

RUSSIAN ROYALTY ABDICATES THRONE

Romanoff Dynasty Brought to Close by Revolution.

COUNTRY BECOMES REPUBLIC

Minister of Interior Killed, New Cabinet Named and Premier Chosen—Bread Riots Final Cause.

Petrograd, via London — Emperor Nicholas abdicated at midnight Saturday night on behalf of himself and the heir apparent, Grand Duke Alexis, in favor of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

At 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon Grand Duke Michael himself abdicated, thus bringing the Romanoff dynasty to an end.

The government, pending a meeting of the constitutional assembly, is vested in the executive committee of the Duma and the newly chosen council of ministers. A manifesto to this effect was issued by the Duma committee and telegraphed to army headquarters.

Petrograd, via London — Unless improbable events occur, Russia has become a republic. The outcome depends on how the manifesto of the new government is received by the 6,000,000 soldiers at the front.

Petrograd—The Emperor of Russia has abdicated and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, his younger brother, has been named as regent. The Russian ministry, charged with corruption and incompetence, was swept out of office Saturday.

One minister, Alexander Protopopoff, head of the interior department, is reported to have been killed, and the other ministers, as well as the president of the Imperial council, are under arrest.

A new national cabinet is announced, with Prince Lvoff as president of the council and premier, and the other officers held by men close to the Russian people.

For several days Petrograd has been the scene of one of the most remarkable risings in history.

Beginning with minor food riots and labor strikes, the cry for food reached the hearts of the soldiers, and one by one the regiments rebelled, until finally those troops that had for a time stood loyal to the government took up arms and marched into the ranks of the revolutionists.

The president of the Duma, Michael V. Rodzianko, was the leading figure among the deputies who unanimously decided to oppose the imperial order for a dissolution of the house. They continued their sessions, and M. Rodzianko informed the emperor, then at the front, that the hour had struck when the will of the people must prevail.

London — Official action by Great Britain, France and Italy in recognition of the provisional government of Russia was taken in Petrograd Sunday, according to Reuter's correspondent.

Handwriting Seen in Germany—Russian Parallel is Noted

London — Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung appears to confirm to some degree the impression that the sudden appearance of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Prussian Diet on Wednesday and his speech advocating the democratization of Germany were caused by his knowledge of events in Petrograd.

The Zeitung draws a parallel between the chancellor's acts and the revolution in Petrograd, pointing out that at the same time the executive committee of the Duma seized the reins of power Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg delivered the speech, which it says, also disclosed a revolution, though of quite different kind and employing different means.

The newspaper asserts a democratic German empire comes because it must — not because the chancellor avows himself in its favor, but because his words express the will of an overwhelming majority of the people.

Press May Censor Self.

Washington, D. C. — Secretary Daniels is considering the advisability of seeking the personal co-operation of press association officials and managing editors of leading newspapers in his effort to prevent publication of military information relating to the arming and sailing of American merchant craft. A conference with the New York editors, including those of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, may be arranged early in the week.

Government Crop Report for Washington and Oregon

A summary of the March crop report for the state of Washington as compiled by the bureau of crop estimates, U. S. department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Wheat on farms—Estimated stock on farms March 1, this year, 4,520,000 bushels, compared with 7,713,000 a year ago. Price on March 1 to producers, \$1.44 per bushel.

Corn on farms—Estimated stock on farms March 1, this year 183,000 bushels, compared with 158,000 year ago. Price March 1 to producers, 102 cents a bushel, compared with 90 cents a year ago.

Corn of merchantable quality—The percentage of the 1916 crop which was merchantable of quality is estimated at 75 per cent, compared with 82 per cent of the 1915 crop.

Oats on farms—Estimated stocks on farms March 1, this year 3,430,000 bushels, compared with 3,850,000 a year ago. Price March 1 to producers, 53 cents per bushel, compared with 42 cents a year ago.

Barley on farms—Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year 1,020,000 bushels, compared with 1,453,000 a year ago. Price March 1 to producers, 87 cents per bushel, compared with 84 cents a year ago.

A summary of the March crop report for the state of Oregon, as compiled by the bureau of crop estimates, U. S. department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Wheat on farms—Estimated stock on farms March 1 this year, 2,740,000 bushels, compared with 3,004,000 bushels a year ago. Price on March 1 to producers, \$1.50 per bushel, compared with \$0.93 a year ago.

Corn on farms—Estimated stock on farms March 1 this year, 134,000 bushels, compared with 116,000 bushels a year ago. Price March 1 to producers, 95 cents per bushel, compared with 92 cents a year ago.

