

FORTY-ONE LOST ON SINKING SHIP

Vessel Plunges to Bottom Ten Minutes After Collision.

Many Clamber Up Side As Vessel Rolls Over—Dense Fog Is Cause of Mishap.

Norfolk, Va.—The story of how 43 persons went down to death in the chill waters of the Atlantic when the liner Nantucket rammed and sank the steamer Monroe was brought to port Saturday by the 99 survivors of the sunken ship, who were rescued and brought to shore by the Nantucket.

It was a story of awful and sudden death, sweeping out of the dark and fog and taking unawares the doomed half hundred with the heaviness of sleep still on them. It told how the stricken Monroe, with her side gored deep by the knife-like steel prow of the Nantucket, filled rapidly, rolled over on her side, and in a few minutes turned over and plunged to the bottom, carrying with her the passengers and members of the crew who had failed to get clear of the wreck.

The revised lists prepared by Captain Johnson, who survived the sunken vessel, showed:

Lost—Passengers, 19; crew, 22; total, 41.

Saved—Passengers, 39; crew, 60; total, 99.

Under the thick bank of fog that hid the heavily running sea, both big ships were making their way slowly and with difficulty in the early morning. The Monroe, with Captain Johnson on the bridge and a double lookout peering into the fog ahead, was edging under half speed to the northward, having left Norfolk for New York Friday night with a nerve-racking fog-bound voyage in prospect. The Nantucket, heavily laden with freight and with only two passengers aboard, was nosing her way southward, bound from Boston to Norfolk.

The crash came about 1:40 without warning. Out of the gray-black fog that shut out even the waves from view, the gleam of the Nantucket's searchlight scarcely touched the side of the Monroe before the high steel prow of the southward-bound vessel cut into the Monroe's side with a ripping and crashing of plates that threw the stricken ship aback. The Nantucket, with her bow crushed in, backed out of sight in the fog, as Captain Johnson, seeing that his vessel was fatally stricken, shouted an order for the life-boats.

Meantime the Nantucket, herself badly damaged, had stood by and Captain Berry had aroused his sleeping crew. As the ineffectual rays of the searchlight failed to pierce the blanket of fog, Captain Berry ordered out his life-boats and one by one they slipped away into the fog to search for the Monroe. They found only the struggling survivors afloat in the icy sea, crying for help.

Many of those picked up were so exhausted as to be unable to help themselves. Several had to be hauled up the side of the Nantucket with ropes.

Oregon Auto Tax Law Held Valid By Court

Medford, Or.—Holding that the state has the right to regulate travel upon its highways, and collect fees from vehicles, the same as for registering deeds, Judge F. M. Calkins, of the Circuit court, declared valid the state automobile tax, contested by the Jackson County Automobile Protective association through Henry E. Boyden.

The court quotes numerous authorities for his decision, including findings in suits against the validity of the tax on bicycles that also were assessed as personal property, which was the chief contention of the autoists, holding that the license made "double taxation."

Bomb Thrower Weakens.

New York—Angelo Sylvestro, a young bomb thrower, reputed leader of the black hand gang, lost all his bravado and persuaded the court to postpone his sentence until he could see the district attorney. Although Sylvestro, after his conviction, went back to his cell snarling and threatening vengeance, it was reported later that he wanted to make a confession. Judge Rosalsky had signified his intention of giving the youth a maximum penalty, six and a half years in prison, and a \$1000 fine.

One-Man Senate Meets.

Albany, N. Y.—Only one member—Senator Thomas H. Bussey, of Perry, N. Y.—was present in the state senate Saturday. He called himself to order, introduced several bills, made a speech and then offered a motion for adjournment, which was unanimously carried. Among the bills introduced were several prepared by Mayor Mitchel, of New York City, to effect changes in police regulations said to have been demanded by Colonel Goethals.

Taft In Guest of Duke.

