

BIG PARADE VOICES U. S. PREPAREDNESS

New York Demonstration Has 150,000 in Line of March.

ALL CLASSES IN PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

Twelve Hours of Mankind Pass Re- viewing Stand—Great Awaken- ing Is Shown by People.

New York—New York expressed its attitude on the question of national preparedness Saturday by holding the greatest civil parade in the history of the country. An almost countless host of men and women, estimated at more than 150,000, representing all walks of life in the nation's metropolis, marched for 12 hours, 20 abreast, behind hands playing patriotic airs, through flag-bedecked streets lined with hundreds of thousands of cheering spectators.

All the professions and trades which make up the complex life of the city were represented.

In one division were the street sweepers in their uniforms of white, while in another were the dignified justices of the Supreme court of New York.

There also were the clergy—nearly 200, representing every denomination in the nation's greatest city. Lawyers, physicians, trained nurses, veterans of the Spanish-American war, were in line. But the most popular division was made up of the city's 10,000 National Guardsmen—infantry, cavalry and artillery—who brought up the rear.

"This," declared Major General Leonard Wood, in command of the department of the East, who reviewed the parade, "is the greatest argument America has ever known in favor of preparedness against elements that are at present unknown. It shows an interest in preparedness that amounts to a national awakening. This is what we need. It shows that the time has come to do something in the matter of national preparation."

The mammoth pageant began auspiciously. Just as Mayor Mitchell and a party of municipal officers left the city hall at the head of the first division an aeroplane appeared above lower Broadway and hovered around the great skyscrapers.

The paraders marched rapidly, more than 10,000 passing a given point within an hour.

With few exceptions, the marchers carried small American flags. Most of them also wore buttonhole emblems. At frequent intervals came one of the 200 bands and musicians were the only persons in the civic divisions who wore uniforms.

Plan to Form Woman's Party Attacked by Illinois Suffrage Society

Chicago—An attack on the plan to form a woman's party was issued Monday by the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, while officials of the Congressional Union, promoters of the idea, were opening registration headquarters at 73 East Washington street. At the same time a campaign was launched by the Union with posters, banners and various advertising devices to boom the woman's party convention, which will be held June 5, 6 and 7 at the Blackstone theater during the time the Republican convention is in progress at the Coliseum. Twelve woman speakers will begin holding brief meetings at once under the auspices of the Congressional Union, on street corners, in factories or shops, offices, college dormitories and at labor union gatherings.

"Confusion and duplication of work" will be the effect of the Congressional Union's activities in Chicago, it is declared in the statement issued by the Illinois Equal Suffrage association. The proposal to form a party "on six lines" is also assailed, and the union is defined as "a detached group of Eastern suffragists."

All Other Flags Taboo.

Tacoma, Wash.—None but the American flag will be allowed in the Memorial Day parade in Tacoma. This action was taken Monday by joint committees from patriotic bodies in which they decided that at this time individual banners of fraternal societies and the like were not in keeping with the spirit of the day.

The veterans believe that the whole observance should be for the soldier dead, and as a consequence only the Stars and Stripes should be carried in the lines of March.

Dominicans Heed Warning.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.—The warning of the American minister, W. W. Russell, that the city of Santo Domingo would be taken by force unless it was given up by the rebels not later than Sunday morning, resulted in the evacuation of the city Saturday night.

The rebel leaders, soldiers and rural guards stripped the fort of guns and war materials and withdrew from the city, leaving the civil police in charge. They notified Mr. Russell of their withdrawal.

Panama Promise to Disarm.

Panama—William K. Price, the American minister, Monday delivered to the Panama government the final demand for the surrender of 1200 rifles used by the Panama National Police. The disarmament of the police force has been sought on account of riots which resulted in the deaths of Americans. It is understood the administration is opposed to the surrender of the rifles, but delivered up the arms under protest.

Irish Countess Sentenced to Jail for Life.



Saw Countess at Head of Irish Rebels.

New York—Dr. Cecil C. McAdam, of Melbourne, Australia, who was attached to the Royal medical corps of the British army during the Gallipoli campaign and who was besieged in the Shelbourne hotel in Dublin, Ireland, during the recent rebellion there, arrived here Monday on the steamship Philadelphia from Liverpool.

Dr. McAdam said he saw the Countess Markiewicz attired in men's clothing and wearing a brace of revolvers, leading the Irish rebels. He was informed, he added, that she had shot six of her followers because they refused to obey her orders.

