

# U. S. WON'T ACCEPT WORD OF GERMANY

## Convinced Kaiser Has Entered Upon Ruthless Campaign.

### PREPARE INDICTMENTS ON SUBMARINES

#### Recent Attacks on Merchant Vessels Without Warning Causes Anxiety—Crisis Seems Near.

Washington, D. C. — The accumulation of circumstantial evidence indicating that Germany has engaged upon a campaign of submarine warfare which has no regard for the rights of American citizens traveling on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, the administration considers, has created one of the most serious situations which has confronted the United States since the beginning of the war in Europe.

Every agency open to the State department is being employed in an effort to gather an unimpeachable array of facts regarding the explosion which damaged the British channel steamer Sussex, the sinking of the British ships Manchester Engineer, Englishman, Eagle Point and the Dutch steamer Tubantia and the alleged firing of a torpedo at the French passenger ship Patria.

All of these ships carried American citizens and all apparently were attacked in violation of Germany's recently assurances to the United States.

The next step of the United States is said authoritatively to have been determined upon. Unless Germany in reply to the inquiries through Ambassador Gerard make some statement to cause the State department to change its present intentions, it is understood that all the recent aggravating incidents will be combined in one general formidable indictment which will bring the entire subject to a clear cut issue. Should Germany admit responsibility for any of the attacks and attempt to satisfy the United States by saying that a mistake had been made, offer to make reparation, and to punish the submarine commander, the issue would not by any means be disposed of. It is regarded as certain that the United States will not accept such an explanation as satisfactory, at least until time has shown what punishment actually was meted out to the offending submarine commander and whether any value longer could be attached to Germany's promises.

In the event of Germany disclaiming responsibility for the disasters, the United States will proceed with its investigations to determine to its own satisfaction whether the evidence which now strongly indicates that the Sussex and other ships were torpedoed without warning can be regarded as conclusive proof.

With such proof before it, the government probably would act promptly. Officials refrain from discussing what the nature of the action would be.

#### Carranza Grants to United States Right to Use Mexican Northwestern

Washington, D. C. — One of the army's most serious problems in hunting Villa was solved Thursday when General Carranza granted the renewed request of the State department for permission to use the Mexican Northwestern railroad.

Secretary Baker issued this statement at the War department: "We have directed Gen. Funston to tender for railroad shipment cargoes of supplies either directly to our military men or to civilians. This does not involve any tender of munitions for such railroad transportation, nor does it involve the use of American military guards on any Mexican trains."

General Carranza's answer was contained in a brief message from James L. Rodgers, special agent of the United States at Queretaro, saying the head of the de facto government agreed to the commercial use of the line.

Officials here assumed he would be equally prompt in notifying his officers on the border and that Gen. Funston might begin shipment at once.

#### Ship Yard Is Assured.

Seattle — Plans for a shipyard, to build lumber carriers for overseas trade, have reached the stage where options on two semi-diesel engines have been taken, and a location for the yards is now sought in Seattle, according to A. L. Flewelling, of Spokane, vice president of the Milwaukee Land company. The active head of the new concern will be Harry P. Spear, a Philadelphia naval architect and government inspector.

### COUNTIES TO GET 30, STATE 20 PER CENT OF LAND GRANT SALES

Washington, D. C. — As the Oregon & California land grant bill was finally agreed on by the house committee on public lands Wednesday, the land grant counties will get 30 per cent of the net receipts from the timber and land sales, the state of Oregon will get 20 per cent for its school fund, 40 per cent will go to the general reclamation fund and 10 per cent to the Federal treasury.

John Lind and other holders of outstanding executory contracts are left out in the cold, the committee by a vote of seven to nine having decided to reject section 7 and other portions of the bill bearing on these contracts.

A new provision was added under which homesteaders taking cutover lands will be relieved of the payment of \$2.50 an acre, and need only comply

#### MRS. WILLIAM ALEXANDER



Mrs. William Alexander of New York is taking an active part in the campaign for national preparedness.

with the requirements of the homestead law.

In all other particulars the bill agreed upon was the bill completed by the sub-committee.

Representative Ferris introduced in the house the bill on which the committee has agreed, and as soon as printed this bill will be referred to the attorney general, secretary of the Interior and secretary of Agriculture for comment and suggestions.

