

# BRITISH LORD SEES AMERICA

## Breaks 400-Year Precedent to Visit Canada.

### Keeper of Great Seal of England Says Militant Suffragettes Are Handicap.

New York — Viscount Haldane, keeper of the great seal of Great Britain and the first Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain to leave his country since Cardinal Wolsey went to France 400 years ago, arrived here on the steamship Lusitania for a flying visit of five days in this country and Canada.

The lord high chancellor, whose position in England corresponds to that of chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States, is here as a guest of the American Bar association, before which he will deliver an address at its annual meeting at Montreal. His itinerary includes visits to West Point and Albany.

Previously warned that he might expect to be interviewed by American newspapermen on his arrival in New York, the chancellor greeted a delegation of them who boarded the Lusitania at quarantine and submitted to another interview when he reached the hotel where he is making his headquarters in this city.

Lord Haldane freely discussed many questions of the day; declared that he was in favor of woman suffrage; prophesied that a millennium of peace was far off; said that the relations between Germany and England were never more cordial; praised the intellectual growth of the United States and predicted that home rule for Ireland would soon be an accomplished fact.

With a merry twinkle in his blue eyes the Lord High Chancellor joked and quipped with his interviewers between serious remarks, and conceded that the American custom of interviewing distinguished visitors was "delightfully progressive."

"It would be a sanguine person," he said when asked his opinion of the Peace Palace at The Hague, "who could see the dawn of international peace. It is useless to look toward the permanent cessation of war in the near future. We can only do our best and trust to the events of time. The coming of the millennium of peace must be an evolution like everything else, but we must come to the realization of the fact that we can settle our differences in a better way than by quarreling with each other."

Lord Haldane chuckled when the question of woman suffrage was brought up.

"Yes, I am a suffragist," he said, "but I do not approve of the militant suffragettes. You are fortunate to have no militant suffragettes in this country, and I sincerely hope the militant idea will not gain a foothold here. The methods of the English suffragettes have delayed equal suffrage for years. At present there is no chance of woman suffrage becoming a government measure, as the cabinet is hopelessly divided on the subject and so are both parties. If a government were to be elected on that issue then it would be hopelessly divided on every other issue."

## OREGON MARKSMEN VICTORS

### Beat All Other States, Also Regular Infantry.

Camp Perry, Ohio — In the front rank of marksmanship among the militiamen of the United States stand the 12 Oregon sharpshooters that General Finzer brought to the national match. They defeated every other state team, 40 of them, and also the crack United States infantry, three winners of the national trophy. The Oregonians' 2605 was beaten by only two United States aggregations of professional shots, the cavalry, which took the trophy, its first, and a popular victory with 2675, and the navy, twice winner with 2655.

By three points Oregon outshot the 1911 service winners, the marine corps. The United States infantry, which led up to the skirmish test, blew up and stopped eighth. On the skirmish Oregon beat it 100.

Washington ranked sixteenth, with 2535.

## Municipal Railway Pays.

Calgary, Alberta—The high water mark of \$75,357.60 was struck by the gross earnings of the Calgary Municipal railway for the month of July, of this year. The net profits of the system for the month totalled \$14,410.84, in spite of the fact that expense of operation has increased on account of construction of new lines and a generous increase in wages. The revenue of the system per car mile for the month of July was 27.551 cents, while the operating expenses per car mile were 17.891 cents.

## Romance Is Reawakened.

Paterson, N. J. — Romance in the long-ill silk mills of Paterson has revived with the death of the strike. So many workers have stormed the marriage license bureau lately that the registrar decided to keep his office open evenings to accommodate all comers. During the strike the number of licenses issued dwindled almost to none at all.

## HIGHER TAX AGREED ON

Revision to Apply to All Sums Above \$20,000 a Year.

Washington, D. C.—An insurgent movement among Democratic Senators that threatened to break party lines on the income tax has been headed off by the leaders by an agreement to revise the tariff bill so as to levy a heavier tax on the incomes from large fortunes.

