

# CHINA IS WARNED AGAINST MONARCHY

## Japan, England, France, Russia Join in Representations.

### DELAY URGED BY EUROPEAN POWERS

#### Chinese Foreign Minister Says Vote Has Been Called for and Delay Would Invite a Rebellion.

Tokyo.—Official announcement was made by the foreign office Saturday that Japan had requested China to postpone the project for re-establishment of a monarchical form of government.

The foreign office statement lays emphasis on the assertion that if Yuan Shi Kai maintains the status quo and continues progressive policies order will be completely restored, but expresses the fear that the move to form a monarchy will seriously endanger the interests of the powers, especially those of Japan, "who stands in special relations with China."

It is understood that Great Britain, France and Russia have made similar representations.

The foreign office statement declares an undercurrent of opposition to a monarchy exists among the Chinese, and that it is far stronger than has been imagined. In fact, the foreign office says, a feeling of unrest is spreading in all parts of China.

Emphasis is placed on the strong desire of Japan that peace shall prevail in the Orient, especially in this era of war among the people of the Occident. It is said that the warning is couched in solemn, but not threatening, terms.

China's reply, made to the Japanese minister d'affaires at Peking by Foreign Minister Lu Cheng Hsing, is said to have indicated that the government, having called on the people to vote, would not delay action if they decided in favor of a return to the monarchical form. Delay in crowning Yuan, it was said, would cause a revolt and give Japan an excuse to land troops.

## National Convention Dates Set by Chairmen of Two Political Parties

New York.—Chairmen of both the democratic and republican national committees have issued calls for meetings in Washington to elect cities for the coming conventions.

The democrats will meet on December 7 and the republicans December 14.

In addition to issuing his call, Chairman Hillier, of the republican national committee, set forth the probable line of campaign to be followed by his party. It will include:

An attack on the democratic tariff. Criticism of the administration's handling of affairs in Europe and in Mexico.

Charges that democracy has failed to keep its promise of an economical administration, and has failed to keep its 1912 platform pledges, including the declaration in favor of a single term for the president.

Attack on the administration's government ship bill and other administration measures.

## Mahon Maikarrier Kills Five, Then Sends Bullet Into His Own Head

Boise, Idaho.—William Cameron, formerly proprietor of the Carey, Idaho, hotel and livery stable and mail carrier between Pico and Carey, shot and killed his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Adamson, his brother-in-law, James Adamson, his little daughter, aged 18 months, and his wife, and finished his bloody work by shooting himself in the head, at Carey. Cameron is still alive, but there are no hopes for his recovery.

All of his victims were shot in the head with a revolver, and, with the exception of James Adamson, all died instantly. Cameron's wife was suing him for divorce, and had left him and returned to her parents' home.

## Japan is in War Pact

Tokyo.—The Japanese government has published official correspondence which shows that Japan has joined Great Britain, France and Russia in their declaration, made September 5, 1914, not to conclude a peace separately during the present war or to demand conditions of peace without a previous agreement with the other powers of the alliance.

The correspondence shows that Japan adhered to this agreement October 19 in London, on the invitation of the entente allies.

## Language Test Modified

Washington, D. C.—A ruling on the language test required by the new seaman's law, made by the department of commerce, will minimize the rigidity of that provision which has been much complained of by shipping interests. It orders customs collectors to make no examinations if the master of a vessel certifies that his crew fulfills the requirements and that sufficient knowledge of language to insure obedience to orders given in the usual line of duty is the only test to be required.

## British Army is Healthy

London.—England's splendid sanitation and the unprecedented healthfulness of the British army is a saving feature in England's status in the present war, according to a statement by Sir James Crichton-Browne, an eminent medical authority, before the Sanitary Inspectors' association. "With a larger army in the field than ever before," the speaker said, "the percentage of disease is lower than in time of peace."

