

LONGEST SPECIAL SESSION ENDED

Congress Adjourns After Many Months of Labor.

Currency Still in Air—Commerce Court Abolished and Unions Exempt From Trust Law.

Washington, D. C.—The longest continuous extraordinary session in the history of congress came to an end Saturday and the regular session began Monday. Two great projects have held the attention of congress and the country throughout the work of the year. One of these, tariff revision, crystallized into law in September. The currency reform still is the chief subject of legislative interest.

The special session began with a reorganization of party leadership in the senate which brought the so-called Progressive forces into control. Throughout the contests on tariff and currency the session has been marked by solidification of the Democratic ranks. Demands of the Democratic leaders that the currency bill be passed at once brought the extra session to a stirring close, day and night sessions of the Democratic conference having marked the last week, and day and night sessions of the senate are promised for the new session until currency legislation is concluded.

Although President Wilson urged congress to hold itself to the two chief projects, tariff and currency, several matters of general importance were considered. One important legislative act was the so-called Newlands law for mediation and conciliation in labor disputes. The abolition of the United States Commerce court also was accomplished, through an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill. Another appropriation bill "rider" took out of the classified civil service most of the deputy United States marshals and deputy collectors of internal revenue. Exemption of labor unions from prosecution under the anti-trust laws so far as certain funds were concerned also was accomplished.

The long fight over the proposed tax on cotton futures to prevent "cotton gambling" failed in the final developments prior to the passage of the tariff bill. Many bills which underwent preparation in the committee rooms will be pushed to conclusion in the new congress. These include the "seaman's servitude bill," which passed the senate; the Hetch Hetchy bill, to grant San Francisco a water supply right in that valley, which passed the house and is to be voted on by the senate early in the session, and the Alaskan railway bill, which the senate has agreed to take up in December. The Alaskan measure would provide for government railroads to open Alaska's resources.

FURNISH RIFLE CLUBS GUNS AND AMMUNITION

Washington, D. C.—War department officials who have been preparing, with Representative Kahn, a bill to distribute 800,000 Krag-Jorgenson rifles now stored in government arsenals to civilian rifle clubs in order to promote marksmanship throughout the country, have decided to include free ammunition with the rifles. It has been decided that school cadet organizations also will be supplied with free rifles and ammunition.

Representative Kahn, as chairman of the National Defense league, which suggested the distributing of the rifles, will soon introduce the bill in the house.

Kansas Women Want Initiative and Referendum

Topeka, Kan.—Kansas women who met here to formulate a declaration of principles to be placed before the various political party organizations of the state as an expression of what the women voters would have included in the platforms in the next campaign, decided the first important and most needed legislation was the submission and adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum.

With this direct vote and complete suffrage in Kansas, the women feel they can enforce any legislation.

White House Bride Sails.

New York—President Wilson accomplished Saturday the two purposes that brought him to New York from Washington—he said good-by to the White House bride and groom, his daughter and Francis Bowes Sayre, who sailed for Europe on their honeymoon, and as commander-in-chief of the armed land and water forces of the country he attended the army-navy football game at the Polo grounds, where he was a non-partisan but interested spectator. In the evening the President went to the theater.

Japanese Will Be Aided.

Mexico City—The Japanese minister conferred with Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, regarding the protection of Japanese subjects on the West Coast. The minister was assured by Mr. O'Shaughnessy that they would receive the same protection as far as the United States was concerned, as other foreigners.

Monroe Doctrine Lauded By British Chancellor

London—The Thanksgiving dinner of the American Society here was noteworthy because of the pronouncement of the British government's indorsement of the Monroe doctrine by Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor. Three hundred and fifty American men and women, with a large number of British guests, were present, and they cheered Lord Haldane's words again and again.

"I recently made a visit to the United States," Lord Haldane said, "and came back not only with a vivid recollection of the cordial welcome I received, but with a deep sense of the high ideals the British and American nations hold in common—the high ideals of citizenship of the two countries."

Referring to the President, he said: "Before he became President, Mr. Wilson was a thinking man and a moralist. In studying his career I find that he has not ceased to be a thinker and a moralist because he has become the holder of a great office. It is not expressed declaration that the policy of the United States is not one of conquest or annexation, but the world looks to the United States with its enormous position and possessions to carry on its traditions without adding to its possessions. "That is our course, also; nor is it the case that when the United States intervenes in any matter it is done for its own advantage. It was not the case with Cuba, to which the United States restored independence. England itself has done the same thing in South Africa, where we gave back liberty to those with whom we fought."

