

## DEMANDS ON CHINA RENEWED BY JAPAN

### and in Resisting Encroachments of Nipponese Unlikely.

#### AMERICA STANDS ALONE ON QUESTION

### Complete Control of China by Japan Would Result—Open Door to U. S. Would Be Closed.

Washington, D. C.—Awaiting confirmation from official sources as a necessary preliminary to any action by the United States, State department officials were interested Thursday in a report from London that the Japanese government has revived all of the demands on China included in the famous "group five" of the list of proposals submitted to the Peking government more than a year ago for a permanent settlement of outstanding issues between Japan and China.

There is a conviction in official circles here that any action at this time likely to have results to warding off the new Japanese demands must be taken by the United States practically alone.

With every evidence of sympathetic interest by the European entente allies and the attitude of opposition which the United States took when the proposals of the "group five" originally were submitted, it is believed none of these powers will be inclined to take issue with Japan at a moment when they are leaning heavily on their Oriental ally, not only for munitions of war, but for military and naval protection of their interests in the Orient.

The close study that has been made of the Washington of the proposals embodied in "group five" has only confirmed officials in their original belief that if accepted in full by China, without protest from other nations, they would lead not only to material and industrial, but even political domination of China by Japan.

Japanese advisers for the Chinese government with resulting exclusion of all other foreign advisers from Peking, it is felt, would place China completely under the political control of Japan.

While not prepared to make an issue on that point, however, the State department is convinced the other proposals of "group five" finally would close to American commerce and enterprise the open door in China.

### General Disapproves Government Manufacture of War Munitions

Washington, D. C.—Estimates were given the senate military committee Tuesday by Brigadier General Crozier, chief of ordnance, showing that plant costing \$400,000,000, operated by a force of 750,000 workmen, would be required to manufacture ammunition and war materials necessary to equip an army of a million men in the field and equip an additional million recruits.

General Crozier strongly disapproved any proposal for government monopoly of war supplies, insisting that best results could be accomplished by relying on private establishments to supplement the output of government plants in time of war.

The committee received from Secretary Garrison a draft of a tentative measure suggested by Senator Chamblain, chairman of the committee, which would provide for the authorization for the proposed continental army general terms only, leaving the details of the proposed system to be worked out by War department regulations. The original draft of a bill submitted by the War department contained an outline of the entire system. Mr. Garrison pointed out to the congressional committee, when he appeared before it, however, that as the plan largely was an experimental one, it could be wise to give the President wide discretionary powers to meet problems which could be solved in the light of experience yet to be gained.

#### Peace Is Offered Serbia.

London—Germany is continuing her efforts to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, according to the Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail.

The correspondent says that Germany has offered to extend the Serbian boundaries in the direction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and re-establish the kingdom under Austro-German suzerainty, with Prince Eitel Friedrich, emperor William's second son, on the throne.

## REPUBLICAN LEADER MAKES NON-PARTISAN PLEA FOR PREPAREDNESS

Washington, D. C.—Unqualified, non-partisan support of military preparedness was urged Wednesday by Minority Leader Mann in a ringing speech on the floor of the house. He was heartily applauded by both sides of the chamber.

While it has been understood that most of the Republicans favored army and navy increases, none of their leaders had spoken on the subject. Consequently, coming as it did on the eve of the President's departure on a preparedness speaking tour, Mr. Mann's address was regarded as particularly significant. He remarked himself that he always has been known as a "small" army and navy man.

Representative Mann based his plea on the ground that it behooves the United States now to prepare for any

### RALPH B. STRASSBURGER



Ralph Beaver Strassburger of New York and Pennsylvania, director of the Navy league and a graduate of Annapolis, has volunteered his services in the new naval reserve and is to take his examination before the board in charge of that branch of the service at an early date. Mr. Strassburger is one of the most prominent men in the national defense movement. During the Roosevelt administration he served at the White House and on the Mayflower. At Annapolis he was famous as a football player and was picked as one of the all-American halfbacks for 1913.

eventualities that may come as a result of the European war. He declared that he saw no immediate danger of the war and hoped that peace might prevail, but that the danger of the United States being drawn into the present conflict or one that might result from it was too great to be disregarded.

