

O. A. C. Preparing for Farmers' Week Feb. 1

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—More Oregon farmers and other persons engaged in productive industry than ever assembled before at the Agricultural College Farmers' Week, will be on hand when the next session opens on February 1. This great mobilization of the industrial interests of the state will not be due to war or other destructive causes, but to the fact that closer and more extended cooperation than hitherto characterized these annual gatherings has now been effected. Much of the most important work of the session will be done in groups rather than by individuals and at the same time the previous high standard of special, technical instruction and demonstration will be carried

by specialists of the different departments of college instruction. Indeed the work of the course will be unlike that of any similar course ever before offered in Oregon. The progressive citizens of the state who will attend will be massed in conventions, congresses and conferences, and their thoroughly organized and concerted efforts will be brought to bear in the solution of the most pressing agricultural problems. It is impossible to state just how many industrial and social organizations will hold conventions here at that time, but enough have already been arranged for to make the occasion one of vast importance in the rapid and harmonious development of the state.

Oregon Irrigation Plan Agreed to by Secretary

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Lane, after a long conference with Representative Sinnott and Senator Chamberlain, expressed his willingness that congress should appropriate, without condition, \$450,000 for the construction of a government irrigation project in Eastern Oregon, and said he possibly might favor the appropriation of a larger amount, if it should develop that \$450,000 would be inadequate.

He gave assurance to both members of the Oregon delegation that he would not insist on a new appropriation by the Oregon legislature to match the amount appropriated by congress.

In the course of the conference, Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott quoted extensively to Secretary Lane from official correspondence bearing on the co-operative agreement and insisted that this correspondence, while perhaps not as definite as might be desired, certainly justified the interpretation that has been placed on it by the people of Oregon.

They reviewed negotiations from beginning to end, and impressed on the Secretary that the government is morally obligated to expend in Oregon much more than the amount now in controversy.

The secretary would not yield in his personal view of what was intended by the co-operative agreement, and, as sustaining his contention, pointed out that the state at no time co-operated with or even consulted the government about the Tumalo project which it recently completed. Plans of the state project never were sent to Washington for inspection or approval, nor has the Interior department or Reclamation service been advised from time to time as to the progress made with the state work.

Rather, the secretary said, the state has built the Tumalo project as an independent state enterprise, and had Governor West and State Engineer Lewis regarded that project as part of the co-operative scheme, he thought they certainly would have advised

with government engineers and authorities from time to time.

However, after hearing all that Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott had to say, Secretary Lane announced his willingness to withdraw the condition he suggested should be attached to the appropriation to be made by congress, and if the irrigation committee, after hearing all the facts, is willing to make an unconditional appropriation of \$450,000, or even more, for building a new irrigation project in Eastern Oregon, he will approve that proposal.

He will insist, however, that appropriation made be spent on the project found most feasible by engineers of the Reclamation service who have been examining various possible projects in Eastern Oregon, the Tumalo extension among them.

That report of engineers has not yet been filed and until it is of record Secretary Lane will give no intimation as to what project they favor. The secretary assured his callers that he maintains his view that Oregon has been discriminated against in the past in the distribution of reclamation money and that it should receive its just deserts from this time on.

In view of Secretary Lane's statement to him, Representative Sinnott will ask the secretary to appear before the irrigation committee before its reports the bill making the appropriation for irrigation projects for the next fiscal year and will also ask officials of the Reclamation service to appear, for he is confident that when the entire record is laid bare the committee will appropriate not less than \$450,000 for some new government project.

Before Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott left the department Secretary Lane told them explicitly that he would not sanction the use of the money he has allotted for any but co-operative work and under the terms of agreement, as he understands them, but if congress desires to make the appropriation without condition he then will be willing to drop the co-operative idea.

Crook Boundary Puzzles.

Gateway—There is much discussion throughout Crook county as to whether it still is intact or whether a portion is Jefferson county. The district judge rendered a decision in favor of the new county but the case has been appealed to the Supreme court. Should the Supreme court uphold the district decision, no less than three towns, Metolius, Culver and Madras, are after the temporary county seat. William Boegli, J. M. King and Roscoe Gard, the commissioners recently appointed by Governor West, are being besieged by appeals in behalf of each place.

Water Firm Takes Bonds.

Marshfield—The city of Bandon has concluded the purchase of the water works at that place and the bonds were taken by the owners of the system. The city had difficulty in marketing the bonds, owing to the stringency of the money market, although several bonding houses bid for them, but at less than par. The Bandon Water company takes the bonds at \$48,000, is allowed \$2425 for attorneys' fees, printing of the bonds, and other necessary expenses. The city takes the plant over January 1 and at once will install a city manager.

Essay Prizes Awarded.