Countess Markiewicz has been sentenced to penal servitude for life for her part in the uprising in Dublin.

FOES OF ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE LOSE; CONFEREES AGREE

Washington, D. C.—A standing army of 206,000 men, capable of being expanded in emergency to 254,000 and backed up by a Federalized National guard of 425,000 as a reserve, finally was agreed on Monday by the house and senate conferees on the army bill. The agreement will be reported to congress at once and the measure, the first of the administration preparedness bills, is expected to be before President Wilson for his signature soon.

Advocates of adequate national defense regard this conference agreement as a triumph.

The minimum enlisted strength would be attained under the conference agreement within the next five years and it is stipulated that at no time shall the total be less than 160,000.

The conference report also provides for government nitrate manufacturing plants to cost not to exceed \$20,000,000, for vocational education in the regular army and for establishment of military training camps for volunteer citizens, whose transportation, clothing and subsistence expenses while in training would be paid by the Federal government.

Other salient features of the measure provide for a board to investigate the advisability of establishing government munition plants and a board to recommend mobilization of industries. Authority is given to the government to seize and operate private munition plants in time of war.

France Wants Central Powers to Ask, Not to Offer, Peace

Nancy—President Poincare, in an address here Monday, responded to Germany's suggestion regarding peace, contained in the German reply to the American note.

"France does not want Germany to tender peace," said the president, "but wants her adversary to ask for peace."

"France," he continued, "will not expose her sons to the dangers of new aggressions. The central empires, haunted by remorse for having brought

More Whisky Being Made by 19,- 000,000 Gallons; Beer Falls Off

Washington, D. C.—Notwithstanding the fact that prohibition laws have become effective in seven states since July 1, 1915, approximately 7,500,000 gallons more whiskey has been produced in the United States so far during this fiscal year, ending June 30, than ever before. Returns to the internal revenue bureau approximate the total increase for the year at 10,000,000 gallons.

Rate Rise Is Suspended.

Washington, D. C.—Tariffs proposing increases of from \$5 to \$20 a car in refrigeration charges on fruits and vegetables from points in Oregon and Idaho to points in Colorado, Arizona, Illinois and other states were suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission until September 12, pending investigation. The present refrigeration charge to points in Colorado is \$40 a car and the proposed charge, \$45. To Arizona the charge is \$50 and the proposed charge \$70. To Illinois the rate is \$50 and the proposed rate \$60.

Girl Accepts \$12,500.

Seattle—Twelve thousand five hundred dollars in real money is better than a gamble that might win \$25,000 or nothing. Mrs. Carola B. Jones, the 19-year-old wife of Thomas C. Jones, who obtained a verdict for \$25,000 against her father-in-law, Thomas E. Jones, for alienation of her husband's affections, so decided in the Superior court here. Judge Frazer offered to give her a judgment for \$12,500, or grant a new trial.

on the war and terrified by the indignities and hatred they have stirred up in mankind, are trying today to make the world believe that the entente allies alone are responsible for the prolongation of hostilities—a dull irony which will deceive no one.

"Neither directly nor indirectly have our enemies offered us peace. But we do not want them to offer it to us; we want them to ask it of us. We do not want to submit to their conditions; we want to impose ours on them. We do not want a peace which would leave imperial Germany with the power to recommence the war and keep Europe eternally menaced.

"So long as that peace is not assured to us; so long as our enemies will not recognize themselves as vanquished, we will not cease to fight."

Income Tax to Remain.

Washington, D. C.—Taxes on incomes, inheritances and war munitions will be depended on to pay for the preparedness program, Chairman Kitchin, of the house ways and means committee, said Monday after a conference with Secretary McAdoo. The plan has the support, Mr. Kitchin said, of President Wilson.

What amount will have to be raised cannot be determined until the navy and army bills are completed. Members of the ways and means committee will begin work on this problem as quickly as possible, however. Other than a decision not to lower the present exemption limit for incomes, \$3000 for unmarried and \$4000 for married men, none of the details of the tax plan have been worked out.

Bandits Make Another Raid.

Marathon, Tex.—Another raid into American territory by Mexican bandits was made Friday night at McKinney Springs ranch, 67 miles south of Marathon and 23 miles north of Boquillas, along the Marathon-Boquillas road, according to H. E. Stafford, an attorney of El Paso. Mr. Stafford arrived here Tuesday from Boquillas, to which place he had accompanied Major Langhorne last Saturday as a guide.

