

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important
Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments
and Pacific Northwest, and Other
Things Worth Knowing.

The Seattle city council has passed an ordinance requiring second-hand merchandise to be designated as such when advertised for sale.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, new American minister to China, presented his credentials to President Hsu-Shih Chang Tuesday and assumed his post.

John Beardsley, 84, of Los Angeles, Cal., driving his automobile, pulled up in front of the residence of a nephew in Montour Falls, near Elmira, N. Y. Tuesday night, having driven across the continent alone.

Glendon Holmes, a negro, arrested Tuesday on a charge of murdering Sidney Mannheim, station agent at Columbia, La., was hanged by a mob at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, the body then being riddled with bullets and set afire. Holmes was alleged to have confessed to the posse that captured him.

A bill to prohibit organization of secret societies whose membership is not known publicly and to provide penalties therefor was introduced in the Louisiana legislature Tuesday. The bill also would prohibit street parades in disguise that seek to regulate by threats of punishment the conduct of persons.

To finance the immediate needs of the Northwest Wheat Growers, Inc., a co-operative organization of wheat growers of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, bankers of Spokane, Seattle and Portland have raised \$1,300,000. George A. Jewett, general manager of the association, announced in Spokane Tuesday.

A mine three feet in diameter, coated with barnacles and oysters and provided with an electrical firing device, washed ashore at Ocean View, Va., and has given rise in marine circles to the theory that a number of ships reported lost off this coast might have been struck by one of these derelicts. The mine bore the letters KI.

Newspaper reports from portions of central Texas, flooded as the result of torrential rains last Friday and Saturday, brought the unofficial list of deaths to nearly 200. Communication with the affected area still is more or less demoralized, but with the high waters in the Colorado, Brazos, San Gabriel and other streams rapidly receding, normal conditions are in prospect.

At the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric company Tuesday, for the first time in history, the high voltage of one million volts was obtained, generated and transmitted by engineers. This dramatic advance in electrical development was the result of more than 30 years of work. Officials said much valuable data was gathered, indicating the commercial possibilities of such a high voltage.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in a letter received by Senator Borah, said he had not given thought to new government reclamation work as a means of providing employment for thousands now out of employment, but assured the senator he would confer with the reclamation service immediately and ascertain to what extent a new reclamation service policy might aid in solving the unemployment situation, especially in the west.

Fountain Geyser, near Yellowstone Park, Wyo., inactive for nearly a year, exploded suddenly a short time ago while 200 persons looked on. Water spouted to a height of nearly 250 feet in one of the most spectacular geyser exhibitions the park has seen. Pent-up steam that had been imprisoned for nearly a year brought on the blast, which completely tore away the crater. After nearly an hour the flow ceased and the geyser since has been inactive.

JAPAN SETTLES WITH CHINA

Withdrawal of Troops Promised as
Soon as Own Guard for Road
Is Organized.

Pekin.—Proposals of Japan sent to China for the purpose of reaching a settlement of the dispute over Shantung were made public Tuesday. The text follows: "The rights to lease Kiao-Chau bay, together with rights and privileges of the neutral zone are to be fully restored to China."

"If the Chinese government on its own initiative opens the whole of the leased territory as a commercial port, recognizing liberty of residence by foreigners and of the carrying on of commercial, industrial and agricultural projects and also recognizing the rights and privileges acquired by foreigners, the Japanese government will rescind the agreement entered into for the establishment of concessions under exclusive jurisdiction and of international concessions. (This refers to the agreement of May 25, 1915, regarding the 21 demands of Japan)."

"The Chinese government agrees in the interest of trade and for the residence of foreigners, to open herself certain suitable places in Shantung as commercial ports. The regulations for these will be drawn up by agreement between the Chinese government and all countries with interests there."

"The railway from Kiao-Chau to Teninan, together with the mining areas belonging thereto, shall become the joint enterprise of China and Japan."

"Japan to relinquish all preferential rights acquired by virtue of treaties relating to the leased territory of Kiao-Chau. (Japan under this relinquishes rights acquired under 1915, 1917 and 1918 agreements)."

"Preferential rights in the Kao-Hsu-Hsun-Teh and the Chefoo-Weihsien railway shall be transferred by Japan to the joint management of the new banking consortium. (These are projected railways)."

"The Tsing-Tao customs shall be recognized as part of the Chinese customs, in the same manner as during the German regime."

"Regarding the disposal of public buildings and properties the principle is recognized that these are relinquished to China, but a mutual agreement shall be entered into for the future maintenance of all public works."

"Details for the carrying out of the above provisions and other matters relating thereto, shall be further settled by delegates appointed by the Chinese and Japanese governments."

"When the Chinese government gives public notice of the formation of a special police force to guard the Kiao-Chau-Tsinan railway, the Japanese government shall announce immediately the withdrawal of its troops and transfer responsibility for protection of the railway to China."

Wool Imports Possible.

