

PORTERS FORCE PUBLIC TO "DIG"

Pullman Company Pays Little of Employes' Wages.

California R. R. Commission Scores Methods of Big Corporation in Dealing With Travelers.

San Francisco — That the Pullman company does not pay its porters adequate wages, but expects them to eke out a living from the "generosity" of the traveling public, was the declaration of President Eshelman, of the State Railroad commission, which for the past two months has been conducting an investigation into the regulations and practices of the company in this state.

"The public," said President Eshelman in substance, "is unable to get any service until it has paid a gratuity over and above the contract price."

"Personally I would not be opposed to seeing an increase in the rates charged, if the proceeds were applied to paying the company's employes a living wage."

"Though it is not within the province of this commission," said President Eshelman, "to have anything to do with the rate of wages paid to the employes of any corporation, we are convinced that much of the trouble of the Pullman company is due to the fact that it does not pay sufficient wages to its employes and virtually compels them to make a living by getting the traveling public to 'dig up,' or 'come through,' as the language of the day has it.

There are serious complaints against the practices of the company and these, or many of them, go back to the necessity of its employes to dig a living wage from the public.

"I am even prepared to say that if the Pullman company would raise its wage scale and do away with the abuses of the tipping system, this commission would be willing to listen to an increase in rates. As they are now operated, the man who rides in Pullman cars is unable to obtain any service unless he pays extra for it."

450 KINDS OF APPLES AT WASHINGTON EXHIBIT

Washington, D. C.—With a great fruit exhibit which is said to excel anything of the kind ever before attempted in the East, the American Pomological society and allied organizations began their annual meeting here at the National Museum. The fruit show, includes 450 distinct varieties of apples, many of which have never been exhibited before.

Navajo Chief Defiant Towards U. S. Soldiers

Farmington, N. M.—"We will not surrender. We will fight," declared Chief Be Sho She, leader of the recalcitrant Navajos, encamped on Beautiful Mountain, to peace envoys from Superintendent Shelton, of the Shiprock agency.

The news that troops are on the way to the agency failed to disturb the Navajos, who are well-provisioned and thrilled by the songs and dances of their medicine men, among whom are four of the renegades sought by the government for larceny, bigamy and assault.

Numerous signal fires continue to blaze at various points on the Indian stronghold at night. Indian police doing scout duty report that several Indian runners have left Beautiful Mountain for remote points on the reservation to urge other members of the tribe not concerned in the present movement, to join the band of renegades.

Santa Says Mail Early, Wrap Well, Write Plainly

Washington, D. C.—Aid to Santa Claus, who in this case means the over-worked Christmas season mail clerk and carrier, is extended by Postmaster General Burleson. He has ordered sent to the 60,000 postoffices throughout the country conspicuous placards requesting everybody to mail their Christmas parcels early, wrap them securely and address them plainly.

Colquitt Leads Turkeys.

Cueron, Tex.—Governor Colquitt, of Texas, headed the annual "turkey trot" parade here Thursday, participated in by 5000 live turkeys, which stalked through the streets in droves of a few hundred each, behind trained leaders.

One giant bronze turkey gobbler drew a baby carriage with a small child passenger. Allegorical and industrial floats also appeared in the parade.

The turkey trot is an annual celebration here.

Funeral Speeder Fined.

New York — A funeral procession was halted in Long Island City Thursday and the chauffeur of the automobile coach that headed it was arrested and convicted of exceeding the speed limit. The arrest was the outcome of complaints that New York funeral processions on the way to Calvary Cemetery have been so speedy as to endanger the lives of persons crossing streets.

"Pow Wow" Is Ordered With Angry Navajos

Washington, D. C.—In the hope that the excited Navajo Indians who are now defying the government authorities at Beautiful Mountain, N. M., may be induced to yield peaceably and surrender the eight renegades sought to be arrested, the War department has ordered General Hugh L. Scott, commanding the Second cavalry brigade at Fort Bliss, Tex., to proceed in haste to the Navajo agency to confer with the Indian chiefs.

General Scott is singularly influential with the Navajos, whose language he speaks. He always has been regarded by them as their best friend, and it is believed he will be able to placate them.

The general's instructions are to confer with Major McLaughlin, the Indian agent, before beginning his conference. To back his mission with a show of force, orders were sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., to entrain and dispatch to the Navajo agency a full squadron of the Twelfth cavalry to serve as General Scott's escort.

