

OIL AND STEEL TO FORM BIG MERGER

Giant Industries With Capital of \$350,000,000 in Combine.

DEFINITE PLANS SEEM FULLY REACHED

Pacific Coast Interests Are Involved in Deal and Mexican Oil Prop- erties Also Are Included.

Chicago—Announcement of the formation of two great corporations—one a steel merger, with \$200,000,000 capital, and the other an oil combine, capitalized at about \$150,000,000—are expected this week. Negotiations, which have now reached the stage in both projects where the transactions are in definite shape.

In the steel deal the consolidation of the Youngtown Sheet & Steel Tube company and the Cambria and Lackawanna Steel companies, the Republic syndicate and the Drexel firm, of Philadelphia, are back of the new enterprise, and National City Bank of New York interests are associated with the negotiations.

In the oil deal bankers are working with Pacific Coast oil men in bringing about the merger.

The best information obtainable so far regarding the steel merger is that the capital will consist of only one class of stock.

The capital stock of the Youngtown Sheet & Tube company is \$20,000,000 common and \$10,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred, of which \$24,750,000 common and a small lot of the preferred are in the hands of the public. The company also has about \$41,000,000 bonds outstanding, including those of certain of its subsidiaries.

Cambria Steel has outstanding capital stock of \$45,000,000, and has no bonded debt.

The total of the outstanding stock and bonds of the three companies mentioned as being parties to the merger is approximately \$150,000,000.

Besides this, several other companies, among them the Inland Steel company, have been mentioned as possible parties to the consolidation.

In the proposed combination of Mexican and California oil properties by banking interests, the names of the Associated Oil company and Union Oil company have figured conspicuously. The Associated Oil company is controlled by the Southern Pacific railroad, through ownership of \$20,065,000 of its \$40,000,000 capital stock. The Associated company has a stock interest in 13 companies, 11 of which it controls by a 50 per cent holding or more of stock. It owns 12 steamers and operates two pipe lines, and also owns interests in two other pipe lines. It also owns its own rolling stock.

Peace Pilgrims Appeal to Berlin for Permission to Cross Germany

The Hague, via London—Dr. Charles F. Aked, Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer and other members of the Ford peace board, after having vainly appealed to the German minister at The Hague for permission for the Scandinavian peace delegates to return home through Germany, telegraphed Monday to Berlin for the desired permits. Recent efforts of members of the Ford party to cross Germany have been blocked by the German military authorities, with the explanation that the delegates are undesirable.

Twenty-five subjects of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, who came here with the peace expedition, are desirous of returning to their homes, which they are unable to do unless by way of the North sea. This route is regarded unsafe. Included in those marooned here is Paul Lyndgren, mayor of Stockholm, who says he may lose his office unless he returns soon.

Mrs. Schwimmer, who is a Hungarian, telegraphed authorities at Berlin that the blockade against the returning delegates is proving a great inconvenience to the expedition and urged the lifting of the embargo.

Blackmail Profit Big.
New York—Blackmailing operations carried on at the summer resorts, which are said to have netted more than \$250,000, were revealed by two arrests here. Men who posed as government agents, aided by women confederates, are declared to have extorted money from many persons, by threatening them with exposure under the Mann act. On complaint of the Philadelphia office of the department of Justice, Robert A. Tourbillon is held in \$50,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy to extort money.

Austrian Cruiser Is Sunk.
Rome, via London—It is officially announced that the French submarine Foucault, attached to the Italian fleet, torpedoed and sank Thursday in the Adriatic sea an Austrian scout cruiser of the Novara type. Scout cruisers of the Novara type, of which there are four—the Novara, Heigoland, Salda and Admiral Spauri—have a displacement of 3384 tons, and carry in their armament two 18-inch torpedo tubes and nine 3.9-inch guns.

The Foucault was built in 1912 at Cherbourg and is 167 feet long.

Big Naval Corps Asked.
Washington, D. C.—Immediate action by congress to authorize an increase in the corps of midshipmen at Annapolis is urged by Secretary Daniels in a letter to Chairman Padgett, of the house naval committee.

The letter says that if a full number of vacancies be made available for appointments by members of congress before March, the academy will be able to handle a much larger class next year.