It is understood that Democratic leaders have agreed to a revision of the income tax section, so that the extra tax on incomes of more than \$100,000 will be 5 per cent, with an increase reaching 10 per cent on incomes of a half-million dollars.

The bill as it now stands provides for a 3 per cent tax above \$100,000. The present rates on incomes between \$20,000 and \$100,000 also will be increased.

The insurgent leaders began with a demand for a party conference and claimed the support of 27 Democratic Senators of the 50 in the Senate in support of an increase in the tax. They finally agreed to withdraw their demand for a special caucus, but the question will be taken up in a party caucus.

Ineffectual attempts were made repeatedly by Republicans to amend the income tax provisions. An amendment by Senator Norris to allow an exemption of \$500 for each minor child instead of limiting the exemption to two children, was defeated, 34 to 27. Another by Senator Dodge to substitute "dependent" for "minor" children also was promptly voted down.

## MANY HEEDING WARNING

### Americans in Mexico Leaving in Great Numbers.

Washington.—Americans in Mexico are heeding President Wilson's warning to get out and State Department officials believe that two weeks hence there hardly will be 1000 of them left in the troubled southern republic.

Although many had refused to consider leaving before the word came of the President's advice, hundreds have been starting for home or abroad daily during the last three weeks and it is estimated that nearly 10,000, or about as many as still are in Mexico, have gotten away.

Of those now preparing to leave, 4000 will need help from the Government, so the \$100,000 appropriation asked for by Secretary Bryan some time ago to aid refugees will be needed immediately. Of the 4000, about 2000 will come out by the East coast ports and the northern border, the other 2000 through the West coast ports.

Since last February, the State Department has aided, it is said, between 4000 and 5000 refugees, furnishing money or transportation in some instances and in others securing special rates or accommodations which the individuals themselves could not get.

Department officials estimate that there were about 60,000 Americans in Mexico two or three years ago, and Ambassador Wilson places the number as high as 75,000. In aiding American refugees the American Red Cross has spent \$23,000 and last year the trips which the Army transport Buford made down the West coast to Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Topolobampo and other ports cost the War Department about \$36,000.

## PEACE PALACE IS DEDICATED

### Great Temple at The Hague One of Most Impressive Modern Buildings.

The Hague.—The Palace of Peace was dedicated here. The ceremony of handing the edifice over to the Dutch foreign minister was carried out in the great court in the presence of Queen Wilhelmina, Dowager Queen Emma and Prince Consort Henry. These were surrounded by a distinguished gathering of diplomats, representatives of peace societies and people prominent in the arts and sciences.

Abraham Van Karmbeek, president of the Carnegie Foundation, with a brief speech, handed the palace into the care of its appointed custodian. He eulogized the interest shown in the peace movement by the queen and emphasized the significance of the inauguration of the palace, expressing particular thanks for the generosity of Andrew Carnegie.

Reneker, Reneke van Swinderen, the retiring Dutch minister for foreign affairs, then accepted the custody of the building on behalf of the diplomatic corps, in which it is vested, under the presidency of the Dutch foreign minister. He paid tribute to the late Melville W. Fuller, former chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, and others now dead, who had adorned the court of arbitration. He followed with a few sentences in French eulogistic of Andrew Carnegie.

Then, turning to Mr. Carnegie, who was standing beside him and breaking into English, he said: "Mr. Carnegie, there is no doubt, I should think, that you today are the happiest man among us, seeing in these surroundings the transformation of your beautiful high-spirited munificence into this future seat of international tribunal. In the name of the civilized powers of the world, I address you."

## Timber to Be Offered.

Washington, D. C.—More than 100,000,000 board feet of timber on the Olympic Peninsula, Washington, is being offered for sale by the Forest Service, and other sales in the same locality are soon to be announced. The timber to be disposed of at this time consists of 8,136,048 feet of Douglas fir, 1,100,193 feet of Western red cedar, 21,236,462 feet of hemlock and 329,516 feet of Western white pine. The minimum prices at which the timber will be sold are \$1.55 per thousand feet for Douglas fir and white pine saw timber, 50 cents for hemlock and \$2 for cedar.