He secured the information from ranchmen in the McKinney Springs district as he was passing through there en route to Marathon. There was no shooting, he said.

During the same period the production of beer has fallen more than 1,500,000 barrels, or 45,000,000 gallons from last year's figures. The total production of beer for the year ending June 30, it is estimated, will be about 60,000,000 gallons less than it was in the last fiscal year.

170 Indians Are Citizens.

Greenwood Indian Agency, S. D.—Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the Interior, has granted full citizenship rights to 170 residents of the Yankton Sioux reservation. Mr. Lane made an address in which he urged upon the redmen the full measure of responsibility which has been imposed on them. Title to 30,000 acres of land, which has been held in trust for Indians, was transferred to them.

Islands to Sell Silver.

Manila—Jeremiah L. Manning, insular treasurer, has gone to China to investigate the silver market with a view to selling a portion of the 20,000,000 pesos silver which the government has at Corregidor.

Owing to the demand for silver in China, which has caused the Chinese government to declare a partial moratorium, the silver held by the government is salable at a profit of 35 per cent.

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest
About Oregon

Equality in Distribution of State School Money Shown

That the state and county officials of Oregon are much more zealous in safeguarding the school funds than are some of the neighboring states is shown by an investigation started a short time ago by the legislative committee of the state of Washington representing the State Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Union and State Grange. The secretary of the committee wrote to State Superintendent J. A. Churchill calling attention to the fact that 25 per cent of the moneys derived from the sale of timber and rentals of the forest reserves is paid by the Federal government to various states and that the law provides that it shall be by them divided among the counties in which the forest reserves are situated, and the money expended for the benefit of the public schools and the public roads thereof, and not otherwise.

A comparison of the way this money is divided in the different states is quite interesting. This committee sent a statement which shows that in many counties of Washington all the money is expended for the benefit of roads, and the schools receive nothing. In some counties a very small sum is spent for roads and schools and the balance is "otherwise" expended.

Superintendent Churchill sent a letter to each county of this state asking for a statement as to how the money is expended in Oregon. He has received letters from nearly all the counties, and in every instance the money is equally divided between the school fund and the road fund.

Government Crop Report for Oregon

Washington, D. C.—A summary of the May crop report for the state of Oregon, as compiled by the Bureau of Agriculture, U. S. department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Winter wheat—May 1 forecast 12,400,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 16,200,000; two years ago, 13,684,000; 1909-13 average, 12,955,000 bushels.

Rye—May 1 forecast, 436,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 414,000; two years ago, 336,000 bushels.

Meadows—May 1 condition 93, compared with the ten-year average of 96.

Patatoes—May 1 condition 93, compared with the ten-year average of 95.

Spring plowing—Per cent done to May 1, 1916, estimated 89 per cent, compared with 92 May 1 last year and 84, the ten-year average.

Spring planting—Per cent done to May 1, 1916, estimated 75 per cent, compared with 85 May 1 last year and 80, the ten-year average.

Hay—Old crop on farms May 1, estimated 75,000 tons, compared with 120,000 a year ago and 173,000 two years ago.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on May 1 this year, and the second, the average on May 1 last year:

Wheat, 87 and 116 per bushel. Corn, 85 and 89. Oats, 39 and 51. Potatoes, 77 and 77. Hay, \$13.10 and \$9.50 per ton. Eggs, 20 and 19 cents per dozen.

Timber Sale Approved.

Announcement is made by the Forest Service that the district forester, Portland, Ore., has just approved the contract for the sale to Brown Bros. & Hubbard of 3,900,000 feet of timber on the Crater Lake National forest in Southern Oregon.

The timber is located on Crystal Creek on the west side of Klamath lake and consists mostly of western yellow pine, although there is some sugar pine and other species. The prices paid for the timber are \$3.20 per M foot for the yellow pine and sugar pine, and 50 cents per M foot for the other species.

Mill Refuses Business.

Marshallfield—Frank W. Rehfeld, a myrtle wood manufacturer here, has more orders than he can fill and had to turn down a large contract for myrtle bobbins for spinning mills in Calcutta.

Myrtle wood novelties have become much sought since they were exhibited at the San Francisco exposition, and orders for the wood are being received from many sections of the United States. The Rehfeld plant is now busy on an order for 1,000,000 auto writers, a contrivance used in teaching children to write.