## Lincoln Gun Brings \$285

New York.—A rifle purchased by Abraham Lincoln and Henry Bronner for \$15 when they lived in Spencer county, Indiana, and which was used by the famous war president in deer hunting, brought \$285 in a sale of Lincoln relics here. It was a part of the collection of John E. Burton, of Milwaukee. One of Lincoln's law books sold for \$95.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

### PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Bluestem, 91c; fortyfold, 90c; club, 88c; red fire, 85c; red Russian, 86c; Cash—No. 1 white, 82c; 2, 81c; 3, 80c; 4, 79c; 5, 78c; 6, 77c; 7, 76c; 8, 75c; 9, 74c; 10, 73c; 11, 72c; 12, 71c; 13, 70c; 14, 69c; 15, 68c; 16, 67c; 17, 66c; 18, 65c; 19, 64c; 20, 63c; 21, 62c; 22, 61c; 23, 60c; 24, 59c; 25, 58c; 26, 57c; 27, 56c; 28, 55c; 29, 54c; 30, 53c; 31, 52c; 32, 51c; 33, 50c; 34, 49c; 35, 48c; 36, 47c; 37, 46c; 38, 45c; 39, 44c; 40, 43c; 41, 42c; 42, 41c; 43, 40c; 44, 39c; 45, 38c; 46, 37c; 47, 36c; 48, 35c; 49, 34c; 50, 33c; 51, 32c; 52, 31c; 53, 30c; 54, 29c; 55, 28c; 56, 27c; 57, 26c; 58, 25c; 59, 24c; 60, 23c; 61, 22c; 62, 21c; 63, 20c; 64, 19c; 65, 18c; 66, 17c; 67, 16c; 68, 15c; 69, 14c; 70, 13c; 71, 12c; 72, 11c; 73, 10c; 74, 9c; 75, 8c; 76, 7c; 77, 6c; 78, 5c; 79, 4c; 80, 3c; 81, 2c; 82, 1c; 83, 1c; 84, 1c; 85, 1c; 86, 1c; 87, 1c; 88, 1c; 89, 1c; 90, 1c; 91, 1c; 92, 1c; 93, 1c; 94, 1c; 95, 1c; 96, 1c; 97, 1c; 98, 1c; 99, 1c; 100, 1c.

### Green Fruits—Apples, 75c@81.75 per box; pears, 11c@15; grapes, 85c@91.25 per bushel; plums, 15c per bushel; cherries, 55c@60 per bushel.

### Potatoes—Oregon, 45c@50c; Yukima, 41c per cwt; sweet, 41c@42 per hundred.

### Onions—Oregon, buying price, 11.25 f. o. b. shipping point.

### Eggs—Oregon ranch, buying prices: No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 26c per dozen.

### Poultry—Hens, 13c@14c; springs, 12c@13c; turkeys, 17c@18c; ducks, white, 13c; black, 12c; geese, 12c@13c.

### Butter—City creamery cubes, extras, 21c; firsts, 20c; prints and cartons, extra, 19c; paid to producers: Country creamery, 21c@22c; butterfat, premium quality, 32c; No. 1 average quality, 31c; No. 2, 30c.

### Veal—Fancy, 24c@26c per pound.

### Pork—Block, 24c@26c per pound.

### Hops—1914 crop, medium, 15c@16c; light, 14c@15c; heavy, 16c@17c; extra, 17c@18c.

### Wool—Oregon, 18c@22c; Valley, 27c@28c; fall lamb's wool, 21c@25c.

### Mohair—Oregon, 27c@30c per pound.

### Casaca—Bark—Old and new, 34c@42c per pound.

### Pellets—Dry long-wooled pelts, 15c; dry short-wooled pelts, 11c; dry shearlings, 10c@15c each; salted shearlings, 15c@20c each; dry goat, long hair, 13c each; dry goat shearlings, 10c each; salted long-wooled pelts, September, 7c@11.25 each.

### Choice steers, 65c@64.85; medium, 62c@61.75; choice cows, 55c@54.50; good, 52c@51.50; medium, 50c@49.50; heifers, 52c@51.50; bulls, 43c@42.50; stags, 41c@40.50.