## Typhoon Sweeps Japan.

Tokyo.—Extensive loss of life and property has been caused throughout Japan by the typhoon which has raged here for several days. More than 60 persons have been killed and hundreds of bridges and houses destroyed. In Tokyo itself 15,000 houses were inundated. A party of 17 children was lost while climbing Mount Koma-Ga-Take.

# FARM AND ORCHARD

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

## CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT FIREBLIGHT

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—The general and rapid spread of the deadly fireblight in the pear and apple orchards of Oregon can be checked by means of organized campaigns to carry out the standard treatment of cutting out all diseased parts of the tree, disinfecting the wounds and burning the brush, according to Professor H. S. Jackson, head of the plant pathology department, Oregon Agricultural college. These radical measures have already been instituted in one of the important fruit districts of the state and are in a fair way to be applied in other districts. This campaign, which has been in operation for several days, is described by Professor Jackson as follows:

"Requests for aid for the La Grande district came through the state board of horticulture. In response I went to La Grande about July 7, and held lectures there and at Elgin. Subsequently I visited all parts of the Grand Ronde valley. As a result of this inspection of the orchards there a meeting was held Saturday afternoon, July 12, at which the matter of handling the situation throughout the valley was discussed and a committee appointed to present to the county court a petition asking for funds to provide for demonstration work. As a result of that action \$500 was appropriated by the county court on August 6.

"I secured for the fruit growers the services of C. C. Hyde and M. M. Winslow, graduates of O. A. C. in horticulture, who spent the summer in the Rogue River valley as blight experts and are thoroughly familiar with the method of cutting out the diseased parts of the trees and disinfecting the wounds as being conducted in various orchards by these men. They expect to cover all parts of the valley. They will follow up the demonstrations with careful inspection as carried on by the inspection service, as soon as the growers are thoroughly familiar with the details of the work. This procedure into the county in any way with the regular county inspection service, but is an aid to inspectors in familiarizing them with the disease and the best methods of treatment. My part in the work has been purely that of organization under the general direction of the college extension service."

## BERRY JUICE "KEEPS"

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—Among other remarkable qualities loganberry juice has the property of retaining its freshness for weeks without any sterilization whatever, according to recent investigations conducted by Professor C. I. Lewis, horticulturist of the Oregon Agricultural college. About the first of July Professor Lewis took considerable quantities of loganberry juice, without heat, sweetened it to taste and poured it into bottles which he set away in the basement rooms of the horticultural building. The bottles were not sealed, nor was the temperature of the room cooled below normal. At the end of six weeks an examination of the juice showed that its appearance was unchanged and that fermentation was just beginning to set in. Upon tasting, the juice was found to be sweet, with no more than just a "sparkling" taste to enrich its flavor. Professor Lewis considers its self-sterilizing power very unusual and destined to make it a popular beverage wherever loganberries are grown.

## EARLY PASTURE FOR HOGS.

As early in the spring as possible prepare a piece of rich ground. When a good seed bed is made, drill in from one to 1½ bushels of barley or early oats per acre; or, better still, a mixture of these. Be sure to use the beardless barley. Then follow with a grass seeder, sowing a mixture of four pounds Dwarf Essex rape, three pounds timothy, and eight pounds clover seeds per acre. I have been using alsike, medium and mammoth clovers, but this spring shall include alfalfa, writes an expert in Farm and Home.

I cover the seed with a weeder, sometimes crossing. A light spike-tooth harrow will answer also. If sown early, and the earlier the better, this light covering will be sufficient, as there is usually plenty of moisture in the ground at this time. When the rape is about six inches high, which will be in six to eight weeks, hogs may be turned in; the rape, barley and oats should furnish abundant pasture for about 25 shotes per acre. In the meantime timothy and the clovers are growing to supplement the maturing barley and oats, and, with the rape, will furnish a well-balanced ration until covered with snow. This lot will next year furnish the best meadow or pasture on the farm.

## Corruption.

Men are not corrupted by the exercise of power or debased by the habit of obedience; but by the exercise of a power which they believe to be illegitimate and by obedience to a rule which they consider to be usurped and oppressive.