REBELS CAPTURE VICTORIA AND WIPE OUT GARRISON

Brownsville, Tex. — Every member of the defending Federal garrison was killed before the Constitutionalists finally captured Victoria, capital of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas.

This report was made to Constitutional headquarters at Matamoros by General Pablo Gonzales, who commanded the attacking forces. General Gonzales described the battle as one of the bloodiest of the present revolution.

The greater portion of the garrison of 3000 men, however, evacuated the city at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. The attacking Constitutionalists were reported to number about 5000 men. Their loss was four officers and between 30 and 50 men. General Gonzales said that the Federal loss would run into the hundreds.

Terrible destruction to property was done in the two days' battle which raged throughout the principal streets of the city and many handsome buildings not razed by shell were leveled by the torch. Victoria has a population of 15,000.

National Grange Elects Wilson Worthy Master

Manchester, N. H.—Oliver Wilson, of Peoria, Ill., was re-elected worthy master of the National Grange. The expected strong opposition of the so-called insurgents to Mr. Wilson did not materialize, the election being practically unanimous.

The insurgents were successful, however, in their fight against Charles M. Gardner, master of the Massachusetts grange, candidate for national lecturer. George W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J., high priest of Demeter, won the three-cornered contest for that position, the present lecturer, N. P. Hull, of Michigan, being the third candidate.

W. H. Vary, master of the New York Grange defeated the incumbent, D. H. Haly, of North Woodstock, Conn., for national overseer.

Richard Pattee, master of the New Hampshire State Grange, offered a resolution favoring the granting of complete suffrage to women. W. H. Vary, of New York, presented a report from the standing committee on assessment and taxation, urging uniform tax laws for all the states and favoring an income tax.

Suffragist Is Hunted By Washington Authorities

Washington, D. C. — Washington suffragists are getting in the limelight. A warrant charging violation of police regulations, which forbid writing on the sidewalks, has been issued for Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman of the Congressional Union, ranking member of the congressional committee of the National Suffrage association, and, with the exception of Miss Alice Paul, the most prominent suffragist in Washington.

The allegation is that Miss Burns was one of a number of suffragists who wrote chalk notices of a suffragist mass meeting on sidewalks of the downtown district. No arrests were made at that time, though policemen saw the "chalking crew" at work.

At suffragist headquarters the whereabouts of Miss Burns is being kept secret.

Pure Wines Are Defined.

Sacramento—The State Viticultural commission went on record as favoring the determination that California shall insist that pure wines contain nothing but the product of the grape. The commission refused to accept the suggested definition of pure wine sent out by the United States Agricultural department which would allow the addition of sugar and water. The commission will insist that all wines containing any of these substances shall be marked as modified, ameliorated or corrected wine.

Four Million Dollar Fund Lags.

New York — Contributions to the \$4,000,000 fund being raised for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations dropped Thursday to \$33,650, the lowest amount subscribed in any one day since the two weeks' canvass began. The total thus far subscribed is \$2,590,076.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

Apple and Pear Spray Calendar.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—The following spray calendar for apples and pears has been prepared by H. S. Jackson, plant pathologist, and H. F. Wilson, entomologist, Oregon Agricultural college, and offers a convenient and reliable guide for the application of sprays during the entire year:

