

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.

Howard Carter, co-discoverer with the late Lord Carnarvon of the tomb of Tutankhamen in Egypt, left London for the United States Saturday for a lecture tour.

The soldier bonus bill will join the tax reduction measure on the senate calendar this week, and leaders of both parties are prepared to clear the path for their immediate consideration.

The federal government should take steps to put outdoor recreational opportunities within the grasp of the poor as well as the wealthy, President Coolidge said Sunday night in announcing appointment of a national policy on out-of-doors life.

L. P. Quimby of Los Angeles, Cal., 85, a resident of Portland, Or., for 49 years, and Oregon's first game warden, died in Seattle, Wash., Tuesday. Quimby came to Seattle to attend the funeral of his daughter, Mrs. Lotta Quimby Taylor, which was held Monday.

Formal notification of Germany's acceptance of the experts' reports as a basis for renewed reparations parleys was sent to Paris Tuesday afternoon and will be transmitted to the reparations commission by Secretary Fischer of the German war burdened commission.

Clara Kimball Young, famous screen and stage actress, was taken suddenly ill while appearing at a Fort Wayne, Ind., theater Tuesday night and the curtain was lowered in the midst of the second act while physicians were sent for. She was removed to her suite in a local hotel.

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, wife of Brigadier General MacArthur, has been appointed a special policeman by Mayor Romualdez of Manila, and assigned to duty with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. She is the first woman attached to the Manila police force.

Members of the democratic national committee definitely decided late Tuesday that the national convention of the party would be held in Madison Square Garden, as originally planned, and not in the 258th field artillery armory in the Bronx as suggested by some members in order to admit more spectators.

The special committee appointed by the Paris international chamber of commerce to study the two reports of the experts has reached the unanimous conclusion that these reports offer a real prospect of proving practical measures for removal of obstacles which heretofore have appeared insurmountable in the reparations settlements.

Marvin Chase, Washington state supervisor of hydraulics, Monday granted a permit to the Northwestern Power & Manufacturing company of Port Angeles to appropriate 1300 cubic feet of water a second from the Elwha river in Clallam county for utilization of a hydro-electric plant, which is estimated to cost \$1,600,000 and develop 20,000 horsepower.

John W. Moore, president of the Fidelity National Bank & Trust company of Kansas City, Mo., since its reorganization in 1916, Tuesday was dropped by the board of directors with the statement that Moore "is short in his accounts with the bank." The discrepancy is alleged to be \$400,000. Lester W. Hall, a vice-president, was named as his successor.

Industrial, financial and commercial leaders of California, at a meeting Tuesday to discuss means of combating the foot and mouth epidemic in the state, adopted resolutions recommending that Governor Richardson confer with the governors of other states for appointment of representatives from their respective states to act as permanent committees from those states in California.

A resolution authorizing investigation by a special congressional committee of all land grants to the Northern Pacific Railway company was reported to the house Tuesday by the public lands committee. The resolution would defer until March 4, 1927, any adjustment by the secretary of the interior of the railroad's claim to 3,000,000 acres of national forest land in Montana and Idaho.

WHEAT BILL SUBSTITUTE UP

Wisconsin Solon Proposes New Plan for Selling Corporation.

Washington, D. C.—A new bill as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen bill has been prepared, Senator McNary, republican, Oregon, co-author of the measure, informed the senate Monday in requesting that action on the original bill be postponed indefinitely. The new bill was drawn to include the committee amendments.

Representative Voigt, Wisconsin, republican insurgent on the house agriculture committee, introduced a bill for the creation of a corporation to sell wheat abroad along lines similar to the plan provided in the McNary-Haugen bill, under which various farm products would be handled for export.

Mr. Voigt announced he would press for action on his bill as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen measure, which he contends is unworkable in that it attempts to cover too broad a field.

Under the bill sponsored by the Wisconsin representative a corporation with a capital of \$50,000,000 to be subscribed by the government, as against the \$200,000,000 fund called for in the McNary-Haugen measure, would be set up to buy all kinds of wheat until the price of No. 1 Northern spring wheat at Minneapolis reached \$1.55 a bushel.

Grain purchased would be sold abroad, but if the price reached \$1.70 the corporation would have authority to sell in the domestic market.

A charge of 15 per cent would be made by the corporation against each bushel of wheat bought from farmers, who would be reimbursed, in the event a profit was made by the corporation, in proportion to the amount left after deduction of losses on exports and expenses for handling the grain.

Provision also is made for an embargo on wheat and wheat products with the president authorized to declare embargoes during which wheat could be imported.