Wizard of Mathematics Ends Days in Poorhouse

Kansas City—Reuben Field, whose phenomenal powers as a rapid calculator have puzzled expert mathematicians from all parts of the country, died here recently of apoplexy at the Jackson county farm, where he had been cared for since 1907. He was 70 years old.

Apparently without ambition and always dependent on others, he regarded his arithmetical powers as a gift of God that would be taken from him if he turned them to worldly gain. He was unable to read or write. Given the distance by rail between two cities and the dimensions of a car wheel, he would tell an inquirer how many revolutions of the wheel would be required to cover the distance almost before the statement of the problem was complete. It was said he could tell the exact time at any hour without hesitation and without reference to clock, sun or other agency.

On several occasions Field had consented reluctantly to aid in making invoices in stores at Independence, Mo. Given the number of yards of cloth, the number of bolts and the price per yard, Field would tell instantly the total value of the goods on the shelf.

He was born in Bath county, Kentucky, but spent most of his life in Western Missouri.

Daniels Cuts Estimates On Naval Appropriations

Washington, D. C.—Estimates Secretary Daniels has sent to the house appropriations committee ask congress to vote \$145,000,000 for the naval establishment in the next fiscal year. His estimate is \$5,000,000 below that of last year, and yet proposes building of two battleships, eight torpedoboat destroyers and three submarines. Many of the details of the estimates are along the lines of the last naval appropriation bill.

The naval affairs committee will report favorably the militia pay bill and the bill for a council of national defense. The proposed council would be an advisory body, in which the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, chairman of the military and naval affairs of both houses of congress, the chief of staff of the army and certain high officers of the navy would be members. Its functions would be to report to congress on legislation for military defense.

Carranza's Plans Changed.

Hermosillo, Mex.—Villa's victory over the Huerta troops below Juarez may alter the entire plan of the general movement of insurgent troops to the south. General Carranza announced that he probably would move into Chihuahua state. This would mean abandonment of his formerly announced plan of proceeding directly south along the west coast into Sinaloa and Tepic. It was predicted that with the expected fall of Chihuahua City, the rebel commander and his staff would hasten into the eastern border state.

Chile Warship Launched.

Newcastle—The Chilean battleship Almirante Latorre was launched at Elswick shipyards. Her displacement is 28,000 tons and her engines are expected to develop more than 37,000 indicated horsepower. The contract calls for a speed of 23 knots. The main armament of the new vessel consists of ten 14-inch guns placed in pairs on the turrets in the center line, and she carries an auxiliary battery of 22 4.7-inch guns.

Formosan Plot Confirmed.

Tokyo—Confirmation has been received of the conspiracy in the island of Formosa to overthrow Japanese rule there. The plot was widespread and the instigators planned to organize an army of 100,000, massacre the Japanese and restore Formosa to China.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

Poultry Raising as a Business.

The importance of the poultry industry as a business is now generally recognized throughout the country. This is particularly true to those who have given the industry serious thought and study. When one compares the poultry industry with other agricultural pursuits, he is confronted with more or less inaccurate data. Many people at first thought place the industry far below its true value, due to the fact that both the farmers and townspeople depend upon the hen for daily help in providing the family with food for each meal. Because a large proportion of poultry products go directly to supply the daily needs of the producer's families, it is impossible to ascertain the exact quantity thus consumed. Very few of these producers keep any account of either the fowls or eggs used in this way. As a result the increase in the development of the poultry industry of this country is undoubtedly much above that shown by census reports.

Unlike many industries the poultry industry may be begun in a small way and conducted successfully with the expenditure of a small sum of money. If a person is gifted with those qualities which make a good poultryman, is intensely interested in poultry keeping and determined to become successful, the highest success may be won. Poultry raising is a vocation which gives opportunity for the deepest study, the best talents, and the most skillful practice.

A small flock and little land will enable one to commence in the industry. Income from the money invested begins to come in quickly because eggs and chickens are soon produced and are readily sold at any time for cash. These products are in constant and increasing demand. I might say to those who are about to make their first start in the poultry business on an extensive scale, that the surest way to success is to start on a small scale and in the meantime learn the business thoroughly before investing any great sum of money. Mistakes will certainly be made and the most difficult problems will arise which must be solved and the business should be well in hand before success can be gained in any extended way. Many failures are due to lack of knowledge, experience and common sense. When the owner can look after his own flock in detail, he is many times successful, whereas when he enlarges his plant he must depend upon hired help, consequently his business may prove a failure when conducting it on a large scale.

If circumstances will permit, the fall of the year is a good time to begin the business, for at this time the fowls may be purchased somewhat cheaper than in early spring and the experience gained by caring for them through the winter months is of great value to the beginner.