What to spray for	Condition of tree or relative time.	What to use.	REMARKS
SPRING			
Moss and Lichens, Scale Insects, Aphids, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Red Spider.	Just as tips of leaves are emerging.	Lime-sulfur 1-12 plus Black Leaf 40, 1-300.	The time indicated is the best time to apply the clean-up spray as this will destroy more insect pests than if applied during the winter. No so-called dormant spray need be given where this method is used. Slight injury may occur to the tips of the first leaves, but this is not serious. Dilute the lime-sulfur spray if a paste form, 1 lb. to each 100 gal. of the diluted spray.
Scab, first application.	When the blossoms buds have separated in the cluster and show pink.	Lime-sulfur 1-30 or Bordeaux 5-5-50.	If leaf eating insects or green fruit worms are present add arsenate of lead (neutral) or non-acid 2 lb. to 50 gal. of diluted spray if a paste form, 1 lb. to 40 gal. if powder.
Scab, second application, and codling moth calyx spray, Tent and other leaf eating caterpillars, Slugs on pears.	After petals fall and before calyx lobes close.	Lime-sulfur 1-30 plus arsenate of lead 2-50 paste, or 1-50 powder, or non-acid or neutral.	If scab does not occur in a district lime-sulfur is not necessary. This spray should be applied with considerable force so as to get the poison into the inner calyx cup.
Apple Powdery Mildew.	Apply one week after the petals fall.	Iron sulfide 10-10-100, combined with lime-sulfur.	Prepare by adding 15 lb. of dissolved iron sulfate per 100 gal. of diluted lime-sulfur, add slowly while stirring. Black Leaf-40 should be added afterwards. Repeat this application at intervals during the summer if necessary.
Bud Weevils.	When the insects become abundant.	Bands of some sticky substance (Tanglefoot, printer's ink, etc.)	These insects cannot fly and if the bands are such that they cannot crawl under or over them, there is little danger of their getting into the trees. Bands of cloth should be put around the trees and the tanglefoot or ink placed on the bands.
Apple Tings, Apple Leaf Hopper.	When the insects become abundant.	Black Leaf-40, 1-500. Whale oil soap 1 lb. to 100 gal of spray.	
Scab, third application.	Ten days after second application.	Lime-sulfur 1-30.	May be omitted if no rains after second spray. If rains continue in early June give fourth application 10 to 15 days after third.
SUMMER			
Codling Moth, second application.	East of Cascade Mountains two to four weeks after first application. West of Cascades about six weeks after first application.	Arsenate of lead 2 lb. to 50 gal. of water if paste, 1 lb. to 50 gal. of water if powder.	The codling moth apparently does not deposit its eggs until the evening temperatures reach 65 degrees F. or above. The larvae appear a week to ten days later and the spray should be applied before the first ones hatch.
Codling Moth, third application.	Five weeks after second application.		In Western Oregon and Washington make this application between August 1 and August 10.
FALL			
Bud Moth, Anthracnose, Codling Moth.	First to 15th of September.	Bordeaux mixture 5-5-50 and arsenate of lead 2-50 paste, or 1-50 powder.	This is the best time of year to kill the bud moth and many codling moth larvae may also be destroyed. If anthracnose is present, it is advisable to use combination spray. Where anthracnose is serious the Bordeaux should not be omitted.
Anthracnose.	After fruit is picked.	Bordeaux mixture 5-5-50.	Where anthracnose is severe two applications should be made 15 days apart.
WINTER			
			No spraying is necessary if spring applications are made as recommended above. Frost rows should be cleared up and all dead wood and prunings should be burned.

Heavy Eating Pigs.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—A tremendous field for developing pigs with the definite purpose of making them capable of consuming a greater amount of feed and showing correspondingly greater gains, has been opened up as a result of feeding tests conducted by Professor G. R. Samson at the Oregon Agricultural college. On September 1 thirty pigs of different litters were divided into three lots of ten each and all were fed barley ninety per cent and tankage ten per cent for 61 days. Lot 1 was fed dry rations by hand. Lot 2 was fed by self-feeder, and lot 3 was fed by hand rations soaked for 12 hours before feeding. The three lots were divided evenly as to weight, sex and parentage. The litter were also evenly divided among the lots as nearly as possible.

Lot 1 required 463.5 lbs. of feed per 100 lbs. gain. Lot 2 required 418.2 lbs. of feed per 100 lbs. gain, and lot 3 required 449.8 lbs. of feed per 100 lbs. gain. The difference in daily gain between the litters of pigs was from 1.42 lbs. to 1.86 lbs. The difference between the lots varies only from 1.48 lbs. to 1.84 lbs. The poorest lot was

better than the poorest litter and the best lot was poorer than the best litter.

The best individual pig gained 2.44 lbs. daily for 61 days, and the poorest individual pig gained but 1 lb. daily during the same time.

In feeding 100 pigs similar to the best for 61 days at the present prices of feed and of hogs, the owner would realize \$297.60 profit, not counting labor or investment. In feeding 100 pigs similar to the poorest he would realize but \$118.65 profit.

The daily gain made by individual litters are as follows: 1.42, 1.43, 1.47, 1.62, 1.67, 1.85 and 1.86.

As regards the self-feeder the results of this test confirm the results of previous tests carried on at this station and at others, that the self-feeder is an economical means of producing pork. The labor of feeding is reduced one-half by this method and the feed per 100 lbs. of gain is also less, while the daily gains are more rapid. Care was exercised in getting the pigs accustomed to a full feed and no difficulty was experienced from this manner of feeding.

As to the value of soaking the feed, this test, while in no sense conclusive, showed a slight advantage in soaking the rations for 12 hours before feeding.

Critical.

"The natural refinement of the feminine character cannot be wholly subdued," said one London policeman. "Quite so," replied the other. "What has happened now?" "A militant suffragette has turned a bomb into police headquarters. It was a perfectly good bomb, but she didn't approve of the hand-painted decorations."—Washington Star.