Salem—Field Workers Maris and Harrington, of the State department of education, announced that prizes offered by them for the best essays by school children on the exhibit of the school industrial classes at the state fair had been won by Perry Nathan Pickett, of Marion county, and Floyd Thornton, of Union county. Mr. Maris and Mr. Harrington are pleased with the number of essays submitted and because of the excellence of a majority of them found it difficult to choose the winners.

State's Bill Rejected.

Salem—Declaring that the bill is exorbitant and almost three times larger than it should be, County Judge Bushey announced that the county would not pay the \$1578 asked by the state auditing department for auditing the books of the county departments. "We had the books experted several years ago for \$550," continued the judge, "and that is all the job is worth." J. G. Moore, county treasurer, who, according to the report of the State department, had a shortage of \$116 in his accounts at the time of the examination, declared that there was never a shortage.

Fortune Left Catholics.

Marshfield—By the will of John Golden, who died recently in Marshfield, Portland and nearby Catholic institutions are bequeathed between \$20,000 and \$25,000. Mother Agnes, of the St. Agnes Baby Home, of Portland, is made executrix without bond. The bulk of the estate is to go to the Baby Home, to the Girls' Orphan asylum at Oswego, to the Boys' Catholic Orphanage at Beaverton, to the Mount St. Joseph Home for the Aged in Portland, and to the Mary Home for Young Girls at Portland. Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, of Bandon, a sister of Mr. Golden, is provided for at \$20 a month, in the event she is ever helpless.

Farmers Fear Freezeout.

Pendleton—Though nearly 100,000 bushels of club wheat have been sold in Pendleton during the past few days at \$1.10 a bushel, the highest price ever paid here, local growers of grain are far from happy. The continued cold weather, with the absence of either snow or rain, is responsible for their depressed state of mind, and many of them already have visions of being compelled to reseed their ground in the spring with seed wheat worth anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel.

U. S. Authorities Nip Plot of Conspiring Filipinos

Manila, P. I.—Disclosures of the checking by American authorities of an uprising of Filipinos set for Thursday night were made here Sunday. Eight arrests have been reported, with more to follow. Christmas eve had been chosen by the conspirators in the belief that the army officers would be engaged in preparations for celebrating the holiday.

Warning was given that 10,000 Filipinos in Manila alone planned a concerted attack on Fort Santiago, the Cuartel Espano, the Cuartel Infante and the Medical department. Acting on this information, the military officers instituted a patrol of the streets at dusk and took other measures of defense.

It is disclosed that secret agents of the Filipino constabulary who are members of the secret societies disclosed the plans for an uprising, thus enabling the constabulary and police to disperse gatherings at Bagumbayan, Paco and Navotas, near Malobon.

The uprising was conducted mostly by followers of Artemio Ricarte, a revolutionary now in Hongkong, to which place he was banished by the officials several months ago. Its failure was due in part to poor organization and lack of good leadership.

Reports from Navotas, a town six miles north of the capital, say that simultaneously with the outbreak at Manila on Christmas eve 30 men entered the municipal building, seized three policemen on duty there and ineffectually tried to open the safe.

Later the Filipinos seized several attendants conducting midnight mass and also captured the Filipino governor, Meleandres. When reinforcements of police arrived the revolutionaries fired a volley and then retreated. Later they encountered another force of police with which they exchanged shots and in this engagement the constabulary succeeded in arresting 10 men. In all 21 Filipinos were taken prisoners at Navotas.

Diplomatic Issue Is Raised in Belgium

London—British authorities were advised Monday that Germany had announced its refusal to recognize the exequaturs of British consuls to Belgium. This is regarded as preliminary to Germany's formal taking over of the government of Belgium.

It is believed here that refusal to recognize Brand Whitlock as United States minister to Belgium would follow as a matter of course. Spain also has a minister to Belgium whose status would be questioned in the same manner.

Ambassador Page is without official information, but it is said he is keeping the State department at Washington informed as to reports reaching London concerning the situation.

Washington, D. C.—The United States government at a late hour has received no notification from Germany that American consuls, originally accredited to Belgium, would be required to obtain new exequaturs or certificates of authority. Until such a notice is communicated and its form is examined, high officials said the American government would be unable to determine a course of action.

Officials here regarded the points involved as of a delicate character and would say only that they would study various precedents before reaching a decision.

In reply to a question recently as to the status of Brand Whitlock, President Wilson replied that Mr. Whitlock would of course remain American minister to Belgium, even though he left the country indefinitely.

Mr. Whitlock is now in Brussels dealing unofficially with the German military authorities, but is accredited to the Belgian government, whose seat is at Havre, France.

Bryan to Retire?

Washington, D. C.—The Christmas season political rumor is that William Jennings Bryan is to retire soon from the cabinet, and is to be succeeded as secretary of state by Senator Stone, of Missouri.

