

JOSEPH G. CANNON



Ex-Speaker Cannon, who will again represent an Illinois district in Congress.

SITUATION AGAIN DELICATE

Washington Admits Carranza's Stand May Mean Serious Results.

Washington.—Administration officials admitted that the Mexican situation had again assumed a delicate aspect.

General Carranza has partially fulfilled the Washington government's request for guarantees before withdrawing the American troops from Vera Cruz, but his decree does not satisfy the main point asked for by the United States, that Carranza should serve the American government during the occupation of the port be relinquished subsequently for such service.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday night General Eulalio Gutierrez, selected by the convention at Aguas Calientes, was sworn in as provisional president of Mexico. Carranza has been informed by telegraph by a special committee sent by the convention several days ago, and hostilities against him as a rebel will begin at once if he does not recognize the authority of Gutierrez.

General Villa has said that he will back up Gutierrez in such a proclamation.

Death Penalty Wins in Oregon.

Portland.—Returns on the amendment to prohibit the execution of the death penalty in Oregon indicate defeat of the measure. The majority as it now stands against the bill is 1067.

AMERICAN MARINES OCCUPY ACAPULCO

Mexico City.—It is reported here that the port of Acapulco, on the Pacific, has been occupied by American marines. The occupation is said to have followed a request of the inhabitants who were suffering great privations owing to the revolution.

General Venustiano Carranza issued an ultimatum declaring himself the chief head of the republic. The proclamation was issued at Cordoba and directed to the military chieftains and the civil employes of the central government, who were ordered to obey Carranza as first chief of the constitutionalists and to disregard totally the mandates of the Aguas Calientes convention.

To the military chieftains he said that unless they left the conference and were back at their posts by 8 o'clock Tuesday evening their next in rank would assume their places.

General Eulalio Gutierrez, who was appointed provisional president of Mexico by the Aguas Calientes convention, has proclaimed himself the chief executive, beginning November 10.

Boxing Game Over in California.

San Francisco.—The boxing game will shut up shop in California about the first of December. The anti-fight bill, which prohibits all save four-round amateur contests, was carried at the election.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.
Wheat—Club, \$1.14; bluestem \$1.18; red Russian, \$1.08.
Hay—Timothy, \$15.50; alfalfa, \$13.50.
Butter—Creamery, 35c.
Eggs—Ranch, 35c.
Seattle.
Wheat—Bluestem \$1.16; club \$1.14; red Russian, \$1.08.
Hay—Timothy, \$15 per ton; alfalfa, \$13 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 35c.
Eggs—40c.

THE RURAL PRESS

The Local Paper a Most Useful Agency on the Farm—The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence That Must Be Utilized in Building Agriculture.

By Peter Radford.
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in this state today to bring the problems of the farmer to the attention of the city people. The city problems are blazoned upon the front pages of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the glitter of the package oftentimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the power of the press.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and cooperation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in this state should subscribe for the local paper, as well as farm periodicals and such other publications as he may find profitable, but he should, by all means, subscribe for his local paper, and no home should be without it. The local paper is part of the community life and the editor understands the farmer's problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the community.

A Noble Task.
In too many instances the country papers mimic the city press by giving prominence to scandals, accidents and political agitation. The new rural civilization has placed upon the rural press renewed responsibilities, and enlarged possibilities for usefulness. It cannot perform its mission to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate ambitions of humanity, or by filling its columns with the echoes of the struggles of busy streets, or by enchanting stories of city life which lure our children from the farm.

It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender buds of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The rural press can best serve the interests of the farmers by applying its energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current that is moving from the farm to the cities, sweeping before it a thousand boys and girls per day. It has to deal with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving first attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

The Power of Advertising.
The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The farmers are in need of personal leadership. They have political leaders, but they need local industrial community and educational leaders.

RADFORD REAPPOINTED

Fort Worth, Texas.—President Chas. S. Barrett of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America has announced the reappointment of Peter Radford as lecturer of the National Union during the coming year. Extensive plans have been outlined for publicity work throughout the nation to be carried on through Mr. Radford's department. This publicity work will be modeled on the lines of the educational work done in Texas on the subject of farm problems.

BATTLE CONTINUES ALONG WHOLE LINE

From Sea to Vosges Intensity of Struggle Exceeds All Events of War.

