

200 ENTOMBED IN COLORADO MINE

Explosion Blocks Shaft Below Second Level.

Entire Day Shift at Work—General Superintendent Among Imprisoned—5 Rescued.

Denver—Between 230 and 250 miners were entombed by an explosion in mine No. 2 of the Stag Canyon Fuel company at Dawson, N. M., at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The entombed men include General Superintendent McDermott, of the mine, and several other American miners. Meager advices are that only five miners have been taken from the upper levels alive. These reports said that most of the day shift were employed below the second level, where the shaft was blocked with debris resulting from the explosion.

It is hoped most of the entombed men will be rescued.

Immediate relief work was undertaken by men from the night shift and neighboring mines. Appeals for aid started scores of experienced miners from Trinidad and the surrounding coal camps shortly after 6 o'clock.

Fire has not broken out, though smoke is seen issuing from the second level of the shaft. It is believed by rescuers that this smoke is from the explosion and not from fire.

Immediately after the explosions all shafts were called to the work of rescue and those miners who were employed in other shafts were put to work drilling through the tons of debris, which are said to have blocked the mine below the second level. Calls for assistance were issued at once to miners in Trinidad and other mine camps.

Dawson, N. M.—Fourteen bodies have been removed and seven men were found alive by rescuers working in shaft No. 2 of the Stag Canyon coal mine, where an explosion entombed the day shift.

COLONEL HAS BIG GALA DAY

Official Brazil Unites in Honors to ex-President.

Rio Janeiro—Colonel Roosevelt devoted the morning hours Thursday to a visit to the Supreme court and a breakfast at the Cattete palace given in his honor by President Marshal Hermes Fonseca.

Colonel Roosevelt sat at the right of the president and the American ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan, at his left. The breakfast was attended by the cabinet ministers, the presidents of the senate and the chamber of deputies, the judges of the Supreme court, the mayor of Rio Janeiro and members of the municipal council and other public officials.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Margaret Roosevelt, accompanied by several members of their party, paid a visit to Pao Delasucar, the ascent of the mountain being made by the aerial railroad.

FARM TEACHING IS PLANNED

Experiment Stations May Be Put on Irrigated Land.

Washington, D. C.—Plans are under way for the establishment of practical demonstration farms on each government reclamation project.

Secretary Lane had a conference with Secretary Houston and Assistant Secretary Holloway, of the Agricultural department, and counseled them to enlist the services of experienced irrigation farmers and place them on the several government projects with a view to having them instruct settlers as to the use of irrigation water, the kinds of crops to put out and how to cultivate the soil.

Secretary Lane's idea is to obtain the highest possible efficiency from the irrigated lands.

Civil Service Cut Down.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Thursday signed the bill excluding deputy United States marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue from the operation of the civil service law. In doing so he denied that the spirit of the law was in danger of being violated. He concluded:

"My warm support both of the principles and of the bona fide practice of civil service reform is known to the whole country, and there is no danger that the spoils principle will creep in with my approval or connivance."

Never-Wed Contract Signed.

Los Angeles—Signing an agreement not to marry, Miss Rose Magolis, for the past five years cashier of the Hotel Hayward, has accepted a contract calling for her services as cashier of the hotel the rest of her life. During her five years as cashier, Miss Magolis has made herself so valuable that the management decided to make the unique offer, and it was quickly accepted.

Filipinos Attack Scouts.

Manila—Serious fighting has occurred and continues at Talpao, in Mindanao, between the tribesmen and the Philippine scouts. So far as reported, five scouts have been killed and eight wounded. Captain Harry McElderly, of the 13th company of scouts, is among the wounded. The companies engaged in the fighting are the 18th, 16th, 21st, 24th and 30th.

SEAMEN'S MEASURE PASSED

Sailors Win More Freedom—Passengers Will Be Safer.