### Hogs—Light, 67.75c; heavy, 65.75c@64.50; Wethers, 41.75c@42.25; ewes, 41c@40.50; lambs, 41c@40.50.

### Wheat—Bluestem, 91c; fortyfold, 90c; club, 88c; red fire, 85c; red Russian, 86c; Cash—No. 1 white, 82c; 2, 81c; 3, 80c; 4, 79c; 5, 78c; 6, 77c; 7, 76c; 8, 75c; 9, 74c; 10, 73c; 11, 72c; 12, 71c; 13, 70c; 14, 69c; 15, 68c; 16, 67c; 17, 66c; 18, 65c; 19, 64c; 20, 63c; 21, 62c; 22, 61c; 23, 60c; 24, 59c; 25, 58c; 26, 57c; 27, 56c; 28, 55c; 29, 54c; 30, 53c; 31, 52c; 32, 51c; 33, 50c; 34, 49c; 35, 48c; 36, 47c; 37, 46c; 38, 45c; 39, 44c; 40, 43c; 41, 42c; 42, 41c; 43, 40c; 44, 39c; 45, 38c; 46, 37c; 47, 36c; 48, 35c; 49, 34c; 50, 33c; 51, 32c; 52, 31c; 53, 30c; 54, 29c; 55, 28c; 56, 27c; 57, 26c; 58, 25c; 59, 24c; 60, 23c; 61, 22c; 62, 21c; 63, 20c; 64, 19c; 65, 18c; 66, 17c; 67, 16c; 68, 15c; 69, 14c; 70, 13c; 71, 12c; 72, 11c; 73, 10c; 74, 9c; 75, 8c; 76, 7c; 77, 6c; 78, 5c; 79, 4c; 80, 3c; 81, 2c; 82, 1c; 83, 1c; 84, 1c; 85, 1c; 86, 1c; 87, 1c; 88, 1c; 89, 1c; 90, 1c; 91, 1c; 92, 1c; 93, 1c; 94, 1c; 95, 1c; 96, 1c; 97, 1c; 98, 1c; 99, 1c; 100, 1c.

### Apples—Jonathans, 11c@12c; Grimes Golden, 11c@12c; Roman Beauties and Winesaps, 11c@12c.

### Fresh Meats—Steers, 11c@12c; heifers, 11c; washed hogs, 11c; dressed hogs, 15c; trimmed sides, 15c; combinations, 15c; Diamond T. C. lamb, 13c; yearlings, 13c; ewes, 14c.

### Poultry—Ducks, live, 10c@12c; hens, dressed, 10c@12c; light, 10c@12c; heavy, 12c@14c; geese, 12c@14c; squabs, live, 42c; dressed, 45c; geese, 14c.

### SEATTLE MARKETS

Wheat—Bluestem, 91c; turkey red, 92c; fortyfold, 91c; club, 89c; red fire, 87c; red Russian, 88c; Cash—No. 1 white, 83c; 2, 82c; 3, 81c; 4, 80c; 5, 79c; 6, 78c; 7, 77c; 8, 76c; 9, 75c; 10, 74c; 11, 73c; 12, 72c; 13, 71c; 14, 70c; 15, 69c; 16, 68c; 17, 67c; 18, 66c; 19, 65c; 20, 64c; 21, 63c; 22, 62c; 23, 61c; 24, 60c; 25, 59c; 26, 58c; 27, 57c; 28, 56c; 29, 55c; 30, 54c; 31, 53c; 32, 52c; 33, 51c; 34, 50c; 35, 49c; 36, 48c; 37, 47c; 38, 46c; 39, 45c; 40, 44c; 41, 43c; 42, 42c; 43, 41c; 44, 40c; 45, 39c; 46, 38c; 47, 37c; 48, 36c; 49, 35c; 50, 34c; 51, 33c; 52, 32c; 53, 31c; 54, 30c; 55, 29c; 56, 28c; 57, 27c; 58, 26c; 59, 25c; 60, 24c; 61, 23c; 62, 22c; 63, 21c; 64, 20c; 65, 19c; 66, 18c; 67, 17c; 68, 16c; 69, 15c; 70, 14c; 71, 13c; 72, 12c; 73, 11c; 74, 10c; 75, 9c; 76, 8c; 77, 7c; 78, 6c; 79, 5c; 80, 4c; 81, 3c; 82, 2c; 83, 1c; 84, 1c; 85, 1c; 86, 1c; 87, 1c; 88, 1c; 89, 1c; 90, 1c; 91, 1c; 92, 1c; 93, 1c; 94, 1c; 95, 1c; 96, 1c; 97, 1c; 98, 1c; 99, 1c; 100, 1c.