Fruit Pest Fight Planned.

Hood River—Professor L. F. Henderson, formerly head of the department of botany of the University of Idaho, who has just been appointed county fruit inspector to succeed H. M. Holbrook, will wage a campaign to keep the orchards of this district free from disease pests. Non-resident owners will be made to clean up tracts that have grown to weeds. "It was gratifying to us of the Upper Valley committee to meet with such co-operation from Professor Henderson," said Colonel W. F. Tucker.

7000 Acres Reclaimed.

Klamath Falls—Seven thousand more acres of rich farm lands will soon be added to Klamath county's tillable area, as a result of the reclamation operations carried on by E. P. McCormack, a director of the First National bank of this city. He has been working on this project for two years, using a large dredger in diking. The land just reclaimed is of the same type of soil as the famous McCormack ranch near the scene of the last reclamation which has given exceptional yields for several years.

Mill Burned; Loss \$15,000.

Tillamook—The Yellow Fir lumber mill, 11 miles south, was destroyed by fire one morning this week. The flames originated in the engine-room from a hot box. There was no insurance. The loss is put at \$15,000. Some 30,000 feet of lumber was burned. The plant will be built immediately to fill big orders ahead, according to Frank Long, owner.

The Red Mirage

A Story of the French Legion in Algiers

By I. A. R. WYLIE

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SYNOPSIS.

Sylvia Ormeau, her lover, Richard Farquhar, finds, has fallen in love with Captain Arnaud of the Foreign Legion. In Captain Sower's room Farquhar forces Sower to have Preston's I. O. U's returned to him. Farquhar is helped to his rooms by Gabrielle Smith. Sower demands an apology. Refused, he forces Farquhar to resign his commission in return for possession of Farquhar's father's written confession that he had murdered Sower's father. Gabrielle saves Farquhar from suicide. To shield Arnaud, Sylvia's fiancé, Farquhar professes to have stolen war plans and tells the real culprit why he did so. As Richard Nameless he joins the Foreign Legion and sees Sylvia, now Mrs. Arnaud, meet Colonel Destinn. Farquhar meets Sylvia and Gabrielle, and learns from Corporal Goetz of the colonel's cruelty.

Do you believe in divorce? What if you came home some day and learned that your wife was madly in love with another man—your employer? Would you leave her, or would you force her to go with you to another town and begin all over again?

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

He lifted her hand to his lips, his eyes still on her face, and, returning Arnaud's salute, strode across the sunlit courtyard and disappeared into the shadows. Husband and wife watched him in silence. Then Arnaud gave a short, half-angry laugh.

"When the devil goes abroad it is usually to some purpose," he said. "How did he come here?"

"I invited him."

"He had not called on you."

"He shrugged her shoulders prettily. "That was just what made me do it. I was bored and lonely, and bored and lonely people are bound to do something mad."

"You are very often bored, Sylvia."

"Yes," she agreed. "But does that mean I am very often mad?"

He looked up at her, his pale eyes full of moody wistfulness. "How much can happen in a year where a woman is concerned. A year ago you would not have been bored, Sylvia. You thought then that there was no more lovely place on earth than Sidi-bel-Abbes, and that there was no other man for you than myself. Now you are restless and discontented. You hate the place and—perhaps your husband."

The last words broke from him with a petulant violence. It was the irritable accusation of a man who does not believe what he is saying and expects contradiction. None came. Sylvia Arnaud's fair head was still bent over her flowers. He sprang upright, his face ashy with passion. "Do you hate me, Sylvia?" he stammered. She lifted her eyes for a moment, but not to him. In their brown, velvety depths there were pathos and melancholy infinitely touching.

"Oh, no, I don't hate you, Desire," she said in her soft voice. "I have never hated anyone. But you don't understand. How should you? You are a man, and not even a man of my own race. Women are so different. They live in such a narrow circle, Desire, and their dreams are everything to themselves, and the whole world is glorified in their eyes. How natural when a man comes to them they should fall in love with him, and how natural that they should wake up one day and find the glorious world a desert and their idols shattered forever."

"Have I done that?" She made no answer, and he sprang at her and seized her by the wrist in a paroxysm of excitement. "Have I done that? Am I the broken idol?"

She released herself with gentle decision from his desperate grasp.

"It's too late, Desire," she said sadly. "When a man breaks a woman's faith it is always beyond repair."