Washington, D. C.—The La Follette substitute for the "seamen's servitude" bill, so amended as not to affect the treaty relations of the United States until the President has had an opportunity to readjust them, passed the senate at the end of a debate that was characterized by unusual proceedings.

In the end the debate became a eulogy of Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union, who was lauded as the man chiefly responsible for the passage of the bill. Mr. Furuseth, who sat in a senate gallery throughout the debate, was declared by Senator La Follette and Senator Williams to have worked in Washington for many years "at seamen's pay" to secure legislation improving the working conditions of his fellow sailors.

Senator Fletcher, chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the preparation of the seamen's bill, declared the measure as passed by the senate would accomplish three important shipping reforms, the giving of greater freedom to seamen, the promotion of greater safety at sea for passengers and crew and the equalizing of the wage costs in operating vessels in foreign and domestic trade.

The La Follette substitute differed in many respects from the original bill which passed both houses of congress last winter, but which did not meet with the approval of President Taft. Its chief provisions would require improved working quarters and working conditions on ships; increase the requirements for safety appliances and efficiency of sailors; release sailors from some of the stringent regulations that compel them to remain with ships when in foreign ports and direct the abrogation of any treaties that prohibit the enforcement of the provisions against foreign ships coming into American ports.

VESSEL LOST 7 YEARS FOUND

Centennial Sighted by Russians in Siberian Ice Floe.

Seattle—The steamer Centennial, which left Muroran, Japan, seven years ago for San Francisco with a cargo of sulphur, and which was never heard from afterward, is reported to be in the ice off Saghalin island, Okhotsk sea, Siberia. Members of a Russian expedition bound through the Okhotsk sea discovered the missing vessel. The lifeboats were gone, and the name was partly obliterated, and the iron was corroded. There was no sign of a human being on the ship. The crew must all have perished.

Captain E. Hisber, a pilot on the China coast, who piloted the Russian expedition that found the Centennial, told G. A. Griffin, an engineer of the Philippine Coast Guard, of his discovery, and Griffin repeated the story here at headquarters of the Marine Engineers Beneficial association. Hisber has been asked for further details. The Centennial was first named the Delta, then the Takasaga Maru, then under her last title she became an Alaska gold ship, afterward a government transport and at last passed into the hands of the Charles Nelson company, of San Francisco.

11 CENTS GROWS TO \$10,000

Idaho Homesteader Shows Remarkable Gain in 10 Years.

Caldwell, Idaho—An unique competition has just come to a close here in connection with the Canyon County fair. A local firm of hardware dealers offered a valuable premium at the fair to the homesteader under the government project who could show the largest improvement on his filing from the smallest beginning.

Out of a number of contestants, the race has narrowed to three, John Janson, Clark L. Roberts and S. M. Burt.

Mr. Janson filed in 1903 with a total capital of 11 cents, one span of mules and a wagon. Today his place is conservatively valued at \$10,000. The others show similar records.

Labor War Is Forgotten.

Trinidad, Colo.—Strikers and coal operators, embroiled for a month in a bitter labor war, joined hands in efforts to rescue the miners entombed at Dawson, N. M. Seventeen strikers from Trinidad, Sopris and Starkville, who before the strike were members of the first-aid and helmet teams, volunteered their services to their former employers for rescue work at Dawson.

The 17, under the leadership of the superintendent of one of the mines against which the strike is being conducted, started for Dawson immediately.

Cotton Corner Denied.

New York—Eugene B. Scales, of Texas, and Frank B. Hayne, and William Brown, of New Orleans, entered tentative pleas of not guilty to the superseding indictment accusing them of having operated a corner in cotton in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. They were given ten days to demur or take other action and were released on \$2000 bail each. The defendants were originally implicated with James A. Patjen, of Chicago, who pleaded guilty and was fined \$4000.

Arson Squad Burns Pavilion.