"I have much more fear in the end of war with England than I have of war with Germany," he said. That was his only comment on this phase of his subject. Later he declined to elaborate on his remark.

Mr. Mann urged no particular preparedness plan. He said he favored a standing army of 250,000 or 300,000 or even 500,000 men, better coast defenses and "a navy which will be able to defend us on the sea."

"I think we ought to provide these great forces," he said in pleading for a non-partisan view of the question, "and that it ought to be considered an emergency matter, entirely apart from the ordinary routine or expense of government, without regard to partisanship or party lines."

Touching on the cost, Mr. Mann said it would be millions now, but better that than billions later.

The subject of preparedness was injected into the senate debate on the Philippine independence bill, and Senator Stone said he believed the United States would be safer from attack from abroad at the close of the European war than it had been at any time in the past 50 years.

#### Sultan's Yacht Attacked.

London—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Athens says that the Sultan's yacht, *Ethrogroal*, was torpedoed in the Bosphorus by a French submarine in the latter part of December. The vessel was seriously damaged but is still afloat.

The *Ethrogroal* was built at Elswick in 1903, is 206 feet long and has a displacement of 900 tons and an armament of eight three-pounders and other equipment.

## NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

### About Oregon

#### All-Oregon Historical Pageant Commencement Week Feature

University of Oregon, Eugene—An all-Oregon historical pageant, in which each of the 35 counties will be represented by a "Daughter of Oregon," will be presented at the State university during commencement week, early in June.

The pageant has just been approved by the board of regents and will be presented before final examinations so that the participation of a great portion of the student body may be possible.

The pageant will depict the progress of Oregon. The first representation will show the state as it was in its original primeval condition, prior to the coming even of the Indian. Then the epoch of Indian domination will be depicted, then the coming of the white man, then the days of the immigration, then the gold days, and finally the realization of the present with a glimpse into the future. The pageant will be in five scenes, presided over by "Mother Oregon." In the last scene the 35 "Daughters of Oregon" will bring gifts symbolic of the industries of each county.

The pageant is to be not merely a University affair. Contribution of lyrics for the various choruses is invited from the state at large, and any suggestion for the five scenes will be appreciated. A large state attendance is looked for. Persons desiring to make suggestions for the pageant should communicate with Dr. E. S. Bates, professor of English and author of the scenario, University of Oregon, Eugene.

#### State Joins Fight on Federal Control of Vacant Public Lands

Salem—With other Western states, Oregon will join with Utah in the battle to determine whether the Federal government has exclusive control over vacant public lands in the Western states.

Believing that the case now on appeal from Utah to the United States Supreme court, in which the Beaver River Power company is enjoined from operating a hydro-electric plant on lands in the Federal forest reserve, is of vital interest to Oregon, Governor Withycombe has requested Attorney General Brown to appear in Washington, D. C., as a friend of the court, and give Oregon's attitude in the question of government control of water power resources on Federal lands. Utah was the first to intervene, and since then Idaho, Colorado and a number of other Western states have decided to be represented.

The question involved in the case, according to officials here, is whether the laws of a state regulating the appropriation and use of water within its boundaries are controlling and exclusive of any other control.

#### Will Drain 60,000 Acres in Fertile Long Tom District

Eugene—A meeting of business men and landowners has launched plans for the drainage of between 60,000 and 70,000 acres in the Long Tom district at an estimated expense of \$280,000. About 20,000 acres of this land is in Lane county, the rest being in Linn and Benton counties.

The commercial club at a recent meeting pledged its support to the project and will, it has been announced, give \$1000 toward getting the work under way, provided the majority of the landowners vote to create a drainage district as authorized by the Oregon law, within which assessments may be levied. The district will be authorized to issue bonds.

This project has been proposed a number of times by individuals, but the action of the club, co-operating with landowners, is the first organized movement to accomplish the drainage of this land, which is almost worthless because it is covered with water a great part of the time, but which would be among the most valuable farm land in the state if the water was eliminated.

