

BIG PARADE VOICES U. S. PREPAREDNESS

New York Demonstration Has
150,000 in Line of March.

ALL CLASSES IN PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

Twelve Hours of Mankind Pass Re-
viewing Stand—Great Awaken-
ing Is Shown by People.

New York—New York expressed its attitude on the question of national preparedness Saturday by holding the greatest civil parade in the history of the country. An almost countless host of men and women, estimated at more than 150,000, representing all walks of life in the nation's metropolis, marched for 12 hours, 20 abreast, behind bands playing patriotic airs, through flag-bedecked streets lined with hundreds of thousands of cheering spectators.

All the professions and trades which make up the complex life of the city were represented.

In one division were the street sweepers in their uniforms of white, while in another were the dignified justices of the Supreme court of New York.

There also were the clergy—nearly 200, representing every denomination in the nation's greatest city. Lawyers, physicians, trained nurses, veterans of the Spanish-American war, were in line. But the most popular division was made up of the city's 10,000 National Guardsmen—infantry, cavalry and artillery—who brought up the rear.

"This," declared Major General Leonard Wood, in command of the department of the East, who reviewed the parade, "is the greatest argument America has ever known in favor of preparedness against elements that are at present unknown. It shows an interest in preparedness that amounts to a National awakening. This is what we need. It shows that the time has come to do something in the matter of National preparation."

The mammoth pageant began auspiciously. Just as Mayor Mitchell and a party of municipal officers left the city hall at the head of the first division an aeroplane appeared above lower Broadway and hovered around the great skyscrapers.

The paraders marched rapidly, more than 10,000 passing a given point within an hour.

With few exceptions, the marchers carried small American flags. Most of them also wore buttonhole emblems. At frequent intervals came one of the 200 bands and musicians were the only persons in the civic divisions who wore uniforms.

Plan to Form Woman's Party Attacked by Illinois Suffrage Society

Chicago—An attack on the plan to form a woman's party was issued Monday by the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, while officials of the Congressional Union, promoters of the idea, were opening registration headquarters at 73 East Washington street. At the same time a campaign was launched by the Union with posters, banners and various advertising devices to boom the woman's party convention, which will be held June 5, 6 and 7 at the Blackstone theater during the time the Republican convention is in progress at the Coliseum. Twelve woman speakers will begin holding brief meetings at once under the auspices of the Congressional Union, on street corners, in factories or shops, offices, college dormitories and at labor union gatherings.

"Confusion and duplication of work" will be the effect of the Congressional Union's activities in Chicago, it is declared in the statement issued by the Illinois Equal Suffrage association. The proposal to form a party "on sex lines" is also assailed, and the union is defined as "a detached group of Eastern suffragists."

Panama Police to Disarm.
Panama—William K. Price, the American minister, Monday delivered to the Panama government the final demand for the surrender of 1200 rifles used by the Panama National Police. The disarmament of the police force has been sought on account of riots which resulted in the deaths of Americans. It is understood the administration is opposed to the surrender of the rifles, but delivered up the arms under protest.

ENGLAND TRIES KNIGHTED IRISHMAN ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON

London—The writing of a new chapter of the history of the Sinn Fein rebellion was begun Tuesday when Sir Roger Casement, knighted in 1911 for services to the British government, and Daniel Julian Bailey, an Irish soldier, one of his companions on the ill-fated submarine trip from Germany to Ireland were placed in the dock of the Bow-street police court for preliminary examination on the charge of high treason.

While considerable testimony introduced by the crown tended to incriminate Bailey, the main attack of the prosecution was directed against Casement in an endeavor to enmesh him in a net of evidence which would establish without question the leading part it is claimed he played in the conspiracy, whose ramifications extended even to America.

U. S. to Send Insistent Note to England on Interference With Mails

Washington, D. C.—Negotiations with Great Britain regarding interference with mails to and from the United States and interruption of neutral commerce by the British fleet are to be resumed in the near future. A note insisting sharply on modification in the treatment of mails already is being prepared at the State department, and as soon as possible work will be begun on a reply to the last British note defending the operation of the blockade orders in the council.

