

PEACE ADVOCATES GET NO PLEDGES

Women Pacifists Received at White House by President.

WILSON BELIEVES TIME INOPPORTUNE

Executive Is Urged to Initiate Conference of Neutral Nations and Appoint Peace Delegate.

Washington, D. C.—Efforts to win President Wilson's support for a conference of neutrals to initiate peace proposals in Europe reached a climax Saturday when Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, wife of a member of the British parliament, called at the White House with a personal appeal and word that they had definite information that the majority of the belligerent nations would not turn deaf ears to suggestions from a neutral gathering.

They talked with the President for more than half an hour and went away much pleased over their reception, though the President had made no promises.

About 400 peace advocates, from a mass meeting held at a Washington theater, accompanied the President's callers to the White House, applauding them as they entered and left the executive offices.

The President was urged to initiate a peace conference or at least to signify that he would appoint a delegate from the United States if another neutral nation called one. He was told that women peace advocates who have visited every belligerent and neutral nation in Europe believe from talks with officials abroad that practical results would follow. He was also informed that Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, here to cooperate with the women, had in his possession statements, some of them signed, from officials in some of the principal countries on both sides of the European conflict, to the general effect that they would interpose no objection to the calling of a conference of neutrals to make peace proposals.

Mrs. Schwimmer, who saw the President several months ago on the same subject and who was not optimistic then, said that she now believed the President was deeply impressed with the information laid before him.

"The President made no definite promise," she added, "but I think you will hear something from the White House before long."

At the White House it was said that there would be no statement regarding the call. Up to this time the position of the President has been that he has heard nothing from Europe which leads him to believe that the time is opportune for him to take any step.

Tornado Claims Ten Victims at Hot Springs, Ark.; Loss \$500,000

Hot Springs, Ark.—Ten dead, 20 injured and 30 homes demolished was the toll of the tornado which shortly after 3 p. m. Saturday swept a path of destruction two miles southeast of Hot Springs, and cut off wire communication with the outside world. The property loss is estimated variously at \$250,000 to \$500,000.

This is the second calamity in this vicinity in two years. Two years ago damage of \$5,000,000 was caused in the city by fire.

At the home of William G. Maurice, bathhouse owner, the table in the banquet room was set for 60 guests, theatrical and circus people wintering in Hot Springs, who planned to give an entertainment for charity. A tree 16 inches in diameter and 40 feet long was driven through the roof and the banquet table demolished. The guests had not yet assembled.

George Tanner, whose wife and two children were killed, loaded the headless body of Mrs. Tanner and the body of another woman in an express wagon and brought them to Hot Springs hospitals, a distance of two miles, before he fainted from the pain of a broken leg and internal injuries. Tanner's condition is considered serious.

Soldiers Want Fur Muffs.

Berlin.—Fur muffs for soldiers are the latest recommendation of the versatile General von Buelow. The recommendation is in reply to an inquiry the Tageblatt addressed to German commanders asking suggestions as to the most appropriate Christmas gifts for soldiers at the front. Von Buelow replied that muffs would be useful on the Eastern front, to be used by men on duty in the trenches. Old and worn-out muffs would be just as useful as brand new ones. "There must be a neck cord attached," he adds.

50 Millions Lent Britain.

New York.—The committee of bankers which recently was organized to perfect an additional British commercial credit has announced that a six months' loan for \$50,000,000, bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest and secured by \$11,000,000 British government bonds has been arranged. The bonds are to be deposited in the Bank of England by the borrowers, who represent eight of London's most prominent institutions. Other similar loans will be undertaken by American bankers as exigencies dictate.

Babe Not To Be Deported.

Washington, D. C.—Jeanne, a 14-month-old Belgian baby girl, recently brought to New York by way of England, will be permitted to remain in the United States, under a decision by the Immigration Bureau Saturday overruling a deportation order by its officers at New York.