Ottawa, Ont.—William H. Taft, ex-president of the United States, arrived in Ottawa from Toronto, where he passed "two of the happiest days of my life," he said. He was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House. He was greeted on arrival by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice.

Haitien President Flees When Rebel Shells Fly

Port Au Prince, Haiti.—The president of Haiti, Michel Oreste, fled from the capital Thursday and took refuge aboard the German cruiser Vineta, accompanied by his wife.

Fighting began in the city at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. An hour later the president left the palace under escort and was conveyed in a launch to the warship lying in the harbor. Almost immediately detachments of bluejackets were landed from the United States armored cruiser Montana and the Vineta.

Firing continued throughout the afternoon and it was evident that the revolutionary movement, which began in the north and spread to some of the southern towns, has gained sufficient strength in the capital to threaten not only the power, but the life of President Oreste.

The new congress, which met in extraordinary session, failed to take adequate measures to check the revolution. It had been conceded for a long time, however, the position of the executive was weak. Opposed to him were Senator Davilmar Theodore, in command of the rebel troops at Cape Haitien, and General Bellard, both of whom have a strong following.

It was the intention of Oreste to abdicate several days ago, but later he declined to do so, hoping with the aid of congress to prevent the overthrow of his administration.

The arrival of the Montana and Vineta has relieved the situation here so far as foreign residents are concerned. The legations are now under guard.

American Farms Raise Stock Worth Billions

Washington, D. C.—Farm animals in the United States January 1 were valued at \$5,891,229,000, the Department of Agriculture announced. This was an increase of \$289,445,000, or 7.1 per cent over the value of animals on farms and ranges January 10 last year.

Horses numbered 20,962,000, an increase of 395,000 over last year; were valued at \$109,322,000, a decrease of \$1,450,000 and had a total value of \$2,291,638,000.

Mules numbered 4,449,000, an increase of 63,000; were valued at \$123,850,000, a decrease of 46 cents, and had a total value of \$551,017,000. Milch cows numbered 20,737,000, an increase of 240,000; were valued at \$53,940,000, an increase of \$8,920,000, and had a total value of \$1,188,487,000.

Other cattle numbered 35,855,000, a decrease of 175,000; were valued at \$311,130,000, an increase of \$4,770,000, and had a total value of \$1,116,330,000. Sheep numbered 40,719,000, a decrease of 1,763,000; were valued at \$10,400,000, an increase of 54 cents, and had a total value of \$200,803,000.

Swine numbered 58,933,000, a decrease of 2,245,000; were valued at \$10,400,000, an increase of 54 cents, and had a total value of \$612,951,000.

Goethals Greatly Pleased; Future Plans Outlined

Panama.—News of the signing by President Wilson of an executive order establishing a permanent government for the canal zone, with Colonel Goethals as governor, reached here and brought with it a general feeling of relief. Colonel Goethals expressed pleasure when advised of the appointment, but declined to make comment in the absence of official notification.

It is believed in official circles here that the plan submitted by Colonel Goethals through the secretary of war has been followed. This would give the governor control of all features of the administration, the more important officials being either navy or army officers experienced in the work of the respective departments of which they will have charge.

Colonel Goethals is understood to have selected Captain Hugh Rodman, of the navy, as superintendent in charge of the operation and navigation of the canal, and Naval Constructor Daniel C. Nutting to be superintendent of all the construction shops at Balboa and elsewhere, succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Tracey C. Dickson.

2000 in Collision Panic.

New York—Two thousand ferryboat passengers were badly shaken up Thursday night when, in the thick fog which held this city in its grip all day, the two municipal ferryboats Brooklyn and Manhattan collided. The boats lost parts of their superstructures, many of the passengers were thrown from their seats and slightly injured. The presence of mind of the men passengers and the crew averted a panic. Late another ferryboat, the Scandinavia, collided with a Lackawanna railroad float. None of the 150 passengers was hurt, however.

Jerusalem Gets Trolley.

