

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.

Six persons were dead and ten others were suffering serious injuries Monday as a result of automobile accidents and shootings in and near Seattle.

The Hudson river Tuesday had risen 9 1/2 feet above normal at Albany, covering piers, streets and sections of the Delaware & Hudson and New York Central yards.

Favorable reports of a bill which would authorize the construction of a \$1,500,000 hospital at the national soldiers' home at Santa Monica, Cal., was ordered Tuesday by the house public buildings committee.

About 200,000 bushels of wheat has been sold by farmers during the last few days in Umatilla county, Oregon, according to a statement made by H. W. Collins, grain buyer and miller. The price paid ranged from \$1 to \$3 cents.

Officials of the state department of agriculture of California announced Monday that two new outbreaks in the Merced district were the principal developments in the foot and mouth epidemic situation since Saturday.

Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Boston has been appointed league of nations high commissioner for Hungary. He takes the position which W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Boston federal reserve bank, was unable to accept owing to ill health.

The interstate commerce commission has authorized the North & South Railway company to build a \$11,000,000 line from Miles City, Mont., to Ilco, Wyo., and from Mills to Casper, Wyo. The road will reach in to the Teapot Dome oil section.

A movement within the ranks of senate republican regulars for a compromise on the Mellon income tax plan developed Tuesday as the revenue bill, carrying the rates in this plan, was ordered sent to the senate by the finance committee.

George L. Berry, inmate of the Pressmen's home in Tennessee, has filed with the secretary of state of Oregon a request that his name be printed on the ballots of the democratic party for nomination for the office of vice-president of the United States.

President Coolidge has commuted to one month the prison sentences of one year imposed upon Edward A. Humley, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, and Walter Kaufman and Norvin H. Lindheim, convicted for violating the trading with the enemy act.

Determination of a permanent immigration policy transcends in importance every problem now before congress. Senator Shortridge, republican, California, told the senate in urging adoption of his amendments to the pending immigration measure which would have the effect of excluding Asiatics.

As a result of experiments conducted by the General Motors Research corporation, builders of automobile engines will be able to construct motors capable of withstanding very high compression, and the car owners can get double the present amount of mileage out of gasoline, the American Chemical society announced Tuesday.

Postoffice authorities in San Francisco are investigating the story of Earl Hannan, driver of a mail truck, and Winfield J. Brown, guard, that two pedestrians accented them on a well-traveled downtown street today, forced them to drive many blocks along business thoroughfares and then loaded eight pouches of registered mail into a waiting automobile.

An executive order has been issued by President Coolidge providing for establishment in the nation's foreign service of a means for a coordination of efforts in advancing American economic and commerce interests and eliminating duplication. The order affects all departments of the government having agents in foreign countries and provides that such agents shall meet in conference at least once every two weeks to exchange information bearing upon the promotion and protection of American interests.

VOTES JAPANESE EXCLUSION

Gentlemen's Agreement Defeated in Senate, 76 to 2.

Washington, D. C.—The senate answered Ambassador Hanihara's protest against Japanese exclusion legislation Monday by voting, 76 to 2, against recognition of the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan on the immigration question.

This action is preliminary to adoption by the senate by an overwhelming majority of the house Japanese exclusion provision.

Whatever the result would have been without the incident of the ambassador's letter, that communication served to change the votes of a number of administration leaders, including Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the foreign relations committee.

The republican leader informed the senate in open session that he regarded the Hanihara letter as a "velled threat" and declared that in the face of that threat he could not support the immigration committee's proposal to recognize by law the "gentlemen's agreement."

A number of other senators took the same view and only one voice, that of Senator Sterling, republican, South Dakota, was raised in defense of the ambassador's action. Senator Colt, chairman of the immigration committee, joined Senator Sterling in the vote, but did not speak.

Senators generally threw off the usual restraints in dealing with international questions. They were blunt and outspoken in their declaration that in view of the "grave consequences" warning in the ambassador's letter, there was nothing for them to do but to make it clear for once and for all that immigration is a domestic question in the handling of which no independent power could have its sovereignty questioned.

While the debate proceeded, Secretary Hughes, who transmitted Mr. Hanihara's letter to the house and senate immigration committees last week, twice conferred with President Coolidge. He declined to say what the nature of the conversations had been and no information was forthcoming from the White House.

