

CAMINETTI AND DIGGS SEEK CHANGE

PROSPECTIVE JURORS BEING EXAMINED

Federal District Judge Holds That a Change of Venue Would Delay the Trial of the Two Young Men Accused of White Slavery for Too Long a Time—Twenty-Seven Jurymen Left in the Empaneled Venire

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—With Maury F. Diggs and Drew Caminetti both present, trial of young Diggs on a charge of violating the Mann white slavery act, commenced before Federal District Judge Van Fleet this morning.

Attorney Woodworth, in behalf of Diggs, asked for a change of venue to Sacramento. Judge Van Fleet denied the change for both Diggs and Caminetti, as this would have delayed the hearings until next April.

Examination of talesmen has commenced, and several who asked it were excused by the court. There are twenty-seven in the panel to be examined.

The case had its beginning last March, when Drew Caminetti and Maury Diggs, the defendants, are alleged to have eloped with Martha Warrington and Lola Norris, two high school fraternity girls of Sacramento. The elopement led to the arrest and indictment of the two young men on charges of white slavery.

The case attracted considerable attention at the time because of the prominence of the defendants' families. Diggs is a nephew of Marshall Diggs, once a member of California's senate, a man of wealth and strong political connections. The younger Diggs was a state architect until recently, and lived in Sacramento. He is 27 years old, and has had the reputation of being a "high roller."

Caminetti is the son of A. Caminetti, former state senator, and recently appointed commissioner of immigration by President Wilson. Drew Caminetti, the defendant, was a non-commissioned officer of the National Guard of California, and was a clerk in the office of the state board of control until March 8th last. He is 27 years old.

Diggs and Caminetti have long been intimate friends. Both are married and have families.

Under the names of Fisher and Whitman, it is alleged that Diggs and Caminetti began to court the Norris and Warrington girls last winter. Finally things went so far that when the real identity of the men was discovered by the girls the relations of the four did not break off. It was after this that the plan to leave the city began to take shape—the journey that was to land the two couples in the federal net under the white slave law.

Once upon the train, the girls gave themselves up to the plans for the elopement and ceased to rebel. The four traveled in one state room. On arrival at Reno, Nev., in early morning the party went to a hotel. Four days later the two couples were arrested living together in a bungalow at Reno.

U. S. OUTDISTANCES BRITAIN IN CONSUMPTION OF MEAT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Americans are the biggest meat eaters in the world. They beat Johnny Bull, with all his legends about the beef of Old England. Moreover, they eat more beef per capita than the British do.

Figures for meat eating in 1909, just made public by the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, show that the per capita consumption of meat for that year in the United States, was 162.20 pounds, divided as follows (fractions omitted): Beef 80 pounds, veal 7, pork 67, mutton and lamb 6, goat meat .13.

Over in England, where they boast about "good old roast beef," the per capita for that product is only 56 pounds. Moreover the proportion of beef in the total eaten by the American is exactly the same as for the Britisher, 47 per cent. Inhabitants of the "tight little isle" make up their total by eating 26 pounds of mutton a year, as against the Americans 6 pounds.

The Spaniards are the smallest meat eaters, their per capita consumption being only 49 pounds. Germany's is 113 pounds. In both Germany and France pork is the favorite meat.

"In view of the growing scarcity and high prices of cattle and swine and their products in our markets in recent times, it is well to call attention to the comparatively insignificant part played by the bovine species in our meat dietary," the bureau declares. "It may be seen that we consume only six pounds of mutton and lamb per head a year, which is barely

4 per cent of the total meat supply. When we compare this small consumption of mutton with that of England, a very striking contrast is noted.

"Our small consumption no doubt is mainly attributable to the exceedingly cheap and abundant supplies of beef and pork which have prevailed in former years, thus rendering it unnecessary to look elsewhere for meat. But the day of cheap meat is past, and the present market prices of food animals point to the fact that it is becoming more and more imperative that every available source of our meat supply should be carefully developed. Hence the necessity for more sheep farming.

"It is undeniable that the sheep species, both in the lamb stage and when older, furnishes meat of most excellent quality when the animals are suited for this purpose. Therefore the present seems to be an opportune time for stockmen to pay more attention to the raising of sheep for meat production.