Jerusalem, Palestine.—A concession for the construction of a streetcar line running from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, and also for the lighting of Jerusalem by electricity has been granted by the Turkish government. The concession was to the French bank which recently supplied Turkey with the money to purchase the Brazilian dreadnought Rio Janiero.

Alabama Jap Sends Real Radish.

Mobile, Ala.—S. Imora, a Japanese gardener here, sent to William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, two radishes weighing 30 and 28 pounds, respectively. His action was prompted by the report that a California farmer sent Secretary Bryan a radish weighing 12 pounds.

AFRICAN CRISIS STIRS BRITAIN

Deportation of Strike Leaders Arouses Criticism.

Botha Government Believed Itself in Peril—Explanation Will Be Demanded by Crown.

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa.—Court proceedings against the Ministers of Justice, Defense and the Interior, because of their action in deporting the South African strike leaders, began promptly Thursday morning.

The Supreme Court Judge, Sir John W. Wessels, granted application for leave to apply to attach the three Ministers for contempt of court. The judge declared that if he had possessed then the information he had now he would have granted an injunction restraining the government from deporting the men.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa.—Strict precautions were taken by the government to keep secret the deportation from South Africa of ten of the principal labor leaders, and a strict press censorship was instituted.

It was only by accident that the action of the government became known. The men were heard singing labor songs aboard the train and an investigation disclosed that they were under a strong guard. The labor men themselves were ignorant of their destination.

The government had chartered the entire passenger accommodation of the steamer Umgeni. The vessel "s" without a wireless system and will take several weeks to reach London. A large force of police and detectives also was aboard.

When the Umgeni crossed the bar she anchored in the roadstead and the prisoners were told that she would remain there for an hour and a half to enable them to write to their relatives and friends ashore.

LONDON.—The question of the legality of the deportation of the South African labor leaders arouses serious discussion here even among the papers which are most ready to applaud Premier Botha's "vigorous and courageous action."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial which does not hesitate to accuse Bain and his colleagues of having started a revolution and failed, seeks in common with the other conservative morning papers, to justify General Botha on the ground that he faced the danger of a native uprising.

At the same time the Telegraph says that it is a "new thing for British subjects to be deported in this summary fashion of the dominion governments, and if, as alleged, the deportation is illegal, it will be difficult for the imperial government to acquiesce without a request for an explanation and for justification."

TRADE BALANCE GROWS IN FAVOR OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports from the United States during the calendar year 1913 were more than 3.5 per cent greater than in 1912, while imports were 1.4 per cent less, as shown by figures made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The excess of exports over imports in 1913 was \$692,127,531, against \$581,144,938 in the year previous. This excess was larger than in any previous calendar or fiscal year since 1908.

Government About to Lift Embargo on Arms

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The ever recurring appeal of the Mexican constitutionalists that they be permitted to fight arms in the United States on an even footing with the Huerta government may soon be granted. Although President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have reached no final determination on that point, the Washington government is strongly inclined to such a course as the next step in its Mexican policy.

Informal inquiry among prominent administration officials disclosed the fact that practically the entire cabinet, many members of the Senate foreign relations committee and many of the leaders in Congress are ready to support the President should he raise the embargo on arms by proclamation.

The recent defalcation by the Huerta government of the interest on its bonds, the growing anxiety of European nations about the financial affairs of Mexico and the declared intention of the constitutionalists to carry the fighting into the thickly populated cities of Central Mexico are said to be underlying reasons for some further development of the American policy.

Wilson Pardons Soldier.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Pardoned with pay.—W. W."

With those words written in pencil on a memorandum, President Wilson gave freedom to Private Clarence L. George, of the Army Signal Corps, who had served four months of a year's sentence at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for writing letters about his superiors to Secretary Tumulty. The letters Private George wrote never reached the secretary, but went back to his commanding officers, who court-martialed him for breach of discipline.

Senate Sanctions Bridge.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed Senator Chamberlain's bill authorizing the construction of the Portland-Vancouver bridge across the Columbia River.

