ASSEMBLY IS OPENED

Secretary Taft Calls to Order First Session at Manila.

SERGIO OSMENA FIRST PRESIDENT

Members Swear Allegiance to American Government—Gomez Declares Against Politics in Legislature.

Manila, Oct. 17.—Secretary Taft formally opened the Philippine assembly in the National theater at 11:15 yesterday morning, in the presence of a large crowd of people.

At the close of his address Mr. Taft formally called the assembly to order. A short prayer was read by the only native Catholic bishop in the islands. The assembly then took a recess until 5 o'clock in the evening.

Upon reassembling at that hour the first business was the selection of a president, and Sergio Osmena, Nationalist, who formerly was the governor of the island of Cebu, was chosen. Senor Osmena is a young man and had no part in the revolution.

All of the assemblymen, including Senor Gomez, whose election is to be contested, were then formally sworn in. The oath included acknowledgement of sovereignty and allegiance to the American government. The afternoon session lasted three hours. The only business transacted was the selection of a secretary. The delegates showed they had no understanding of parliamentary law and procedure.

The principle feature of the session was an address by Senor Gomez, who declared against bringing politics into legislative business and asked the delegates to show their patriotism by forsaking party affiliations and legislating for the benefit of the Filipino people.

DEAD TOTAL 38.

Fontanet Explosion Injured 600 Besides Those Killed.

Fontanet, Ind., Oct. 17.—The latest estimate of the destruction wrought by the explosion at the Dupont powder mills is that 38 persons were killed, 600 injured, 50 seriously, and a property loss of approximately $750,000 caused by a workman employed in the glazing mill. It was learned today that a "hot box," due to too much friction on the shafting causing sparks to be transmitted to some loose powder, was in all probability the cause of the terrible catastrophe. The employe, whose name is William Sharrow, and who is dangerously hurt as the result of the explosion, said:

"The explosion was caused by loose boxing on the shafting. The day before the explosion happened we had to throw water on the boxing when it became too hot. This time it got too hot and sent off sparks that caused the explosion."

HENEY WILL SUE.

Climax to Bitter War With Tirey L. Ford's Lawyer.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—Francis J. Heney announced today that he intended to bring suit for criminal libel against Earl Rogers, chief counsel for Tirey L. Ford, the indicted attorney for the United Railroads. Mr. Heney will base his suit on an article published over the signature of Mr. Rogers, in which the statement was made that members of the prosecution had used undue influence upon C. W. Strange, a juror in the Ford case, who voted for conviction.

Mr. Heney came out in this morning's papers with an open letter asking Mr. Rogers either to supply the proof of his assertions or to retract. This afternoon Mr. Heney summoned Mr. Rogers before the grand jury, stepped out of the room and asked Mr. Rogers to lay his evidence before the jury. Mr. Rogers hedged and finally said that he believed the grand jury an unfair body and would not take advantage of Mr. Heney's offer. It was then that Mr. Heney declared that he would sue.

Sends $5,000 to Fontanet.

Wilmington, Oct. 17.—Alfred G. Dupont, vice president of the Dupont Powder company, who married Mrs. Bradford Maddox in New York yesterday and who intended to take a long motoring trip on his honeymoon, was informed of the explosion at Fontanet immediately after his wedding. Mr. Dupont canceled his intended trip and wired $5,000 to Governor Hanley at Indianapolis for the immediate relief of the sufferers. He authorized the governor to use any amount in excess of this sum if he finds it necessary.

Striving to Live Up to Law.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—E. H. Harriman today, after reading the statement made by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane, to the effect that the Western railroads are still paying rebates, said: "That statement is an exceedingly unfair one, and I am surprised that Mr. Lane should make it. I know that in all the railroad systems, and in all the railroads in which I am interested, there is no willful paying of rebates."

Boxers Driven to Mountains.

Pekin, Oct. 17.—The Imperial Chinese troops detached from the Yang-tse Kiang valley cantonments because of the anti-missionary outbreak at Nan-Kang Sien have driven the so-called boxer rebels into the mountains on the borders of Kwang Tung. In an engagement at Chung Yi the troops killed 70 of the insurgents.

THE RUN-DOWN ORCHARD

Methods to Be Pursued in Bringing It Into Good Shape.