## They Should Worry.

Mrs. Gramercy—"Whatever will you do if business ceases to be profitable in a year or so?" "Gramercy—"Don't be alarmed, my dear. By that time we'll have sold all the stock in the company to the public."—Puck.

## EXTERMINATE SOW THISTLE.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—As the sow thistle, the weed so common along roadsides and in waste places, is an annual, it may be destroyed merely by preventing it from going to seed," says Professor H. D. Scudder, head of the department of agronomy, Oregon Agricultural college. "If the land can be put into cultivated crops," continued Professor Scudder, "there should be no difficulty in getting rid of the thistle. Then after the crop is harvested and the weeds begin to appear in the fall, the ground should be disked, and the disk repeated in the spring. This will cause the seeds to germinate and the plants may be completely destroyed by the plowing or cultivation that follows."

"In badly infested fields, the land cannot be entirely cleaned of this weed until cultivated in row crops. If this does not seem possible, the fields should be disked after harvest, and again as soon as the young seedlings have started to grow. Then, early in the fall, use the disk plow, set deep, and sow the field thickly with vetch and oats or vetch and rye. If this crop is seeded early in September and gets a good start, it will smother out the thistle and most other annual weeds. It can then be cut early in the spring for selling, or plowed under as green manure.

"Where the sow thistle appears in pastures, sheep are very effective in keeping it down. In any case, it should not be allowed to go to seed, as it can propagate itself in no other way."

"The weed is especially liable to accumulate along the roadside and in waste places. Here the best method is to clip such areas before the seeds form and follow by thorough burning. If possible, these waste places should be plowed and seeded to some such grass as perennial rye, which will crowd out most of the weeds. The grass may later be cut for hay or pastured off with sheep."

## NEW GRAINS OF HARDY MERIT

Speltz and emmer are really two distinct grains, and differ practically as much as the pear differs from the apple. Emmer is a German name, and we have no English equivalent. Speltz is a plant of similar appearance, but quite different. Both emmer and speltz are grown in Russia, and it is from Russia that the emmer has been introduced into the great plains region, stretching from the Canada line to the Gulf of Mexico west of the 98th meridian, where the annual rainfall is only from 15 to 20 inches.

Emmer is really a species of wheat, with heads almost always bearded, very compact, and much flattened on the two-sided sides. It is a hardy plant, resists drought and rust, and is recommended by Prof. Carleton in Farm and Home as a valuable grain in the section above mentioned. It is in fact a grain for the semi-arid regions, but often compares well with other crops in the more humid sections because it stands up well, is comparatively rust, smut and fungus-proof, and drought resistant.

It is probably the least exacting of all the grains so far as cultivation is concerned. It would always be drilled, at about the same rate per acre as oats and as early as possible, as it will stand a good degree of spring frost.

The yield is usually from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, although as high as 63 have been obtained. Its average yield probably does not differ much from that of oats, and it is preferable where oats are liable to rust or lodge. Its feeding value is probably less than that of either oats or barley.

## The silk industry in Italy employs 190,000 operators and 19,000 looms.

The value of the attar of roses industry of Turkey is estimated at \$1,000,000 annually.

The French people are great chicken raisers. A return gives the income derived by them from this industry as \$335,000,000.

An expert from the United States has been engaged by the Brazilian Government to conduct experiments by which that country hopes to increase its cotton crop.

Twenty-five years ago Argentine had to import its flour. Today it sells wheat to the world, the annual harvest value amounting to more than \$500,000,000.

Spring-tongs, terminating in pointed blades, have been patented by a Connecticut inventor for removing weeds, roots and all, from the ground.

An apparatus for pumping an anesthetic into a person's lungs and insuring the administration of a definite dose has been invented by a Paris doctor.

A complete steam fire-engine, mounted on two wheels and light enough to be handled by two men, has been invented in England for suburban and private use.

A new type of combined impulse and reaction turbine is said to give a steam economy of from 20 to 50 per cent, greater than the best of existing standards.