Paris.—A general battle has been proceeding along the whole front from the sea to the Vosges Mountains for the past three days without the Germans having been able to find a weak spot in the French defenses.

However, it still is in Flanders that the most formidable and seemingly irreconcilable battle centers. The Germans are concentrating there all the men they can get and ceaselessly are hurrying them against the allied lines. Never has this method been directed with as much tenacity and fury as now.

The fight rages with the greatest intensity south of Ypres on the Marne road, the Ypres Canal, the Lys and the plateau crossed by the road from Ypres to Armentieres. Here the offensive by the allies has been met by violent counter attacks delivered by a German active army corps just brought from Flanders, supported by the concentrated fire of a great body of massed batteries.

The Germans so far are said to have achieved nothing more than temporary checks, and it is claimed that slowly but surely the allies creep forward.

London.—A dispatch from Northern France to the Daily Chronicle says that advance patrols of Belgians have penetrated to Ostend, which means that the coast line from Dunkirk to Nieuport and Ostend is relieved from the menace of the "past two weeks."

Ypres, the dispatch adds, is now the storm center. The town itself has been razed by artillery fire and has been entirely abandoned by the populace.

BERLIN COUNTS ON VICTORY

3,000,000 Germans and Austrians Reported Ready to Crush Enemy.

London.—"It is asserted in Berlin that Germany and Austria-Hungary now have concentrated about 3,000,000 soldiers on the line from Thorn to Cracow, and this is considered sufficient to crush the Russian forces," says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Times. The message continues: "Military authorities declare that the result of the coming battle is not in doubt and that the Russian army will be completely destroyed. They explain that it is necessary to allow the Russians to advance to the frontier, in order to prevent them from making a good retreat after their defeat."

The present retirement of the Germans is necessary, they say, in order to have the railways immediately behind the army for the approaching main battle."

DEMOCRAT ELECTED WISCONSIN SENATOR

Milwaukee, Wis.—State Senator Paul Husting, democrat, reached the tape in the United States senatorial race just 1061 votes ahead of his republican opponent, Governor Francis E. McGovern.

RUSSIANS CROSSING PRUSSIAN FRONTIER

Petrograd.—The official statement issued from general headquarters says:

"On the Eastern Prussian frontier our troops have dislodged the Germans from the region of Wirballen, which was strongly fortified, and have progressed as far as Stalluponen (18 miles east-northeast of Gumbien). In the region of Rominten forest and Lyek our troops continue to press on the heels of the rear guards of the enemy."

"On the left bank of the Vistula our cavalry has penetrated German territory, damaging the railway near Pleichen station, to the northwest of Kallies."

"In Galicia our troops are continuing their offensive movement. In the latest engagements on the San River we captured 125 officers and 12,000 soldiers, as well as rapid-firers and munitions of war. South of Przemysl, on November 6, we took more than 1000 prisoners."

The rapidity of the movement on the battlefields in Poland has been unequalled since the days of Napoleon. Deducting the time spent in actual fighting the Russian pursuit has been pressed for more than a week at a rate averaging 14 miles a day over the Polish roads, which are heavy after the rainy season.

Belgians Won't Return to Antwerp, Antwerp, (via The Hague and London).—The population of Antwerp, which fled the city at the time of the German occupation, is still unwilling to return. The German demand for a war indemnity of \$10,000,000 is frightening many into staying away.

BIG GUN CHARGES

Handling Shells and Powder at a Naval Ammunition Base.

SAFETY FIRST IS THE RULE.

All Workmen on Iona Island, Uncle Sam's Station in the Hudson River, Wear White Serge Suits and Moccasins, and Copper Tools Are Used.

Iona Island, the United States naval ammunition base in the Hudson river, covers 110 acres. Within its limits are stored about 2,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder and over 1,000,000 pounds of black powder, besides many thousands of shells. This war material is kept in large brick and stone powder magazines and shell houses.

The powder magazines all have four separate fireproof walls and are divided up into compartments in order to prevent a fire or an explosion from reaching or destroying the entire contents. The loaded shells are kept separately from the empty projectiles and are stored in two fixed ammunition magazines. Each shell is weighed and numbered before being put away. The weight is recorded in chalk on the shell.