ONE KILLED, TWO BADLY INJURED IN CHURCH FICTION BATTLE

Scranton, Pa.—Rioting between rival factions at the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Dupont, near here Sunday resulted in the death of one man, the probable fatal wounding of two others and the serious injury of at least a dozen more. Knives, revolvers and clubs played a prominent part in the riot, 11 state troopers being among the wounded.

George Greizer, the dead man, was shot through the thigh, the bullet severing the artery. Trooper Rois Sommer, of Pottsville, sustained a fracture at the base of the skull and Joseph Timb, of Dupont, was shot through the lungs. Neither is expected to live.

This church has been the scene of half a dozen riots in as many weeks, one faction objecting to the authority exercised by Bishop M. J. Hoban, of the Catholic diocese of Scranton, and the other supporting him.

Every time a newly appointed priest has sought to hold services he has been

ADMIRAL DE FOURNET



Admiral Arctique de Fournet, the new commander in chief of the French navy.

prevented from entering the church by the opposing faction, but Sunday arrangements had been made to say mass under the protection of the sheriff who called on the state police.

A detail of a dozen troopers was on hand when services were to have opened, but so forbidding was the attitude of the crowd that a call was sent in for more and 24 responded.

Before the reinforcements arrived the mob had attacked the first detachment and when the second reached the scene most of the damage had been done. A second riot ensued, in which the fighting was spectacular.

When Father Kurkowski, surrounded by state troopers, reached the church a crowd of 600 men and women already had gathered. The sheriff permitted the priest to enter the church. The mob ignored him and began to throw red pepper and mustard into the faces of the sheriff and troopers.

Then the church bell began to toll. As if this were a pre-arranged signal, the mob charged the sheriff and the troopers. Captain Picheur, who stood beside the sheriff, was struck on the head with a heavy club. As he staggered back one of the rioters hit him with a stone. He fell unconscious into the arms of one of his men and was carried through the crowd to a house near by.

Then the call was sent for reinforcements. Eighteen troopers hurried from the local barracks to the scene. Riot sticks were brought into action in an effort to disperse the mob. The women fled in terror. The men stood their ground and one after another fell.

Trooper Hummer was in the thick of the fight when a burly man crept up behind him and struck him on the head with a heavy club. Hummer dropped. In another moment his assailant was stretched out beside him by a fellow trooper.

Troopers made wholesale arrests of the ringleaders. These were taken into the basement of the church and placed under guard.

Chinese Rebels Victors.
San Francisco—Sixty thousand revolutionary troops, have defeated the forces of Yuan Shi Kai, in the province of Sze Chuen, according to a cablegram received here from Shanghai by Tung King Chong, president of the Chinese Republic association. The battle ended with the capture and occupation of Tsue Chow Fu by revolutionary forces, who, the cable said, were also threatening Cheng Tu, capital of the province of Sze Chuen. The losses in killed and wounded, the cablegram said, were about 1000.

Villa Colonels Executed.
Juarez, Mex.—Two Villa officers, Colonel Valles and Lieutenant Colonel Cisneros, were executed at Guzman, Chihuahua, Sunday, according to advices received here from Casas Grandes by the Carranza commandant here. Two Villa generals with small bands have sought amnesty. Colonel Valles was the leader of bandits who terrorized Durango and Chihuahua state before the Madero revolt. It was he who also had charge of the executions which followed the capture of Juarez by Villa two years ago.

Peace Meetings Stormed.
London—A peace meeting arranged for Sunday evening at the Brotherhood church in a northern suburb was stopped by a group of civilians and soldiers. The platform was stormed; blows were exchanged; the piano was overturned and the peace banners were torn down. The police closed the building after the disturbance had continued for an hour. Anti-compulsion meetings in Manchester, Crews and other cities resulted in lively scenes.

MIDDLE WEST HAS ZERO COLD WAVE

Sudden Drop of Temperature Felt Over Wide Area.

SEVERE BLIZZARD SWEEPS OVER KANSAS

Extreme Range in Cold Belt Is 128 Degrees—Montana Has 28 Be- low—Suffering Is Great.

Kansas City—The Middle West and Southwest got its first real blast of winter weather Thursday and nature's offerings lived up to in advance notes of the weather bureau. The mercury dropped from 65 to 60 degrees in 24 hours in the affected district and temperatures ranging from zero downward prevail throughout Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and this section of Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, too, felt the drop. Snow is falling in much of the territory.

