

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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With Medford Step-Over

MAZATLAN NEAR EVACUATION; CITY NEAR STARVATION

OTATES, Sinaloa, Mex., July 29.—The Pacific Mail liner City of Sydney, bound from Salina Cruz to San Francisco, dared not land provisions today at Mazatlan, as had been the intention, because the captain feared to endanger his ship and the lives of his passengers in the cross-fire of shells flying across the harbor.

As a result the federal governor of the port issued a manifesto endeavoring to incite anti-American feeling. The Americans, he said, were responsible for not landing the sorely needed provisions.

Mazatlan has been half starving for months, and evacuation can no longer be delayed. Preparations to accomplish it are going forward actively and it is expected that in a few days the federal garrison will be steaming southward to Salina Cruz.

There are now no federal troops in Lower California, and reports to Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, state that the Yaqui Indians are causing some trouble in the vicinity of Guaymas. All railroad trains are carrying constitutionalist guards.

FAKIR DEPORTED AT VERA CRUZ

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Garrison announced today that he would direct Brigadier General Funston at Vera Cruz to deport from Mexico Fred L. Boalt, the correspondent for the Newspaper Enterprise association, who sent out a sensational story that an American naval officer applied the "law of flight" to Mexican prisoners. A court of inquiry pronounced the story false. The time and manner of Boalt's deportation will be left with General Funston.

PRESIDENT REQUESTS PEACE TREATIES RUSHED

WASHINGTON, July 29.—On President Wilson's urgent request that Secretary Bryan's new peace treaties with twenty nations be ratified at the current congress, the senate foreign relations committee today referred the conventions to a sub-committee with instructions to study them and report.

Senators had practically decided to postpone action until next session, but owing to the threatening situation in Europe, ratification may be hurried.

OVERCOATS AND FURS IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, July 29.—Light overcoats, sweaters and even furs were much in evidence on the streets and trains in New York last night and the temperature of between 69 and 70 degrees made those persons who wore winter clothing the envy of the summer clad folk. According to the weather bureau forecaster yesterday was the coldest July 28 since 1884.

A MEDIEVAL SURVIVAL

AUSTRIA has declared war upon Serbia because the heir to the Austrian throne was assassinated by a Serb and the Serbian government has refused to comply with the humiliating terms demanded in retaliation in the Austrian ultimatum.

The nation is swept by a "wave of patriotism," better styled blood-lust, to avenge the royal insult and Europe is likely to be plunged into general war because of the act of a weak-minded assassin.

Countless lives must be forfeited, homes desolated, regions devastated, the horror of the battle field replace the smiling verdure of the grain fields, the fair earth drenched with human blood as a sacrifice to the great god.

Austria-Hungary is a medley of nations and a jumble of races. The efforts of its rulers since the middle ages has ever been for the dynasty. Royalty is still a medieval institution and patriotism still consists in the sacrifice of the nation for the ruling family.

The Serbs in Austria are in the empire against their will and more or less oppressed by the rival races, the Germans and Czechs. It can scarcely be called patriotic for them to fight against their brethren upon command of their oppressors. They have been foreibly annexed and appropriated, and the pan-Serbian agitation is the real cause of the war. The danger to the Austrian throne lies in the fact that the confederation it governs is apt to go to pieces at any time, for general dissatisfaction exists among every people deprived of political liberty.

Serbia is a comparatively small and weak nation. It has not yet recovered from the Balkan war, which left it territorially enlarged but financially prostrate. Undoubtedly in its weakened condition it will be an easy victim for Austria and the latter nation confidently figures on grabbing a large slice of territory to compensate it for its trouble and salvage its wounded honor.

Suppose the assassin of the Grand Duke Franz Ferdinand had been a Russian instead of a Serb. Does anyone suppose that Austria would have made the demands upon big and powerful Russia in a 48 hour ultimatum that were made upon little and weakened Serbia? The friendly services of other nations would have been sought, instead of spurned and there would have been no declaration of war to avenge the royal murder.

Patriotism would not have sounded the tocsin so valiently against a superior foe. The national honor would not have been so outraged. The human sacrifice is necessitated simply because of royal resentment and racial greed.

The war, whatever the outcome, will work a hardship upon the entire world. It withdraws from useful occupation and productivity hundreds of thousands. It diverts into useless channels capital that should be employed in peaceful pursuits. It halts the progress of the world.