As to the amount of land required, I would suggest that four or five acres be allowed for 800 hens, kept in moderately small flocks. Laying hens will do well confined in yards, provided they are kept clean by cultivation and a section grown to green stuff. This acreage will also be ample space for the rearing of the young, required to keep up the original flock. If the grain be purchased a very small area may be sufficient on which to raise the green or succulent food for the winter months. It is more important to have a large run for the young fowls during the growing season as they require more exercise when developing than a mature bird, which is being fed principally for the production of eggs.

There is probably no branch of agriculture that brings such quick returns as poultry keeping. Whether the raiser requires eggs or meat, the product is ready for the market in a comparatively short time. There should be no difficulty in producing for the market in from five to eight months, in fact, that so little time is required for the development of a paying business, makes poultry raising attractive to those having little capital and who must enter some business that will bring quick returns. The breeding, raising, and managing of the birds is an occupation enjoyed by both men and women, who find it not only profitable, but a pleasure. There is no branch of animal industry that offers so many inducements to women as some of the various phases of poultry keeping. Certain lines of poultry work may be conducted more profitably than other lines so that those who make a study of the subject and their adaptabilities, are able to select the line of work which will be the most satisfactory. For instance, the poultryman may devote his entire attention to the production of fancy fowls for breeding purposes, or confine himself to egg production, or the rearing of broilers, roasters or capons.

More attention than formerly is now being given to the production of special articles, which find a ready market at good prices. As better products are placed on the market, the demand for a good article is becoming stronger and constant. The best on the market is usually sold first and at advanced prices. Better work with poultry will result in better products, which find an easy market and will be in demand. It should be the aim of every poultryman to produce the best which the

Brief Decisions.

When you object to your neighbor's piano, remember that he may have a grievance about your dog.

The minds of some women may be read by a fortune teller after a little judicious questioning.

Love is responsible for many a curtailed vacation.

The woman who looks her years has lost ambition.

Age is not an infallible sign of maturity.—Judge.

Stone workers in Germany have a union membership of 76,783.

market affords. Great skill and a thorough knowledge of the business is required in order that one yield the greatest profits.

LILLIAN BLANCHARD.

About the Dairy.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis.—The three points to observe in keeping milk or cream in the best possible condition for market or manufacture are "clean, cool and covered," said Professor R. B. Graves, head of the Agricultural College Dairy department. "The public demand is not so much for richer milk as it is for cleaner and better milk, and it is a demand that must be answered if the dairyman is to have a continued market for his products. There is undoubtedly a very general belief that there is a great deal of expense and labor required to handle milk in a sanitary way, and that it is not practical on the farm or in small dairies. Such is not the case, however, and it is possible to improve the quality of the milk greatly without increasing the cost of production.

"The quality of milk is impaired by bacteria, which fall into it, and by odors that are absorbed by it.

"Bacteria are present in amounts ranging from a small number to several millions in a drop—about one cubic centimeter, generally referred to as a c. c. They are found in the milk while in the udder of an unhealthy cow, and to less extent in the udders of healthy cows, usually about 500 per c. c. In the latter they are mostly in the 'foremilk,' and in the strippings. The number of bacteria do not, for some reason not well understood, increase during the first hour after the milk is drawn. After that, if the milk is warm, they increase very fast, and the milk is soon full of them.

"Perhaps the largest number fall into the milk during the milking. Part of them come from the dust in the air, and the remainder from particles of dirt, manure and hair, which drop into the milk. In order to lessen the number which fall into the milk, the cows should be cleaned well before being milked, and the milk should be drawn into a pail with a small, hooded, cloth-covered opening. Such pails exclude more than one-half of the germs which fall into an ordinary open pail during the milking process.

"If the cows are curried and brushed once a day and then are carefully wiped about the flank and udder with a damp cloth, most of the dirt will be removed and the remainder attached close to the skin so that it will not fall down during the milking. The best milking pails have openings from five to seven inches wide. In some pails the opening is covered with a single thickness of cloth that is stretched across the opening about three inches below the rim.

The floor, walls and stanchions of the stable should be kept clean and free from dust and cobwebs, and if the floor is dry it may be sprinkled lightly before milking. All dry feed is given after milking, so that no extra dust is raised. The practice of wetting the teats with milk is too filthy to be allowed in any dairy.

"While milkers in large commercial dairies wear clean white clothes, a good substitute for the farm dairy is a light, loose-fitting long coat which should be kept clean in a clean place, and slipped on just before milking. The milkers' hands must be scrupulously clean, and never permitted to come in contact with the milk.