A fruit grower residing near Ferndale, Whatcom county, Washington, recently informed the Washington State Experiment station staff that his orchard was badly run down, and that he desired information which would enable him to work systematically and persistently until he had the orchard in good shape. Considerable attention was given to this inquiry, Professor A. L. Melander, entomologist, taking care of the problems of insect pests, and Professor W. S. Thornber, horticulturist, advising relative to the treatment of the trees. Professor Melander's reply follows:

"To get rid of the moss and lichens on your trees, wash the tree trunks with lye in solution, one pound to ten gallons of water. To kill the red spiders, apply the sulphur-lime wash when the leaves are off the tree. This will kill the winter eggs. If the mite appear in the summer, use kerosene emulsion, and in this case it will be better to add one ounce of sulphur to each gallon of spray. For the codling moth, spray with arsenate of lead, or Paris green while the blossoms are falling. Give a second spraying ten to forty days later, according to the weather, and spray again four weeks after the first worms appear under the bands. Give the fourth spraying four weeks later. Get after the following pests with the sulphur-lime wash: Oyster shell bark louse; peach worm or twig borer; green or black aphis; blister mite; leaf curl; peach mildew. Find out exactly what each pest is that you discover, and treat accordingly.

"In preparing the kerosene emulsion, use two gallons of kerosene; whale oil soap (or one quart of soft soap), one half pound; water, one gallon. Dissolve the soap in water, but boiling, and add the suds boiling hot to the kerosene, away from the fire. The mixture is then to be agitated violently, peferably by pumping it back on itself with a force pump. After four or five minutes the mixture suddenly becomes creamy in consistence. If well made, the cream will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Unless otherwise stated, use one gallon of the emulsion to twelve gallons of water, in spraying.

"In preparing the arsenate of lead spray, use one pound of arsenate of lead to forty gallons of water. It is unnecessary to use this stronger, and it is more reliable than Paris green. It is especially useful where there is much rain, for it sticks well and does not scorch the leaves."

Taking up the problems in horticulture, Professor Thornber stated:

"The removal of all insects and diseases is of great importance, but do not forget that careful tillage of the land, then the removal of parts of the tops of the trees, and a careful thinning out of the fruit is of just as much importance. If the orchard has been in sod for years, and the trees are not growing, the only proper thing to do will be to plow up the ground thoroughly and put the soil in first class tillable condtiion. To do this, I advise you to give the land a thorough plowing in the fall, leaving it more or less rough to weather during the winter. In the spring, as soon as the ground has dried out sufficiently, work the soil carefully with either a disk, or a spring tooth, any tool, in fact, that will cultivate the ground thoroughly. Let the cultivation be continued throughout the next two or three years, till the soil is in an active, virile condition.

"The pruning of your trees will be another important phase. If the trees are large, they will need more or less topping, but do this gradually. Do not remove the entire top at once, or you will produce a crop of water sprouts, and will retard the fruit scions from one to five years. So thin out the limbs, topping back but portions of them, and plan on doing summer as well as winter pruning. If any large limbs are to be removed, the cut surfaces should be painted over with some lead paint of almost any color. Do not use wax nor coal tar. The grafting wax will peel off during wet seasons, and the coal tar will injure the cambium, or young growth, especially in fruit trees.

"Determine what vatrieties of fruit you have, and their merits. Top-graft the undesirable varieties in the spring, and carefully eliminate all varieties that are not first class. Western Washington is well adapted to the growing of fruit, and none but the best should be grown there. If the trunks of your trees are diseased, or decaying badly, it will not be possible for you to rejuvenate them, but they should be removed, and young trees set in their places."

NEEDS OF SOIL.

Report of Analysis from Samples from Western Washington.

The Washington State Experiment station chemist has recently completed an analysis of several samples of soils which were sent in from localities west of the Cascade mountains in the Pacific Northwest, for examination with reference to fertilizer needs. Professor R. W. Thatcher, director of the station, deems the results of considerable importance in showing the deficiency of certain fertilizing elements which seems to be more or leess characteristic of soils in the seacoast regions. Following are the results of the analysis:

The sample sent in by J. J., of Ridgefield, Clark county, is lacking in available potash and lime. The most beneficial treatment for this condition of affairs is from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of slaked lime, and 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per acre of sulphate of potash, both applied broadcast in the spring after the ground has been well ploe.d The applications should be harrowed in well. There is no question but that the soil in the region of Ridgefield needs this sort of treatment.