Magazine attendants inspect the shell houses and powder magazines many times during the day and night. At night each visit is recorded on the disk of the magnetic clock in the administration building. The temperature in the shell houses and powder magazines is kept between 85 and 90 degrees.

Just how many shells for the big battleships are stored away at Iona Island is a secret, but there are lots of them. They are expensive. Thus the fourteen inch shells, weighing 1,000 pounds and requiring a charge of nearly 400 pounds of powder, cost about \$200 each.

One of the principal activities at Iona Island is the manipulation of smokeless powder for charges for the large and small guns of the navy and of black powder for bursting charges for the shells. The powder filling houses are situated at widely separated points. They are small one story wooden structures, isolated owing to the possibility of an explosion. The men working in them are required to wear white serge suits and moccasins; no metal or other articles are allowed in their pockets which might in any way cause a spark.

All the tools, funnels, measuring cups, scales and other appliances used, are made of copper. Here the delicate and somewhat dangerous business of weighing out the various smokeless powder charges is carried on. The weighing has to be done very carefully. At the Indian Head proving grounds the naval ordnance experts by tests determine the powder charges best adapted for the various guns, and at the annual target practice the results as to range and velocities of the various charges are recorded. Then slight changes in the composition of the powder lead to changes in the weight of the charges.

Each morning the day's supply of powder is brought from the magazine to the filling houses in lead colored wooden boxes. These are zinc lined and air tight. The boxes of powder are emptied into a log wooden trough and with a copper scoop the powder is dipped out, accurately weighed and tied up in quarter, half and full charges in bags of white muslin.

These bags have several wide streamers for fastening them, and each is tagged with the date of filling and the amount of powder it contains. A small ignition charge of quick burning black powder, to set off the smokeless, is stowed in the bottom of each bag. The bags are then placed in large copper cans and returned to the magazines, where they are held in readiness to go aboard the ships.

The big charges of 400 pounds for the fourteen inch guns are arranged in four charges of 100 pounds each. The bags when piled on top of one another reach to the top of a man's head and present a formidable sight of bottled up destruction.

One of the important operations performed in the magazine houses is loading the projectiles with their bursting charge. For the fourteen inch shells fifty pounds of black powder is used and about thirty pounds for twelve inch shells. To hold the shell steady and to get at the base of these huge steel missiles—some of them weighing 1,600 pounds—they are roped in a sling and hoisted clear of the floor by a pulley and chain. The point is then lowered a foot or so into a stout wooden frame with an opening a trifle larger than the shell. Then a long narrow bag is inserted in the shell cavity and the measured amount of black powder is poured through a funnel into the shell. Some fifty of these huge projectiles can be loaded in a day.

Several of the smaller filling houses are used to assemble the cartridge cases and the bursting charges of the three-inch rapid fire shells.—New York Sun.

A Hardened Criminal.

Mrs. Gotrox—You have shadowed my husband for two weeks. Did he do anything wrong? Society Detective—Wrong, madam! He ate peas with a spoon, pie with a knife and drank coffee from the sancer. I will spare you further anguish by not mentioning his clothes.—Chicago News.

Joy is the ray of sunshine that brightens and opens those two bean (trial) brows—Confidence and Hope.—E. Souverain.

STOCK DISEASE SPREADS RAPIDLY

Secretary of Agriculture Says Hidden Sources of Infection Are Main Danger.

Washington.—Colder weather, with rain, in states infected with the foot and mouth disease was hailed by department of agriculture officials as a powerful ally in their campaign to suppress the rapidly spreading livestock epidemic.

News of more affected districts caused the department to extend the federal quarantine to include Delaware, New Jersey and Rhode Island and to bar cattle shipments from Canada.

This makes thirteen states which are placed under federal quarantine in the campaign to suppress the epidemic of foot and mouth disease, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, composing the already wide area affected by the disease.

While no cases of the disease have been found in Canada, the quarantine against the dominion is to prevent the return of infected cattle cars to the United States. It will stop shipments of cattle into the United States valued at approximately \$8,000,000 a year.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston said this epidemic was "one of the most contagious and destructive diseases of cattle, swine and sheep and exceeded in area affected any of the five previous outbreaks in this country." Unless the infection can be immediately localized and quickly eradicated, he said, it threatened untold losses among livestock.