She moved away from him to the curtained door leading into the house, but he sprang after her, barring her path, his eyes pleading and full of a worship that might have touched her.

"Sylvia, I will do anything. I have been thinking—the second regiment is ordered to Tonkin. Shall I exchange? It will give you fresh surroundings—fresh society. The climate isn't bad here. Or shall I get leave—I shall take you to England for a month—two months—or we shall travel!"

She flushed suddenly.

"It is not necessary. I do not want to take you from your duty."

His hand dropped from the curtain. Beneath the half-closed eyelids there flickered two dangerous points of light.

"In other words, you won't attempt to bridge the gulf that has come between us—at your wish, as I verily believe. Very well, whatever happens—on your head be it."

He turned away, and for a moment she hesitated, looking back at him like a child endeavoring to penetrate the meaning of some vague threat of the future. Then the curtains fell softly behind her.

Sidi-bel-Abbes has two great streets running north to south and east to west. In between are the little forgotten byways, unknown to the great ones who saunter about the Place Carot listening to the band, or take their strolls on the grandly decorated cafes of the Algerian boulevards. None of these less unsuspected byways exist. They are very narrow and very dirty. On the border of this region lies the Cafe du Tonkin. It is comparatively respectable, and occasionally a tourist or newly arrived official under escort makes his appearance in the bar in order to acquaint himself with what he conceives to be the "real thing." Therefore when Capt. Desire Arnaud sauntered along the narrow, evil-



What Are You Doing Here With That Woman?

smelling street he attracted little notice, the more so as dusk had already set in and deepened the eternal shadows to a concealing darkness. Captain Arnaud entered the unguarded doorway. He was evidently on a serious errand, for he did not appear again. Instead, some ten minutes later a man in ragged, ill-fitting clothes lurched out on to the pavement and slunk on deeper into the labyrinth of alleys and lightless passages. He wore a broad-brimmed hat pulled well over his eyes and a bunch of roses stuck in his half-open coat. He chose a narrow passage running between two empty houses, and felt his way over the uneven flags, his hands touching either wall to keep him from stumbling. The music sounded nearer. Abruptly the passage twisted into an open square, dimly lighted, and the music became a deafening discord of voices. The contrast after the dark eastern haze of the region behind him was bizarre and brutal. Red lanterns had been strung across from one low-roofed house to another, and their soft light fell on a scene which might have been painted from a wild dream of Montmartre. The place was full. Long tables built a rough semicircle round a central table, laden with empty bottles and chipped, wine-stained glasses. On a far corner a woman sat with folded arms and sang. Her voice was rough and feelingless, but it harmonized with what surrounded her—it was like a shriller note of the red-tinted atmosphere.

CHAPTER VIII.

At the Villa Bernotto's.

"Look well, though, don't I, Miss Smith? White is, after all, the most becoming. But one must have a good skin. Mine is still quite smooth. No one would think I had been a year in this dreadful place, would they?"

Sylvia Arnaud considered herself for a moment longer in the glass. Then her eyes wandered past her own reflection to that of her companion behind her. Miss Smith, in a pearl gray dress of severe cut, was more than usually uncomplaising. The soft brown hair had been dragged back and smoothed into order with a merciless hand, leaving the small, oval face without a softening line. Sylvia laughed gayly. The contrast with her own radiant femininity pleased her.

"Sometimes I really think you are not a woman at all, Miss Smith," she said quizically. "And now I am ready."

Look out for that Arab! He's spying either for the Jewess, for Sylvia or for Colonel Destinn—what is your guess about him, and how do you think he will act?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Use for the New Baby.

A New Englander who is a great angler and whose fish stories are listened to most attentively by his eight-year-old son, recently became a father for the fifth time, another boy being brought by the stork.

The eight-year-old was told of the arrival of this new brother, and he was very curious to see him. The father took the first opportunity to gratify the lad's curiosity. The kid gazed at the bit of red humanity for quite a while, and then, with great gravity, he looked into his father's face and said:

"Dad, he'd make a first-rate bait, wouldn't he?"—Harper's Magazine.

Kissing the Mistletoe.

Bill—This paper says mistletoe is proving a pest in the lumber regions of the northwest, and steps are being taken by the government forestry service to combat it.

Jill—What's wrong? Do you suppose the men have to marry the girls they kiss?

Much Metal Wasted.

The waste of metal from coils rubbing together is said to amount to 14 tons of silver annually.