It is not expected they will now propose material changes of policy, but the committee before reporting the bill to the house want it to have the approval of the three departments.

#### U. S. Navy for Second Place Advocated by Assistant Secretary

Washington, D. C. — Assistant Secretary Roosevelt recommended to the house naval committee that the United States navy be restored as soon as possible to second place among the world powers on the sea.

Answering hypothetical questions by members of the committee, who were interested in comparing the German and American navies, he said the United States could outstrip Germany in a race for naval supremacy. He personally favored a building program this year larger than recommended in the administration's five-year proposals.

While the assistant secretary declined to discuss naval policies, which, he said, were within Secretary Daniels' province, he gave his personal views in advocacy of large and immediate naval upbuilding. In case of war, he said, the United States would need 225,000 men for its navy, judging from England's experience in trebling her naval forces since the war began.

#### 3000 Acres to Be Opened.

La Grande, Or. — More than 3000 acres lying north and west of Elgin, bordering on the Promise (Wallowa county) territory, will be opened to entry and settlement May 10, according to information issued by the land office. Persons having prior valid settlement rights or preferences will be allowed to make entry in conformity with existing law and regulations. Intending settlers are also warned to ascertain the status of the lands.

# NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

## About Oregon

#### Farmers' Week Is Plan at McMinnville June 21 to 24

McMinnville. — A West Side Farmers' week and picnic is to be held in McMinnville June 21 to 24, under the auspices of the McMinnville Grange. Other granges and farmers' unions as well as all other farmers' organizations are invited to participate.

Speakers of national standing as well as leading educators of the northwest will be invited. The agricultural college will be asked to hold a farmers' institute in connection with the week's program. The committee has been assured of the assistance of County Agriculturist M. S. Shrock, whose work is along similar lines.

Following are some of the speakers who will be invited: Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, Governor Withycombe, President W. J. Kerr and R. D. Hetzel, of the agricultural college; President P. L. Campbell, of the University of Oregon; J. Frederick Thorne, of the same institution; Dr. C. H. Chapman, of Portland; J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction; L. R. Alderman, superintendent of Portland schools; "Farmer" Smith, of the O.-W. R. & N. Co.; Dr. Hector McPherson, of the bureau of markets and rural organizations of the Oregon agricultural college.

It is the intention of the committee to ask the candidates for president on the republican, democratic and prohibition parties to participate in the program.

#### Opposes Inviting Laborers to Oregon

University, of Oregon, Eugene. — Letters that invite laboring men to come and settle in Oregon should not be sent by Oregonians to Eastern friends or Eastern newspapers. This admonition was given by O. P. Hoff, state labor commissioner, to students in the University school of commerce. "Oregon offers less opportunity for the laboring man than any state in the Union. A city the size of Portland has five times as hard work taking care of a surplus of 10,000 men as a city of the same size in Massachusetts has, because Portland does not have the great manufacturing establishments of the East," said Mr. Hoff.

The state labor commissioner thinks that as a partial remedy for winter unemployment the state should arrange to get needy men onto small tracts of stump land. "No man can make a profitable investment by buying such land and putting all his time on it," said Mr. Hoff, "but by using his idle time any man could build up a good home in a few years."

Mr. Hoff said compulsory safeguards would put an end to 50 per cent of all accidents in industrial plants in Oregon.

#### Electric Line Proposed.

Pendleton. — An electric road from Pendleton to Walla Walla and from Cold Springs Landing through Pendleton to Bingham Springs is an undertaking projected by an association of capitalists represented by C. W. Lefler, formerly a farmer in the Cold Springs country. It is understood E. W. McComas, of Pendleton, is connected with the undertaking.

Mr. Lefler said there was plenty of money back of the venture. The plan is to lay the rails on concrete ties to reduce the cost of maintenance.

The route has been selected with an idea of tapping much of the freight-producing area of the country, as well as the area of passenger traffic. The line from here to Cold Springs Landing would be a feeder to the open river.

