

# EARTHQUAKE ROCKS SOUTHERN IDAHO

Boise Business District Severely Shaken by Tremor.

## LARGE CHIMNEY CRUMBLES TO EARTH

Irrigation Canals Damaged, but Loss Is Light—Gas Well Increased by Disturbance Takes Fire.

Boise, Idaho—Boise experienced the most violent earthquake shock in the history of the city at 7:26 Friday night. The tremor lasted about three seconds and was more in the nature of an upheaval than a wave. In the downtown district people rushed from the buildings to the streets. Only slight damage had been reported early Saturday. The quake was the second in a fortnight, the last one having been recorded April 30.

In Boise a chimney of a business block in the heart of the city was shaken down and others were damaged, and in other buildings plaster was broken from the walls. Dishes fell from tables and plate racks, tables, chairs, beds and desks were moved.

Aside from fright to residents and fear of a repetition of the shock, Boise and Southern Idaho escaped serious injury.

The quake in many sections of this part of the intermountain country was, without direction in its motion, and in that respect was different from the one felt here last fall. The swaying motion was not felt in the quake.

Two weeks ago there was a distinct shock in this territory, but no damage was done.

The swaying of lights, the rattling of furniture and dishes and straining of timbers in buildings for two or three seconds were other incidents of the shake.

Residents exhibited as much curiosity as fear over the disturbance.

Reports from the surrounding territory are to the effect that the shock was distinctly felt, but there were no casualties, and no particular damage done.

Fearing the quake might have damaged the great Arrow Rock dam, 22 miles above this city, inquiry was immediately made of the caretakers after the shock, but they reported that, while the quake had been felt there, the dam was not damaged in the slightest.

From the irrigated sections reports have been received that some of the canals were damaged, but not beyond repair.

The earthquake last fall split a deep seam across the New York canal, one of the largest in Idaho, and it required weeks to repair it.

Instruments at the local weather bureau office indicate the quake was confined to the Intermountain country and that the duration of the quake was less than half a minute.

At Weiser, 80 miles west, the quake was felt with exceptional violence. A new gas well, in which a flow was struck ten days ago, showed remarkable increase of pressure immediately after the shake-up. The pressure increased to 75 pounds, but later on the well caught fire, and hundreds of people gathered to watch the shooting flames.

Twenty-five miles north, at Emmett, the quake was violent and alarmed the inhabitants. Nampa, to the south, also felt the shake, as did Idaho City, 36 miles north. Windows rattled at Payette.

### Gifts of Bread Barred.

Paris—According to newspaper announcements it will not be permissible after May 15 to send bread in parcels for French prisoners in Germany. The French foreign office says if the announcement refers to the current situation it is inexplicable, because an agreement was recently made between the French and the German governments allowing bread to be sent to French soldiers held prisoner by the Germans.

### Kaiser Honors Boy-Ed.

London—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that Captain Karl Boy-Ed, formerly German naval attache at Washington, has been decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle, third-class, with swords, by the emperor, "in recognition of his services in America."

## EIGHT THOUSAND MORE TROOPS GO TO REINFORCE BORDER PATROL

Washington, D. C.—With 8000 additional troops under orders for the Mexican border, including 4000 National Guardsmen from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, administration officials felt Wednesday night that necessary steps had been taken to prevent further raiding of American border towns by bandits.

President Wilson and his cabinet discussed the Mexican situation, but the President had authorized the new troop orders before his advisers gathered. General Scott and General Funston recommended early in the day that additional forces be sent to the border. After an exchange of telegrams General Funston suggested that the National guard from the three states named be called out in addition to the sending of all the remaining infantry to join his command. His sug-

### Canada's Only Woman Recruiting Officer.



Mrs. Clara Sanderson Laub.

Mrs. Clara Sanderson Laub spent more than a year in hospital work in France, and then returned to Canada to do what she could to induce men to enlist. This photograph shows her in her recruiting costume. She is the only woman in Canada engaged wholly in this work, and she has brought many men to the colors.

gestion was promptly approved and orders were dispatched.

## \$10,000 Offered for 100 Seats In Republican National Convention

Chicago—From the pile of mail that was stacked high all over his office Wednesday, Fred W. Upham, chairman of the Chicago committee that brought the Republican National convention to this city, extracted a letter. The letter made an offer of \$10,000 for 100 seats for the convention that will assemble in Chicago June 7 to name the candidate of the Republican party for President.

"The demand for tickets of admission to the convention is enormous," said Mr. Upham, surveying the piles upon piles of letters awaiting his return to Chicago. "We are getting at least a bushel of mail a day, and almost every letter asks for seats."

"I've been connected with the Chicago committee that has handled four National Republican conventions, and I never saw anything like the demand for tickets that there is for this year. It is four times as great as ever before."