Washington, D. C.—Indefinite postponement on the motion of Senator McNary of the McNary-Haugen bill Monday is of significance. The bill postponed was the original McNary-Haugen bill, which was placed on the calendar two months ago and for which an amended substitute was introduced by the Oregon senator nearly two weeks ago. The present McNary-Haugen bill is to await consideration until the house has acted, its passage in the senate being apparently assured.

JAP NOTE DENIES THREAT

Washington, D. C.—A specific disclaimer of any intent to convey "a veiled threat" in the use of the phrase "grave consequences" in his recent communication to Secretary Hughes protesting against the Japanese exclusion feature of the immigration bill was made by Ambassador Hanihara in a second letter to the secretary, made public Saturday, and characterized by Mr. Hughes as a "frank and friendly explanation."

The ambassador's letter and a reply by the secretary were made public by the state department. Mr. Hughes' letter saying that in the light of the context of the original letter, and prevailing friendship and understanding between the two countries he "had no doubt that these words (grave consequences) were to be taken in the same sense you have stated, and I was quite sure it was far from your thought to express or imply any threat."

The correspondence was made public after Secretary Hughes had given much of his time for the past two days to a consideration of the international issue involved. He conferred again with President Coolidge, and before receipt of the ambassador's second letter had been advised of the desire of officials of the embassy to have an explanation of the language of the protest placed before the public.

What effect the explanation may have on the pending exclusion legislation in congress was not apparent. Senator Lodge, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, who in senate debate characterized the phrase "grave consequences" as a "veiled threat" in recent days has conferred with President Coolidge on the question, but leaders in congress desire opportunity to study the language of the second letter before appraising the situation.

Good Deed Remembered.

Chicago.—When Mrs. Ida B. Kasch became ill seven years ago Mrs. Caroline Werner, only a casual acquaintance, volunteered her assistance. "I'll always remember you," Mrs. Kasch said when she moved away to Olympia, Wash.

Monday an employe of the county treasurer's office informed Mrs. Werner that Mrs. Minnie M. Blass, executrix, had sent word that Mrs. Kasch had died leaving Mrs. Werner a legacy.

NORTHWEST BARS CALIFORNIA DOOR

Three States Join in Air-tight Embargo.

FEAR DISEASE SPREAD

Steps Taken to Safeguard Livestock Industry—Fumigation of Tourists Decided Upon.

Portland, Or.—An absolute embargo on food products of all description from California and stricter regulations for control of entry of tourists from California into Oregon as the means of preventing the entrance of foot and mouth disease into the northwest was agreed upon Saturday by representatives of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, who met in joint conference at the Multnomah hotel.

In addition to agreement upon the embargo, members of the conference decided that should the foot and mouth disease travel north by one county, or become prevalent within 200 miles of the Oregon-California border, a complete embargo would be placed upon the entry of tourists and automobiles from California.

So long as the disease remains in the present infected areas, it was concluded that the operation of disinfection and fumigation stations at the various entry points on the border would be sufficient.

The conference resulted in the unification of protective measures, some of which already are in effect in one or more of the northwestern states. The action will tend to simplify enforcement of the regulations.

Statements made at an open meeting held in advance of the conference developed that the foot and mouth epidemic in California is much worse than has been reported, and it was freely predicted that should the disease be transmitted into Oregon, Washington or Idaho, it would bankrupt these states.

Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian of Oregon, reported that he had established disinfection stations at the California-Oregon border, where automobiles were given a tire bath and passengers required to walk through a mixture. Baggage and bedding found in machines, he stated, were fumigated.

Dr. Lytle stated that fumigation was not certain to kill the germs, but that there was no other measure, outside of absolute prohibition of entry of tourist travel, that was better, and for that reason he advocated continuation of fumigation and disinfection.

E. I. French, director of agriculture of Washington, who presided at the conference, declared that he believed his state would be willing to assist Oregon in operation of the stations on the Oregon-California border and M. A. Means, commissioner of agriculture of Idaho, who represented that state, assured the conferees that he would ask the governor of his state to assist.

It was agreed that if the disease made its way into Oregon, Idaho and Washington would be certain to be invaded.

Commissioner Means explained that he sympathized with California citizens but that it was necessary for the northwest to protect itself.

Vladivostok Asks Loan.

Tokio.—The Ussuri railway expects to float a loan of approximately \$1,500,000 in the London market shortly, according to S. Ito, manager of the Vladivostok branch of the Bank of Chosen. The money will be spent for the improvement of Vladivostok harbor and terminal facilities, according to Mr. Ito. British recognition of the soviet government was said to have encouraged Vladivostok railway officials to seek this loan in London.