"We look for temperatures ranging from 10 to 20 degrees below zero in Kansas and this section of Missouri," said an announcement of the local weather bureau.

Train service into Kansas City is delayed, streetcar service in all of the cities affected has been seriously interfered with, telegraph and telephone companies are fighting vainly to maintain communication on sleet-covered wires and farmers and producers have been warned that it is too cold to ship perishable products.

In Kansas City the dead list from accidents as a result of the storm remained at two, while more than a score of persons are in hospitals recovering from injuries.

North Platte, Neb., reported the lowest temperature in the new storm area—18 degrees below zero. A blizzard prevailed all over Kansas. Snow measuring from two to four inches fell in that state.

The weather map issued by the local bureau shows a range of 128 degrees in the United States and Canada during this storm. Little Rock had the highest reading—70 above—while Prince Albert, Canada, had the lowest—58 below. The map shows the Northwest still is firmly held by an unprecedented cold wave that has prevailed in that section for a week. Temperatures of 48 degrees below zero in Montana, 40 below in North Dakota and 32 below at Rapid City, S. D., prevailed.

On the 28th anniversary of the most terrible blizzard of which there is any record in this section, during which many persons and thousands of head of stock perished from cold, the mercury registered 9 degrees below zero at Omaha. This temperature was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow and a strong north wind.

Sioux Falls reported temperatures ranging from 15 to 24 degrees below zero, with a snow and wind storm raging. Norfolk, Neb., reported 20 below and Winner, S. D., 40 below. At Sioux City 28 degrees below was recorded.

Warmest Spot 25 Below.
Great Falls, Mont.—Northern Montana experienced the coldest weather in years Thursday night. The weather bureau thermometer at Great Falls showed 35 degrees below zero, this being the warmest spot in this region. Malta was the lowest, with the thermometer at 58 below and Glasgow was a close second with 56 below.

Cyclone Wrecks Town.
Nashville, Tenn.—Four persons were injured by a cyclone which swept Madison Station, nine miles from Nashville, late Thursday. Several houses were destroyed.

Buchanan's Charge Falls.
Washington, D. C.—Representative Buchanan's impeachment charges against U. S. Attorney Marshall, of New York, again were referred to the house judiciary committee over the opposition of Chairman Webb, who said the committee had made two futile attempts to find evidence upon which the charges are based. Mr. Buchanan brought his charges just before Mr. Marshall secured his indictment, with some others connected with the Labor National peace council, on charges of conspiracy to interfere with munitions.

Student Bowl Fatal to One.
Philadelphia—One student was killed and six others were injured in the annual bowl fight between the freshmen and sophomore classes of the University of Pennsylvania, which was won by the first-year men. The student who lost his life was William Lifson, 17 years old, of Elizabeth, N. J. There were 700 men in the struggle, 400 sophomores and 300 freshmen. Edward A. Lifson, a senior, and a brother of the dead freshman, who witnessed the fighting, said his brother's death was accidental.

Lynching Hinted.
El Paso, Tex.—General Jose Ynez Salazar, ex-Mexican army officer, fled El Paso Thursday night, fearing reprisal by enraged American mining men. It was reported that a party of 20 Americans called at Salazar's hotel early in the evening. The object of their visit was not explained. Shortly after the arrival of the Americans the chief of police and the county sheriff appeared at the hotel with a posse of policemen.

Denver Arrests Fewer.
Denver—A tabulation of police arrests in Denver for the first ten days of 1916, when state-wide prohibition became effective, shows a total of 149 for various offenses as compared with a total of 401 for the same period of last year. Twenty-three arrested for drunkenness as compared with 75 for the first ten days of 1915.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.08 per bushel; fortyfold, \$1.01; club, 99c; red Fife, 96c; red Russian, 96c. Hay—Eastern Oregon Timothy, \$17 @ \$17.50 per ton; valley Timothy, \$14 @ \$14.50; alfalfa, \$17; oats and vetch, 8c.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25; rolled barley, \$29 @ \$30.