London—An "arson squad" of militant suffragettes set fire to and destroyed the sports pavilion of Bristol university.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

HOW TO TREAT FIREBLIGHT

Details Given in Oregon Agricultural College Bulletin.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Fireblight is the most serious disease that attacks apple and pear trees, and occurs in nearly every part of the United States where those fruits are grown. When its cankers girdle the branches they cause the leaves to turn black, as though caused by fire, and often to remain on the tree throughout the following winter. Fireblight is caused by bacteria, and myriads of germs are present in all freshly blighted parts of the tree in the sticky ooze from running cankers.

While cutting out infected parts and disinfecting them is the standard treatment recommended, the details of this work when done effectively are so many and different that it takes many pages of instruction and illustration to make it plain to the fruit growers. This detailed information is contained in circular bulletin No. 7, crop pest series No. 1, revised and brought to date by Professor H. S. Jackson, head of the plant pathology department of the Oregon Agricultural college. The bulletin may be had free of cost by addressing a request for it to secretary of experiment station, Corvallis, Oregon.

Clean Up the Roadways and the Fence Corners.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or.—Many harmful insects may be destroyed and many others rendered homeless by clearing up the decaying plants and rubbish that collect in nooks and trails about the farm, according to the following statement issued by Professor A. L. Lovett, assistant entomologist of the college experiment station.

"A number of our destructive insect pests pass the winter in the grass and rubbish that are allowed to collect along the roadways and in the fence corners. To clean up these unsightly places requires but little time, adds very materially to the appearance of the entire farm and will pay very well indeed by decreasing the number of insect pests next spring.

"Rubbish and crop refuse on the cultivated fields also serve as a place for the hibernation of insects and afford sufficient food for late maturing forms to develop. All debris and refuse tops and roots of this season's crop should, by all means, be collected and burned. Such pests as cutworms, slugs, root maggots, plant bugs, plant lice, and many forms of leaf eating insects will be destroyed, and of those remaining, their chances for passing safely through the winter are considerably lessened.

"Do it now!"

Pies of Many Kinds.

Several varieties of pies, some of them not frequently met with, are recommended for a change by Clara Kelley in Farm and Home. They are made according to the following recipes:

Transparent pie—To 1 cup butter add 2 cups sugar, 1 pint sweet cream, 1 teaspoon lemon extract, 6 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately. Bake very slowly. Enough for 2 large pies. Should be baked with one crust.

Cocoanut pie—Dissolve 2 table-spoons corn starch in 1 pint milk, add 1 cup sugar, 1 beaten egg, 1 cup shredded cocoanut, and 1 cup more of milk. Cook until thick and pour into baked crust. Spread with meringue.

Vinegar pie—Line a pie tin with pastry and fill with this mixture: To 1 cup sugar and 2 heaping teaspoons flour sifted together, add 1 teaspoon butter, 1 cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and 2 cups water. Boil all together until thick, then pour in pie tin. Bake with one crust.

Lemon pie—Juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, 1 tablespoon corn starch, 1 cup boiling water, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, piece butter size egg. Dissolve corn starch in a little cold water, then pour on it the cup of boiling water, stirring starch all the time; add sugar and butter and stir well when cool; add the well-beaten egg, then the lemon, when it is ready to put in the crust.

Principal Use of Each Breed of Dairy Cattle.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—"There are only four breeds of special dairy cows that are really worth considering by dairymen of this state," says Dr. James Withycombe, director of the college experiment station. "These four are the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and the Ayrshire. Each of these breeds possesses a superior adaptability to certain conditions.

"On the small farm or on high priced land where the production of butter fat is the principal object the Jersey is the best. If the production

Remedy for Poor Crops.