#### Red Boy Mine Is Sold.

Baker—H. A. Sonne, cashier of the Baker Loan & Trust company has announced upon his return from Canyon City that he bid in for \$34,500 the property of the Red Boy Mines company at a sheriff's sale for the bank, holder of a trust mortgage securing a \$137,900 bond issue. The sale was effected by canceling a large part of the bond issue, at considerable below par.

Judgment given by the Grant county Circuit court, on which the sale was based, was \$171,835.98, together with \$5000 attorney's fees, to be divided between Clifford & Correll, of Baker, and William Jackson of Chicago, \$23 costs and \$500 for trustees' fees.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.15; fortyfold, \$1.09; club, \$1.07; red Fife, \$1.04; red Russian, \$1.04.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23.50 per ton; shorts, \$25.50; rolled barley, \$31@32.

Corn—Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.25@1.50 per dozen; tomatoes, California, \$1.50 @1.75 crate; cabbage, \$1.50@2 per cwt.; garlic, 15c pound; peppers, 20 @30c; eggplant, 15@17c; sprouts, 8@9c; horseradish, 10c; cauliflower, \$2.25 dozen; celery, \$4.75 @ 5 crate; beans, 10 @ 13c pound; cucumbers, \$1.75@2 dozen.

Green Fruits—Pears, \$1@1.50 box; grapes, \$4 @ 5 barrel; cranberries, \$12.50.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.65@1.75 sack; Yakimas, \$1.65@1.75; sweets, \$2.75 @3 cwt.

Onions—Oregon buying price, \$2 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; Yellow 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, premium, 33c dozen; No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 20c. Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 35c dozen.

Poultry—Hens, small, 14c; large, 15c; small springs, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 26c; ducks, 12@16c; geese, 12@13c.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 31c pound; firsts, 29c; seconds, 27c; prints and cartons, 3c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 29c.

Veal—Fancy, 12c pound.

Pork—Fancy, 9c pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 10@12c pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 18@25c pound; valley, 25@26c; fall lambs' wool, 25c; mohair, Oregon, 28c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 3 1/2@4c pound.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.25@7.75; good, \$6.75@7; medium, \$6.50@6.75; choice cows, \$5.50@6 medium, \$4.75 @5.25 heifers, \$4@6.40 bulls, \$2.50 @4.50; stags, \$3@5.25.

Hogs—Light, \$6.75@7.40; heavy, \$5.75@6.40.

Sheep—Wethers, \$6@7.75; ewes, \$4.25@6.55; lambs, \$7@8.25.

#### Reaction in Wheat Market Feared.

The recent swift upward movement in the wheat markets of the United States is causing grain men at Portland to proceed with caution. They are asking whether or not the top has been reached. Sooner or later the high limit is going to be attained and the turning point will come without warning. It is true that prices are 30 cents cheaper in the local market than they were one year ago, but it is just about a year ago that the crest of the 1914-15 market was reached, and a slump disastrous to many set in. While there may or may not be a permanent check to the rise, a reaction, at any rate, is looked for, and for that reason there has not been the keenness to buy this week that was witnessed in the preceding week. It is also this uncertainty that is causing millers to refrain from advancing flour prices at this time.

Country wheat bids were unchanged, but at the local exchange offers were raised from 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents. Coarse grains were about steady.

Bradstreet estimates the world's visible wheat increase at 960,000 bushels, the corn increase at 1,172,000 bushels, and the oats increase at 979,000 bushels.

The European visible wheat supply is 79,840,000 bushels, an increase of 3,456,000 bushels for the week; a year ago it was 72,301,000 bushels, a decrease of 4,400,000 bushels.

#### Boom in Hop Trade.

A buying movement of unusually large proportions has struck the Pacific Coast hop market. In the three states trading has become extremely active and prices are on a firmer basis than any time this year. A large part of the buying appears to be for export account. There are also indications of urgent short covering. That some of the purchases represent new business with Eastern brewers is also certain.

Hop men are at a loss to explain the sudden boom in trade. It may be partly in consequence of the clearing off of pooled hops from the market, but it is more than likely that the demand for association hops is an effect rather than a cause of the flurry. A place abroad for a large quantity of American hops has evidently been found. Whether the stocking up is in anticipation of a small foreign crop or is to avoid the import duty that England is likely to impose is not clear. At any rate, the buying has become urgent and supplies in the hands of Coast growers are sharply reduced. Oregon holdings in first hands, outside the association, are now estimated at 10,500 bales.