Story-Teller Scolded.

No one admires the man who has to turn around and swear twice before he starts his story.—Exchange.

A Coming Business Man.

"Ma," exclaimed young Teddy, bursting into the house, "Mrs. Johnson said she would give me a penny if I told her what you said about her." "I never heard of such a thing!" said his mother indignantly. "You're a very good boy not to have told! I wouldn't have her think I even mentioned her. Here's an apple, sonny, for being such a wise little lad." "I should think I am ma! When she showed me the penny I told her that what you said was something awful and worth sixpence at least!"—Answers.

A Spirit of Rivalry.

"As a matter of hard fact," said Mr. Cumrox rather testily, "the value of this picture depends on the signature of the old master." "I must admit it." "Well, my signature is just as valuable as his and it doesn't take me anything like as long to write a check as it took him to paint a picture."—Washington Star.

Domestic Amenities.

Hub—Mary, my love, this apple dumpling isn't half done. Wife—Well, then, finish it, my dear.

Sewing Machine Patents.

On the average 500 or 600 applications for patents relating to sewing machines are filed every year in the United States patent office. Of that number about 400 are granted, nearly all of them dealing with improvements in machines already manufactured.—Washington, D. C., Herald.

In the union of South Africa there are 746,736 ostriches, and of this number 728,087 are in Cape province. The weekly sales there average more than 1,000,000 feathers.

Huerta Regime Doomed, Is Belief in Washington

Washington, D. C.—The Washington government believes the power of the Huerta government is slowly "crumbling and disintegrating."

No positive steps have been taken by the administration here within the last few days to compel a compliance with the demand for the elimination of Huerta. No preparations have been made for a blockade of Mexican ports.

Foreign interests generally will be protected by the United States. At Tuxpam, in particular, especial effort will be made to protect British interests pending the arrival of the British cruisers. The sending of the British ships is in line with previous notification to the United States and is regarded as a normal move taken in emergencies such as exists at Tuxpam. It is intended to have a sobering effect on those Constitutional officers who, according to office reports, have announced their hostility to English interests.

Landing of marines has not been found necessary and no instructions that effect have been sent, nor has there been any request for such instructions. In the meantime Admiral Fletcher will be expected to take whatever steps he deems necessary to protect all foreign interests.

The parleys with the Constitutionalists have been carried on in no formal way, but merely for informative purposes. The administration, though not condoning the inhumanity of the armed strife generally in Mexico, is inclined to view with some complacency the reprisals by Constitutionalists and Federalists on those officers or men who have been deserting from side to side. These salient facts were obtained from those with whom President Wilson discussed the Mexican situation Saturday.

The impression that the Huerta government is fast losing its control over territory hitherto dominated by it is based on dispatches to the State department. These show also that diplomatic pressure from without is weakening the resources of the provisional government. The President holds the view that as a result of all the influences now at work, Huerta slowly but inevitably will be compelled to retire.

Y. M. C. A. \$4,000,000 CAMPAIGN FUND GAINING

New York—Woman collectors for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian association fund of \$4,000,000 gathered in \$93,590 Friday as their share of the \$100,000 necessary to secure two additional contributions of \$25,000 each. The men's committee collected the remainder of the required amount and some \$36,000 more. The two additional gifts came from George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the campaign, and Cleveland H. Dodge. With this gift Mr. Perkins' total contributions toward the fund were increased to \$75,000. The total subscriptions to the fund have reached \$2,849,308.

Among the large contributions were Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$25,000; John D. Archbold, \$25,000, and Mrs. John D. Archbold, \$5000.

Steel War Beginning on Coast, Is Rumor

San Francisco—There is beginning in San Francisco what promises to be a fierce contest between the United States Steel corporation and the representatives of foreign steel producers for control of the market. The United States Steel corporation for the present has the advantage in time of transit and in terms of sale, but even this advantage is expected to be a thing of the past when the Panama canal is opened.

Under present conditions the United States Steel has been forced through its distributing agency here to sell steel for considerably less than the Pittsburgh price, plus the cost of freight from Pittsburgh to San Francisco. It is now quoting steel bars at \$1.65 hundredweight. The Pittsburgh price is \$1.40 and the freight is 60 cents. The company is thus actually selling steel here on a basis of about \$1.05 a hundredweight in Pittsburgh.

European steel makers are going away under it. They are offering bars at \$1.48 and it is only the longer time in delivery and the difference in terms that brings any business to the United States Steel corporation.