### Moonshiner Is Arrested.

Davenport, Wash.—After lying in wait on a nearby mountainside for several days and through a spyglass watching the movements of the moonshiners from their place of concealment, Sheriff John A. Level and two deputies swooped down on Willis Tubb, of the Spokane river country north of here Wednesday, and captured him while he was operating one of the most complete stills ever located in this section of the country.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.03 per bushel; fortyfold, 92c; club, 91c; red Fife, 92c; red Russian, 92c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23 @23.50 per ton; alfalfa, old crop, \$19 @20.

Milfeild—Spot prices: Bran, \$23.50 per ton; shorts, \$26.50; rolled barley, \$31.50 @32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$37.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, \$4.25 per crate; cabbage, \$2.50 @3 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 17c @20c; eggplant, 20c @25c; horseradish, 8c; cauliflower, 75c @ \$1.10; lettuce, \$1.25 @2.25 per crate; cucumbers, \$1 @1.25 per box; spinach, 4c @6c per pound; asparagus, 75c @90c per dozen, \$1 per box; rhubarb, 1c @2c per pound; peas, 6c @6c; beans, 8c @11c; celery, \$3.50 per crate.

Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Oregon, \$1.40 @1.65 per sack; Yakimas, \$1; new California, 4c @5c per pound. Buying prices: Oregon, \$1 @1.15.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.35 @1.50 per sack; Texas Bermudas, \$1.50 @2.

Green Fruit—Strawberries, Oregon, \$2 @2.50 per crate; California, 75c @ \$1.65; apples, \$1 @1.75 per box; gooseberries, 8c per pound; cherries, \$1.50 @1.75 per box.

Eggs—Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candied, 23c per dozen; uncandied, 21c @22c.

Poultry—Hens, 17c @17c per pound; stags, 13c; broilers, 28c @30c; turkeys, live, 18c @20c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 23c @25c; ducks, 16c @18c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Extras, prints, 28c @29c per pound; prime firsts, 27c; firsts, 26c; cubes, 24c @25c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c, delivered Portland; No. 2, 25c; store butter, 18c @20c.

Veal—Fancy, 11c @12c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 10c @11c per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 10c @12c; 1916 contracts, 11c @12c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 21c @29c per pound; valley, 33c @36c; mohair, new clip, 48c @51c.

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

Cattle—Steers, choice grain and pulp, \$8.75 @9.15; choice hay, \$8.50 @ 8.75; good, \$8.15 @8.50; medium, \$7.75 @8.15; cows, choice, \$7.50 @8; good, \$6.75 @7.25; medium, \$6.25 @7.25; heifers, \$5 @8.25; bulls, \$2.75 @6; stags, \$3 @5.25.

Hogs—Prime light, \$9 @9.25; good to prime, \$8.50 @8.75; rough heavy, \$7.90 @8; pigs and skips, \$7.90 @8.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$2.25 @10; wethers, \$8 @9.05; ewes, \$7 @9; lambs, \$8.25 @10.50.

## Recommendations of Inland Empire Teachers' Association

That the teachers certificate law of Oregon is one of the best yet adopted by any state is shown by the report of the certificate committee of the Inland Empire association recently held at Spokane. The committee submitted a report every point of which is covered by the Oregon certificate law, and recommends that all the states forming this association; namely, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, secure certificate laws as outlined by the report. As Oregon already has such law, this will mean that the other three states will model their laws after the Oregon law. The report of the committee follows:

"To the Educational Council of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association:

"In order to raise the standard of qualifications for teaching and to promote interstate comity your committee begs leave to recommend the following:

"1. The classification of certificates and the standards of certificates should be uniform in the four states included in the Inland Empire. (This to include a standardized list of institutions from which papers are accredited.)

"2. All certificates should be issued by state authority rather than through county superintendents' offices.

"3. All examination questions should be prepared under state authority and all examination papers should be graded by state authority.

"4. Certification through institutional training rather than by examination should be emphasized and encouraged.

"5. No certificate should be granted to persons who have not completed a high school course or its equivalent, plus professional training.

"6. Within a reasonable time all rural and grade teachers should be graduates of a normal school course of two years in addition to a four year high school course.

"7. All persons who teach in accredited high schools should have four years of training beyond a four years high school course, such training to include or be supplemented by professional training.

"8. It is the sense of the committee that statutes on certification should be broad and general, leaving details to be determined by the State Board of Education or other legally constituted agency.

"9. No laws enacted should be retroactive."

## Cleaning and Refreshing Rugs.

Written for this paper by Martha Bechen, O. A. C.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Cleaning is absolutely essential to keep a rug looking well and to make it last. The cleaning necessary depends on the use of the rug, but all rugs should receive a thorough going over twice a year.

The loose dust and dirt must be disposed of first. Lay the rug upside down on green grass or on an old bed spring sufficiently raised to eliminate much stooping over, and beat vigorously with a carpet cleaner or flexible rattans. Never shake rugs by the end, because this breaks the warp. Turn the rug over and sweep thoroughly.