The sample sent in by F. W., taken from the White river valley between Seattle and Tacoma contains a surprisingly large amount of lime for a West Side soil. However it is very low in potash, and not well supplied with phosphoric acid. Potash fertilizers would therefore be likely to give the best results of any single fertilizer ingredient. I have advised Mr. W. to try about 100 pounds per acre of sulphate of potash, and about 200 pounds per acre of bone meal, applied to the soil early in the spring and well worked in beiore the crop is planted.

The sample sent in by W. H. W., of Little Falls, Lewis county, is well supplied with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and humus, and fairly well with potash; but is very low in lime. I have advised that 500 pounds per acre of slaked lime be applied after the ground is plowed. It should be well harrowed in. This is all the treatment that the soil of Lewis county needs, so far as we are able to tell by chemical analysis. From Raymond, Pacific county, F. B. S. sends in a sample of red clay soil which we find to contain a percentage of lime only about one-twentieth as great as it should be for the best results. The supply of potash is also very low. I have no doubt that the heaviest application of slacked lime which Mr. S. can make will give very beneficial results on this type of soil, although some of the Pacific county farmers have tried using lime on the upland soil without very benefical results. For this soil we have recommended about 100 pounds per acre of sulphate of potash.

A. A., of Rosburg, Wahkiakum county, has sent us a sample of soil which we find to be low in lime and potash. The other ingredients are present in fairly good supply. It is probable that the dicffiulty which has been experienced with this soil is due chiefly to a lack of lime, and perhaps potash also. We have advised the use of from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of slaked lime and the use on a small scale, of about 100 pounds per acre of sulphate of potash.

A sample of Kitsap county subsoil has been sent in by G. S. N., of Seattle, which we find to be very gravely deficient in potash. It probably would not produce crops of any kind, without fertilizers of potash. The other ingredients are present in fairly good supply, and so far as we can tell by chemical analysis, need not be reinforced with fertilizers."

NEW HYBRID WHEAT.

Washington Experiment Station Crosses Bluestem and Turkey Red.

The Washington State Experiment station now believes it has succeeded in combining Bluestem and Turkey Red wheat into a hybrid variety which can be grown with superior results in the wheat-raising districts of the Pacific Northwest. This experiment was begun in 1903, and the purpose in view was to grow a winter wheat, which would lack the beards of the Turkey Red, and still possess its attractive qualities as a winter wheat. Bluestem being valuable for flour making purposes, but not well adapted to fall sowing, was crossed with the Turkey Red. The result of a cross produces what is known as a "hybrid," the term simply meaning a union between two flowers or plants not of the same variety. In all work of this nature, no definite results are obtainable until the second generation, or, during the second year's growth after the cross has been made. Since the first cross was made, in 1903, each year the station staff has selected the plants that possessed the characteristics of the desired hybrid. Thirteen perfect plants were obtained from the cross of 1903, and now seventeen thousand of them are growing.

The hybrid is peculiar in its intermixing of the qualities of Bluestem and Turkey Red. The straw grown favors Bluestem, but the leaf formation is much like that of the Turkey Red. For this reason Prof. Lawrence, in charge of the experiment, is not absolutely sure that the new wheat will in every way be adapted to all wheat raising districts of Eastern Washington. In nearly all instances the kernel favors the Turkey Red, although in a few instances the grain is white ilke Bluestem.

Potato Apples.

Take two cupfuls of hot, finely mashed or riced potatoes, mix through them two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-third of a cupful of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little cayenne pepper and grated nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of thick cream and yolks of two eggs. Heat this up and shape in the form of small apples. Roll in flour, eggs and crumbs. Brown in deep, hot fat.

To Can Asparagus.

Cut off the tough ends of the asparagus; wash and put the tops in quart glass cans; fill to the brim with cold water; let them stand for ten minutes, then seal tightly; put a wooden rack in the bottom of your wash boiler, stand the cans on it, cover them over with cold water, bring them slowly to a boiling point, boil four hours. Let them stand until the water is cool. See that the lids are tightened before you lift the jars out of the water.

Cheese Nuts.

A delicious dish to serve with toasted crackers and hot coffee: Chop a pint of English walnuts or blanched almonds. If almonds are used, slightly toast them. Place layers or chopped nuts in a small pan, alternating with layers of grated cheese and grated bread crumbs; season with butter (in dots) and dashes of salt and pepper. Soften with a little boiling water and bake twenty minutes.

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