Soviet and Britain Open Trade

London.—The task of converting Great Britain's de jure recognition of Russia, which was accorded the union of soviet February 1 in fulfillment of the labor party's campaign pledges, into a practical working arrangement, which it is hoped will settle all past differences and re-establish normal trade and political relations between the two countries began Monday, when the Russian mission, under Christian Rakovsky, met with the British delegates, headed by Premier MacDonald at the big horseshoe conference table in the ambassadors' room of the foreign office.

In his welcoming address, Premier MacDonald summed up the whole purpose of the conference in the sentence: "You want political countenance and financial assistance from us and we want neighborliness and recognition of international obligations."

The labor premier told the Russians that Great Britain, by acceding the soviet government full diplomatic status, had taken the first step, and added that it was a pretty big one.

"Let us together take the second step and justify the hopes of many millions who look upon this meeting with much expectation," he concluded.

Neither Premier MacDonald's nor Mr. Rakovsky's opening addresses before the delegates went beyond the broad generalities of the different problems to be settled. The British view is that the entire fate of the meeting depends upon the amount of confidence the soviet government representatives are able to create in the British and world public by their conduct here and their attitude toward the Russian debts and other international obligations which the British will insist that the soviet government recognize.

Daugherty To Aid Star

Asheville, N. C.—Harry M. Daugherty, the ex-attorney-general, announced here Monday in an interview with the Asheville Citizen that he will appear as one of the counsel for the Marlon Star in its libel suit against Frank A. Vanderlip growing out of the senate investigation of Teapot Dome. He declined to discuss the subject further than to say that he will confer with other attorneys in the case in a short while.

\$50,000 Given College.

Chicago.—Gifts of \$50,000 from Ben Selling of Portland, O., and \$5000 from Joseph Schenthal of Columbus, O., for the library of the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati produced special enthusiasm Monday at the meeting of the special council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at the Congress hotel.

BAN ON JAPANESE VOTED BY HOUSE

Johnson Immigration Measure Is Passed.

DISCUSSION IS BRIEF

No Effort Made to Eliminate Opposed Clause—Percentage Based on 1890 Census.

Washington, D. C.—The Johnson immigration bill, carrying a Japanese exclusion provision against which the Japanese government has protested vigorously, was passed Saturday by the house, 322 to 71.

No effort was made to eliminate the Japanese section, which provoked only brief and perfunctory discussion. There was nothing to indicate that any of the opposition votes were directed at the Asiatic policy contained in the bill, but rather against the provision fixing the 1890 census as the basis of the 2 per cent quota, which was adopted.

The existing law, which expires on next June 30, fixed the quota at 3 per cent on the 1910 census and had no provisions relating to Japanese immigration which for years has been regulated by the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan. Secretary Hughes has urged that the American government continue to recognize this agreement and the Japanese placed on the same quota basis as the nationals of other countries.

Representative Johnson of Washington, chairman of the house immigration committee, announced that when the time comes for the house and senate to reconcile their differences on immigration legislation the managers on the part of the house will insist to the end on the retention of the Japanese exclusion provision.

Ambassador Hanihara's letter to Secretary Hughes, which was transmitted to congress, protesting against any exclusion feature, was not mentioned in house debate on the bill. When this proposal is reached in the senate, however, Senator Johnson, republican, California, and other senators from the Pacific coast plan to take formal cognizance of the letter and redouble their efforts to have an exclusion feature written into law.

There was no formal vote in the house on the exclusion features, as the failure of any member to offer an amendment resulted in automatic approval while the bill was being read for amendment. Only one address regarding this feature was delivered, that being by Representative Burton of Ohio, a republican member of the foreign affairs committee. He discussed the provision for five minutes, emphasizing what he regarded as the inadvisability of superceding the "gentlemen's agreement" by legislative enactment.

Farm Relief Bills Put up to Senate.

Washington, D. C.—The McNary-Haugen and Norris-Sinclair bills, designed for the relief of agricultural districts, were reported favorably Saturday by the senate agriculture committee. Several minor amendments were attached to the McNary-Haugen bill, but the Norris-Sinclair measure was reported without change.

Action on the McNary-Haugen bill is expected to be taken by the house before its consideration in the senate on account of its tariff provisions, which are required to originate in the house. The house agricultural committee is now engaged in redrafting passages of the bill.

The tariff features of the McNary-Haugen bill brought a communication from the tariff commission to the house ways and means committee, in which the committee contended if domestic prices of agricultural staples are raised substantially above world prices as a result of such legislation, the application by foreign nations of anti-dumping laws might prevent the sale in those countries of surplus American farm products. The commission further said that the foreign countries might also claim that the policy is inconsistent with the tariff act of 1922.