"Finally, it would be in the interest of economy for the people generally to cultivate a greater taste for mutton and lamb, especially the smaller families who require joints of a size that cannot usually be supplied from the larger beef animals. A more insistent demand on the part of the public for mutton and lamb of good quality would no doubt soon lead to an increase of breeding and feeding operations, besides relieving somewhat the present heavy demand for beef and pork in the face of a short supply.

TATER-FED HOGS GOOD SHIPPERS

FORKERS FED TUBERS EN ROUTE TO MARKET DO NOT LOSE ANY WEIGHT—VALUABLE IN THE HOT WEATHER

PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—A number of hog shippers coming into the Portland Union Stockyards recently, instead of feeding wheat and corn en route, fed potatoes. Melins Payne of Tukura, Idaho, tried the experiment recently with good results. Another shipper from Idaho claimed that with potatoes he came through without a pound of shrinkage in his whole shipment. On account of the high water content potatoes are especially valuable to the shippers in hot weather.

Some feeding experiments with potatoes follow: Ford, of Copenhagen Station, found by experiment that 400 pounds of potatoes are worth 100 pounds of mixed grain for pig feeding. In trials by Henry, at the Wisconsin Stations, potatoes were cooked in an open kettle, using as little water as possible, and corn meal added to form a thick mush, which was eaten by the pigs with great relish. Corn meal wet with water was fed to a second lot for comparison. The results were as follows: 440 pounds of corn meal fed alone produced 100 pounds of gain; 262 pounds of corn meal with 786 pounds of potatoes, weighed before cooking, produced 100 pounds of gain. From this we learn that 786 pounds of potatoes, when fed to hogs after being cooked, effected a saving of 178 pounds of corn meal, 442 pounds of potatoes taking the place of 100 pounds of corn meal.

From an average of 41 analyses in Farmers Bulletin No. 222, we obtain the following for the potato: Water 79.1 per cent, ash .9 per cent, crude protein 2.1 per cent, fiber .4 percent, N-Free extract 17.4 per cent, fat .1 per cent. Henry gives the digestible nutrients as crude protein 1.1 per cent, carbohydrates 15.7 per cent fat .1 per cent.

Four Tennis Title Tournaments On

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Four championship tennis tournaments are being played today in as many different sections of the country. All are being played today in as many different sections of the country. All are being played under the auspices of the National Lawn Tennis Association. They are:

The Northwestern championships on the Minnetonka Yacht Club court as Lake Minnetonka, Minn.; the Michigan State championships on the Detroit Tennis Club court at Detroit; the Southwestern district open championships, being played on the court of the Dallas Lawn Tennis Club, at Dallas, Tex., and the Pacific Coast International championships, being played at Tacoma, Wash., on the court of the Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club. Besides these title matches, an open tournament is being held today at Elmira, N. Y., on the court of the Elmira Tennis Club.

Metal Workers Meet at Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 4.—Great increases in membership were announced in reports read today before the opening sessions of the annual convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, which convened today.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING IS STUDIED

KLEINKUGEL, Germany, Aug. 1.—Operations of a co-operative dairy society have been studied here by a sub-committee of the American Commission on Agricultural Co-Operation.

Members of the society own in all about 250 cows. Each member is required to own at least two cows, and to take out at least one share of stock, costing \$3.

However, many of the members own more than the required two cows and purchase one share of stock for each two cows. One of the members who received the commissioners owns thirty cows and \$36 worth of stock.

The milk of the members is brought each day to the dairy by the members themselves. The dairy is operated to make a small profit, but this margin is simply a guard against losses, and not a means to pay dividends to the members.

At the present time the society has not paid off the mortgages on its buildings, and so the profits, after a portion are placed in a reserve fund, are paid as interest and principal on these loans. Members of the dairy receive cash for their milk from the dairy. It is bought according to the percentage of butter fat which it contains.

The butter milk and skimmed milk is returned to the farmers for cheese making and food for hogs. In another village the commissioners saw a co-operative dairy where the hogs are kept by the society, and where cheese was manufactured.

Because of superior quality of butter made at the co-operative dairy, as compared to butter made on the farms, the price obtained for co-operative butter averages about 15 per cent above the market price. The cost of making is considerably reduced, so that the increased returns to the members are satisfactory.