Goethals For Governor of Panama Canal Zone

Washington, D. C.—Organization of a permanent government for the Panama Canal zone to supersede the Isthmian Canal commission on April 1 was authorized by President Wilson with the announcement that the nomination of Colonel George W. Goethals to be first governor of the Panama Canal zone will be sent to the senate in a few days.

Colonel Goethals' idea of a "one man" government is carried out in the executive order, which was made public by Secretary Garrison after the cabinet meeting. The authority of the governor is to be supreme under the secretary of war.

Official notification of his selection was cabled to Colonel Goethals at Panama. Secretary Garrison said he was confident there would be no question about his acceptance. The change in title will mean a loss of \$5000 a year to the head of the zone, as the governor's salary will be \$10,000, and he now receives \$15,000 as chairman of the commission.

Secretary Garrison announced that it was proposed to resolve the members of the commission with the exception of Colonel Goethals into a new commission to arrange for and conduct the ceremonies incident to the opening of the canal. Congress will be asked to provide the necessary legislation.

As the legislative order "not only terminates the existence of the Panama commission on April 1, but also the present organization of the working force of the zone, many of the army officers connected therewith will lose the increased pay which they have been receiving under the commission form of government.

RADIO STATION SIGNALS FROM ARLINGTON TO PARIS

Washington, D. C.—The New Year greeting flashed to the world from the naval radio tower at Arlington, Va., was received by the Eiffel tower in Paris and by a shore station at New Brunswick, Canada. Reports to date show that the message was also picked up as far west as Colorado.

Avalanche Kills Three; Many Narrow Escapes

Storts, Utah—With a roar that could be heard for miles an avalanche, sweeping down the mountainside, Wednesday instantly snuffed out three lives and seriously injured three other persons. Four houses were ground to splinters. Every tree in the path of the icy mass was snapped off at the roots.

The bodies of Mrs. Anna Packovich and two Greek miners were recovered soon after they met their deaths. All had been trapped in their homes, where they were crushed almost beyond recognition.

An hour after the slide came, E. T. Thorne was rescued six feet below the surface of the snow. The debris had packed in such a way that he escaped suffocation. He suffered internal injuries and a broken leg.

Shortly before his rescue two Greek laborers were uncovered. Both were badly bruised and nearly suffocated. When the avalanche started Mrs. A. P. Webb was standing on her porch with an infant in her arms and two children by her side. They fled along the mountainside, and although showered by flying particles of snow and ice as it swept by, they managed to flee from its path.

The avalanche descended a distance of only half mile from near the end of the canyon and stopped at the edge of this coal mining camp. It measured 300 feet in width.

The inhabitants are in fear of further disaster, as an unusual thaw has loosened the snow.

Immediately after the avalanche had run its course the entire population turned out with picks, shovels and sounding poles to recover those buried beneath. The three dead and three injured were all located with the sounding poles and uncovered in less than an hour.

Tariff Revision Urged in Canada.

Montreal, Que.—That the American trade between the Canadian West and the United States and the application of a new tariff bill will make for an economic division between Eastern and Western Canada was predicted by E. M. MacDonald, M. P., of Canso, N. S. Mr. MacDonald said that the situation in Canada was similar to that in the United States during and after the Civil war, and argued that a revision of the Canadian tariff in favor of the West must be made immediately if a crisis is to be avoided.

Tong War Again Brewing.

San Francisco—Mutterings of an impending tong war are heard in the Chinese quarter here. It was learned that the Sney Sing Tong has made formal demand on the Bing Kong Tong for an explanation of the disappearance of Sung Yue, a 17-year-old girl, with \$1500 worth of jewelry.

The Sney Sings say she went away with Wong Song, a Bing Kong fighter. The Bing Kongs, replying to the Sney Sings, deny any knowledge of the affair.

Phone Train Orders Opposed.