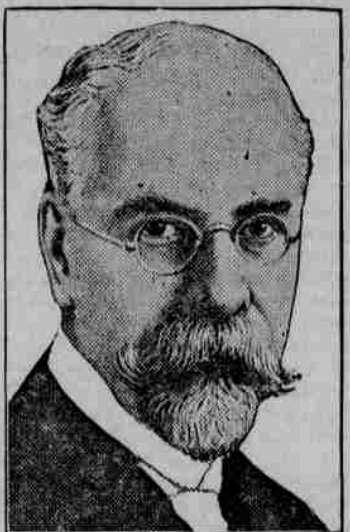
The case was brought to the bureau by counsel for Mrs. Percy Proctor, formerly Baroness von Blaesius, who has agreed to adopt the child.

GERMAN EMBASSY WILL RESENT CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY IN U. S.

Washington, D. C.—The German embassy, according to information Monday from authoritative sources, resents the accusations which are understood to have been made against Captain Carl Boy-Ed, German naval attaché here, in the trial in Federal court at New York of officials of the Hamburg-American line. It was said Ambassador von Bernstorff was preparing to file a vigorous complaint with the State department at the conclusion of the trial, asking at least for something in the nature of a retraction and possibly for an apology.

The German embassy, it is understood, has not yet decided just what form the protest will take. A copy of the stenographic report of the remarks of counsel for the government and the testimony given at the trial is understood to have been ordered from New York, so that officials of the embassy may know exactly what has been said in the courtroom.

ELDER A. G. DANIELS



Elder A. G. Daniels, head of the Seventh-day Adventists, says this war will be soon followed by one still greater, after which will come the second coming of Christ and the resurrection.

The embassy particularly desires to determine whether Captain Boy-Ed was included, by inference or otherwise, in the reference made by Assistant United States District Attorney Wood to the defendants in the case as "ridiculous roughshod over the laws of the United States, treating them as if they were scraps of paper."

It was said by a person in close touch with officials of the embassy that it was felt Captain Boy-Ed had been harshly treated in the circumstances and that too much had been made out of his connection with the case. The embassy was further described as feeling that Captain Boy-Ed had done nothing that, under the law, he did not have a perfect right to do.

As to the form of the embassy's protest, it was said much depended on the outcome of the trial. Should an acquittal result, the embassy might feel that, in making complaint, it would stand on much firmer ground, as it could point out, incidentally, that the defendants had themselves been freed of the charges made by the government.

Neutral Countries Declared to Be Moving for Peace in Europe

Washington, D. C.—Two neutral European countries already are considering calling a formal convention of neutrals to discuss means of ending the European war and three others have given assurances that they will participate in such a convention, according to Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary, one of the women who called at the White House to urge President Wilson to take the initiative for peace.

It had been indicated, she said, that various previous peace plans had been rejected because of the fear that partisan influences might be suspected. She thought the present movement, urged by the women of the world, would be free of that suspicion, and indicated that the European neutrals believed the United States should take the initiative both as the most important of the neutral powers and because its great distance from the scene of the struggle made for impartial action.

Goethals Needs No Men.

Washington, D. C.—Blocking of the Panama canal by slides has not created new work in the canal zone and the canal office here has issued a statement in an effort to counteract published reports. "General Goethals indicates," the statement says, "that the number of men continually being laid off on account of reduction of force is in excess of the vacancies which were temporarily created by the work of the slides and the influx of men looking for employment on the isthmus is entirely unwarranted."

Czar Is Reported Grieved.

Berlin, (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says: "An order issued to the 11th Russian army says that Emperor Nicholas is deeply grieved at the horrible deeds committed by the Russian troops in their own country. This order says: 'The emperor has heard numerous complaints concerning military persons who ill-treat the civil population, steal and destroy properties by fire. The emperor recommends that commanders give heed to these customs, general in the army.'"

Watch Is Kept on China.

Washington, D. C.—The situation in China is considered of enough importance by the American government to keep Brigadier General John F. Morrison, who now commands the American troops at Tien Tsin, at his station until spring. General Morrison, following his promotion, ordinarily would give way to a Colonel. Until General Morrison is transferred to command the Philippines department next spring, he will remain in China.