Very often you will find a farmer whose crop is not as good as he thinks it should be. Half of the time you will find that it is caused by lack of preparation of the right kind—shallow plowing when breaking the land, thus allowing the water to flow off, washing gullies and carrying away the dust sediment, which contains precious plant food and leaves insufficient moisture to supply the needs of the growing crops. Break land deep, and a little deeper.—R. M. McDaniel, in Farm and Home.

of high class milk for city trade is desired, no breed surpasses the Guernsey. Guernsey milk is highly colored and excellent flavored. In sections where there is an abundance of cheap feed, and milk is to be produced for condensing or cheese making, no other breed equals that veritable milk machine, the Holstein. Under more rugged pasture conditions where a good quantity of milk is desired without heavy grain feeding, the Ayrshire is the cow that best fills the bill."

Washington State College Notes.

The first requisite for successful bread-making is good, active yeast, and it makes little difference whether the source is compressed or dried yeast cake, or a "starter." The main thing is that it should be active and not soured by chills or draughts. By using good, active yeast and proper methods, good bread can be made from any flour. The best temperature for the development of yeast is about eighty-two to ninety degrees Fahrenheit.

Here is a good way to prepare yeast: Grate one-fourth of a pound of potatoes; add one quart of boiling water; stir thoroughly. Next, add three ounces of sugar, one ounce of salt, and finally, when the temperature has fallen to blood heat, add one cake of crumbled dry yeast cake, and stir. Cover snugly, set aside in warm place from air currents, and leave it there to ferment over night. The following morning, this mixture should contain much yeast foam on the surface. Strain, and add enough water to meet the required absorption of the flour.

If a "starter" is used, instead of the above proportions, use four ounces of sugar, and one-fourth ounce of salt, and follow the above directions. The next morning save out a half pint and place it in a jar, which set away in a cool place ready to use the starter. The remaining pint and a half of yeast preparation is strained and diluted with the required amount of water.

The use of too little water is the most prevalent cause for failure to make good bread. The dough should be sufficiently slack to nearly cling to the hand. A stiff dough is slow to rise, and in case fermentation is prolonged, it will sour and never spring in the oven. Dough of proper consistency will rise rapidly and develop into "well piled" loaves of good texture and burned. Such pests as cutworms, slugs, root maggots, plant bugs, plant lice, and many forms of leaf eating insects will be destroyed, and of those remaining, their chances for passing safely through the winter are considerably lessened.

"Do it now!"

How to handle dough: "Mix one pound of flour with all of the yeast and water, either with spoon or bread mixer. Let it stand a few minutes, and then for a few gradually work in the remaining two and three-quarter pounds of flour. Never force the flour to take up the water. If the hands are used, the dough should be partly lifted and half turned toward or away from you. The mixing operation should be continued until all the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed. The same precaution should be exercised in kneading the rising dough. Knead gently and thoroughly until the large gas pockets have been worked out. A thorough mixing followed by two gentle kneadings is best with some flours, while with others the mere handling in the last kneading to shape into loaves gives the best results. If the mixing, kneading, and other operations are done with force, there is danger of lessening the activity of the yeast, in which cases the dough fails to rise.

Easy to Start Beekeeping.

As a hobby, or diversion, or something outside of regular employment, or in connection with berries, fruit or poultry, beekeeping is a good thing for women, as it is for almost everyone else. The cost of a good colony of Italian bees in a modern hive need not be more than \$10, and, while the average surplus yield will not be more than 35 pounds, they may yield in a single season as much as 150 pounds. Probably the most economical and satisfactory way for the beginner, says Farm and Home, will be to get the hive fully equipped from the manufacturer, and have a swarm put into it by some neighbor between May 15 and June 1 before the flow of honey from clover begins. If they are not pure, buy an Italian queen and introduce her to the colony after removing the old queen. As the queen is the mother of all the bees in a hive, and as the average life of the worker-bee is but 45 days, all will be changed to yellow, gentle Italians before winter.

Guests Drive to Pawnshop.

"People should stay at home and not burden their kin when the high cost of living is paramount with most folks," said Ralph Perry, manager of the Kansas City Municipal Pawnshop.