#### Mining Property Bought.

Baker. — One of the most important mining deals in the Sumpter district in many years has been consummated in the purchase of the Bald Mountain property by the Ibex Mining company. The Ibex mine has been idle several years because it was deemed unwise to run it until the Bald Mountain mine could be secured, and the acquisition of the latter will insure the operation of both properties within a short time. A tunnel between the two has already been started, and with the use of a gravity system both mines can be operated in an economical manner. Reports say that the mine's equipment will be greatly augmented, and that both will be operated extensively this season. The price paid for the Bald Mountain mine has been kept secret.

#### Sack Offer Guaranteed.

Pendleton. — The first guaranteed sack delivery offer of the season was made this week to the Inland Empire grain-growers at their meeting in Pendleton by the Balfour-Guthrie company at 14 cents. Heretofore war clauses have been attached. Although no action was taken, it is probable the cotton sack investigated by H. W. Collins will receive a tryout in Umatilla county. The sentiment seems to be that a carload of 60,000 cotton sacks be purchased at 11 and 12 cents each. Wesley Harrah, John Mumm, Henry Hudeman and other farmers are building portable elevators to take care of the 1916 crop. The grain can be taken by the elevator from the field to the cars for loading.

### NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 98c per bushel; fortyfold, 91c; club, 90c; red Fife, 88c; red Russian, 88c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$21 @22 per ton; valley timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

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

Vegetables—Artichokes, 65@80c per dozen; tomatoes, \$3.75 per crate; cabbage, \$1.25@2.25 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 17 1/2 @ 20c; eggplant, 23 1/2; horseradish, 8 1/2; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.60 per crate; lettuce, \$2.25@3.25; cucumbers, \$1.25@1.50; spinach, 90c@1 per box; asparagus, 8@11c per pound; rhubarb, \$1.25 @2 per box; peas, 9@10c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon \$1.50@1.60 per sack; Yakima \$1.70@1.80; new Florida, 10@12c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying prices, \$1.50 f. o. b. shipping points.

Green Fruits—Apples, \$1@1.60 per box; cranberries, \$11 per barrel.

Eggs—Jobbing prices, Oregon ranch, candled, 21c per dozen; uncandled, 20@20 1/2c.

Poultry—Hens, 16 1/2c per pound; springs, 16@16 1/2c; stags, 12c; broilers, 20@25c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 24 @ 25c; ducks, 13@16c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Prices from wholesaler to retailer; Portland city creamery, prints, 60-pound case lots, standard grades, 34c per pound; lower grades, 31c; Oregon country creamery prints, 60-pound case lots, standard makes, 31 @33c; lower grades, 30@30 1/2c; packed in cubes, 2c less. Prices paid by jobbers to producers: Cubes, extras, 29 @30c; firsts, 27@27 1/2c; dairy butter, 14@18 1/2c; butterfat, No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 30c.

Veal—Fancy, 11c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 11@11 1/2c per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 10@13c per pound; 1916 contracts, 11 1/2@12c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 20@30c per pound; valley, 27@28c; mohair, Oregon, 30@31c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, choice grain and pulp, \$8.50@8.75; choice hay, \$8.15@8.50; good, \$7.75 @ 8.15; medium, \$7.50@7.75; cows, choice, \$6.75@7.50; good, \$6.50@6.75; medium, \$6.25@6.50; heifers, \$5@7.75; bulls, \$2.75@6; stags, \$3@5.25.

Hogs—Prime light, \$9.20 @ 9.35; good to prime, \$8.25@9; rough heavy, \$8@8.25; pigs and skips, \$8@8.25.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$8@8.75; wethers, \$7.25@8.25; ewes, \$6.25@7.25; lambs, \$9.50@10.50.

#### East Seeks Wheat.

Portland — The recent advances in the Eastern cash wheat markets have resulted in putting more life into the wheat trade here than it has had for several weeks. Prices in the Northwest are now once more on a parity with Chicago, and a fair amount of business is being done in wheat, mainly the red varieties, for shipment to the Eastern states.

At the Merchants' Exchange, the feeling was more cheerful and bid

#### MME. BRESHKOVSKAYA



Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, seventy-one years old, known as the "grandmother of the Russian revolution," has been exiled to Buluna, last outpost on the icy frontier of the North Pole region.

prices were readjusted in line with existing values, posted offers being 2 to 6 cents higher than that of the preceding week.