GERMAN MONEY IS TRACED TO BOY-ED

Large Sums Placed to Credit of Attache of Embassy.

CLAIM CONSPIRACY OF HIGH OFFICIALS

United States Declares Defendants Contemptuously Rode Roughly Over Laws and Treaties.

New York.—In an alleged conspiracy of several Hamburg-American steamship line officials to deceive and defraud the United States by sending neutral relief supplies with coal and other supplies to German men-of-war in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at the beginning of the European war, Captain K. Boy-Ed, German naval attaché with headquarters at the German embassy in Washington, played a leading role, according to witnesses who testified in the Federal court here.

One of these witnesses swore that Captain Boy-Ed personally directed the expenditure of approximately \$750,000, which, unsolicited and unexpected, had been deposited to the witness' credit in a New York bank early in September, 1914.

Of this money, the witness testified, \$350,000 was telegraphed to the Nevada National bank at San Francisco in one sum; \$213,000 was paid, in several amounts, to the North German Lloyd steamship line here; about \$75,000 to the Hamburg-American line here, and by cable money order in Hamburg, and some of the remainder was still on hand. All of these disbursements, the witness asserted, were made by order of Captain Boy-Ed.

This witness, Gustave B. Kulenkampf, a German importer and exporter with offices here, and others testified in the trial of Dr. Karl Buehn, Adolph Hachmeister, George Kotter and Joseph Poppinghaus, all officials of the Hamburg-American line, who are charged with conspiracy. The testimony, which opened the government's case, followed a short address to the jury by Roger B. Wood, assistant United States district attorney, in which Mr. Wood said that the government would show that "the defendants rode roughshod over the laws and treaties of the United States as contemptuously as if those laws and treaties had been mere scraps of paper."

William Rand, counsel for the defendants, offered to concede certain charges of the government involving 12 steamers, and in his concession admitted Dr. Buehn and his assistants had sent out the vessels, as charged, to meet German warships in the Atlantic and deliver their supplies. Mr. Rand said that in sending these vessels his clients were acting on legitimate orders, which came to them by cabling the home office of the company in Hamburg.

National Defense Will Be Key- note of President's Message

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's next annual address to congress, it was learned definitely Thursday, will be devoted primarily to a discussion of National defense and subject of revenues, though it will refer to other legislative questions which the President expects congress to act on during the coming session.

The President has not completed the message, to which he has devoted practically all of his time for the past week. He discussed subjects to be dealt with at the cabinet meeting, and unanimity of opinion was reached by the official family as to what should be the general character of the document.

Reasons for the strengthening the army and navy at this time will be emphasized at length by the President. "For defense" will be the keynote of his argument, and declaring that the United States has a humanitarian mission of peace in the world, he will insist that under the present conditions, when all Europe is at war, the United States must be ready to defend its rights to independent and unmolested action.

Wife of Boise Man Shot.

Boise, Idaho.—Mystery surrounds the shooting here Thursday of Mrs. Ellen Dempsey, wife of the stenographer in the prosecuting attorney's office. She is in a local hospital in a serious condition from a bullet wound in her chest. No one else was at her home at the time of the shooting except her 9-year-old son, who was in the yard. He heard his mother cry and, rushing into the house found her wounded. Neighbors were notified and she was rushed to the hospital. The wound was made by a .22 caliber bullet.

Road to Build Feeders.

San Francisco.—C. M. Levy, general manager of the Western Pacific railroad, announced here Monday that the road would emerge from its receiver-ship with means provided for the construction of branch lines at a cost aggregating approximately \$20,000,000. Although he did not indicate where the proposed feeders would extend, he said that the branches would be constructed primarily for the development of the freight business. "The present earnings of the road are the best in its history," said Mr. Levy.

"Wettest City" Now Dry.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Scenes of revelry marked the passing Wednesday night of the 33 saloons of East Grand Forks, known for years as the "wettest" city in Minnesota. The liquor establishments were voted out in a recent county option election after being in existence since the city's foundation, in 1889, when North Dakota went "dry."

At one time there was one saloon to every 45 inhabitants.