It is now ready for the chemical cleaning. Lay it on the floor right side up and remove all spots first. Those made by a sticky substance may be removed with salt and alcohol. Oil may be released by the absorption process, using either Fuller's earth, blotting paper or salt. Soot comes out by covering spot with salt a few minutes and sweeping it. For ink spots apply a weak solution of oxalic acid, sponging it up quickly. If the color is altered apply ammonia water.

When all the spots have been removed clean the entire rug with a cleaning preparation for rugs. The following are some recipes:

Shave half a pound of soap and boil it in a quart of water until dissolved. Then add one gallon of hot water and one ounce of salts of tartar, mixing thoroughly. The application to the rug should be made with a stiff brush. Scrub the rug with the mixture, which should lather freely, and clean the rug without allowing it to get very wet. Wash only a portion at a time and wipe hard with a cloth wrung out of cold water. Continue until the entire rug is finished then leave it to dry. Do not use the rug while still damp.

Another recipe is: Dissolve four ounces of good white soap in four ounces of boiling water; when cool add five ounces of ammonia, two and a half ounces of alcohol, two and a half ounces of glycerin, and two ounces of ether or chloroform; bottle and cork tightly. Application: Add a teaspoonful to a pail of tepid water and wipe the rug with it; follow with clean water. Two tablespoonsfuls to a pint of water will remove obstinate stains.

For slight renovating or freshening of rugs one simple process is to sprinkle salt on the right side and follow by careful sweeping. Another way is to sweep well, then wipe over with vinegar and water in the proportions of a tablespoonful to a pintful of water.

## NEWS ITEMS

### Of General Interest

## About Oregon

### Equality in Distribution of State School Money Shown

That the state and county officials of Oregon are much more zealous in safeguarding the school funds than are some of the neighboring states is shown by an investigation started a short time ago by the legislative committee of the state of Washington representing the State Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Union and State Grange. The secretary of the committee wrote to State Superintendent J. A. Churchill calling attention to the fact that 25 per cent of the money derived from the sale of timber and rentals of the forest reserves is paid by the Federal government to various states and that the law provides that it shall be by them divided among the counties in which the forest reserves are situated, and the money expended for the benefit of the public schools and the public roads thereof, and not otherwise.

A comparison of the way this money is divided in the different states is quite interesting. This committee sent a statement which shows that in many counties of Washington all the money is expended for the benefit of roads, and the schools receive nothing.

In some counties a very small sum is spent for roads and schools and the balance is "otherwise" expended.

Superintendent Churchill sent a letter to each county of this state asking for a statement as to how the money is expended in Oregon. He has received letters from nearly all the counties, and in every instance the money is equally divided between the school fund and the road fund.

**Government Crop Report for Oregon**

Washington, D. C.—A summary of the May crop report for the state of Oregon, as compiled by the Bureau of crop estimates, U. S. department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Winter wheat—May 1 forecast 12,400,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 16,200,000; two years ago, 13,684,000; 1909-13 average, 12,955,000 bushels.

Rye—May 1 forecast, 436,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 414,000; two years ago, 336,000 bushels.

Meadows—May 1 condition 93, compared with the ten-year average of 96.

Pasture—May 1 condition 93, compared with the ten-year average of 95.

Spring plowing—Per cent done to May 1, 1916, estimated 89 per cent, compared with 92 May 1 last year and 84, the ten-year average.

Spring planting—Per cent done to May 1, 1916, estimated 75 per cent, compared with 86 May 1 last year and 80, the ten-year average.

Hay—Old crop on farms May 1, estimated 75,000 tons, compared with 120,000 a year ago and 173,000 two years ago.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on May 1 this year, and the second, the average on May 1 last year:

Wheat, 87 and 116 per bushel. Corn, 85 and 89. Oats, 39 and 51. Potatoes, 77 and 77. Hay, \$13.10 and \$9.50 per ton. Eggs, 20 and 19 cents per dozen.

### Timber Sale Approved.

Announcement is made by the Forest Service that the district forester, Portland, Ore., has just approved the contract for the sale to Brown Bros. & Hubbard of 3,900,000 feet of timber on the Crater Lake National forest in Southern Oregon.

The timber is located on Crystal Creek on the west side of Klamath lake and consists mostly of western yellow pine, although there is some sugar pine and other species. The prices paid for the timber are \$3.20 per M feet for the yellow pine and sugar pine, and 50 cents per M feet for the other species.

### Mill Refuses Business.

Marshfield—Frank W. Rehfeld, a myrtle wood manufacturer here, has more orders than he can fill and had to turn down a large contract for myrtle bobbins for spinning mills in Calcutta.

Myrtle wood novelties have become much sought since they were exhibited at the San Francisco exposition, and orders for the wood are being received from many sections of the United States. The Rehfeld plant is now busy on an order for 1,000,000 auto writers, a contrivance used in teaching children to write.

### Mill Burned; Loss \$15,000.