Court Frees Ex-Wizard.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charges of violating federal prohibition laws made against Edward Young Clarke of Atlanta, Ga., former imperial wizard protem of the Ku Klux Klan, were dismissed by Judge A. B. Anderson in federal court Saturday. Dismissal was made on the motion of Homer Elliott, United States district attorney.

Chief of Police Slain.

Little Rock, Ark.—Oscar Sullivan, chief of police of Hot Springs, Ark., was killed late Sunday night by Hubert Cokes, proprietor of a pool room at that place, according to a long distance telephone report from the Sentinel-Record. Sullivan was shot five times and died a few minutes later in a hospital. Cokes escaped in an automobile, pursued by posse.

POULTRY

CARELESSNESS WILL CAUSE POOR HATCHES

The careful gathering, selecting and holding of hatching eggs are factors too often overlooked, asserts W. H. Allen, poultry specialist at the New Brunswick College of Agriculture at New Brunswick. To prove his statement Mr. Allen points out that nearly 90 per cent of all eggs that are set in incubators or under hens are fertile, and should hatch strong chicks, yet only 50 to 60 per cent ever do.

Eggs should be collected three or four times a day, and from clean nests. This prevents them from getting chilled, dirty and damp. Grade them for size, color and shape. A bird usually lays eggs of the type of the one from which it was hatched. Keep the eggs in a dry room with a temperature of 50 degrees F., and never hold them more than six days before placing in the incubator. Eggs held 12 days will hatch 10 to 15 per cent fewer chicks than eggs only a week old.

Incubator rooms should not be cold. The ideal temperature is 70 degrees. When the temperature is lower than this the hatch will be retarded and the chicks of poor quality. A chick hatched in twenty days is worth two hatched in twenty-two.

The incubator should be leveled to prevent uneven temperatures within the machine, all thermometers tested for accuracy, and the machines disinfected. The manufacturer's instructions should be followed. Run the incubator three days before putting in the hatching eggs. Do not disturb them for two days after they are set; after that turn them twice daily. No cooling is necessary during incubation, especially during the months of February, March and April.

The best temperature at which to run a machine is 103 degrees. Test out all infertile eggs on the seventh and fourteenth days. To prevent chicks from dying in the shell, it is often necessary to add moisture. This can be judged by weighing the eggs plus the hatching tray on the first day and again on the seventh. The eggs plus the tray should not weigh over 5 per cent less on the seventh day than on the first.

Poultry Profits Depend on Earliness of Hatch

Profits in poultry raising depend to a large extent on the earliness in the season that chickens are hatched. The earlier in life a pullet commences laying, the greater the number of eggs produced during the first laying year. Pullets should be in laying condition the first part of October, if good winter egg production is to be expected. The more eggs laid during November, December and January, the greater are the annual profits.

In order to commence laying in October, pullets of the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, and similar breeds should be hatched the latter part of March or the first part of April. Pullets of the Leghorn, Ancona, and similar breeds should be hatched the latter part of April or the first part of May.

Intestinal Disinfectant for Control of Diseases

A good intestinal disinfectant, such as bichloride of mercury, can be used in the drinking water provided for the poultry flock, as a means of aiding in the control of poultry diseases. This, however, is but a small part of the procedure in disease control and does not strike at the real source of the trouble.

One of the first steps in keeping the poultry flock healthy is to dispose of, by killing and burning, all birds afflicted with tuberculosis, fowl cholera and other similar serious diseases. A second step is to see that the two main causes of disease, lack of sanitation and a condition of lowered vitality, are eliminated from the flock.

POULTRY NOTES

Better not give tankage until the chicks are three or four months old.

Try to find the stolen nests. Sometimes a careless turkey lays where the eggs easily roll out.

Any of the reputable brands of dry grain chick feed will prove excellent as a ration for the pullets.

Feed mixed grains in the morning along with water or milk, then mash at noon, and corn in the evening.

For incubating purposes, discard all eggs that have improperly finished shells or that are irregular in shape.

Tribe Starving Owing to Drought and Locusts

Johannesburg.—Owing to drought and destruction of grass by locusts, a native tribe under Chief Lineco, in northwestern Transvaal, is starving. The tribesmen are eating locusts, caterpillars and ants to keep alive.

The tribe, numbering some thousands, owns 2,000 acres, but these lands are insufficient to maintain them and they are unable to buy more.

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