No less than a dozen persons have pledged their jewelry within two weeks, according to Mr. Perry, because the visits of relatives and friends have caused grocery and butter bills to mount so high that more income was necessary.—Kansas City Correspondent N. Y. Times.

HIDDEN WEALTH RECORDED

New Regulations of Income Tax Law Being Studied.

Chicago—Names of thousands of bondholders who have always succeeded in hiding their wealth will become a matter of public record after the National government begins collecting the new income tax.

Bankers and their legal representatives who spent considerable time studying the first regulations promulgated by the Treasury department, say that the holders of bonds which specify no deductions now must reveal themselves or lose money through their secrecy.

The bankers say that the regulations satisfactorily explain most of the immediate problems—those relating to collecting of interest coupons—in the new law. A meeting of the bankers' sub-committee, of which James C. Hutchins, general counsel of the Illinois Trust & Savings bank, is chairman, will be held to consider the regulations.

Collections will date from November 1.

Every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, with an income of more than \$3000, must pay the tax.

Even foreigners and foreign corporations doing business here, though residents abroad, will be made to pay on their earnings.

The corporation, or its paying agent, if a foreign concern, in the United States, is classed as the debtor and is responsible for the payment of the government levy.

If any person, for the purpose of obtaining any allowance or reduction by virtue of a claim of exemption, either for himself or for any other, knowingly makes a false statement or false or fraudulent representation, he is liable under the act to severe penalties.

SEVEN FIREMEN ARE KILLED

Goodyear Rubber Company's Plant Suffers \$500,000 Loss.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Seven dead firemen and 24 injured were taken from the ruins of the Goodyear Rubber company plant here Monday night, where fire caused a damage of \$500,000. It is believed that there are several more bodies in the ruins.

The flames broke out on the second floor, and while the firemen were fighting the blazing front and rear, an explosion sent the walls crashing down on 50 firemen. Windows for blocks around were smashed and the flames spread to adjoining buildings.

Rescue gangs were sent into the blazing ruins and many bodies of the dead and injured were taken out.

Several nearby business houses suffered heavy loss.

The crushed head of a man was taken from the ruins, but the body could not be found and the head was not identified up to a late hour.

The other two known dead were so badly mangled that their identity will not be known until all the firemen are checked up at the respective firehouses. Four firemen have not been accounted for and are thought to be in the ruins. Relatives of missing firemen rushed by the police on the fire lines and three women whose sons were firemen reached the ruins before they could be dragged away. Charles C. Newton, of the fire insurance patrol, who was at first listed among the dead, was taken from the ruins three hours after the explosion.

He was buried beneath the wreckage and when found was sitting crouched beneath a heavy timber, which had prevented the bricks from falling on him. He was removed to a hospital and doctors say he will recover.

Clark to Be On Bridge.

Washington, D. C.—Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, retired, commander of the battleship Oregon when she made her famous trip around Cape Horn at the opening of the Spanish war, has accepted the invitation of Secretary Daniels to be on the bridge of his old ship to lead the international fleet through the Panama canal early in 1915. The admiral, at Secretary Daniels' request, called at the Navy department. When the Oregon made her voyage around the Horn in 1898 she covered 13,800 miles.

Fugitive Honor Man Robs.

San Jose, Cal.—Gaetano Girrotti, who fled from Oregon while an "honor man" in the Oregon state penitentiary, confessed here, the police say, that he and Antonio Parto held up Dr. N. H. Bullock in St. James Park in this city and took from him \$45 in money and a valuable watch.

Spanish Cabinet Resigns.

Madrid—At the opening of the Spanish parliament a vote of confidence in the government was rejected, 106 to 100. A number of deputies abstained from voting. As a result of the vote, the premier tendered to King Alfonso the resignation of himself and members of his cabinet.

Huerta Wins in Lower California.

Calexico, Cal.—In the Lower California elections Sunday General Victoriano Huerta received a majority of the few votes cast. Huerta and Blanquet were the only candidates, although one arbitrary vote was cast for Felix Diaz and one for Gamboa.