Corn of merchantable quality—The percentage of the 1916 crop which was of merchantable quality is estimated at 69 per cent, compared with 80 per cent of the 1915 crop.

Oats on farms—Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year, 4,670,000 bushels, compared with 4,336,000 bushels a year ago. Price March 1 to producers, 48 cents per bushel, compared with 50 cents per bushel a year ago.

Barley on farms—Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year, 1,078,000 bushels, compared with 936,000 bushels a year ago. Price March 1 to producers, 88 cents per bushel, compared with 68 cents per bushel a year ago.

Business Men to Pay License.

La Crosse, Wash. — At a recent meeting of the council an ordinance providing for a general method of passing ordinances and one providing for the collection of a poll tax were passed. An ordinance was ordered drawn providing for a dog tax and one prohibiting stock to run at large; this ordinance will cover all live stock, including poultry, and will prohibit the keeping of hogs within the town limits. It was also decided, in addition to the usual tax on peddlers and traveling shows, to impose a license tax on every business firm in town.

Embargo is Put on Rice.

Galveston. — An embargo on rice shipments through the port of Galveston, destined to New York and points beyond, was announced by the Mallory steamship line. A similar embargo by the Morgan line already is in force. The embargo was placed, it is said, to give opportunity to clear stocks already booked for passage.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.64; fortyfold, \$1.61; club, \$1.60; red Russian, \$1.56.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$36.75.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$38.00.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 35@35½c.

Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 38c; cartons, 1c extras; butterfat, No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 37c, Portland.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 25@25½c per dozen; Oregon ranch, selects, 27c.

Poultry—Hens, 19@20c per pound; springs, 19@20c; turkeys, live, 22@24c; ducks, 22@23c; geese, 12@13c.

Veal—Fancy, 13½@14c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 17@17½c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon buying prices, \$2.50@3 per hundred; new Floridas, 10c.

Onions—Oregon, jobbing prices: No. 1, \$9; No. 2, \$6 per sack.

Cattle—Steers, prime, \$9.25@9.65; good, \$8.90@9.25; medium, \$8.25@8.75; cows, choice, \$7.75@8.00; medium to good, \$7.00@7.50; ordinary to fair, \$6.50@7.00; heifers, \$6.50@9.00; bulls, \$5.00@8.00; calves, \$8.00@10.00.

Hogs—Light and heavy packing, \$14.00@14.35; rough heavies, \$13.00@13.50; pigs and skips, \$12.75@13.00; stock hogs, \$11.50@12.75.

Sheep—Wethers 11½@12.00; ewes, \$8.50@10.00; lambs, \$10.75@13.10.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Cattle and Sheep Being Starved by Deep Snow

Baker—Stock and sheepmen in this section face a loss that will run close to \$1,000,000 unless there is an immediate modification in the weather and an unexpected feed supply develops, stockmen declare. Already the cattle and sheep losses, it is said on good authority, have totaled several hundred thousand dollars, with little hope in sight for an abatement of the losses.

Daily there are appeals for feed from various sections. Those stockmen who have enough to meet the present demand do not know where they will get more when their present supply gives out. Opportunity for sending stock out to graze has been cut off by the continued snow and cold weather. The grazing lands now are covered with a thick coating of snow, and the cold is such that no hope is held for a thaw in time to put the cattle and sheep out before all feed is gone.

Sheep owners are the heaviest sufferers. The lambing season is on and the lambs are becoming stunted, because their mothers are poorly fed. In certain sections they are dying for want of nutrition.

Sawmill is to Operate.

Corvallis — The Rosecrans sawmill, seven miles west of Corvallis and which has been closed for several months, will begin work this week, running full time. Recently the company built a flume to the Southern Pacific's Newport line at a point about two miles west of Corvallis and lumber will be flumed to this point for shipment. Until the flume was built the mill could not operate in winter on account of the roads. The logging operations will be conducted by Stubbaker & Monahan, of Castle Rock, Wash. The mill has lumber contracts that will keep it busy for a year. It employs about 25 men.

Big Log Contract Made.

North Bend—The management of the Bay Park sawmill has contracted for a log supply of over 15,000,000 feet to be cut by Jack Bester on the Siuslaw river and forwarded to this city by rail. The cut will be strictly fir, although there is about the same amount of red cedar on the tracts. The cedar will be sold to the various shingle mills on the Siuslaw river, one of which, the Buck mill, is about ready to operate with six machines. The Bay Park mill recently contracted with new sales agents in San Francisco and the arrangement calls for a continuous supply of mill run lumber and special orders.