## Only Perfect Baby.

The idea of picking out the perfect baby by means of a tape measure is all tommyrot. Might as well try to locate virtue by using a divining rod. Every baby is perfect. Its mother will tell you so.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Limit of Pessimism.

Clergyman (Indignantly)—"You say you haven't anything to be thankful for? Why, look at your neighbor Hayes; he has just lost his wife by influenza." Burke—"But that don't do me any good; I ain't Hayes."

## TO AID WESTERN SETTLERS

### Secretary Lane Says Homebuilders of West Are Heroes.

Colorado Springs—Closer co-operation between the government and the settlers in the reclamation of many sections of the arid West, was the keynote of an address in this city by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane before the Fifth Annual Congress of Governors.

Mr. Lane's speech was taken as an announcement of the new policy adopted by the Interior department gained from a tour of the West during the last few weeks, where he has inspected dozens of irrigation projects with a view to gaining information that will enable the Wilson administration to do the most for the farmer and stockman.

"In my visits this summer through land in process of reclamation," said Secretary Lane, "I found thousands of self-sacrificing men and women who are displaying as much heroism, fortitude, endurance and self-sacrifice as has ever been shown by soldiers in any part of the world on the field of battle. Far from railroads and amid many difficulties, they are building homes, and I was particularly touched by the many noble, suffering women on whose shoulders falls the main burden of the home. It is my conception that the main duty of the United States government in its land department is to help the people to make homes and if we lighten their burden, the government of the United States will suffer not at all."

## CHILDREN'S WORK LAUDED

### School Hygiene Is Discussed at International Congress.

Buffalo, N. Y. — Practical and applied hygiene is much further advanced in the Philippines than in the United States, according to Dr. Allen J. McLaughlin, surgeon of the United States public health service, who was one of the speakers at the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene.

"In this country," said Dr. McLaughlin, "we are prone to overlook the enormous influence of school children upon the hygiene of the home. The children of poor, ill-educated parents are often the intermediary through which the simple gospel of hygiene and disease prevention reaches the parents. In the Philippines, in many instances, it is only because of the children that the parents carry out the instructions of the health officer."

"With an epidemic of contagious disease existing, there is a tendency in most communities to close the schools. In the Philippines, on the contrary, it is the policy of the bureau to keep schools open because of their extraordinary value in teaching the precepts of disease prevention.

"Open air schools and open school rooms were the general topics of the day, and it was practically the unanimous opinion of the delegates that children in rooms with windows wide open, even during the winter months, are immeasurably more healthful and make more rapid progress in their studies than under other conditions."

## BAD POTATOES ARE BURNED

### Seattle Refuses Worm-Eaten Spuds From California.

Seattle, Wash.—F. N. Rhodes, district horticultural inspector, after condemning a number of carloads of potatoes shipped from California to this market, has determined to invoke the aid of the criminal courts in punishing those responsible for attempting to force wormy spuds on Seattle consumers.

A carload of potatoes shipped from Sacramento to a Seattle commission firm on August 18 was destroyed. Inspector Rhodes says he found the potatoes badly infected with potato tuber moths, and that he took 105 infected potatoes from one sack.

Mr. Rhodes, backed by J. H. Perkins, commissioner of agriculture at Olympia, some time ago sent a circular to California shippers announcing that hereafter all potatoes shipped into the state and found to be infected would be burned.

"This moth," said Mr. Rhodes, "is the most dangerous pest known. A few years ago it destroyed nearly the entire crop of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, India, China, South Africa and Jamaica, and is now a grave menace to California."

## Japan's Note Delivered.

Washington, D. C. — Ambassador Chinda late Wednesday delivered to Secretary Bryan's latest note in the California anti-land controversy. Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Chinda agreed to continue their understanding of making public nothing contained in the diplomatic exchanges on the question. It may be said, however, that the latest Japanese note is couched in a vein to carry the negotiations along and preserve the issue without making any determination of the contentions of either government.

## Militants' Truce Not Complete.

London—The news of the truce between the militant suffragettes and the British government evidently has not reached the districts outside of London, as a fine country house in the suburban town of Finchley, to the north of London, was burned by suffragette sympathizers. The place was occupied by only a caretaker.