OREGON BEACH RESORTS DESTROYED BY WAVES AND SWEEP INTO SEA

Bar View, Or.—The storm which for several days past has raged off the west coast of Oregon broke into violence Wednesday at Bar View, in Tillamook county, and Seaside, in Clatsop county.

At Bar View, the Bar View hotel, an all-year resort, the Southern Pacific depot and six or eight cottages were wrecked and partially swept out to sea. The damage is estimated at \$100,000 at this resort.

At Seaside, one of the larger summer resorts on the Oregon coast, huge breakers submerged the pier in front of the Hotel Moreland, swept Julia Madden, a woman aged 80, off her feet and almost into the ocean, and tore railings and lawns away from the Dan J. Maloney and Edgar B. Piper cottages. Broadway was flooded for several blocks and the Necanicum river, which enters the ocean at Seaside, is out of its banks.

At Bar View, which is on the ocean

FINLEY J. SHEPARD, JR.



John Doe No. 104, alias Austin McCleary, as he was called when he was a homeless waif, is now romping around Lyndhurst, at Irvington-on-Hudson, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Jr., heir to the Gould millions. Mr. Shepard and his wife, who was Miss Helen Gould, formally adopted the four-year-old boy who was found on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral by a policeman.

front just north of Tillamook bay, the shoreline for 50 feet back has been washed away. The government jetty is feeling the strain and several sections have been damaged. The Bar View hotel has been in danger for several days and had been raised preparatory to being moved. A huge wave picked it from its moorings. The hotel is a wreck. The Southern Pacific depot, including the Wells Fargo express office and Western Union telegraph office, was washed away.

Much of the Southern Pacific track is washed out. A crew of 50 men and three trains have been hauling rock to make a sea wall. The county highway is also impaired.

Belgian Orphan Baby Is Ordered Deported from United States

New York.—A 13-month-old Belgian girl baby, known as Jeanne, who came here by the way of England, was Wednesday ordered deported by immigration officials. The deportation order was made notwithstanding an offer by Mrs. Percy Proctor, formerly Baroness Nodine von Klafuss, to adopt the baby.

When Jeanne arrived on the St. Paul in custody of a woman passenger not her mother, she was stopped at Ellis Island. Mrs. Proctor's plea that she would adopt the child was declared by the board to be insufficient.

Chinese Reply Friendly.

London.—Replying in the house of commons Wednesday to a question regarding China's response to the joint representations of the entente powers in the contemplated change in the Chinese form of government, and as to the possibility of taking further steps, Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary undersecretary for foreign affairs, said that China had received the advice in the friendly spirit in which it was offered.

He said there was no necessity for further action.

Word of Honor Is Broken.

Olympia, Wash.—"My love for my wife and babies was too great; I was not able to resist. I have broken my word of honor to the governor and to you. I am going to report at Walla Walla for the punishment I deserve."

Thus reads a letter received by Superintendent Walter L. Bowen of the state honor camp on Sunset Highway, near Waterville, from Robert E. Moore, who deserted from the camp November 13. The letter was dated at Portland, November 15.

Suspect Otters Threats.

Baltimore.—Otto Buelow, or Unger, the suspected deserter from the converted German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, now interned at Norfolk, declared that "in six months' time there will not be a war munitions plant in operation in the United States," according to City Detective Robert Porter.

According to Porter, Buelow seemed to know the location of all munition plants in the country.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland.—Wheat—Bluestem, 95¢; fortyfold, 95¢; club, 92¢; red fife, 89¢; red Russian, 88¢. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$24 per ton; shorts, \$25; rolled barley, \$30@31. Corn—White, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$37 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15 @16; valley timothy, \$12@13; alfalfa, \$13.50@14.50; cheat, \$9@10; oats and vetch, \$11@12.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75¢@1.00 per dozen; tomatoes, California, \$1.00 @1.50; cabbage, 90¢@1.10 hundred; garlic, 15¢ pound; peppers, 4¢@5¢ pound; eggplant, 5¢@10¢ per pound; sprouts, 8¢ per pound; horseradish, 8¢@10¢ per pound; cauliflower, 75¢ @1.25; celery, 50¢@75¢ per dozen; beans, 10¢@12¢ per bushel; butternut, 2¢@2.25 per bushel; peas, 10¢@11¢.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75¢@1.75 per box; pears, 1.00@1.50 per box; grapes, \$1@1.50 per case; casabas, 2¢@4¢ per pound; cranberries, \$9@10 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, 90¢@1.00; Yakimas, 1.15¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.25 per hundred.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, buying prices: No. 1, 40¢; No. 2, 30¢; No. 3, 20¢ per dozen. Jobbing prices: No. 1, 42¢; Oregon storage, 26¢@28¢.