As long as nations persist in bankrupting themselves by maintaining huge military establishments, just so long will the threat of war hang like the sword of Damocles over the world. Until the myth of royalty is outlived and the artificial distinctions of national boundaries and insular "patriotism" are wiped out in a confederation of the world, just so long will the greed and grab of the dark ages constitute political policy.

Yerba Mate, the Tea of South America

"Toma usted mate?" (Will you take some tea?), is the customary welcome extended to the weary traveler in the rural districts of Paraguay, and if the traveler is something of a diplomat he will. And that, too, even if the host does take the first sip from the bombilla through which it is sucked from the mate, or gourd, in which it is prepared, and which is then passed over to him; for mate is the drink and pledge of hospitality all over the country districts of Paraguay, portions of southern Brazil, and northern Argentina. To refuse the hospitable offer is to give offense, although the courteous Paraguayan, Brazilian, or Argentine is not in the habit of urging the invitation by a little gun-play, as is said to have been the custom among our cowboys and heroes of the west some years ago when a tenderfoot refused to "have a drink." Still, the stranger had better take a sip or two if he wishes to become "persona grata" even if the bombilla has been moistened by other lips than his, and the "tea" is somewhat bitter and herby in taste. He will get used to it.

This particular tea is not the tea of China or Japan that the average North American or European knows. It is a brand that is distinctively South American, and is made from the leaves of a shrub whose botanical name is Ilex Paraguayensis.

Yerba mate is altogether indigenous to a well defined area of South America. The aboriginal Indians of the basin of the Rio de la Plata, the Guarani, knew and used the plant long before the invasion of their country by the Spaniards. When these Indians were subdued, especially by the Jesuit missionaries, they were found to be using a drink made of a plant that grew wild and abundant over the subtropical region in which they lived. Caa was the name given to this plant by the Guarani. Caa means simply weed, and the Europeans, translating literally, called it yerba, equivalent to the English herb. Mate is Spanish for gourd. Hence yerba mate—the gourd weed (or herb), or, more extended, the herb from which tea is made in a gourd, for it was, and is often now, prepared as follows: A dried gourd is hollowed out, leaving an aperture where the stem was connected; into

this gourd a small quantity of the crushed leaves are placed, boiling water poured on them, a little sugar or lemon juice added, and the tea is ready to be sucked through the aperture by means of the hollow tube, called bombilla, usually made of metal and having a perforated, spoon shaped end which serves as a strainer.

The Ilex Paraguayensis is really a South American holly, growing spontaneously in the southern portions of Brazil, in the northeastern region of Argentina, and in all the eastern and central portions of Paraguay. It is an evergreen tree or shrub which grows from 12 to 20 feet in height, is very bushy and beautiful and resembles an orange tree. It has no spines, the leaves are bright green, the small flowers are of a yellowish color, and the tiny berries are purplish black. The most suitable leaves for the tea are small and dark green, and are picked from the smaller and younger plants.

In gathering, the natives go out and cut the branches from the trees found in the forests, and pile them up in the form of a haystack. After all available material has been gathered the piles are then carried to their villages, where they undergo a process of torrefaction, or smoking, for about three days, and the leaves are then broken into the powder and are ready for the market.

Paraguayan tea resembles our tea and coffee in that the chemical analysis of the leaves shows that they contain, in addition to the essential oils chlorophyll, resins, and other vegetable ingredients, both tannin and caffeine. The tannin content is decidedly less than in green or black tea, or in coffee. Of caffeine, or matein as it is sometimes termed, the product contains less than does tea, but about the same proportion that is to be found in coffee. The decoction seems to soothe the nervous system without the injurious effects of other stimulants, and it has been estimated that there are no less than

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To Stop Advance of the Army Worm

The army worm is a smooth, striped caterpillar about an inch and a quarter long and a quarter of an inch in diameter, says a bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture. It is rather dark in appearance. While normally it feeds by night and hides by day, not being generally noticed, as soon as it has increased to such a number that its food supply falls short it starts to travel and, becoming bolder, feeds both night and day. The moth from which this worm hatches is brown with a white spot on the center of each fore wing. It measures about an inch and one-half from wing to wing.

How Worms are Destroyed If the worms have not yet attacked a field the most practical way to keep them out is to plow furrows in front of them, throwing the furrow in the direction toward which they are traveling. The worms will fall into the furrow and when this is full they may be killed either by dragging a log back and forth in the furrow or by destroying the worms in holes previously dug at intervals of 20 feet in the bottom of the furrow. Kerosene poured on them in the holes will destroy them.