Views on Road Code Vary.

Salem — The new county road code apparently makes the appointment of roadmasters discretionary with the county courts. Some lawyers who have examined other highway legislation of the last session, however, consider it possible that such companion legislation makes it mandatory. These laws do not become effective until May 21 and it is probable that before that time the question will be put up to the attorney general's office for an opinion.

Man in Poor Farm Heir.

Hillsboro—Christain Good, for the past year an inmate of the Washington county farm, is the sole heir of the estate of his brother, Joseph Good, who recently died in Livingston county, Ill. The estate includes an 80-acre farm and \$7000 in cash and at the expiration of the time which contests may be filed Good will return to Illinois and claim it. Good has been a laborer about here for many years.

6000 Acres Go to Government.

Salem—The State land board has authorized the turning over to the Federal government of approximately 6000 acres of base lands in lieu of indemnity lands, it being discovered that mistakes have been made in past transactions which leave the state in debt to the government to that extent.

Sandy Mills Are Operating.

Sandy — Ed Burns has completed work and begun operations in his new mill near town, employing about 25 men. Three more mills will open up near Brightwood, on the Mount Hood road, soon, Nelson & Mickelson, Jonsrud & Meinig and Jarl & Nelson. They will employ from 125 to 150 men.

McMinnville Makes Application.

McMinnville—Application has been made for a charter for the McMinnville National Farm Loan association, having 11 charter members with applications for loans totaling \$36,000. This is the second National Farm Loan association to be organized in Yamhill county.

DOUBLES EGG HARVEST

The use of milk in feeding chickens will double egg production, according to the poultry section of the Nebraska experiment station. The hen never lays an egg until all the ingredients necessary for the complete development of a chick are present. Since the egg contains protein as well as carbohydrates, any amount of carbohydrates fed in the form of grain will not offset the necessity of protein. Milk given to the birds, either as a drink or in the form of wet mash, will double egg yields. Commercial meat scrap is of equal value, and may be substituted when milk cannot be obtained.

FARM MACHINERY RUSTS OUT

Much Waste May Be Stopped by Proper Sheltering and Keeping Things in Good Repair.

More machinery rusts out than wears out. More machinery is thrown away on account of a few parts giving out than because of the wearing out of the entire machine. Who pays the bill? Who keeps the many large machinery concerns in business? The farmer.

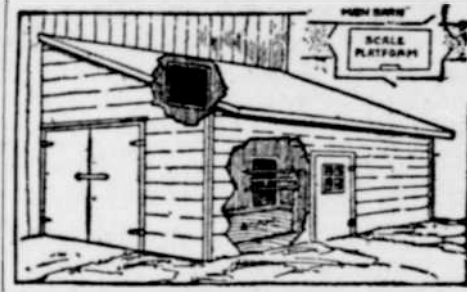
When other lines of business are slack or dead, there is practically no decrease in the manufacture of farm machinery, because the farmer is a steady buyer and always in the field for another machine or for some new type of farm machinery.

How waste may be stopped: 1. By more careful selection. 2. By buying from reliable dealers and manufacturers. 3. By keeping machinery in repair. 4. By sheltering machinery when not in use.

BUILDING FOR FARM SCALES

Good Manner of Protection Is Shown in Illustration—Shed Is Built to Side of Barn.

A good way of protecting the farm scales is shown in the accompanying diagram. The shed, which is 20 feet long, 14 feet wide and 14 feet high at the lowest side, is built to the side of a 60-foot barn. It is also used for storing buggies, etc., writes Silas Funk of McLean county, Illinois, in Farm and



Shed for Farm Scales.

Home. A hole 6 feet square is cut in the side of barn near the roof to permit of loading hay on the scales so the desired amount can be loaded. The large end doors are 10 feet wide by 12 feet high. The small door opposite the scale box has a window in it. There is also a door for driving stock on to the scale from the cow barn. The scale, being always in the dry, is never out of balance.

SWINE CRAVE FOR MINERALS

Supply of Coal, Wood Ashes and Charcoal Should Be Kept Before Animals at All Times.

Provide plenty of stone coal, wood ashes and charcoal for the swine. You've seen the sows trying to eat the soft stones they root up.

You have heard them cracking something they found in the ground. They want minerals and especially lime.

WOOD LOT VERY CONVENIENT

Important Feature of Agriculture and Worthy of More Attention From All Farmers.