Poultry—Hens, 11¢@12¢; springs, 11¢@13¢; turkeys, 17¢@18¢; turkeys, dressed, 20¢@23¢; ducks, white, 14¢; colored, 12¢; geese, 10¢@11¢.

Butter—City creamery, cubes, extras, selling at 31¢; flats, 29¢; prints and cartons, extra. Prices paid to producers: Country creamery, 24¢@28¢, according to quality; buttermilk, premium quality, 33¢; No. 1, average quality, 31¢; No. 2, 29¢.

Veal—Fancy, 9¢ per pound. Pork—Block, 7¢@8¢ per pound. Hops—1915 crop, 9¢@12¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 18¢@25¢; Valley, 25¢@26¢; fall lambs' wool, 25¢. Mohair—Oregon, 28¢ per pound. Casaca Bark—Old and new, 3¢@4¢ per pound.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$6.50@7.00; \$6.25; medium, \$4.50@6.75; choice cows, \$5.50@5.75; good, \$4.50@5.75; medium, \$3.75@4.25; heifers, \$3.50@4.00; bulls, \$3.40@4.50; stags, \$4.50 @5.25.

Hogs—Light, \$6.00@6.15; heavy, \$5 @5.15. Sheep—Wethers, \$4.75@6.50; ewes, \$4@6; lambs, \$6@7.50.

Large Decrease in Onion Crops.

The production this year in the 12 important onion-growing states is estimated by the agricultural department at 13,801,789 bushels, as compared with 21,901,014 bushels in 1914, a decrease of about 37 per cent. The states included in the estimate are Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California. These states included about 69 per cent of the total onion acreage in the census year 1909.

From the returns of the census, truck crop reporters it is estimated that the per cent of acreage abandoned in 1915 in certain states because of blow-outs, floods, thrips, blight, etc., was as follows: Massachusetts, 6.6 per cent; New York, 9.1 per cent; Ohio, 6.4 per cent; Indiana, 6.8 per cent; Michigan, 8.5 per cent; Wisconsin, 6.5 per cent; Minnesota, 0.7 per cent; Iowa, 1.8 per cent; Colorado, 4.4 per cent; and California, .09 per cent. Total for states considered, 23 per cent.

From the same returns it is estimated that the per cent of the onion crop that is of superior quality is as follows: Massachusetts, 51 per cent; New York, 44 per cent; Ohio, 17 per cent; Indiana, 30 per cent; Michigan, 46 per cent; Wisconsin, 75 per cent; Minnesota, 81 per cent; Colorado, 57 per cent; and California, 6 per cent. Total for states considered, 46 per cent.

Wheat Buying Is Lighter.

The country wheat market remains very firm, but buying has slowed down. No further export flour business has developed beyond that previously reported, which has stimulated more or less speculative buying of wheat. Now the desire to take on supplies has subsided and operations by exporters have also been checked. Holders in the country, however, have not abated their strong views.

At the Portland merchants' exchange, the tendency was toward a lower level all around. November club bids were reduced 1 cent and fortyfold were 1/2 cent lower than the week before, and there was the same decline in other deliveries of white wheat, while red wheat was 1 to 2 cents lower on bid.

Bradstreet estimates wheat and flour exports from the United States this week at 10,238,000 bushels. Argentine wheat shipments this week were 84,000 bushels, against 96,000 bushels last week and 80,000 bushels a year ago.