Veterinary authorities of the United States are agreed that the only method of combating the disease is to stop all movement of stock and material which have been subjected to any danger of infection and to kill off without delay all herds in which the disease has gained any foothold.

ALLIES ASK JAPAN TO HELP

Free Hand in China Said to be Offered as Inducement.

Pekin.—Intending offers have been made to Japan by agents of the allies in China to induce the Mikado to throw 200,000 of his seasoned troops into the European scene of war.

Following the fall of Tsingtau, which releases Japanese troops and warships and removes any German menace to Japan's prestige in the Orient, the allies are exerting every effort to bring Japan into the western conflict. A guarantee of a freer hand in the affairs of China is said here to be the price offered for the Japanese troops. The younger statesmen are said to have received the proffer with enthusiasm, but the more conservative are dubious.

BRITAIN READY TO WAR INDEFINITELY.

London.—That Great Britain is prepared to carry on the war indefinitely with every confidence in the result was the tenor of the speeches at the annual banquet inaugurating the new Lord Mayor of London by Prime Minister Asquith, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, and Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty. Lord Kitchener, while expressing satisfaction at the response to his call for men and the progress of their military training, impressed upon the nation that the war would be a long one and he "would require more men, and still more, until the enemy is crushed."

CALIFORNIA SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

San Francisco.—A week of exceptionally warm, clear weather was followed here Sunday by an almost imperceptible earthquake. Open doors in downtown buildings swung slightly.

The disturbance was felt by the trans-bay region, including Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, and at San Jose, 50 miles down the peninsula.

According to Professor Charles Burkhalter, in charge of the Chapot Observatory of the University of California, at Berkeley, the disturbance was local in character and was what is known as a "number four" earthquake, which is a minor one.

LOS ANGELES.—A slow, trembling earthquake shock rattled houses and windows here at about 3:40 P. M. Sunday. It caused several persons to telephone the police that their safes had been blown.

MONTANA IS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Helena, Mont.—Returns from more than 60 per cent of outstanding precincts show the woman suffrage amendment and the farm loan initiative act are the only measures submitted at the election to pass.

THE WOMAN IN THE FIELD

The Farm Woman Needs Relief More Than Her City Sister.

By Peter Radford.
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

Much has been said and more written about the woman in the factory and behind the counter, but how about the woman who works in the field, I want to say a few words in her behalf. I regret a necessity that compels woman to work for a livelihood, and I favor not only shortening her hours, but freeing her from manual labor entirely. I crave for society that high standard of excellence where the home is woman's throne and her life is devoted to molding the character and elevating the thought of the rising generation. But so long as want, greed and misfortune prevail in this world, women, through choice or necessity, will work, and perhaps they will work at one task or another as many hours per day as they please.

We may pity the weak and admire the strong in their struggle, but the farm woman is entitled to her share of sympathy and reward.

ALL MUST TOIL.

The labor problem, as relates to men, is a most vexatious one, and when we apply it to women it becomes more seriously complicated. We will always have to work unless some political genius can put a law on the statute book that will enable us to live without labor. So long as every person must meet toil face to face, the best we can do is to equitably distribute the burdens and reward labor, and if there is to be a revision of wages and a shortening of hours, I want the farm woman to get her share. She has more reason to complain than any other class of toilers. She has, as a rule, fewer comforts, fewer pleasures, less recreation and less opportunity for enjoyment than her sister in the city. She has not so many conveniences and fewer luxuries and less to be thankful for than women who live in the town, but she toils on, a model of constancy, patience and womanly devotion. Certainly she should be the first to be rewarded.

THE REAL LABOR PROBLEM IS ON THE FARM.

The great dailies with flaming headlines deplore the lot of women who toil in the cities, the city pulpit thunders with sympathy for her, and the legislators orate in her behalf, but not a line is written, a word said or a speech delivered in the interest of the million women who labor on the farm. Where one woman works in the cities in this state, there are a hundred mothers toiling in the field, and no mention is made of it. Is the woman in the city entitled to any more consideration than the woman on the farm? I contend that she is not. The city woman may be more easily restrained by legislation, and she may have a more attentive audience when she cries aloud, but the real labor problem, in so far as it relates to women and children, is on the farm—where mother and child, wielding the hoe and gathering the harvest, toil day in and day out without hope of reward.

THE CITY LIFE PUNY.