If the worms are already in the field the following mixture which will attract the worms and destroy them should be spread about: One pound of paris green (poisonous). Fifty pounds of wheat bran. Juice of one-half dozen oranges. Bring this mixture to a stiff dough by the use of dilute molasses and scatter it amongst the worms. Care should be taken to keep this dough

from children or domestic animals. Prompt action to prevent the worms from infesting a field is much better than later efforts to attempt to kill them in the grain. Once the caterpillars have infested a field the measures necessary to destroy them may seriously hurt or even destroy the crop.

Eradicate Them at Start The worms at first are almost always localized in some definite breeding place in the field, and immediate efforts should be taken to eradicate them in these small areas before they have had time to spread. The normal breeding place of the army worm is in rank grass, such as is usually found along the edges of swamps or in spots of pasture land that have been overfertilized. They are practically never found in swamps because the worm needs a reasonably dry place in which to breed.

Clean cultivation, rotation of crops, cleaning up of fence corners, close pasturage, and the burning over of waste grassland in the spring or fall are good measures to prevent a recurrence of the army worm.

What to Do for Lawns For small areas, like lawns and private grounds, the poison bait, mentioned above, may be used. Equally efficient is the application of a spray of one pound arsenate of lead dissolved in 25 gallons of water. If the powdered arsenate of lead is more easily obtainable, one pound of this may be mixed with eight pounds of flour and dusted on the grass where the worms are feeding. It must be remembered that arsenate of lead is a deadly poison to men and animals, as well as to army worms.

Good Crops and Bad Times

(From the Chicago Livestock World) President Wilson evidently shares the general view that the dull times now existing in American commerce should be classed among the freaks, because conditions underlying differ absolutely from those on which depressions have always hitherto rested.

Previously bad times have followed or at least accompanied short crops and low prices for all products agricultural, augmented and incited by prospects of more of the same to follow. Whatever commercial dullness has been experienced of late came atop of a magnificent yield which, on the aggregate average, netted the producer more money than any previous season's output. Most people think the president was abundantly correct when he said that the hard times are of a bastard brood. No doubt he believes, though he would not state it that way, that "big bush-

ness is bound to get him" and has forced depression to that end. It will be up to some one to show his hand before long. With a handsome surplus still remaining, the government expects a yield of 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, the record of all records for all countries, and crops of oats, barley and rye considerably larger than common. Hard times cannot exist in face of such returns. It is charged that quite a good deal of genuine, old fashioned board of trade lying has been done in connection with the offers of Argentine corn in New York. That seems to fit in with the general scheme big business has been trying to force upon the country. Already the first of the big wheat crop is in the shock. Its close to a billion bushel yield will shed a golden radiance all over the nation in which the croaking of the pessimist will be but faintly audible.

Destroying Wheat Pest

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The little insect that causes an annual loss in this country of thousands of bushels of wheat and known as the "oat aphid" can scarcely be controlled when once it has gained headway. By proper precautions, however, serious outbreaks can be prevented. This insect often escapes notice but it is probably the most widely distributed of the important plant-lice which attack wheat and oats, and its depredations are only expelled by the so-called "green bug." How the oat aphid may be combatted by a destruction of its breeding places, by cultural methods, and by spraying is outlined in bulletin (No. 112) shortly to be issued by the U. S. department of agriculture.

As the oat aphid does not ordinarily appear suddenly in great swarms as does the "greenbug" it has never been considered a pest of great importance. It is easily overlooked by the casual observer, especially in the fall when it occurs at the base of the plants and on the roots. However, it is usually always present on the wheat and observations lead investigators to consider that these parasites weaken the plants and decrease the yield to an important extent, even though they may not be conspicuous, and the decrease in yield not enough to be recognizable as in the case of the "green bug."

Pictures of the pest and detailed description of its appearance are found in the new bulletin. The adult wingless insect is about the size of a pin head and is yellowish green to olive green in color. The winged insect has a black head, the abdomen being green and the antennae black.

The eggs are laid in crevices of the bark or between the leaf bud and twig of the apple and when first deposited are pale greenish in color. They soon change, however, to a shining black and retain this color until they hatch in the spring.

10,000,000 mate drinkers in South America alone. In recent years considerable quantities are being exported to Great Britain, Germany and other European countries, and experiments are being made with the view of using it in the army supplies of those countries. Once introduced into this country, and given a fair trial, it will doubtless become a popular beverage and soon be on tap in our soda fountains.

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