### Portland.—The strong export demand is the feature of the salmon market. Domestic trade has been good all the season, and with foreign business increasing the situation is entirely satisfactory at this end, and there is every prospect that the pack will be entirely cleaned up.

### European orders heretofore this season have been for medium grades, and a large quantity of Alaska reds and silverblades has been disposed of. Now the London trade is becoming interested in the heavy Columbia River chinooks, and an inquiry of this kind having been received yesterday.

### The British steamer City of Corinth, now loading on the Sound, will reach Portland the latter part of the week, and will take on between 5000 and 10,000 cases of salmon here for London.

### The steamer Tampion left down the river carrying 250 tons of salmon for west coast points.

### The steamer Yucatan will reach Astoria in a few days with about 35,000 cases of Alaska fish, and the steamer Despatch will take there from Alaska with a salmon cargo. All the Portland salmon ships are now in.

### Eastern salmon orders are also increasing, a new development of the trade being the booking of new business with Boston. A still heavier tonnage could be disposed of but for the interruption of Panama Canal traffic. The blockading of the canal and the congestion of freight at Galveston has left the Eastern markets lightly supplied, and some grades of salmon are practically unavailable there.

### The total shipments of canned salmon by land and sea from American ports for the present year up to September 1 were 2,676,795, as compared with a total of 1,861,896 for the same period last year. Inasmuch as a large percentage of the Alaska pack for this year had not reached San Francisco by September 1, this season, the packers expect that more recent shipments will show a still greater increase over the shipments that were made last year. In the first part of the year, before the current season's pack began to move, Puget Sound exported 550,000 cases of salmon to Great Britain, double the quantity exported to that country last year.

### Wheat Business Less.

Portland.—Wheat business, both locally and in the interior, is on a much reduced scale. The present tonnage situation amounts practically to an embargo, and when offers were made for wheat they were on a descending scale. Bids at the Merchants' Exchange for October and November deliveries were lowered 1 to 2 1/2 cents, and December bids were 1 1/2 to 4 cents lower. No sales were posted. The November oats bids were also neglected. November oats bids were reduced 25 cents and December bids raised 25 cents.

### Prosecutions Are Asked.

Olympia.—Inauguration of a campaign to enforce section 23 of the public utilities act, prohibiting false billing, has been announced by the public service commission, which adopted resolutions requesting Attorney-General W. V. Tanner to begin prosecution of the Dent Lumber & Shingle company, of Seattle, and the Ellipse Mill company, of Everett, the first-named concern being charged with shipping doors and windows, and the second, maple flooring, under the billing of fir lumber, to gain advantage of the lower freight rate.

### Fruit Trade is Quiet.

Portland.—Fresh fruit receipts during the week were light, but supplies on the street were sufficient for the quiet trade. Apples are moving out in a fair way with the demand chiefly for medium-priced grades.

### Country Produce Supply Ample.

Portland.—The poultry and dressed meat markets were well supplied and the demand was fair. Prices were unchanged. Eggs were firm at former quotations and butter was steady.

# VICTIMS OF DIVER FOUGHT FOR LIVES

## Men on Ill-Fated F-4 Stuck to Posts Till Death.

### QUICK DEATH BY GAS NOT PROBABLE

#### Official Investigation Into Submarine Tragedy Reveals That Leakage Was Most Likely Cause.

Washington, D. C.—A graphic story of the battle for life waged in vain 300 feet beneath the surface of the sea by the 21 men who perished in the navy's submarine F-4 last March at Honolulu is told in the final report on the loss of the vessel submitted by a board of inquiry headed by Rear-Admiral Busch.

Examination of the wrecked hull after it had been brought to the surface and placed in drydock convinced the board that the disaster was caused by a leak resulting from a corroded battery lining and the failure of the boat through poor diving qualities to respond promptly to the rudder change, which should have returned her to the surface.