The politicians base their credence of the rumor on their belief that the Secretary of State must get out of the cabinet soon to make his race for the presidential nomination in 1916. They say his candidacy is an assured fact. Senator Stone, they say, will succeed him in the cabinet because, as chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, the Missourian has supported the foreign policies of both the President and Mr. Bryan.

Oklahoma Battle Fatal.

Cleveland, Okla.—An unknown robber was killed, Chief of Police Fenton was shot through the leg and two other citizens were wounded in a battle here following an attempt to hold up 20 men in a pool hall. Fenton was passing the place and happened to see the men inside with their hands up. The police chief stood in the front door and emptied his revolver at the robber, who returned the fire, wounding the three men.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—Hop trading quieted down at all points on the Coast Monday. There is little or no demand in this state and dealers do not expect business to revive before the first of the month.

The New York market is inactive, according to the Waterville Hop Reporter, which says:

"We learn of no sales here or in the adjoining towns and little change in the present situation is looked for until after the holidays. Offers at lower rates have been made, but growers have turned them down. The opinion is quite general that the bulk of the growers, having waited thus far to dispose of their crops, will see the thing through."

The strength of mutton prices was shown by the sale of a bunch of choice ewes at \$5.70. Other loads were taken at \$5.35 and \$5.50. Lambs sold at \$7.25 and \$7.35.

Wheat—Bid; Bluestem, \$1.24 bushel; forty-fold, \$1.23; club, \$1.22; red Russian, \$1.17; red fife, \$1.17.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$26@26.50 per ton; shorts, \$28@28.50; rolled barley, \$28@29.

Corn—White, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$27 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14@16; grain hay, \$10@11; alfalfa, \$12@13; valley timothy, \$11@12.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.50@1.75 dozen; eggplant, 8@10c per pound; peppers, 8@10c per pound; artichokes, 75@85c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1@1.25 per crate; cabbage, 1½c per pound; beans, 12½c per pound; celery, \$2@3.50 per crate; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per dozen; sprouts, 8c per pound; head lettuce, \$1.75@2 per crt.; pumpkins, 1½c per pound; squash, 1½c per pound.

Green Fruits—Apples, 60c@1.50 per box; casabas, \$1.65@1.75 per crate; pears, \$1@1.50; grapes, \$3.50 per barrel; cranberries, \$9@11 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, 75@85c sack; Idaho, 90c@1.10; Yakima, 85c@1.10; sweet potatoes, 2@2½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 f. o. b. shipping point.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; parsnips, \$1.25 per sack.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 37½@38c; candled, 40@42½c; storage, 26@30c.

Poultry—Hens, 12½@13½c; spring, 11@12½c; turkeys, dressed, 21@22c; live, 17@18c; ducks, 12@15c; geese, 11@12c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 24½c per pound in case lots; ½c more in less than case lot; cubes, 30c.

Veal—Fancy, 12@12½c per pound.

Pork—Block, 9½@10c per pound.

Hops—1914 crop, 9@12c; 1913 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 15@20c nominal.

Mohair—1914 clip, 27½c per pound.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4@4½c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7@7.50; choice, \$6.50@7; medium, \$6.25@6.50; Choice cows, \$5.75@6; medium, \$5@5.50; Heifers, \$5@6.50; calves, \$6@8; bulls, \$3.50@4.75; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.25@7.50; heavy, \$5.75@6.30.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.25@6; ewes, \$4.25@5.70; lambs, \$6.25@7.35.

Seattle—Continued cold weather has stiffened potato values, and with extremely light receipts storage stocks are being drawn upon heavily to supply the present demand. It is announced that there will be an advance should the cold weather continue.

Local cabbage, charged with frost, is temporarily out of the market, but as soon as softer weather comes the market will be plentifully supplied. Washed carrots have been sent to market from nearby sections for the Christmas trade, but the ground is frozen and this stock has become scarce. Turnips and rutabagas from Washington points are in brisk demand.

Eggs—Select ranch, 40c per dozen.

Pears—Beurre Easter, \$1.25@1.50 per box; Beurre Anjou, \$1.50@1.75 per box; Winter Nellis, \$1@1.25 per box.

Dressed Beef—Prime beef steers, 12@12½c per pound; cows, 11½@12c per pound; heifers, 12c per pound.

Dressed Hogs—Whole, packing house, 8½@10c per pound.

Dressed Spring Lamb—13@13½c per pound.