Corn—Whole, \$35 per ton; cracked, \$36.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.10 per dozen; tomatoes, California, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per crate; cabbage, \$1 @ 1.50 per crate; garlic, 15c per pound; peppers, 10 @ 12c; eggplant, 10 @ 15c; sprouts, 8c; horseradish, 8c; cauliflower, \$1.75 @ 2 per crate; celery, \$4.75; beans, 10 @ 12c; per pound; lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; peas, 8 @ 10c per pound.

Green Fruits—Pears, \$1 @ 1.50 per box; grapes, \$4 per barrel; cranberries, \$12.50 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.50 per sack; Yakimas, \$1.50; sweets, \$2.75 @ 3 per cwt.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.50 f. o. b. shipping point.

Apples—Spitzenbergs, extra fancy, \$2.25; fancy, \$2; choice, \$1.25 @ 1.50; Jonathans, extra fancy, \$1.50; fancy, 1.25; choice, \$1. Yalony Newtowns, extra fancy, \$2; fancy, \$1.75; choice, \$1 @ 1.25. Baldwins, extra fancy, \$1.50; fancy, 1.25; choice, \$1; russets, orchard run, \$1.

Eggs—Buying prices, Oregon ranch, per 10 to 20 degrees below zero in Kansas and this section of Missouri, \$3.25; No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 18c. Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, \$4 @ 3c.

Poultry—Hens, small, 15c per pound; large, 16c; small springs, 15 @ 16c; broilers, 18c; turkeys, live, 18 @ 20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 26c; ducks, 12 @ 16c; geese, 12 @ 13c.

Butter—City creamery, cubes, extra, selling at 32c; flats, 29c; prints and cartons, extra. Prices paid to producers: Country creamery, 25c @ 29c; butterfat, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 29c.

Wool—Fancy, \$4 per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 9 @ 10 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 18 @ 25c; mohair, Oregon, 28c per pound.

Casaca bark—Old and new, 31 @ 4c per pound.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.25 @ 7.90; good, \$6.75 @ 7; medium, \$6.50 @ 6.75; choice cows, \$5.50 @ 5.75; choice, \$5.00 @ 5.25; medium, \$4.75 @ 5.25; half-crs, \$4 @ 6.40; bulls, \$2.50 @ 4.50; stags, \$3 @ 5.25.

Hogs—Light, \$6.50 @ 6.90; heavy, \$5.50 @ 6.90.

Sheep—Wethers, \$6 @ 7.25; ewes, \$4.25 @ 6.30; lambs, \$7 @ 8.25.

GOOD LIVE STOCK PAYS

It makes farming permanent. It returns highest price for farm crops.

It furnishes market for waste feeds. It reduces bulk of marketable crops. It distributes labor throughout the year. It means cleaner farms. It makes income steady. It helps to keep boys on the farm. It makes farm life pleasanter.

ADVANTAGES OF SINGLE DISK

Has Better Penetration and Little Greater Draft Than the Double Disk—Also Works Well.

It is generally understood that the single disk grain drill has better penetration and a little greater draft than the double disk drill. The single disk has an advantage where trash must be encountered and where difficulty is experienced in securing sufficient penetration. The single disk also works the soil to some degree, giving a pulverizing action during the seeding process. It is the more simple of the two types of disk openers, the double disk having two bearings instead of one to keep in repair.

It is claimed that the double disk opener can be used in muddy or very sticky soil where the single disk fails, and this statement seems particularly true with those double disks which drop or throw the seed ahead of the disk bearing where it is carried down to bottom of the furrow by the down travel of the front half of the disk blades. Seeding can often be accomplished by such design and the blades kept fairly clean in sticky soil. If many low wet spots must be encountered these features of the double disk must be taken into consideration.

The double disk drill will give good satisfaction in well prepared ground which is free from lumps, stones and trash, if care is taken to keep the blades in good condition; but simplicity and penetrating ability are features of the single disk which make it the most popular among the middle western farmers.

FEED VALUE OF BUTTERMILK

Where Hogs Are Bringing Seven Cents Per Pound It Is Worth About 42 Cents Per 100 Pounds.

Buttermilk is generally credited with having the same feeding value as skim milk unless considerable water has been added.

One rule for finding the value of 100 pounds of skim milk or buttermilk when fed with corn or barley is to multiply the market price of hogs per pound by six. Then if hogs are bringing seven cents per pound the value of the buttermilk is about 42 cents per 100 pounds.