Discarding the theory once advanced that chlorine gas brought quick relief in death to the crew, the board, from signs within the rusted and battered hull, pieced out in its report a dramatic account of how the

## CAPT. JAMES H. GLENNON



New portrait of Capt. James H. Glennon, recently appointed commandant of the Washington navy yard to succeed Captain Eberle. Under his direction most of the big guns for the navy will now be manufactured.

## MISS GERTRUDE M. FISHER

### HOP MARKET CONTINUES STEADY; BEER CONSUMPTION ON DECREASE

Portland.—A moderate amount of business is passing in the hop market, but the trade is by no means as active as usual at this time of year. Sales of 700 or 800 bales were reported, with the largest trading in the Woodburn section, where 200 to 300 bales changed hands. Among the lots reported sold were those of Sweeney Bros., Ramage, Wernher, and Ball Weber.

Louis Lachmund bought the Gong lot of 95 bales at Salem at 10 1/2 cents, 33 bales from John McKay at 10 cents, 23 bales from Stanley McKay at 8 1/2 cents and 48 bales from Carl Meier, of Forest Grove, at 6 cents. T. A. Livesley & Co. paid 10 cents for the Huddleston crop of 53 bales at Silverton and 11 cents for the Theil crop at Yoncalla.

Two lots of Yakimas, of 180 and 50 bales, were sold at 8 and 8 1/2 cents. A California letter said that not a single offer had been made yet on the Sacramento crop of 78,000 bales raised this year.

Beer sales in the United States for the month of September were 5,593,952 barrels, as against 5,847,076 barrels for September, 1914. For the four summer beer selling months of June, July, August and September the sales have been 2,554,225 barrels less than in the corresponding period last year. Total beer sales in the United States for the year ending August 31, 1915, were 58,287,583 barrels, a decrease of 6,323,387 barrels, as compared with the preceding year, or a loss of almost 10 per cent.

### Navy to Have Monster Biplane.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Daniels signed an order for the construction at the navy-yard of a giant biplane for the navy, the first aircraft to be built at any government establishment. Plans for the machine were prepared by navy engineers.

The craft will have a carrying capacity of 2500 pounds and will make from 50 to 80 miles an hour for a period of seven hours without stop. It will be driven by two 160-horsepower motors. When completed it will be almost equal in area the great French battle airships recently constructed, and it is understood the navy ordnance bureau is at work on the design of a three-inch gun with which it can be equipped if desired.

### Recruiting On Increase.

London.—There has been a great increase in recruiting throughout the country during the past week, according to a number of newspapers. The Manchester Guardian says recruiting is now going on at a higher rate than any reached since the early months of the war. King George's proclamation and the execution of Miss Edith Cavell in Belgium have been the cause of bringing many into the ranks. Manchester and Birmingham show the most activity.

### British Cruiser Wrecked.

London.—The British cruiser Argyle has run aground and may be a total wreck. All hands were rescued. This was made known by the admiralty Friday in the following announcement:

"H. M. S. Argyle, Captain James Tancred, R. N., grounded this morning off the east coast of Scotland. Owing to bad weather prevailing, it is feared she may become a total wreck. All her officers and the crew have been saved."

### French Cabinet Resigns.

Paris.—The Viviani ministry resigned Friday. Aristide Briand has been asked to form a new cabinet. Information now available, indicates that M. Briand will become foreign minister as well as premier, with Jules Cambon, who was ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of the war, as his principal secretary. Additional designations are: Minister of War, General J. S. Gallieni, military governor of Paris; Minister of marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze.

### Italian Losses Reported.

London.—Austrian and Italian statements are at variance with regard to the fighting on the Austro-Italian front. Although the Italians chronicle gains for their troops, the Austrian statement says they lost heavily in the recent attacks on the Dobrodo plateau and Monte Sabatino. Three thousand dead were left by the Italians before their Dobrodo position, while at Monte Sabatino their losses were at least 2500, according to Vienna.

### Krupps Get Dutch Job.

London.—A dispatch to the Express from Copenhagen says that the Krupps have obtained a contract to build two cruisers for the Dutch government. The vessels will be built at Amsterdam and Rotterdam under immediate control of German engineers.