Washington, D. C.—Forty per cent of the railroads are permitting trainmen to take orders by telephone when they should not do so, H. B. Farham, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, told the house committee on commerce at a hearing on bills to limit the trainmen to 16 consecutive hours a day and telegraph and telephone operators to eight.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

Importance of Pure Bred Bulls in Dairy Herds

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Continued success of the dairy industry demands that pure-bred bulls with dairy-transmitting qualities be placed at the head of the dairy herd. But it is not always possible, financially, for the small dairyman to own a well-bred bull. In those parts of the state in which the herds of dairy cattle are small and close together, from ten to fifteen cows to the herd, associated ownership of a well-bred bull is the plan that is recommended by Professor R. R. Graves, head of the Oregon Agricultural college dairy department. The value of a good sire and the methods of forming and operating bull associations are explained by Professor Graves somewhat as follows:

To retain and improve the milking qualities of a dairy herd it is necessary to use a bull that is better bred in dairy qualities than the cows. The grade and the scrub bulls are no more prepotent than the cows, so that as long as such are used there will be no improvement in the herd. No progressive dairyman will have a bull whose dam and paternal dam were not capable of producing at least 300 pounds of butter fat in 365 days. It would be better if this minimum were raised to 350 or even 400 pounds.

A few years ago we thought that if the bull were a good looking individual and had a pedigree, he filled all the necessary requirements. Both of these points are important, but good production records of his ancestors should be an absolute requirement. Laying too much stress on his pedigree and appearance, and too little on the dairy qualities of his ancestors, has been a pitfall to many dairymen.

Pedigree may be helpful or harmful, according to the ancestry. If the animal has many high-producing ancestors reaching to his own dam, he is quite likely to have the power to transmit high-producing qualities to his offspring. If he has a line of non-productive ancestry, or the productive ancestry are several generations back, he is more than likely to lack the power to transmit dairy qualities. The wise purchaser will give little consideration to pedigree unless it is accompanied by records of good production. Pure breeding is not sufficient reason for putting a bull at the head of the herd, even though accompanied by a fine conformation. He must have heavy milk-producing ancestors close up.

Although the animal with advanced registry backing costs more than the animal without it, his additional worth is far more than the additional cost. When such an animal is put at the head of the herd he many times gets daughters that increase the yield of their dams. It is advisable when possible, to select bulls old enough to have produced daughters whose merits are known.

The effect of the head bull on the production of the herd was shown by experiments at the University of Missouri to be very great. A herd of cows whose average yield was 5380 pounds of milk testing 234 pounds of butter fat, was bred to a pure-bred sire whose ancestors' milking qualities were unknown. The daughters fell 1009 pounds of milk and 18 pounds of butter fat below the record of the dams. Another herd was bred to Missouri Rioter 3rd, out of the best cow in the herd, and the daughters showed an increased average yield of more than 3000 pounds of milk, yielding 146 pounds of butter fat—almost double the yield of their mothers. The experiments proved conclusively that in dairying as in everything else, "like produces like."

The question is not, can the owner of dairy herds afford to have a pure-bred bull with high producing ancestors, but how to place one at the head of his herd most economically. Dairy-men with large herds will of course practice individual ownership. But owners of small herds of ten to fifteen cows often cannot afford to invest in a high-class bull, and several such owners may, when they are not too widely scattered, form a bull ownership association, and secure the services of a high-priced bull at a minimum cost to each member.

Constitution and by-laws for organizing these associations, together with instructions and the services of an expert organizer, will be furnished by the Agricultural College upon application of any responsible group of dairymen.

Pure Milk Produced By Practical Methods

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—By methods so simple and inexpensive that they easily may be followed by farmers and practical dairymen everywhere, the Dairy department of the Oregon Agricultural college has succeeded in producing a grade of

Short Way.

"There's too much in this article on Mrs. De Style about her glorious tresses."

"All right. We'll give her a hair cut."

No Fear.

"Doctor, I am afraid I am losing my mind."