# AMERICANS URGED TO LEAVE MEXICO

## Authorities, However, Held to Strict Account.

### President's Message Read to Congress Urges Patience With Southern Neighbor.

Washington.—President Wilson has warned all Americans to leave Mexico at once. At the same time the American embassy and all consular representatives throughout the southern republic were instructed "to notify all officials, civil and military in Mexico" that they would be held strictly responsible for harm or injury done to Americans or their property.

Secretary Bryan dispatched long telegrams to the embassy and all consular representatives quoting extracts from the president's address to congress in which he reviewed the futile peace negotiations with the Huerta government and the policy the United States would pursue hereafter toward Mexico.

In these messages the consuls were instructed to give every aid possible to departing Americans, furnishing transportation and any other pecuniary assistance to the needy. They were informed that a sufficient number of ships would be provided to carry away those in the seacoast towns.

Foreign governments will be notified of the action of the United States, so that they may give similar advice, and the American consuls will help all foreigners in any emergency.

These developments followed closely on the reading by President Wilson of his address to congress, in which he outlined the policy of the United States toward Mexico as one of absolute non-interference and strictest neutrality. The president held out hope for a resumption of negotiations and ultimate success of a policy of persuasion backed by the moral force of the governments of the world.

In a statement which breathed regret and sympathy in every phrase, the president in his message to congress clung tenaciously to optimism as to the ultimate result, notwithstanding the pessimistic facts confronting the two nations. After picturing the hopelessness for Mexico if she maintained her present position, "isolated and without friends who can effectually aid her," the president announced the necessity of a firm neutral stand by this government, a policy of "hands off" to await the time of Mexico's awakening.

To prevent the shipment of arms or munitions of war into any part of Mexico or to any faction, the United States troops on the border already have been warned to exercise increased vigilance. Whether more troops will be sent to the border is a question to be determined within the next few days. Major-General Wood, who has been inspecting the troops in Texas, already is on his way to Washington.

The diplomatic relations between the two countries, it is understood, will remain as they are at present, each country maintaining an embassy without official recognition, presided over by a charge d'affaires. Though the president told congress that everything this nation did in the situation confronting it must be "rooted in patience and done with calm, disinterested deliberation," he had no word of rebuke for Mexico and reached the determination to maintain strict neutrality after having presented the whole situation to the members of the foreign relations committee in congress. Not an essential detail did the president withhold in his presentation of the case for the public, publishing also to the world the reply of the Mexican government to Mr. Lane.

Everything that Mexico has said to this government in response to the proposals was made public, including the Huerta alternative that nothing could be welcomed except unrestricted recognition of his government.

## NEW GEM BECOMES FAD.

### Kaiser's Admiration for the Heliodore Starts Craze in Germany.

Berlin.—The heliodore, a new gem which was recently discovered in the German African colonies, will be the vogue among fashionable people because the Kaiser has just expressed his admiration. The new gem resembles Alexandrite and has a peculiarity of changing its color from golden yellow in daylight to green in artificial light.

The Kaiser was so struck with the beauty of this gem that he ordered seven stones set with pearls and diamonds in the form of a cross, a gift for the kaiserine. The latter, who shares the emperor's admiration for the gem, ordered an heliodore ring for her husband.

## Dress Issue in Congress.

Washington, D. C.—Breathing accusations against the diaphanous gown and its companion, the slashed skirt. Representative Heflin, the Adonis of the anti-suffrage adherents, turned his attention to dress reforms. He said in part: "Instead of the scriptural 'by their fruits ye shall know them,' it would say 'by their dress or lack of dress we shall know them.' The evil genius of lustful fashion through immodest dress is playing havoc with the women of this country who follow these indecent fashions and make our public house-ways a scandal and a byword."

## Kansas Mercury Climbs.

Topeka.—Kansas Thursday experienced the return of the heat wave, and the mercury moved to higher marks than it had reached in the last week, some places in the state reporting temperatures as high as 111. No rain was reported anywhere. Manhattan was the hottest town in the state, with 111. In Topeka the government weather office recorded a maximum of 103.