Every farm should have a small wood lot. Forestry on the farm is today an important feature of agriculture and ought to receive considerable attention from farmers. A wood lot is very convenient to have, not only as a source of fuel in times of scarce and high-priced coal, but to furnish fence posts and timber for various uses and to add beauty to the landscape and premises, and afford shade, shelter and comfort to a large extent for all the occupants of the farm.

Cleanliness of Milk.

The cleanliness of the milk depends on a considerable extent upon having the barn built so the cow will keep herself clean.

Neglect of Machinery.

What would the farmer think of the manufacturer who neglected his machinery?

REVOLT IN KITCHEN

WHY MR. GUNNEY WAS EATING CRACKERS AND CHEESE.

Unlike Most Husbands, However, He Was Willing to Admit That His Better Half Really Had Some Good Reason to Be Mad.

"Bassett," requested Mr. Gunney, leaning over the counter of the general store, "I wish you'd give me 'bout a pound of crackers and mebbe five cents' worth of cheese. You needn't wrop it up," he went on as Mr. Bassett reached for the twine. "I expect to eat it right here, if you don't mind the crumbs."

Caleb Peaslee, watching placidly, turned to Mr. Gunney.

"Ain't that a kind of light diet for you, Obed?" he asked. "Wife ain't left ye, has she?"

Mr. Gunney shifted his feet and red-denied perceptibly.

"Wal, yes," he admitted, "I d'know but ye could call it that. She's gone over to Dedham for the day."

"She didn't leave a great sight of grub cooked up," he said, "if you're down to crackers and cheese already. What you ben doin', Obed?"

Obed looked at Caleb with a whimsical smile.

"'Twas my fault, Caleb," he admitted sheepishly, "and now I'm gettin' paid out for it."

"Prob'ly it was six months ago—my wife says 'twas, but it don't seem nothin' like that long ago to me—that she begun to pester me 'bout fixin' the kitchen chimley. She claimed it didn't draw as it ought to, and, to be honest, there were times when it smoked considerable. But you know how 'tis. A man does the work that seems to be crowdin' him wust, and lets the rest go with a lick and a promise—and in this case 'bout all the chimley got was the promise."

"Course I was call'latin' to fix it when I got round to it, but it was one of them jobs that seems 'sif they can be done 'bout as well one time as another, and fin'ly my wife quit talkin' 'bout it, and I let it go out of my mind complete."

"I noticed from time to time that when she'd be cookin' and I was round the kitchen she'd be kind of short and curt with me, and her mouth would be shut sort of tight; but that ain't on-common with most women, and it's better to let 'em alone at such times, I've found."

"I s'pose what brought things to a head was my goin' off with Ben Somers yesterday. I suppose I might jest as well and better been at home fixin' that chimley; as I told you, since she quit talkin' 'bout it, I ain't thought of it scarcely. I told her them very words this mornin', and they only made her madder."

"Wal, s'she, 'you pay heed to what I say this time, for it's my last word. 'There was food 'nough cooked this mornin' for one person's breakfast,' she says, bitin' the words off short, 'and I et it myself. What you're goin' to do for breakfast I don't know, but I ain't goin' to get it for you—not on that stove, with the chimley in the shape it is now!"

"'Tm goin' to get ready now,' s'she, 'and go over to Dedham for the day. I'll be back tonight, and if by that time you've got that chimley fixed, well and good. But,' she says, with her mouth shut tighter'n ary bear trap you ever see, 'not one spoonful of victuals do I cook over that stove till it is fixed—and you can lay your mind to that!"

"And with that," continued Mr. Gunney gloomily, "off she went, and I make no doubt she was in the right on't."

He rose and brushed the cracker crumbs from his lap.

"I guess I'd better be gettin' back to work on that chimley," he remarked; and Bassett and Mr. Peaslee grinned in sympathy.—Youth's Companion.

Too Much Competition.

"I heard your daughter was crazy for a career. How did you cure her of it?"

"I promised her if she gave up her stage aspirations I'd give her a big church wedding."

What's the Use?

Biff—She believes there's a supreme power that keeps watchful eye over all of us.

Buff—No wonder she thinks a chaperon is altogether superfluous.—Town Topics.

A Lasting Love.

"I feel sorry for that woman"

"Why?"

"Her husband married her for her money."

"Probably she needs no great amount of sympathy. The love of money never grows cool."

There You Are.

"The constitution guarantees a man a lot of right."

"Well?"

"But we have to live under the police regulations."