Dealers in butter are required to pay a local tax, but because of the co-operative and non-profit seeking character of this dairy no tax is required unless the dairy wishes to purchase milk from outside farmers. All members of the dairy are required to supply all of their milk, not required for use at home, to the co-operative dairy.

The manager of the dairy who appeared before the commissioners said that his salary was \$450 a year, with a free house, free butter and milk allowed. Yet he was a trained dairyman and a graduate of one of the German dairy schools.

He told the commission something of these schools, in which the Germans place great store. In every German town there is one school in which dairymen are taught.

When the children are 14 years old if they have decided to become dairy farmers, they enter this school. The children are set at their work even at an earlier age, for they must receive a preliminary training at a dairy before they enter the school.

There was one pupil at the co-operative dairy preparing himself to enter the dairy school. It is not, of course, child labor, but simply vocational education carried on in connection with other school training.

The efficiency of the German agriculturists and artisans is believed to rest largely upon this training, though from the American standpoint objection might be made to it on the ground that to train a child to manual labor from so early an age is apt to create classes within the country.

The importance of the co-operative credit societies in the development of other co-operative credit societies in the development of other co-operative enterprises was made readily apparent to the commissioners. The co-operative dairy owns its own land, but the building was erected on credit advanced by the local Raiffeisen Society.

Three and a half per cent interest is paid by the society upon all loans.

The principal of the loans is paid back by amortization in small annual installments.

On the dairy house this installment payment each year is 2 per cent of the amount of the loan. On the machinery it is 10 per cent, and on wagons 20 per cent. Higher payment on wagons and machinery are required because of depreciation in their value.

Eagles on Wing for Baltimore

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 4.—A flock of about 150 Eagles took wing from here today for Baltimore. They are members of Pittsburgh Aerie No. 76, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and are the official delegates to the annual national convention which will be held in Baltimore.

In consequence of the scarcity and high price of labor, particularly farm workers, in the province of Quebec, Canada, during 1912, employers have endeavored to attract part of the emigration from England.

HIGHWAY COMMENCED LONG AGO

By COLONEL CHAS. W. THATCHER

The Lincoln National Highway is not a dream. One link of almost 1,000 miles was constructed by the government ninety years ago. Our great Henry Clay labored for years in behalf of this portion of the Lincoln highway, called the old National Pike.

The foundation of this roadway in individuality comes next to the Aplan Way in Italy, built by the army of that engineering genius, Julius Caesar, 2,000 years ago.

We are working at the present time to have this historic governmental roadway continued to the Pacific Coast. In fact, this work has been conducted with persistent enthusiasm for a number of years, with the most encouraging results. Several of the states have already taken the matter up and constructed a number of miles of permanent highway.

Some years ago the old National Pike was turned back to the various states through which it passed. In places the upkeep of the highway has been seriously neglected. I enjoyed the pleasure of conducting a campaign along this historical national thoroughfare several years ago, favoring the turning of the national road property back to the government. Last year a bill was introduced by a Missourian congressman, asking for \$20,000,000 to have the old pike placed in the best repair that up-to-date road construction will permit. So taking the situation as a whole, we have a great amount of actual work accomplished to encourage us to a continual round of energetic effort which surely will result in the completion of this Atlantic-to-Pacific boulevard, which means oceans of pleasure to a great nation. Some of the most prominent men of the nation are enlisted in this important enterprise, which has for its battlecry, the better weal of humanity.

Dream on, brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers, and with energy and strong hope your fond desires are sure to come true. And, Oh, what a great peaceful pleasure will be yours for having engaged in a fight which means more of sunshine and flowers, and less of darkness for us all. For Klamath Falls to be on the Portland division of the Lincoln Highway means millions for the citizenship. Great effort and boisterous enthusiasm injected into our daily life is sure to win this precious prize.

Whoop! Yell! Make any old noise for good roads, and see how much better you feel. Let the ladies join in this chorus of boosters; the refrain of which sounds as sweet to progressive ears as the song of the angel chorus about the mercy seat.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The following realty transfers, recently filed with the county clerk, are furnished by the City and County Abstract company:

Wm. S. Worden et ux to Joseph Whit Church, warranty deed, \$10, lot 5, block 34, Worden.

George W. Clark et ux to J. K. Akin, warranty deed, \$10, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 32-36-14.