"As soon as milked the milk should be poured into a can in the milk house or somewhere else where the air is free from dirt and odors, and cooled to the lowest water temperature available. If the temperature of the milk is reduced to 50 degrees F. or lower, within the first hour, harmful bacteria will not multiply. Hence, if the milk is cooled, kept cool and covered, it will keep for two or three days.

"The best way to cool the milk in the small dairy, is to place the cans into tanks or tubs, of the coldest water that can be had, and stir both milk and water occasionally with a clean rod, until they have the same temperature. After the milk is as cool as the water, stirring should cease.

"Another source of bacteria in milk is improperly cleaned milk vessels. If the pails, cans and cloths are washed in warm water, with a bit of soda or other similar detergent, and then immersed for five minutes in boiling water, they will be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. In cleansing the pails and cans it is necessary to give special attention to the corners. Where the corners are not smooth and rounded, dirt and decayed milk will collect, literally teeming with bacteria of the souring and putrefying kinds.

"Such feeds as turnips, silage and kale should not be fed before or during the milking time as warm milk takes up odors very readily, and for this reason, too, the milk should be removed from the barn as fast as it is drawn.

"In following the above simple rules there will be but little increase in cost over that of the usual methods, and the more wholesome milk, with the better prices it will bring as soon as its reputation is established should induce every producer to conduct his dairy operations in a clean and sanitary manner."

1914 Model.

Friend—I suppose this is even a more remarkable baby than the one you had last year.

Auto Fiend—Oh, you bet he is! Far better model. Got a longer wheel base, a better pair of lamps and a very much louder horn.—Judge.

It has just become known that Gainsborough's famous painting, "The Market Cart," is now in the collection of Judge Elbert H. Gary. It was sold at Christie, in London, early this year, to Agnew, for \$100,000. The price Judge Gary paid is not revealed.

Fraudulent Mineral Waters Are Offered

The United States department of agriculture, through the bureau of chemistry, has issued the following warning to the public in regard to the so-called radioactive mineral waters offered for sale in bottles:

There are indications of the beginning of an attempt to perpetrate a great fraud on the American people through advertising certain mineral waters as possessing radioactivity. The waters, in some cases, are taken from springs the waters of which as they come from the ground do possess certain radioactive properties. Examination of many of these waters by the department's specialists indicates that whatever radioactivity they possess at the spring is due almost entirely to radium emanation rather than to the presence in the water of any substance possessing radioactivity. These emanations in the form of gas quickly disappear from the water and as a result, after the water has been bottled a short time, it will possess practically no radioactivity. The belief long held by many people that some mineral waters used at the springs are more effective than when bottled has been explained by some authorities on the ground that the beneficial effect of these waters is due to radioactivity. As the radioactivity disappears soon after the water is taken from the spring, any effect due to the radioactivity must be lost in a short time. If the radioactivity of a water in a spring is 100, four days after bottling it will be only 50, and 12 days after bottling 10. In a month it will be practically nothing compared with the original radioactivity of the water at the spring. The public, therefore, is warned to regard with suspicion any water advertised as possessing radioactivity. As far as the government's specialists have been able to ascertain, no bottled water, no matter how radioactive it may have been at the spring, retains this radioactivity for any length of time.

GOV. BLEASE SETS FREE ONE HUNDRED CONVICTS

Columbia, S. C.—One hundred convicts at the state penitentiary and on chain gangs throughout the state were released Nov. 26 by Gov. Blease. The number includes 26 convicted of murder and 26 convicted of manslaughter. Full pardon was granted to one, another's sentence was commuted and the others were paroled during good behavior.

Governor Blease said the convicts were granted clemency that they "might eat their Thanksgiving dinners at home with their loved ones." Blease has released 900 convicts in three years.

College Giant Breaks Record for Strength

Philadelphia—Mike Dorizas, a Greek athlete who is a sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania, is the strongest man the college world has ever known and his record made in the test room at Franklin Field exceeds by 500 points that of the strongest man in any other college.

Dorizas speaks four languages fluently; he understands three others fairly well and can make his way in two others. He weighs 250 pounds and is as lithe as a panther. His strength record, that has not been approached by any other rival, is: Age, 24 years; total strength test, 1774, world's record; 1-75, 680 kilograms; back, 370 kilograms; arm flexors, 350 kilograms; arm extensors, 350 kilograms; grip, right 58, left 53; chest, 44 inches; calf, 18 inches; neck, 19 inches.

Firing Squads Kill More Than Battle

El Paso, Tex.—One hundred and eighty-four wounded men are in the Juarez hospitals as a result of the unsuccessful federal attack upon Juarez. Pancho Villa is also back in Juarez, with six thousand rebel troops. Villa captured several federal field pieces and several cars. This is apparent to anyone who saw his army go out the other day and then come back. Horses dragged back 15 field pieces, five were on the train that brought the rebel leader himself and five more were brought in on the train that Villa left on the field in charge of the burial squad. Villa had only nine guns when he went out.