Boston.—The American Woolen company may import manufactured goods from Germany and other European countries where costs are lower than in the mills here. President William M. Wood, on his return to his desk from a trip to Europe, said he expected to report within a day or two covering the possibility from Chester L. Dane, president of the American Woolen Products company, a subsidiary, who has just completed an independent investigation of conditions abroad.

Should it be decided that such a venture was a promising one, the American Woolen Products company would, so far as operations in the United States are concerned, change from an exporting to an importing organization. It would also market the output of European mills in South America and elsewhere, Mr. Wood said.

Nevada Outlaws Sought.

Reno, Nev.—Sheriffs, constables and deputies are searching the hills for two outlaws who held up the Owl club at Goldhill on the Comstock Saturday night. Sixteen men in the gambling rooms were lined up by the masked men and all the money on the card tables and in the safe was taken, said to be \$1000. Officers declared it was the first hold-up in Virginia City in 40 years.

6 RAILROAD UNIONS DECIDE TO STRIKE

Shopmen Vote to Protest Big
Wage Reductions.

ACTION AWAITS RULES

President of Crafts Says Employers
Take Unfair Advantage of
Industrial Situation.

Chicago.—Railroad shopmen belonging to the six federated shopcrafts unions have voted to strike against the railroad wage reduction of July 1, but will defer action until promulgation of working rules pending before the railroad labor board, when another vote will be taken on acceptance or rejection of the rules.

This announcement was officially made by B. M. Jewell, head of the shopcrafts organization, at a mass meeting of Chicago shop workers Sunday.

Belief that a stronger fight could be made, if a strike is called, with preservation of the shopmen's working rules as a goal led to the decision to withhold a strike call for the present, Mr. Jewell said. He and other union speakers counseled the men to wait until the entire wage and rules situation was before them, rather than rush into a strike which, Mr. Jewell declared, the railroads desired.

"We can make a real fight on the rules proposition when we might not have the full support of other branches of railway employes on a wage fight alone," he said. "We must wait until the time is opportune. You men who have been on strike before don't want to rush blindly into this thing. But if the labor board releases all remaining rules to be acted on at one time, then we will have the whole matter before us. We need only one vote to determine what will be done."

This announcement was greeted with applause. Answering a question, Mr. Jewell asserted shopcrafts would have the co-operation of other organizations, including the big four brotherhoods, if a strike were called, and urged his audience to prepare for action.

The strike vote, completed August 1, was announced as showing a constitutional majority against the wage reduction which went into effect July 1.

Condemnation of operations of the labor board and of its decisions was voiced by all speakers. Mr. Jewell charged that the railroads were attempting to use the board to take an unfair advantage of the industrial situation. Mr. Jewell said he would demand of the board that "for once it meet the situation in a practical way," and announce the remaining rules simultaneously.

"When the board announces the substitute rules, our committee will take a ballot," he said. "If the rules are not satisfactory, and the ballot says so, we will take the result to the railroads. If they refuse to grant our reasonable demands, they will have to stand responsible and answer to the people."

General charge that the railroads were opposing demands of the unions as part of a movement which, he said, was backed by \$3,000,000,000 or more, were made. The object, he declared was "to crush organized labor."

Train Wreck Kills 100.

Riga.—More than 100 persons, mostly train guards, were killed when a heavily convoyed grain train was wrecked at Fastov, near Kiev, a few days ago, according to a Kiev radio dispatch received here. The wreck was caused by the removal of rails at a point where the train, made up of 61 cars, was running down grade.

Gold Imports Received.

New York.—Gold imports totaling \$10,500,000 were received Friday, including Germany's reparations payments. It was placed to the account of the allies at the federal reserve bank.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rainier.—Funeral services for Private John Anderson, who was killed in action in France on September 29, 1918, were held Sunday from the American Legion hall.

Gardiner.—The community fair held at the Smith River grange hall last Thursday was a success. There were many exhibits and the children showed interest in the state club work.

Albany.—Two carloads of Jersey cattle for shipment to Crook county to replenish dairy herds have been purchased in this county the past few days. They were selected by J. D. Karnopp, president of the Bank of Prineville.

Bend.—District Game Warden Adams Saturday arrested Henry Linster, charged with killing a goose out of season at East Lake. Two charges were preferred—shooting game during the closed season and hunting without a license. Linster denies both.

Halsey.—F. H. Porter's herd of red polled cattle took \$386 in cash prizes at the Vancouver, B. C., fair, taking seven first prizes on individuals, first in aged, young and calf classes and first on groups. At the Southwest Washington fair his premiums amounted to \$318.

Albany.—In a contest held Friday to determine which club of the county should send the Linn county stock-judging team to the Oregon state fair, the Shedd Jersey Calf club won the honor and Stanley Satchwell, Edith Pugh and Ernest Maxwell were chosen members of the team.

Boardman.—A meeting of 50 of the leading farmers of the west extension was held Thursday night to discuss the dairy business. The sentiment favored gradual development of dairying as a community enterprise designed to realize more substantial returns from the increasing alfalfa production. Professor P. M. Brandt of Oregon Agricultural college, spoke.

