Calcutta, on which the duty, under the pending bill, would be \$320,000. This duty, he maintained, is a tax on farmers.

Nebraska to Make Roads.

Lincoln, Neb.—Governor Morehead says he intends soon to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of Nebraska to devote two days to the building of good roads in the state. Governor Morehead signified his willingness to don working men's clothing and assist in any such work.

School Halts for Circus.

Los Angeles—Another week of vacation and a circus are the added attractions for school children of Los Angeles. The board of education has officially approved the circus and pronounced it educational. School was to begin September 8, but as the circus will be here three days that week, the board has postponed the opening until September 15.

Peace Set by Commander.

Seattle, Wash.—Colonel C. J. Bailey, commander of the coast defenses of Puget Sound, set a pace for the best of his young men recently when he "hiked" from headquarters at Fort Worden to headquarters at Camp Garrison in 2 hours and 17 minutes. The distance covered is close to 11 miles.

Children Leave Strike Zone.

Calumet, Mich.—That the Western Federation of Miners is preparing for a long struggle in the copper mining strike district is indicated by preparations begun to send children of strikers to other cities. It is said that between 500 and 1000 children will be sent to homes in Marquette county alone.