#### Bulk Grain Handling Discussed.

Dayton, Wash. — At the tri-county meeting of the Farmers' Union of the counties of Walla Walla, Columbia and Garfield, the subject of handling the grain this year was discussed. The price of sacks is practically prohibitive, so it is quite probable that many grain tanks will be erected preparatory to handling the crop in bulk.

### NOVEL INDOOR BROODER

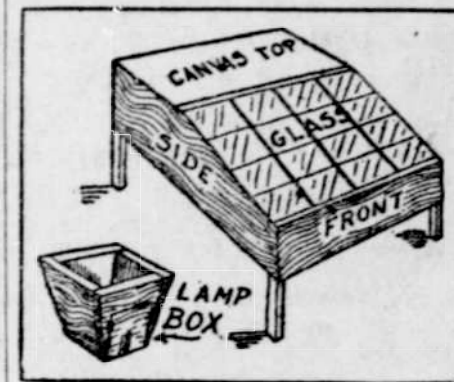
Device Shown in Illustration Gives Entire Satisfaction.

Front Part Is Covered With Glass, Allowing Chicks to Secure Plenty of Sunlight—Upper Portion is Detachable.

We have a brooder for indoor use that is giving entire satisfaction, writes Mrs. Belle Crandall of Hutchinson, Kan., in Farmers Mail and Breeze. The floor is made of a piece of sheet-iron 3 feet square, in the center of which a round hole is cut 8 inches in diameter. A tin pan 4 or 5 inches deep and of the same size as the hole is fitted into this opening and soldered all around to keep out fumes from the lamp. This sheet-iron floor is placed in a frame of 1 by 8-inch boards, 2 inches of which extend above the floor and 6 inches below. The brooder stands on four substantial legs.

A box of grooved lumber is made for the lamp, 20 inches square at the top, 10 inches at the bottom, and 15 inches deep. There is a door on one side 10 inches wide and 13 inches high. The lamp box is tight except for a 2 by 4 opening at the bottom of the door to admit air. In nailing on the board floor at the bottom of the sides an opening is left 20 inches square directly under the pan. Into this the lamp box is tightly fitted.

We made the upper portion of the brooder detachable. The frame for the top is made of 4-inch boards 3 feet long—two for the sides 10 inches wide, one for the back end 8 inches, and the front 4 inches wide. After nailing the frame together a 1 by 2-inch strip was nailed across at about the middle.



Indoor Brooder.

The sides were then cut to slope to either end.

The back part is covered with a strip of canvas tacked to the middle crosspiece and allowed to hang down behind. This may be rolled up on a stick of wood, leaving an opening to suit the temperature in the brooder. The front part is covered with glass. The sheet-iron floor is covered with old carpet and this with newspapers that are changed each morning. We are running three incubators, having one hatch come off each week. The chicks are kept in this brooder one week, when they are placed in an outdoor brooder, also homemade.

#### FEED FOR GROWING ANIMALS

Stock Seldom Recovers From Stunting Caused by Lack of Feeding During First Year.

Failure to put gains on animals during the growing season cannot be corrected by copious feeding at any other time.

Stock very seldom recovers from stunting caused by lack of proper care and feeding during the first year.

When they do, it is a costly practice to put growth and flesh on a stunted animal as compared to what could have been done when it was in a healthy and vigorous condition.

#### FEED FOR FATTENING SWINE

Mixture of Grains Adds Variety to Ration—Give Some Rye in Connection With Corn.

Rye as a feed for hogs ranks slightly below corn. The difference is so small, however, that for all practical purposes a bushel of rye may be considered as equal to a bushel of corn for fattening hogs.

Since a mixture of grains adds variety to the ration, it is often desirable to feed some rye in connection with corn. It should be ground or if this is not feasible it should be soaked.

#### Milk Easily Contaminated.

The milker should remember always that he is handling a human food which is very easily contaminated. Soap, clean water and towels must be readily accessible. The hands should be washed after milking each cow.

#### Concrete Silo Is Best.

The concrete silo keeps silage perfectly, is almost indestructible, and may be built very cheaply where sand and gravel are available.