Dressed Mutton—10@10½c per lb.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 35c@41c per dozen; Beans, green, 10@12½c per pound; bell peppers, California, 8c per pound; beets, new, \$1@1.25 per sack; cabbage, local, \$1.25@1.50 per 100 pounds; red 1½c per pound; celery, 50@75c per dozen; California, \$4 per crate; horseradish, 12½c per pound; lettuce, local, leaf, 40@50c per crate; California, head, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; onions, green, 25@30c per dozen; California, yellow, \$1.25@1.50 per cwt.; imported Spanish, \$2.50 per crate; Oregon, 1.75 per cwt.; local, \$1@1.25 per cwt.; parsley, 30c per dozen; peanuts, 5½@8c per pound; potatoes, White Rivers, car lots, \$13@15 per ton; Gems, car lots, \$15@17 per ton; Burbanks, \$17@18 per ton; store price \$2@2.50 per ton additional; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cwt.; rutabagas, Alaska, \$1.75 per sack; Yakima, \$1.25 per sack; spinach, local, 75c per crate; sprouts, Brussels, 8c per pound; squash, local, 1½@2c per pound; turnips, Yakima, \$1.25 per cwt; local, white, \$1@1.25 per cwt.; Alaska, yellow, \$1.75 per cwt.; Tomatoes, California, in lugs, \$1.25@1.50 per lug; 4-basket crate, \$1@1.10; local hothouse, 50@75c.

USING BREAD CRUMBS

COOKING ECONOMY WELL WORTH HEEDING.

Odd Pieces Should Always Be Saved and Made Use of in One Way or Another—Some Ways of Employing Them.

Waste in the kitchen amounts almost to a sin in these days when the price of food is high and money is scarce in most households. Yet waste goes on every day in the average kitchen—waste that could very easily be curtailed if the housewife used economical methods. A good many home cooks honestly believe that they are practicing the most rigid economy in their homes, when all the time odd pieces of bread, left-overs of meat, vegetables and sweets are thrown away, regardless of the fact that they could be used again.

Perhaps more waste takes place with bread than with any other one staple in the kitchen. Every bit of bread should be saved and made use of in one way or another. This rule need not conjure up a dreary vista of stale crust munching, however. The housewife's toast must still be crisp and toothsome, her afternoon tea slices as fresh and thin as ever; but it is in the use of unused scraps of bread, stale toast, ends of loaves, crusts cut from bread and toast, that the housekeeper can show her economical skill. All these scraps—the waifs and strays of the bread jar—should be looked over every morning and assigned definite duties.

The day's needs will first be dealt with, the crumbs or croutons required sorted out and put to one side. Every unwanted scrap should then be cut into fairly uniform squares, placed in a baking dish and baked carefully in a slow oven to a delicate golden brown shade. Care should be taken to carry out these instructions to the letter. The crumbs must be baked carefully and in a slow oven if one wishes to have them in any condition fit for use. Too often has the housewife thrust her crumbs into a hot oven, forgotten them for a few minutes, then pulled them out only to find a black mass of charred remains of what once was a dish of bread crumbs. It is a wise idea to leave the oven door ajar.

To test the proper baking of these left-over pieces of bread, break one of the thickest pieces; if it snaps crisply, the bread is ready to be taken from the oven. With a rolling pin and baking board the bread can easily be crushed into fine crumbs and may be sifted afterward if uniform fineness is desired. Some busy cooks put the baked crusts through a mincing machine with good results. The bread should be reduced to crumbs the moment it is baked, for if left lying about the moisture in the air will be absorbed and the crispness is lost.

Many cooks enjoy the sensation of crunching their golden crumbs. Visions of brown coated cutlets, golden croquettes and savory fishballs float before their eyes during the operation, for the crumbs can be used for all these purposes and many more besides.

Cup Custards.

Heat a quart of milk in a double boiler, but do not bring it quite to the boil. Beat five eggs light and stir into them half a cupful of sugar. On this mixture pour the scalding milk very gradually, beating steadily all the time. Return to the double boiler and cook, stirring constantly, until the custard is separated. Remove the custard from the fire, season with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and set aside to cool. When cold, nearly fill the glasses or cups with the mixture and heap with meringue made by whipping the whites of two eggs stiff with two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

French Mutton Stew.

Take 1½ pounds of neck or shoulder of mutton cut in pieces, five cents' worth of carrots and turnips, two onions and a spring of parsley. Brown a tablespoonful of flour with about the same quantity of butter. When brown add meat, then the vegetables cut in rounds—put one clove in one of the onions—add pepper, salt and two cupfuls of cold water.

Cover tight and simmer two hours. One hour before serving add a few potatoes to the stew.

Icing for Layer Spice Cake.

One and one-half cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of milk, boil until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water, take from fire and add one cupful of chopped raisins and beat until it becomes creamy.

Stains on Skirts.

To prevent the stains that often result from muddy skirts dilute sour milk with water and soak the skirt in it over night, then wash in the usual way. The skirt will wash easier and look whiter.