Sylvia Dupes Fifty Bobbies.

London — Sylvia Pankhurst again eluded arrest after having delivered an inflammatory "no rent" speech in Canningtown Thursday night. About 50 policemen were waiting outside the hall, but Miss Pankhurst went through the main entrance, surrounded by a strong bodyguard. She reached her motor car and escaped in safety.

According to the Daily Mail, the authorities had cautioned the police to avoid a conflict with Miss Pankhurst's "East End army" and, therefore, they allowed her to escape.

Declares Steel Trust a Godsend.

New York — Before the United States Steel corporation was formed it was "war" in the steel trade, according to B. F. Miles, president of the Browning Engineering company, of Cleveland, who testified for the defense in the government's suit to dissolve the corporation. "The country at large has been benefited by the corporation, which has been a godsend to the small manufacturing consumer," Mr. Miles declared.

WILSON WILL NOT HOLD RECEPTION

White House to Be Closed On New Year's Day.

All Precedents Shattered and Much Criticism Follows—President to Take Ten Days' Rest.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has decided not to hold a public reception in the White House on New Year's Day. In this he has shattered a custom cherished of the people and has done away, temporarily, at any rate, with the one chance of the year for all people, irrespective of race, religion or color, to see the inside of the executive mansion and to shake hands with the President. It is announced that during the holiday recess of congress the President will take a 10-day vacation.

That the decision of Mr. Wilson not to receive the people on the holiday will be resented in Washington is certain. The color question, just now a thorny one to the administration, enters into the case. Negro men and women in large numbers every year have seized the opportunity to get into the White House and to see the President. They will say that this is a development of the Democrats' segregation scheme.

The different civic and military organizations always have attended the New Year's receptions in bodies. The Grand Army and Sons of Veterans, the Loyal Legion and other societies have made it a marked day. The one chief thing, however, to cause resentment will be the shutting out from the White House on the holiday occasion of the ordinary man and the ordinary woman, who at semi-public receptions cannot get inside the palings of the White House fence.

The President will go South to some quiet place where he can play golf and enjoy the seclusion and privacy of which he is so fond when on a vacation.

EXPORTS FOR YEAR 1913 TO BREAK ALL RECORDS

Washington, D. C.—American manufacturers are entitled to wear smug and satisfied countenances, according to the experts at the department of commerce, which announces that exports for the year ending with next month will break all records.

"Why shouldn't the manufacturers and mill workers smile?" demanded the experts, in announcing that exports for nine months have increased \$37,000,000 over the corresponding nine months of last year; manufactures for further use in manufacturing \$26,000,000, and foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, \$17,000,000. Automobiles and railway coaches are among the articles showing a great advance.

Lawyer Raps Own Kind And Scores Law System

San Diego, Cal.—"We are as merchandise, instead of officers in the courts of justice," R. O. Gray, a San Francisco attorney, told his assistants at the meeting of the California State Bar association here.

"We are as merchandise, bought and sold," emphasized Mr. Gray. "We are employed to distort and conceal the truth and even in some cases to make away with the law and the truth."

Mr. Gray, speaking on "The Reorganization of the Bar as a Necessary Means to Justice," told his brethren that present day trials were farces and that the legal profession had become "malodorous." He advocated the establishment of trial bureaus, composed of qualified lawyers, paid out of the public treasury.

155 Tons Mail Arrive on Big Atlantic Liner

New York — The Majestic, of the White Star line, arrived here Saturday from Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown with 5082 sacks of mail. This, according to officials of the foreign mail office, is the largest consignment ever landed in New York by one steamer.

Taken by the long ton of 2240 pounds, the Majestic's load weighs 155 tons and 920 pounds. Most of the mail was for the Pacific Coast and other Western points.

Coal Peddler Gets Riches.

Minneapolis — After scouring the country for eight years to give Walter Lilly, of Philadelphia, a fortune of \$340,000, William Rohrer, an attorney, discovered the object of his search here. The money was left by Lilly's father, said by Rohrer to have been a wealthy soap manufacturer of Philadelphia. Lilly, who was 50 years old, was found living in a ramshackle cabin. He has lived here 11 years and has supported himself by selling coal from a push cart. He was ignorant that his father had died.

Smallpox Found in School.

Kansas City — The Benton ward school, in the fashionable residence district, was closed by the board of education after discovery of 12 cases of smallpox among pupils. All of the stricken children are reported recovering. Nine hundred pupils attended the school.