The farm women work from sun until sun. They do their housework and lull a half-million babes to sleep after the chickens go to roost, and they get breakfast and milk the cows before the lark sings. The city woman frequently chafes under hardships that the farm woman would consider a blessing. The city people are great talkers and oftentimes greatly magnify their troubles and enlarge their accomplishments. This characteristic permeates organized society as well as enters into the individual life of cities. There are orphan asylums which are doing commendable work and should be encouraged, that boast of their accomplishments, but I have seen widows in the country make a crop, drink branch water and eat corn-bread and molasses and raise more children and better children than many of these city orphan asylums. The cities need to get back to the soil with their ideals. They are hysterical, puny and feeble in their conception of life, its requirements and its opportunities.

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

St. Edward's chapel is the most sacred spot in Westminster abbey, for it incloses the body of Edward the Confessor, the first king who has any historic claim to be called its founder. It is entered by a flight of ten steps from the north ambulatory. On Oct. 13, 1290, the wainscot chest which contained the confessor's body was brought from the palace to its new resting place. Henry III, his brother, Richard, king of the Romans, and his two sons bore the coffin on their shoulders.—London Standard.

CURIOSUS SUNFISH.

The marine sunfish (Mola mola) is one of the strangest creatures known, having its body lopped off just behind its perpendicular dorsal and anal fins, and being as high as long. With a tiny mouth, an even stranger part of its structure is its diminutive spinal cord, which measures considerably less than an inch in a fish a yard long. A specimen of this species taken off the coast of southern California was ten feet one inch in length and nearly eleven feet in height.

CHAS. S. WHITMAN



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Charles S. Whitman, Republican Candidate, elected Governor of New York.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

The Japanese and their Anglo-Sudan allies scored the most important success of the week by forcing the capitulation of Tsingtau, China.

Official reports from Tokio show it was not without desperate assistance that the German garrison, vastly outnumbered by British and Japanese, gave up the fight. For days the German forces have been subjected to a withering fire from land and sea.

The land fighting during the week has resulted in a check to the German offensive in Belgium. Over the battle line through France there are no decisive changes, although reports mentioned a decreased vigor in the German attacks in West Flanders, while the French communications said the battle was as violent as ever. The allies are reported as driving forward in the vicinity of Dixmude, and were, at last accounts, taking the offensive south and east of Ypres, the point where since last week the Germans have been endeavoring to get through.

The Russian armies have won during the week what is officially designated the most important victory of the war. No reason is given for making so sweeping a claim. The Austrians are holding their positions in Poland and until further information is available, it is not possible to discover what "the most important victory of the war" means. The capture of Jaroslavl last week seems to be the basis of the Russian claims. This fortress, however, was abandoned by the Austrians and occupied by the Russians six weeks ago. Its subsequent recapture by the reformed Austro-German army is made known for the first time by inference through Russia's second occupation. The age-long mystery of the east still veils the military operations in that area of hostilities.

ELECTION AFTERMATH

James D. Phelan, democratic aspirant to the United States senate, was elected in California.

Phoenix.—Five thousand was the margin by which Arizona banished liquor from the state.

Topeka.—Charles Curtis, republican, is going back to the United States senate from Kansas, after an absence of two years, to succeed Senator Bristow.

Miss Marian Towne, of Talent, Jackson county, will be first woman member of legislature in Oregon. She is a democrat.

The republicans will have two-thirds majorities in both houses of the 1915 Washington legislature.

Complete Utah returns give Senator Smoot, republican, a majority of 2727 over James H. Moyle, fusion.

Returns from every county show that prohibition has carried Oregon by at least 25,000, with each county voting itself into the dry column.

Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia were the only cities of importance in Washington to go wet. Spokane, Bellingham, Walla Walla, North Yakima and Everett all went for prohibition.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, republican, was re-elected from Illinois to the United States senate, defeating Roger C. Sullivan, his democratic opponent, by 17,030 votes.

The prohibition majority in Washington probably will be about 14,000, and the plurality of United States Senator Wesley L. Jones, republican, over William W. Black, democrat, probably will reach 45,000. Ole Hanson, progressive, is a close third to Black.

Only three of the 29 initiative measures on the ballot in Oregon carried. These were the measure providing that voters must be full-fledged citizens, statewide prohibition and the measure providing a means for the consolidation of cities and towns.