"Well, don't mention it and nobody will notice the difference."—Josh Wink.

Last April's frosts in France affected the walnut crop.

milk so clean and free from bacteria that ranks above even the high-priced certified milk, produced especially for invalids and infants. The college dairy product contains from 2000 to 5000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, while the number permitted in certified milk may run as high as 50,000 per c. c.

"We made counts on three consecutive weeks," said Professor T. D. Beckwith, of the Bacteriological department, "and the results were 2000, 3000 and 5000 bacteria per c. c., respectively. The first two counts were made from samples taken at the dairy barn, and the last one from the bottled product, just as it goes to market. This is a very high rank, even in comparison with the certified milk. In comparison with the average product it is simply 'way up.'"

"While not all bacteria in milk are harmful, a surplus number is positive proof that the milk has been subjected to unsanitary handling. Not more than 500 per c. c. are ordinarily found in udder milk, and any excess must have entered after the milk was drawn, usually in dust, manure, mud and hairs, or have bred in milk that was kept at too high temperature. During the first hour that milk is drawn there can be no increase from development of bacteria in the milk, and if the milk is reduced to a temperature not above 50 degrees, the natural increase is very slow afterwards."

The high-grade product at the college was obtained simply by keeping the milk "clean, cool and covered." It is kept clean by having the barn, the cow, the vessels and the milker, clean. It is kept cool by putting it into cans that stand in cold water, and occasionally stirring both milk and water with a clean rod. It is kept covered by milking it into pails that have small cloth-covered tops, taking it from the barn as soon as milked, and emptying it into cans that are immediately covered.

Milk so handled is good and wholesome, keeps much longer and will eventually bring a higher price. And the dairyman who follows these simple rules will never fear the visit of the State dairy and food commissioner.

Poultry Keepers' Don'ts As Seen at O. A. C. Show

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—"Don't use mongrel stock," was one of the signs encountered on entering the Utility Poultry Show held by the Poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural college recently. Professor James Dryden thus expressed his estimate of the value of mongrel fowls. He has resorted to a limited and scientific use of cross-breeding in his work of developing a new variety, but the mongrels are different considerations.

"Don't use immature stock," was the next sign displayed at the show. Both size and vitality are affected unfavorably by mating too young chickens. Vitality is an important factor in egg-laying.

"Don't start too big," came next. No amount of knowledge and enthusiasm can make up for lack of experience, and mistakes are sure to be made in the beginning. If the beginning is on a large scale, some of these mistakes will prove very serious. Therefore, they should be made with only a few fowls. When the business has grown the mistakes can be avoided.

Corn Growing Succeeds With Acclimated Seed

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Corn-growing in the Northwest succeeds wherever acclimated seed corn is used and proper cultural methods are observed.

"I tried a small sample of your field corn grown last year, and although the growing season was unusually short, I had such success with it that I am encouraged to try it this year to the extent of one or more acres." The corn referred to by the writer, A. K. Dickinson, of the Dickinson Fruit and Vegetable company, Oswego, Oregon, is college bred corn furnished him by Professor H. D. Scudder of the Oregon Agricultural college. It is known as Minnesota No. 13, and has been made the subject of special adaptation to Willamette valley conditions during the last seven years. Many samples of this corn have been distributed widely throughout Western Oregon, Washington and Central Oregon, and have been the largest single factor in the demonstration of successful corn-growing in the sections indicated.

March of Progress.

"How long must I wait for this prescription?"

"About thirty minutes," answered the druggist, "but you can occupy your time pleasantly. Here is a coupon which entitles you to admission to our moving picture show."

His Didn't Stick.

"Robert," asked the teacher, "did you throw any of those paper wads sticking on the blackboard?"

"No," replied Robert. "Mine didn't stick."—Judge.

Her Way.

"Nature has a queer way of doing." "How so?"

"If you notice it is after night falls that day breaks."

Labrador has an area of 200,000 square miles, but the population is only 4000.