Eugene.—The initial attempt of the people of western Lane county to hold a fair was a success beyond expectations, according to Ira P. Whitney, county agricultural agent, and others who were interested and who assisted at the event, held at Florence September 6-8, the last date being the big day, when more than 200 persons from Eugene attended.

Astoria.—The Astoria Discount corporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000, was incorporated here Saturday by Mayor James Bremner, R. W. Skallerud and O. B. Setters. The purpose of the new corporation is to deal in personal securities, such as automobile paper and other contracts for the purchase of goods, and to deal in city and county warrants and bonds.

Sheridan.—The oil and mineral rights to more than 100 acres near Willamina belonging to Dr. Andrew Kershaw have been leased by W. F. Walker and J. Mickleborough, both of British Columbia. They have been in the Willamina district investigating prospects of oil and are said to have found good indications. Drilling will begin about December 1, it is said.

Sheridan.—Reconstruction of a part of the Willamina power dam, owned by the Sheridan Light & Power company, has begun and work will be completed in about 30 days, according to J. T. Thompson, company manager. The old dam was washed out last winter. Willamina has been without a power plant this summer, depending on the company's plant at Sheridan.

Hood River.—T. H. Sherrard, supervisor of the Oregon national forest, was here from Portland recently to inspect the Lost Lake highway, completion of which by forestry crews is only a matter of a few weeks. Mr. Sherrard said the forested shores of the lake might become one of the most popular points in the community. Automobile parties by the thousands have visited the section this year.

Monmouth.—The 1921 prune crop in the vicinity of Monmouth will be small compared with the yield of former years. In one or two large orchards about one-half crop is expected, but in the majority the yield will be much less, and some growers have estimated the crop at 15 per cent. As a part compensation for the smallness of the crop, the prunes are of large size and excellent quality.

POULTRY

NO BEST BREED OF POULTRY

There Are Three Classes Specially
Adapted to Production of Eggs
and Meat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is no best breed of poultry. That, at least, is the opinion of men in the United States Department of Agriculture who have been studying the business for years, and have had experience with all varieties of all breeds in America. To go among your friends and ask for advice about the kind of chickens to start with would be about as productive of conflicting views as if you asked for help in buying a motor car or a typewriter. Every man has his likings, and some have good reasons for them, but in the end the beginner will have to be the judge; wherefore the opinion of the department specialists will be about the best guide: Keep only one variety of breed, and select the breed that suits your purpose best. Be sure of one thing—have a standardbred male at the head of the flock.

These are the reasons: Standard-bred fowls produce uniform products which bring higher prices.

Standardbred stock and eggs sold for breeding purposes, bring higher prices than market quotations.

Standardbred fowls can be exhibited, and thus compete for prizes.

Eggs and stock from mongrel fowls are not sold for breeding purposes. Mongrel fowls are not exhibited in poultry shows or expositions.

General-purpose breeds are best suited to most farms where the production of both eggs and meat is desired. The four most popular representatives of this class are the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington, and Rhode Island Red.

All these breeds, with the exception of the Orpington, are of American origin. They are characterized by having yellow skin and legs, and lay brown-shelled eggs. The Orpington is of English origin, has a white skin, and lays brown-shelled eggs. You



A Flock of White Plymouth Rocks—A Good General-Purpose Breed.

can get a detailed description of all fowls of American origin in Farmers' Bulletin 800 on "Standard Varieties of Chickens. I. The American Class," which may be had upon application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Mediterranean or egg breeds are best suited for the production of white-shelled eggs. Representatives of this class are bred largely for eggs rather than for meat. Among the popular breeds are Leghorn, Minorca, Ancona and Andalusian.

An outstanding characteristic of the egg breeds is the fact that they are classed as nonlayers; that is, as a rule they do not become broody and hatch their eggs. When fowls of this class are kept, artificial incubation and brooding usually are employed. Farmers' Bulletin 898, "Standard Varieties of Chickens. II. The Mediterranean Class," tells about this class.

Langshans, Brahmas, Cochins, and Cornish fowls belong in the meat breeds, rather than for eggs, and although classed for meat are sometimes kept as general-purpose fowls. They are all heavier and larger than the egg breeds, or those of the general-purpose class, and lay brown-shelled eggs. Farmers' Bulletin 1052, "Standard Varieties of Chickens. III. Asiatic, English, and French Classes" describes the breeds in this class.

Fowls for breeding purposes should be strong healthy, vigorous birds. The comb, face, and wattles should be a bright red, eyes bright and fairly prominent, head comparatively broad, short, and not long or crow-shaped; legs set well apart and straight, plumage clean and smooth.

The beginner in poultry will be careful to have a home ready for his flock before he gets it. Farmers' Bulletin 889 contains suggestions, plans, and directions every poultry keeper should have. The Division of Publications will send it upon request.