## COW PER ACRE IN WILLAMETTE VALLEY?

(Assuming that a cow will produce 900 pounds of fat per year, what acreage is required in my community—Willamette valley—to grow a balanced ration for her? Paper by M. S. Shrock, before State Dairymen's Association Conference, January 7, 1916.)

Some years ago in the Willamette valley there was a good deal of talk about a cow to the acre. Dairymen and farm papers conceded that the Willamette valley ought some day to support a cow per acre. I am not going to talk on the minimum acreage required, because I do not think that is the problem. I am going to talk about the most economical and convenient acreage, because there is such a thing as extravagance in over-intensity. I believe it is policy for the average dairy man in the Willamette valley to buy some of his concentrates. I doubt if it is the best method to attempt to produce all of his feed on the farm. This will be true as long as the big farmers in Eastern Oregon are content to continue robbing their farms of soil fertility and transferring that value to us. I believe it is policy on the average farm to grow some cash crops along with the dairy products.

By investigation we find that the better herds in the Willamette valley—those that get records last year from six herds scattered around through four or five counties, comprising one hundred and thirty cows—the average feed was 4761 pounds of hay, 2647 pounds of silage, 6554 pounds of green feed (or 9200 pounds of succulent feed), 1365 pounds of grain, and on the average they were pastured a little less than four months. The average price was \$3.60 per month. These cows produced the average 307 pounds of fat. If they fed hay for eight months, it would amount to twenty pounds per day, and green feed for ten months would still amount to thirty pounds per day; grain feed, five and two thirds pounds. Granting that the average farm in the Willamette valley that has been fairly well kept will yield two and one half tons to the acre, of green feed twelve tons per acre, and fifty bushels of oats, or its equal in weight in any other grain, from those yields it requires nearly two acres, or 1.92 acres, to grow the feed per cow, provided one-third of the concentrates are bought, as I believe on the average they are. If all the grain is bought, it only requires 1.37 acres.

My idea of the average dairy farm in the Willamette valley would not be to try to keep as many cows as possible per acre, but to get a fairly good-sized herd and grow some cash crops. Take an eighty-acre farm and divide it into four divisions. One will grow the hay for twenty cows, and probably a bull and a few head of calves or heifers—one division of twenty acres. Another twenty-acre division in a second crop of clover will furnish pasture for most of the summer. Another twenty acres will grow the green feed and silage, and vegetables for the family, and six or eight acres of potatoes for market if the dairy farm is so situated that he can market potatoes successfully. If you are too far from the market to ship potatoes, that additional acreage can be put to corn. It is well to put it to some cultivated crop for the sake of the rotation. Grow corn and feed it to the hogs, which go well with cows. Another division can be put to grain, and will supply grain to the herd and for the horses on the farm and six or eight acres for market.

Starting with one cow for every four acres, in the course of four or five years there will be no trouble at all in increasing the yield to twice these amounts keeping a cow for every two acres, and still produce a cash crop besides. We have asked the dairy men this question: In your estimation, how much have you been able to increase your yields as the result of the growing of leguminous crops and the application of manure? Out of the six who were asked this question, two said they had increased their yields fifty per cent, two said they had increased their yields of hay and grain fifty per cent, and increased their yield of green feed one hundred per cent, and one had increased his yields two hundred per cent, and another four hundred per cent. It is a fact there is no place where the soil responds to the use of manure as it does in the Willamette valley, no place where so much depends on the man. Averaging up increases, these six records would be an increase of one hundred and forty per cent, so I feel the dairy men in the Willamette valley are able to do what these six have done. That fully agrees with my other statement that the yield can be doubled. I believe it is policy to try to run a dairy to a little more full capacity than we have been doing in the past. A great many men in the Willamette valley are keeping six or seven cows when they ought to keep twenty. It takes almost as much time and equipment for six or seven as it does for twenty. You have to have the equipment, do so much looking after the cows, haul the cream to market. But I also believe there is extravagance in over-intensity, as when a man tries to keep a cow per acre.