Secretary Lansing let it be known last week that the implied condition in the German note on submarine warfare, expressing confidence that the United States would hold Great Britain to compliance with international law, had made it difficult to proceed with the British negotiations. He said, however, that these negotiations would be continued promptly in spite of the embarrassing situation.

Fourteen Killed and Thirty Injured in Great Powder Plant Explosion

Gibbstown, N. J.—At least 14 men were killed and about 30 injured Tuesday in a terrific explosion at the Repauno plant or the Du Pont Powder company, near here. The blast occurred in the building in which trinitrotoluol is manufactured, and wrecked that structure and three others.

The cause of the explosion is not known, and, according to officials of the company, may never be ascertained, as all those believed to have been in the building where the first explosion occurred are dead.

Trinitrotoluol is not considered an explosive risk, and company officials believe it caught fire before exploding. This blast caused a nearby building, in which nitro-benzolis was manufactured, to blow up. So great was the force that two buildings some distance away, in which huxite was manufactured, were wrecked, but the explosive did not go off.

Near-by Blast Causes Restaurant Building to Collapse; Ten Killed

Akron, O.—At least 10 persons were killed, two are missing and a score were injured early Tuesday night, when the old Beacon Journal building, occupied by the Crystal restaurant, collapsed as a result of a blast of dynamite in an adjoining excavation.

Seven identified and three unidentified bodies have been recovered and two persons now missing are thought to be in the ruins.

A tremendous roar, echoing the screams of dying people, brought thousands to the scene of the disaster, in the heart of Akron's business district.

A great pile of ruins, broken timbers, twisted steel and tons of brick and mortar buried the victims, who a moment before were dining in the restaurant.

Eight bodies were taken out of the wreckage after firemen, police and volunteer rescuers had worked frantically, digging and chopping through the debris.

Twenty more, some slightly injured, were extricated and sent to hospitals. Only two or three of those known to have been in the restaurant succeeded in escaping before the crash.

Dakota Snow Two Feet Deep.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—Snow to a depth of two feet fell Tuesday in parts of the Black Hills in South Dakota, and to a depth of 10 inches on the Cheyenne Indian reservation, in the central part of the state. Heavy rain and snow fell in the entire eastern half of the state, but in Sioux Falls, Watertown and Aberdeen and snowflakes melted immediately. High winds and falling temperature, recorded at 30 promise further wintry weather.

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News
From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and
Pacific Northwest Condensed
for Our Busy Readers.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, presidential candidate, is touring the Northwest.

A small band of Mexican outlaws kill another American on a ranch near Mercedes, Tex.

Tickets for the Republican National convention at Chicago next month are now selling at six for \$1000.

A Minneapolis mother of six commits suicide, that her life insurance of \$1000 may revert to the benefit of her children.

Colonel Goethals has announced that he would resign July 1. It is reported that he will not resign if there is trouble with Germany.

A four-day dust storm, the worst ever experienced in Northwestern Minnesota, has abated with a clear sky and a chilly wave from the Northwest.

Colonel Roosevelt has formally entered the race for the presidential nomination in the Chicago conventions. He expresses desire to run on a "united ticket."

Survivors of the steamer Roanoke, which sunk off the Southern California coast, declare the vessel was overloaded, which caused the disaster in which some 30 persons were lost.

Announcement of a 10 per cent increase in wages for its factory employees, effective May 8, was announced by the Victor Talking Machine company, of Philadelphia. Several thousand workmen are affected.

After almost two weeks of discussion—the conference of Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon over American troop dispositions in Mexico came to an end Friday night without any agreement. The whole matter was referred back to the American and de facto governments to be settled through diplomatic channels.

Three Hawarden High School girls—Edna Borman, Neva Johnson and Marjorie Fairbrother—were drowned in the Big Sioux river near Hawarden, Ia., when a boat in which were five pupils and a teacher was carried over a dam. One girl clung to the boat, the teacher and the other pupil held to the dam, and these three were rescued. The bodies of the girls were recovered.

"Shave yourself, no barbers, no tips, no waste of time. All the comforts of home. Step inside," reads a sign above the "shaveteria," or barberless barber shop, first of its kind in the world so far as known in Chicago, which came into existence recently, taking its place with the horseless carriage and the waiterless restaurant. Judging from the rush of patronage, says a dispatch, a crying need has been answered. It is a tremendous time-saver.

Seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of liquor was seized by the Seattle police Friday in the most sweeping raid made since the state-wide prohibition law went into effect January 1. Two large warehouses and nine drugstores were searched, but no arrests were made, and none of the liquor was destroyed. The police obtained warrants for the search of 12 places of business where liquor was suspected to be stored, and in the first five places searched seized \$25,000 worth of liquor.

A robber enters the National bank at Francis, Okla., covers the cashier with a revolver and fled with about \$4000. After an exchange of shots with a pursuing posse, the robber forced the driver of one of the posse's automobiles to take him in and, with a revolver held at the driver's head, disappeared in the hills.

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes has been invited to deliver a Fourth of July oration at Salem, Ore.

The munitions liner Cymric is reported torpedoed off the west coast of Ireland, and is in a sinking condition.

President Wilson's approval of the nomination of Louis Brandeis for the Supreme Court bench, in a letter to the senate, declares the charges against Mr. Brandeis are "intrinsically incredible to anyone who knows him."

Recommendations of Inland Empire Teachers' Association

That the teachers certificate law of Oregon is one of the best yet adopted by any state is shown by the report of the certificate committee of the Inland Empire association recently held at Spokane. The committee submitted a report every point of which is covered by the Oregon certificate law, and recommends that all the states forming this association; namely, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, secure certificate laws as outlined by the report. As Oregon already has such a law, this will mean that the other three states will model their laws after the Oregon law. The report of the committee follows:

"To the Educational Council of the Inland Empire Teachers' association:

"In order to raise the standard of qualifications for teaching and to promote interstate comity your committee begs leave to recommend the following:

"1. The classification of certificates and the standards of certificates should be uniform in the four states included in the Inland Empire. (This to include a standardized list of institutions from which papers are accredited.)

"2. All certificates should be issued by state authority rather than through county superintendents' offices.

"3. All examination questions should be prepared under state authority and all examination papers should be graded by state authority.

"4. Certification through institutional training rather than by examination should be emphasized and encouraged.

"5. No certificate should be granted to persons who have not completed a high school course or its equivalent, plus professional training.

"6. Within a reasonable time all rural and grade teachers should be graduates of a normal school course of two years in addition to a four year high school course.

"7. All persons who teach in accredited high schools should have four years of training beyond a four years high school course, such training to include or be supplemented by professional training.

"8. It is the sense of the committee that statutes on certification should be broad and general, leaving details to be determined by the State Board of Education or other legally constituted agency.

"9. No laws enacted should be retroactive."

Cleaning and Refreshing Rugs.

Written for this paper by Martha Bechen, O. A. C. Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Cleaning is absolutely essential to keep a rug looking well and to make it last. The cleaning necessary depends on the use of the rug, but all rugs should receive a thorough going over twice a year.

The loose dust and dirt must be disposed of first. Lay the rug upside down on green grass or on an old bed spring sufficiently raised to eliminate much stooping over, and beat vigorously with a carpet cleaner or flexible rattans. Never shake rugs by the end, because this breaks the warp. Turn the rug over and sweep thoroughly.

It is now ready for the chemical cleaning. Lay it on the floor right side up and remove all spots first. Those made by a sticky substance may be removed with salt and alcohol. Oil may be released by the absorption process, using either Fuller's earth, blotting paper or salt. Soot comes out by covering spot with salt a few minutes and sweeping it. For ink spots apply a weak solution of oxalic acid, sponging it up quickly. If the color is altered apply ammonia water.

When all the spots have been removed clean the entire rug with a cleaning preparation for rugs. The following are some recipes:

Shave half a pound of soap and boil it in a quart of water until dissolved. Then add one gallon of hot water and one ounce of salts of tartar, mixing thoroughly. The application to the rug should be made with a stiff brush. Scrub the rug with the mixture, which should lather freely, and clean the rug without allowing it to get very wet. Wash only a portion at a time and wipe hard with a cloth wrung out of cold water. Continue until the entire rug is finished then leave it to dry. Do not use the rug while still damp.