New Records in Foreign Trade.

Washington.—New high records in the foreign trade of the United States continue to pile up the greatest favorable trade balance the country has ever known, according to figures made public by the department of commerce. During the 12 months ended with October foreign trade exceeded \$5,000,000,000. Imports were \$1,691,748,913 and exports \$3,318,634,536, as compared with imports of \$1,414,501,501 and exports of \$2,340,847,829 during the same 12 months previous.

Exports of October established a new high record, rising to \$334,638,578, which was \$33,961,756 more than the former record made in September. October imports were \$148,529,620.

Heavy Trade in Green Produce.

Portland.—Trade is rushing in the fruit and vegetable district this week. There is not only a heavy shipping demand in all lines, but local buying was largely increased. The demand is particularly good for apples, which are now selling better than at any time this season. Cranberries were also free sellers, and the trade in storage grapes was likewise good. A car of head lettuce arrived from the south, and the steamer brought a mixed assortment of California vegetables.

Industrial and Trade Activity.

New York.—Bradstreet's weekly report says: "Further progress in trade accompanies greater industrial activity, higher prices, better collections, increased demand for money, record bank deposits, sharp reduction in unemployment, heavier payrolls, a big movement of grain and lower temperatures over a wide area, which latter has given snap to retail trade in seasonable wearing apparel. Rain has helped winter wheat, and cold weather has put a period to cotton growth."

SHEEP VALUABLE LIVESTOCK FOR SMALL FARMER

By R. E. Reynolds, Extension Livestock Specialist Oregon Agricultural College.

A small flock of good sheep for the ordinary farm is a valuable form of livestock, since sheep make very economical gains for the feed used, and where the fields are well fenced require very little care and attention. They utilize a great deal of feed that other farm animals will not eat at all. Where a small flock is kept under farm conditions, the wool will just about care for the keep of the flock, leaving the increase as net profit, and with the increase of the high prices of meat, more and more mutton will no doubt be used. With a flock of pure bred sheep there will be a good market for the ram lambs to the range men.

Some of the advantages to be gained by sheep husbandry are that if properly managed they are among the most profitable animals on the farm, and fit in well with most kinds of farming. They require very little work during the greater part of the season.

They are the best of our animals as destroyers of troublesome and noxious weeds, there being less than 10 per cent of the ordinary weeds that sheep will not eat. They will help keep the fence corners clean, and prevent from going to seed many plants that are a big nuisance to farmers, and in this way convert into money what would otherwise be waste, and also save the farmers the expense of fighting the weeds. In this manner they kill two birds with one stone. (However, this is no argument in favor of letting our farms grow up to weeds in order to be able to raise more sheep.)

Sheep maintain and increase the fertility of the land as no other class of animals do, their manure being of higher value than that of any other of our domestic animals with the exception of chickens. They can also be allowed on land when it would be highly unprofitable to allow any other class of animals to be on it, for they are not so heavy and do not tramp the ground so badly. They scatter the manure much better and more evenly than man has yet been able to devise a scheme for scattering it.

They are the most satisfactory for pasturing off green crops, and in this way they help solve the labor problem, for they not only do the harvesting and putting up of the crops, but also require the least amount of attention during the time of the year when the farmers are the busiest.

Sheep are the most nearly dual purpose of any of our farm animals, since they are producers of both mutton and wool, returning a very good revenue from both. It does not require any expensive buildings to house them. In fact, too close and warm buildings are not desirable, for sheep are well protected from the cold and as long as they are protected from the cold rains and wind, and kept dry under foot, they will thrive well. The more nearly the natural conditions are carried out the better the sheep will do.

The revenue from the wool, the lambs and mutton comes at different times of the year, which is much unlike our single crop system. It seldom happens that wool and mutton are at bottom prices at the same time, and if this is so, the wool clip is easily stored and held for better prices. Returns in the sheep business come quickly. Lambs can be marketed in nine to ten months after the ewes are bred.

The fleeces usually pays for the ewe's keep, and the increase is higher than in either cattle or horses, often running up to 130 or 140 per cent.