Chas. E. Worden et ux to Mae C. Mason, warranty deed, \$10, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, part of lots 5 and 18 in SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 20; SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 22-39-9.

Chas. E. Worden et ux to Burge W. Mason, deed, . . . W 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 26, and NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 27-39-9.

Chas. E. Worden to Emma C. Worden, warranty deed, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, and SE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 21; lots 1 and 2, in NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 28; SE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 31, and SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 32-39-9.

The Klamath Development company to Ole Swanson, warranty deed, \$10, lot 23A, block 6, Railroad addition.

Guy N. Stafford et ux to Henry C. Veenschoten, deed, \$10, lot 5, block 11, Opportunity addition.

Emmett Beeson et ux to John F. Merrill, warranty deed, \$8,000, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 23-39-9.

Malinda Roberts et al to School District No. 20, deed, \$1, part of lot 13, Sec. 1-40-11.

G. E. White et ux to L. A. Narbaugh, warranty deed, \$10, SE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 18; N 1/4, NE 1/4, W 1/2, NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 and lots 3, 4, and 5, Sec. 19-39-11 1/2.

Carrie F. Hippert et vir to Jerry Sleek, warranty deed, \$125, lot 5, block 9, Fairview addition.

The Klamath Development company to P. W. Binford, warranty deed, \$10, lot 60, block 5, Railroad addition.

Chas. E. Worden et ux to the Klamath Development company, warranty deed, \$10, all of block 3, Shippington addition.

Jasper Bennett to E. G. Argraves, warranty deed, \$10, S 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2

SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 and lot 2, Sec. 30-39-9.

E. G. Argraves to Jasper Bennett, warranty deed, \$10, part of lots 5 and 6, block 19, original town.

Jasper Bennett to E. G. Argraves, warranty deed, \$10, lots 8, 9 and 10, block 92, and lots 6, 9 and 10, block 92, Klamath addition.

United States to Paul Bogardus, patent, NE 1/4, Sec. 30-37-7.

J. W. Siemens et ux to Weyerhaeuser Lumber company, warranty deed, \$1,450, S 1/2 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 28-37-13.

Lulu H. Farnham et vir to Security State bank, warranty deed, \$3,000, SE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 22; S 1/2 SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 23-23-11.

Bertha M. Clopton et vir to W. B. Kimmel et al, deed, \$10, lot 3, block 13, First addition, Bonanza.

Lydia Reed et vir to Anna Slinger, warranty deed, \$10, SE 1/4 Sec. 3-39-10.

Fred Melhase et al to Albert E. Elder, warranty deed, \$10, half of NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 34-38-9.

Oregon Inland Development company to Anton Gundram, warranty deed, \$1, lot 2, block 3, Orindale addition.

The Klamath Development company to Bynum E. Hinton, warranty deed, \$10, lot 24, block 17, Second addition.

C. H. Lavey to Henry Kinvig, warranty deed, \$10, lot 12, block 31, Worden.

Wm. H. Robinson et ux to Leo S. Robinson, warranty deed, \$10, SE 1/4 (except northern 10 acres thereof), Sec. 2-41-8.

Leo S. Robinson to Malsie L. Livingston, warranty deed, \$10, SE 1/4 (exclusive northern 10 acres thereof), Sec. 2-41-8.

Fred Melhase et al to United States, deed, \$1, portion of SE 1/4 SE 1/4, being part of lot 9, Sec. 21-39-9.

Wm. Griffith et ux to Levi J. Griffith, warranty deed, \$10, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 33-39-11 1/2 and strip 21 feet off west side of NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 33-39-11 1/2.

J. Eddie Howie to James Ryan, warranty deed, \$10, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 1-35-14, and NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 12-35-14.

United States to Julius U. Miner, patent, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 32-34-15.

Chas. E. Worden et ux to Rose Dupont Godard, deed, \$10, lot 6, block 9, Fairview addition.

W. U. Whitlatch et ux to Wm. I. Denton et ux, deed, \$10, S 1/2 of SE 1/4 Sec. 6-41-11.

WARN IRISH LADS AGAINST SERVICE

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.—The police authorities today admitted that they have been unable to find the slightest clue to the authors of the leaflet warning young Irishmen against joining the English army or navy, with copies of which Dublin has been flooded in the past few days. A copy has been found in the private letter box of nearly every residence in the city.