BRITISH PAPERS AGREE WITH U. S.

Refusal of Wilson to Recognize Huerta Approved.

Gravity of Mexican Situation Fully Realized, But Not Worth Quarrel With America.

London—"Owing to important business," Walter H. Page, United States ambassador, excused himself from keeping an engagement to preside over the lecture of an American professor whose subject was "Great Britain and the United States." The ambassador's "important business" is believed to have been connected with the Mexican situation.

The British press is alive to the gravity of the Mexican affair. The daily Graphic, which finds it significant that one of the secretaries of Foreign Secretary Grey, Sir William G. Tyrrell, is being sent to Washington, in an editorial again denounces President Huerta, whose recent statement, it says, proves his unfitness for any responsible office and abundantly justifies President Wilson's refusal to accord recognition to his government.

The Graphic, however, is almost alone in taking the view that Great Britain is wrong in recognizing Huerta. The tendency of the editorial opinion generally is to regard it as impossible that the two English-speaking peoples should quarrel over the affairs of a Latin-American country.

The Daily Telegraph recognizes the serious danger of Huerta's attempting to "marshal the people of the United States and the less interested nations of the Old World into opposing camps," and says it feels convinced that the good sense and political wisdom in America will see the risk and by sagacity and restraint avoid it.

The Standard says it sees nothing creditable in the British government's looking after British interests in oil in Mexico, since other nations protect their commercial interests in a similar manner.

Sir Hiram Maxim, writing in the Morning Post, says the enormous growth of the Anglo-Saxon population in North America makes the eventual absorption of Mexico inevitable. Therefore, he adds, Great Britain ought not to put the brake on the wheels of progress and rightly or wrongly she should support the American policy in Mexico.

The Daily News in a strong editorial demands the recall of Sir Lionel Carden on the ground that he is doing his best to help Huerta in his design to set the British and American governments at loggerheads. The newspaper says:

"The maintenance of American friendship is the keystone to British policy. Not all the British capital invested in Mexico could compensate for the risk of losing America's friendship."

The Daily Mail complains of President Wilson's sphinx-like silence concerning his plans for solving the Mexican difficulty. It says he refuses to recognize Huerta, but offers no alternative solution.

"If he would frankly show in what direction his way lies," the Daily Mail says, "it would facilitate the task of British statesmen."

ALIEN WIFE MAY HAVE VOTE

Though Not Naturalized, Status Is Same As Husband's.

Salem, Or.—Attorney General Crawford holds that a married woman, although not naturalized, is vested with the right of suffrage if her husband is naturalized or is a native citizen. The opinion was the result of numerous letters having been received by Mr. Crawford on the subject.

"The naturalization laws of the United States," said the attorney general, "provide that when a woman becomes the wife of a citizen her civil status becomes the same as that of her husband. Therefore in this state she is entitled to vote. An alien woman who marries a citizen cannot take out naturalization papers, but must follow the status of her husband. Of course, in order to vote these women have to register and conform to other minor requirements the same as men."

Attorney General Crawford also held that under the state constitution an alien who makes his declaration to become a citizen before a Circuit judge one year before an election is entitled to vote at that election.

Aerial Squadron Flies.

San Diego—The first aerial squadron ever seen in San Diego and perhaps the first witnessed in America was the spectacle beheld at North Island last Saturday. Six qualified military aviators, Lieutenants Millington, Post, Kelly, Goodier, Willis and Mueller, rose from the aerodrome within a few minutes of each other and flew for a short time at an altitude of 1000 feet. The roar of the six motors could be heard for miles. The air craft soon descended without attempting any fleet maneuvers.

Students Take Revenge.

Bristol, Eng.—Students of Bristol university avenged the burning of the sports pavilion of the university recently by suffragists by smashing the windows of the offices of the militants, dumping the furniture into the streets and making a bonfire of it. The students were cheered by large crowds.