Another recipe is: Dissolve four ounces of good white soap in four ounces of boiling water; when cool add five ounces of ammonia, two and a half ounces of alcohol, two and a half ounces of glycerin, and two ounces of ether or chloroform; bottle and cork tightly. Application: Add a teaspoonful to a pail of tepid water and wipe the rug with it; follow with clean water. Two tablespoonfuls to a pint of water will remove obstinate stains.

For slight renovating or freshening of rugs one simple process is to sprinkle salt on the right side and follow by careful sweeping. Another way is to sweep well, then wipe over with vinegar and water in the proportions of a tablespoonful to a pailful of water.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Equality in Distribution of State School Money Shown

That the state and county officials of Oregon are much more zealous in safeguarding the school funds than are some of the neighboring states is shown by an investigation started a short time ago by the legislative committee of the state of Washington representing the State Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Union and State Grange. The secretary of the committee wrote to State Superintendent J. A. Churchill calling attention to the fact that 25 per cent of the moneys derived from the sale of timber and rentals of the forest reserves is paid by the Federal government to various states and that the law provides that it shall be by them divided among the counties in which the forest reserves are situated, and the money expended for the benefit of the public schools and the public roads thereof, and not otherwise.

A comparison of the way this money is divided in the different states is quite interesting. This committee sent a statement which shows that in many counties of Washington all the money is expended for the benefit of roads, and the schools receive nothing. In some counties a very small sum is spent for roads and schools and the balance is "otherwise" expended.

Superintendent Churchill sent a letter to each county of this state asking for a statement as to how the money is expended in Oregon. He has received letters from nearly all the counties, and in every instance the money is equally divided between the school fund and the road fund.

Government Crop Report for Oregon

Washington, D. C.—A summary of the May crop report for the state of Oregon, as compiled by the Bureau of crop estimates, U. S. department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Wheat—May 1 forecast 12,400,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 16,200,000; two years ago, 13,684,000; 1909-13 average, 12,955,000 bushels.

Rye—May 1 forecast, 436,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 414,000; two years ago, 336,000 bushels.

Meadows—May 1 condition 93, compared with the ten-year average of 96.

Pasture—May 1 condition 93, compared with the ten-year average of 95.

Spring plowing—Per cent done to May 1, 1916, estimated 89 per cent, compared with 92 May 1 last year and 84, the ten-year average.

Spring planting—Per cent done to May 1, 1916, estimated 75 per cent, compared with 86 May 1 last year and 80, the ten-year average.

Hay—Old crop on farms May 1, estimated 75,000 tons, compared with 120,000 a year ago and 173,000 two years ago.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on May 1 this year, and the second, the average on May 1 last year:

Wheat, 87 and 116 per bushel. Corn, 85 and 89. Oats, 39 and 51. Potatoes, 77 and 77. Hay, \$13.10 and \$9.50 per ton. Eggs, 20 and 19 cents per dozen.

Timber Sale Approved.

Announcement is made by the Forest Service that the district forester, Portland, Ore., has just approved the contract for the sale to Brown Bros. & Hubbard of 3,900,000 feet of timber on the Crater Lake National forest in Southern Oregon.

The timber is located on Crystal Creek on the west side of Klamath lake and consists mostly of western yellow pine, although there is some sugar pine and other species. The prices paid for the timber are \$3.20 per M feet for the yellow pine and sugar pine, and 50 cents per M feet for the other species.

Mill Refuses Business.

Marshfield—Frank W. Rehfeld, a myrtle wood manufacturer here, has more orders than he can fill and had to turn down a large contract for myrtle bobbins for spinning mills in Calcutta.

Myrtle wood novelties have become much sought since they were exhibited at the San Francisco exposition, and orders for the wood are being received from many sections of the United States. The Rehfeld plant is now busy on an order for 1,000,000 auto writers, a contrivance used in teaching children to write.

Mill Burned; Loss \$15,000.

Tillamook—The Yellow Fir lumber mill, 11 miles south, was destroyed by fire one morning this week. The flames originated in the engine-room from a hot box. There was no insurance. The loss is put at \$15,000. Some 80,000 feet of lumber was burned. The plant will be built immediately to fill big orders ahead, according to Frank Long, owner.