Villa said that he captured 500 federals. He brought fewer than 200 to Juarez. He admits executing some of them. Apparently the greatest number of dead as a result of the fighting are those who faced the firing squad.

40-Foot Channel is Aim.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Lane is preparing to introduce a resolution directing the army engineers to prepare plans and estimates for a project looking to the construction of a 40-foot channel in the Willamette and Columbia rivers from Portland to the sea. As a part of this plan the engineers will be requested to plan for a series of revetments which, confining the channel, will at the same time hold in check material dredged from the channel and deposited behind the bulwarks.

Nut Blight Kills Man.

Glastonbury, Con.—Another death, attributed to the chestnut blight, the fifth in the state this fall from that cause, occurred here Thursday. Everett Hale, 30 years old, was taken ill after eating a gray squirrel. The attending physician gave the cause of death as ptomaine poisoning, due to blighted chestnuts which the squirrel had eaten.

M'ADOO SAYS NO CAUSE TO FEAR

Secretary of Treasury Issues Assurance to Banks.

Restriction of Credits to Meet Impending Currency Laws Entirely Unnecessary, He Says.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo issued a statement Saturday declaring that banks throughout the country reported to be restricting credits to meet the provisions of the expected currency law are making a mistake. He announced that the resources in the treasury would be at the disposal of the banks to aid them in complying with the new law when it is put on the statute books.

The secretary expressed the conviction that the new law would impose no hardships on the banks and that the transfer of capital and reserves to the proposed Federal reserve banks would be accomplished with little or no inconvenience to the banks and to general business.

The secretary said the Treasury department had large available resources at its command; that he should not hesitate to use them to aid the banks to comply with the new law, and that in his opinion the banks could with perfect safety proceed with the granting of accommodations to their customers in the normal and usual way. The secretary said he did not, of course, assume to advise the banks—he only wished them and the business public to know there was no ground for apprehension; that the attitude of the Treasury department was to be helpful and he thought it could be effectively helpful.

He said if any banks were laboring under the impression that the new law would necessitate or occasion a restriction of credits, they were controlled by error, as no such thing would result.

Militant Chains Herself to Gain Time to Yell

London—Militant suffragettes are returning to their old tactics. One of them fastened herself to a chair in Caxton hall with a chain and padlock, from which point of vantage she shrieked "Votes for women." Right Hon. Joseph Albert Pease, M. P., for the Rotheham division of York, was forced to suspend his speech for several minutes while the stewards endeavored to remove the suffragette. They were forced to smash the chair before this could be done.

STEFANSSON BOAT LOST BUT CREW BELIEVED SAFE

Nome, Alaska—The power schooner Mary Sachs, one of the boats of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic exploration expedition, has been wrecked in the ice off the Arctic coast of Alaska. News of the loss of the Mary Sachs was received here in a letter from Peter Barnard, captain of the vessel.

The ice crushed the boat into small bits and all the provisions and scientific instruments aboard were lost. The letter gives no details of the mishap. As nothing is said of any injury to the men on the boat, it is believed all are safe.

Big Plot Revealed to Corner Potato Market

Washington, D. C.—A new phase of the cost of living problem was brought to the attention of the department of agriculture. T. P. Gill, secretary of the Irish board of agriculture, told Secretary Houston that speculators in the large cities of the United States were actively buying up this year's short American potato crop and planning to hold out for high prices, counting on the existing quarantine against potatoes from many foreign countries to aid them in their undertaking.

Mr. Gill is here to urge the removal of the embargo on potatoes from his country and has received private advice from various sources on the potato situation in America. He insists that the powdery scab found on potatoes imported from Ireland is no cause for a quarantine, because a similar blemish already is common in the United States, and declares that continuation of the embargo will contribute to the growing cost of living.

"Movie" Tiger Escapes.

Epneron, France—The whole countryside is living in terror of a tigress which escaped from an enclosure when a cinematograph tiger hunt was in progress here recently, and succeeded in reaching the forest. A detachment of soldiers, a number of forest guards and policemen and a few amateur sportsmen have endeavored to track the animal, but without success.

The tigress has occasionally been seen by terror-stricken peasants, but so far it is not known to have injured anyone.

Better English Is Plea.

Chicago—"Rag-time writing and speaking underwent a merciless attack here before the National Council of Teachers of English. Percival Chubb, of St. Louis, delivered an address charging that in destroying the harmonies of speech as well as of song, Americans are chief sinners.