After declaring war between England and Germany is inevitable, and that "England's cowardly and degenerate population will not fight," and that "she depends on the services of fools in Ireland," the leaflet, which is signed "Vigilance Committee," says:

"Stand aside and have your revenge. Without Ireland's help England will go down before Germany as she would have gone down before the brave Boers had the Irish not fought England's battles in South Africa."

"The English know this, and they have offered us a bribe which is 'called' Home Rule. It is not yet a law, but, believing us to be a nation of fools, she wants payment in advance, and has sent her warships to our coasts to entrap young Irishmen."

"Generations unborn will curse you who now join England's army or navy, and not alone the dupes who join, but also those who neglect to aid in the crusade against the most immoral army and navy in the world."

Delegates from the principal industrial countries of Europe will meet September 15th at Berne by invitation of the Swiss government to consider the drafting of an international agreement to prohibit the employment of boys and girls below specified ages and to fix a maximum 10-hour day for workers within certain ages.

London society men and women are said to be very much interested in the American dance called the fish walk, and particularly because indulgence in it is said to be a sure means of reducing the weight. At the last dance given in the east room of the White House in May, Mrs. Wilson is said to have permitted the fish walk, which is also a favorite at the Washington Country Club at Chevy Chase.

The Chilean government will spend more than \$250,000 for a military aviation school.

BRYAN SAYS U. S. WONT INTERVENE

AMBASSADOR WILSON HAS QUIT THE JOB

In an Interview With United Press Representative, Secretary of State Flatly Denies Any Intention of Armed Intervention in Mexican Situation—Says Mediation Committee May Ascertain Rebels' Power

By JOHN C. NEVIN

(Staff Correspondent United Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—To end the irresponsible stories of impending armed intervention in Mexico by the United States, Secretary of State Bryan and President Wilson are ready to take the public into their confidence.

After Wilson conferred with Bryan the latter made it known that the administration considers intervention not only improbable, but scarcely remotely possible.

Every account reaching the White House regarding the Mexican situation, according to Bryan, shows that it is clearing. The entire plan considered proves a comprehensive suggestion of mediation.

Further, there may be a first hand investigation into the causes behind the revolutions. It is possible as a last resort that the order prohibiting the supplying of arms to the constitutionalists may be removed.

United Press Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—Bryan today announced the resignation of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson.

"Ambassador Wilson's resignation was accepted to become effective October 15th," said the White House announcement. "The part he felt it his duty to take in the earlier stages of the revolution in Mexico make it difficult for him to represent the views of the present administration, in view of the situation existing."

Kansas City serves a municipal lunch at Swope park, and some people complain that prices are high. A slice of cold roast beef costs 35 cents, and potatoes have to be paid for besides. An alleged ham sandwich is, to be sure, sold for 5 cents, but the devotee of the frankfurter searches the municipal lunch counters in vain.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—It is evident that the British public does not sympathize with the government's decision not to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

Business and professional men are making a strong protest against the action of the boards of trade. They believe such a course is a reflection on the nation.

Many are of the opinion that the decision is not final.

Kansas Lands Opened Today

DODGE CITY, Kans., Aug. 4.—Ten thousand acres of land in Hamilton county were thrown open to settlers today by the government land office.

The English city of West Hartlepool claims to be the first municipality to produce electricity in its own plant by waste heat obtained from a nearby iron works.

Summons—Suit in Equity for a Decree of Divorce

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath.

Charles McGowan, Plaintiff,

vs.

Hattie G. McGowan, Defendant.

To Hattie G. McGowan, the above named Defendant.

In the name of the state of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before Thursday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1913, that the being the day of the last publication of this summons, and the last day within which you are required to answer, as fixed by the order of publication of this summons. If you fail to appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. Said suit is brought to secure dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and this plaintiff.

This summons is published in the Klamath Republican, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated weekly at Klamath Falls, Klamath county, state of Oregon, by order of the Honorable Henry L. Benson, Judge of said court, and dated the 7th day of August, A. D. 1913, the first publication thereof to be made upon Thursday, August 7, 1913, and the last publication thereof is to be made upon Thursday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1913.

HORACE M. MANNING,
8-7-9-18 Attorney for the Plaintiff.