### Edison Visits Schools.

Los Angeles.—Thomas A. Edison agreed Friday an invitation to let school children "see him," with the exclamation: "You bet! I'm sold for the children," and lived up to it by visiting 21 public schools. Mr. Edison also broke a record by spending 14 hours in bed and appearing at breakfast at 8:30.

## INJURY BY FIELD MICE

### Ravages of Little Rodents Result in Serious Losses.

Problem of Controlling Animals is One of Considerable Importance to Farmers and Orchardists—Plea for Eradication.

(By D. E. LANTZ.)

Short-tailed field mice are commonly known as meadow mice, pine mice and moles; locally as bear mice, buck-tailed mice or black mice. The term includes a large number of closely related species widely distributed over the northern hemisphere.

The runs of meadow mice are mainly on the surface of the ground under grass, leaves, weeds, brush, boards, snow or other sheltering litter. They are hollowed out by the animals' claws and worn hard and smooth by being frequently traversed.

Meadow mice are injurious to most crops. They destroy grass in meadows and pastures; cut down grain, clover and alfalfa; eat grain left standing in shocks; injure seeds, bulbs, flowers and garden vegetables, and are especially harmful to trees and shrubbery. The extent of their depredations is usually in proportion to their numbers.

When present even in ordinary numbers meadow mice cause serious injury to orchards and nurseries. Their attacks on trees are often made in winter under cover of snow, but they may occur at any season under shel-

ter of growing vegetation or dry litter. The animals have been known almost totally to destroy large nurseries of young apple trees.

Older orchard trees are sometimes killed by mice. In Kansas the writer saw hundreds of apple trees, eight to ten years planted and four to six inches in diameter, completely girdled by these pests. The list of cultivated trees and shrubs injured by these animals includes nearly all those grown by the horticulturist.

Fine mice inhabit chiefly forested regions and are unknown on the open plains. Ordinarily they live in the woods, but are fond of old pastures or lands not frequently cultivated.

Their harmful activities include the destruction of potatoes, sweet potatoes, bulbs, shrubbery and trees.

In the eastern part of the United States pine mice do more damage to orchards than do meadow mice, partly because their work is undiscovered until trees begin to die.

Methods of destroying field mice or holding them in check by trapping and poisoning are equally applicable to meadow mice and pine mice.

If mice are present in small numbers, as is often the case in lawns, gardens or seedbeds, they may readily be caught in strong mouse traps of the guillotine type. These should be baited with oatmeal or other grain, or may

be set in the mouse runs without bait. On larger areas where mice are abundant, poisoning is the quickest means of destroying them, and even on small areas it has advantages over trapping.

The side delivery rake is about the best tool to use in stirring alfalfa. It rolls the hay loosely so that the air can get through it without 'gating' it burned by the hot sun. Great care should be exercised in handling alfalfa so as not to lose the leaves, the most important part of the plant. They are worth as much, pound for pound, as wheat middlings, so it pays to try to save them.

Alfalfa hay can be handled in much the same way as clover, except that a little more care must be observed to prevent it from getting too dry. In handling alfalfa cut it down in the afternoon after the dew is off, let it lie until afternoon then rake into windrows with the side delivery, and either put into cocks that evening, or the next morning after the dew is off. It is preferable to let the hay do most of the curing in the cock as a little better feed can be produced in this way.

When chicks are about four months of age lose control of their legs. It is generally due to too heavy feeding of meat, cornmeal or other carbonaceous foods. Broiler raisers often experience this trouble when they force their stock. Chicks that are fed a little at a time, and often (and whose feed consists mostly of finely cracked grains—corn, wheat and bulled oats, equal parts), the feed scattered among light litter so they must scratch to find it, will rarely ever suffer from leg weakness.

Chicks Have Leg Weakness.

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Lambs of Higher Type.

The first cross of a good, high-class ram, on a rather inferior lot of ewes, will bring lambs of much higher type.

Keep Best Ewe Lambs.

Get rid of the inferior ewes and keep the best ewe lambs.

Great for Laying Hens.

Ground bone is great for laying hens.

Don't Keep Poor Ewes.