Another rule proposed many years ago is that 100 pounds of skim milk or buttermilk, when fed with corn or barley, is worth one-half the market price of corn per bushel.

Planting Berry Bushes.
It is best not to put the bushes on sod land; where a crop of vegetables has been grown would be the best spot.

Lack of moisture or excess of water both plants will resent even to the drying point.

Don't overcrowd; have the raspberries, currants and gooseberries three feet apart in the row, and the row four feet apart; the blackberries should have a little more room than this.

Rations With Variety.
A ration composed of numerous well-chosen feeds is always superior to a ration having only two or three different feeds. Rations having much variety are ordinarily more appetizing than those that do not, so are of particular value in restoring a lost appetite and the accompanying decreased milk flow.

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DISEASES OF TURKEY

All Domestic Poultry Are Sus- ceptible to Blackhead.

Aliment Which Has All But Annihilated Turkey-Raising Industry in New England, Has Spread to Every State in Union.

It was formerly believed that blackhead occurred only in the turkey. Continued observation soon made it clear, however, that fowls also might have the disease, and it is now a well established fact that not only fowl, but practically all domestic poultry are susceptible; and, although they are much more resistant than turkeys, they frequently die of blackhead. The same organism has been found in guinea fow, ducks, pheasants, quail, grouse, pigeons and sparrows. But the chief danger from such general occurrence of the disease in a mild form lies in the fact that where there are domestic poultry the grounds are necessarily contaminated with the causative organism, and thus rendered unsuitable for raising turkeys. For this reason it is never safe to allow turkeys and other poultry to use the same yards. The occurrence of the disease in wild birds such as the quail, grouse and in several varieties of sparrows, adds to the varied possibilities for infection.

As a general thing, the poultryman will do better to study methods of prevention than to waste his money on so-called "remedies" and "cures" for blackhead. Treatment should be, in the main, limited to such birds as are of special value, and the poultryman should devote his attention to securing conditions which are calculated to prevent the disease in his flocks as a whole.

Regarding such preventive measures the following, though simple, may be recommended: (1) Protect the yards and flocks which may have the good fortune to be uninfected with blackhead by a careful examination of all new stock, whether turkeys, fowls, geese or other domestic birds. (2) Keep the turkeys on grounds which are as fresh as can be obtained. Change the range at least every year or two, and, above all, keep them isolated from fowl and other poultry. (3) Keep every turkey in the flock under frequent observation in order to separate, and at once isolate, any bird which gives evidence of the disease. To facilitate such observations it is of the greatest help to legband every bird, and to record its weight from time to time. This procedure may be looked upon by the average poultryman as difficult and impracticable. (4) If it is known that blackhead is present in any of the poultry, the yards should be kept as free as possible from English sparrows, and

his own collar. Have the collar scraped off before they are put on in the morning. Let down the check reins when at work; it is a good plan to take off the check reins entirely, as the horse cannot do his best when his head is checked up. He should have free use of his head.

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LARGE HORSES FOR PLOWING

Best Results Obtained by Working Animals Three abreast—Have Proper Fitting Collars.

Horses should not be overworked. Heavy plowing and harrowing should be done with three horses abreast. It is a very effective team. When the team commences to flag from overwork, especially when the weather is hot, rest at once, wash out the mouth of each horse and give a little water. A little meal in the water is a capital thing for horses at noon, and right when they come home tired—one pint in two gallons of water is about the right quantity.

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EXTRA LINEN SUPPLY

MATTER THAT IS THE DESIRE OF EVERY HOUSEWIFE.

Monograms Should Be Embroidered on Every Piece—Fancy Work That Can Be Done in Moments of Leisure.

No housekeeper can ever have enough attractive linen for her table and her bedrooms. She may have enough for actual service, but it is wise to keep just a little ahead of the actual need in extra towels for guest-room and bathroom. It is also advisable to keep just a little ahead in the supply of linen for the table.

Every set of napkins and each tablecloth should have the housewife's surname initial or her monogram embroidered upon it. There is a question as to the proper place to put the initial or monogram, but the majority prefer the letter on tablecloths to be in the corner, where they will come just off the rounded edge of the table. Napkins should have the initials in the corner or in the middle on one side, where