Boys Would be Sporty.

Washington, D. C.—"Enormous numbers of young people in Washington are fascinated by the idea of drinking for the purpose of being a good sport," Sergeant Rhoda Milliken of the women's bureau of the police department told the women's national committee for law enforcement here Sunday. She added that even in high schools liquor had been found to be selling liquor not only to their boy friends, but to girl classmates.

The DAIRY

MILK SUBSTITUTE IS EASILY MIXED

Dairy experts at the United States Department of Agriculture experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., have worked out a calf meal milk substitute which is practical, and easily mixed and which contains a greater proportion of home-grown feeds than is used in most calf meals.

The department's recommended ration is as follows: Take 50 parts finely ground corn, 15 parts linseed oil meal, 15 parts finely ground rolled oats, 10 parts dried blood flour, 10 parts skimmed milk powder, one-half part salt. Stir up with warm mixture at the rate of one pound of the meal mixture to about six pounds of water. Increase gradually as the whole milk is decreased, until at the time the calf is 50 days old it should be getting only the gruel. At this time 1 1/2 to 2 pounds of the meal mixed with water will constitute a day's feed. The total quantity of milk used is about 300 pounds; if less is fed the calves are likely to be unthrifty.

The time at which calves can be put on milk substitutes alone, say department dairymen, depends upon the same factors as in the use of separated milk, namely, the breed, development, and vigor of the calves, etc. It is hardly safe, as a rule, even with the most vigorous ones, to attempt to put them on milk substitutes alone within one month after birth; and with calves below normal in vigor some milk for two months or more may be necessary to raise them.

The department suggests, as a guide for feeding the above substitute to large, vigorous calves, the following schedule: First 10 days, 10 pounds of whole milk daily; second 10 days, 8 pounds of milk and 0.4 pound of meal (mixed up in 6 times its weight of warm water); third 10 days, 6 pounds milk and 0.8 pound meal; fourth 10 days, 4 pounds milk and 1.2 pounds meal; fifth 10 days, 2 pounds milk and 1.6 pounds meal; after 50 days, 2 pounds meal and no milk. Smaller and less vigorous calves should be fed somewhat less, and the milk feeding should be continued a little longer. In any event, a total of 300 pounds of milk should be sufficient. Grain and roughage should be fed with milk substitutes the same as with separated milk.

Whole milk is the best food for a calf; skim milk ranks second. Calves fed the substitute as stated above have been subject to no more digestive troubles than the skim milk fed calves and the gains in weight have not been materially less.

Dairy Calf Is Subject to Digestive Disorders

It is best to let the calves stay with their mothers for two or three days after birth. Then they should be taught to drink from a bucket. Care should be taken to see that the pail is clean for, as every farmer knows, calves are subject to digestive disorders.

The calf should get from 6 to 12 pounds of whole milk daily for the first three weeks and then may be gradually switched over to skim milk and a little grain. Most feeders find it best to give the calves their grain immediately after they have finished drinking their milk. A good concentrate allowance will contain muscle and bone-building nutrients and will contain some fat to replace a part of that abstracted from the milk.

Here are three rations recommended:

1. Corn, 3 parts; bran, 3 parts; oats, 3 parts; oil meal, 1 part.
2. Corn, 5 parts; oats or bran, 3 parts; oil meal, 1 part.
3. Oats, 3 parts; bran, 1 part; oil meal, 1 part.

The calf should be kept hungry, rather than overfed. Overfeeding causes digestive troubles.

Ringworm on Calves Is Very Common in Spring

Ringworm or bran itch is very common among calves in the winter and spring months. It is a skin disease and easily distinguished by the bare and crusted spots it causes. These are white or yellowish in color, first appearing on the head and neck and moving back over the forequarters. If no treatment is used it causes an irritation or itching and spreads by contact with other calves.

It is caused by a fungus or vegetable parasite which is under these crusts or scabs. In order to get the seat of the trouble the scabs must be washed off with hot water and soap and the spots painted over with tincture of iodine. Repeat this treatment every two or three days as long as necessary.

Difficulty With Hubam

It may be said that the culture of hubam as a farm crop encounters more obstacles than does any other legume grown in the Middle West. That explains why there is such a difference of opinion among farmers and others.

Source of Plant Food

Acid phosphate, one of the most valuable sources of plant food for farmers, is now close to the pre-war price.

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