Some of the mistakes made in the sheep industry are that of not dipping, not docking and castrating at the proper time, and using ram lambs for breeding. Rams give best results from breeding at 1 1/2 to 2 years of age. Sheep can be bred as fast as any other farm animals.

Do not let the ram run with the flock during the summer and fall, and do not breed over three ewes per day to each ram.

Narrow doors and gates are often the cause of broken heads, loss of lambs by abortion, and young lambs are often trampled under foot from this cause.

With a very little care and attention a small flock of sheep on the ordinary farm can be made to return very handsome profits for the investment and time involved.

New Cutoff Ready.

Olympia.—It will not be long before travelers between Tacoma and Olympia will not be called upon to risk their lives by driving up the narrow, precipitous, curving and crooked Nisqually hill, which has worked on 15 to 20 accidents yearly. Work on the new loop which eliminates this hill and utilizes a portion of the old Northern Pacific right of way, abandoned with the building of the new cutoff, is being rushed to completion. L. H. Goering, Seattle contractor, who was awarded the construction work on the eight miles of new road, has been given his final payment on the \$20,466.32 contract.

Plans Pig Club Work.

Plans for pig club work for the coming year are well under way and the leader has received many applications for membership. Sow and litter, and pig raising contests will be held. The use of pure bred sows for the former will be encouraged, and those entering the pig raising contest will be urged to select sow pigs for breeding purposes. Home butchering will be another feature of the work this year. Those seeking membership should write L. J. Allen, O. A. C., Corvallis, Ore.

Hogging Off Field Peas.

While field peas make an excellent feed for fattening hogs they are not popular in Eastern Oregon, largely because the yield is less and the expense of harvesting more than with other crops. But the peas are said by the Eastern Oregon Branch Experiment station to be among the most promising of leguminous crops for rotation systems, so that the plan of hogging off the crop to save the expense of harvesting is being tried out. In this way the hogs do their own harvesting.

OLD BATTLE GROUND

Since Earliest History Men Have Fought in the Alps.

Two Thousand Years Ago Armies Traversed the Region That Is Now the Scene of Austrian-Italian Struggle.

If the rugged peaks of the Alps could tell their story, there would be many a thrilling and warlike incident to relate; but none so strange as the scenes which are being enacted today between the Austrians and the Italians in these mountainous regions. The Italians are absolutely at home in the mountains, and the Austrians are using every invention of science to counteract this advantage. All the parapets on the steep roads, where summer tourists were wont to motor, have been demolished, and beautiful pine forests have been swept away so that nothing shall obstruct the artillery. Large areas have been mined, and, by pressing a button, the Austrians can hurl an avalanche of rocks and boulders on to the heads of the advancing Italians or blow up the roads beneath their feet.

From the Cottian chain, marking the boundary of France in the west, to the Caric and Julian Alps, north and east of the Adriatic in Austria, there are literally a thousand passes and routes of more or less note, nearly all traversed by practicable roads, and some shortened by railway tunnels. Over these roads armies marched to battle over 2,000 years ago.

Mont Cenis pass may have been Hannibal's route when, in the year 218 B. C., the Carthaginian conqueror invaded Italy with a large army, half of which he lost amidst the Alpine snows.

The conquest of some Alpine tribes by Augustus; the desultory warfare of Teutonic and Frankish hordes in the fifth and sixth centuries; and the unending, sanguinary strife of Swiss "confederates" and Austrians, which lasted from the breaking up of the Carolingian empire in the tenth and eleventh centuries until the crystallization of the Helvetic republic by Napoleon Bonaparte's act of mediation in 1803—all these are all the chronicles and make nearly every practicable foot of Swiss territory a battle ground.

When Napoleon entered Italy, he crossed the Alps with an army of 30,000 by the Great St. Bernard pass, May 15-21, 1800. Later, he constructed the great military road over the Simplon pass, from Brig, in Switzerland, to Domodossola, in Italy, and thence to Milan.

MEANT TO FOIL PICKPOCKET