

# SIXTY NEW JOBS

GOV. HAY HAS MANY POSITIONS TO FILL BY APPOINTMENT.

Sixty New Ones Were Created by Last Legislature—Some Carry Salaries and Others Only Expenses—Some of the Positions Enumerated.

Olympia, April 10.—Sixty jobs to be filled by appointment by the governor were created by the last legislature, of which but ten have so far been disposed of. In addition, terms of about a score of other appointive officers have expired or will expire this spring.

Some of the positions carry good salaries. In others only expenses are allowed. With all more or less honor is an element, and most of them control expenditures of moneys, and for this minor patronage. When Gov. Hay gets back from Spokane next week he will probably take up the distribution of the offices. Some of the best appointments in the state are on the list. For instance, Eugene Lorton, Gov. Cosgrove's appointee as chairman of the state board of control, is said to be preparing to resign. He is a candidate for appointment as federal collector of internal revenue, the position held for years by D. B. Crocker, of Tacoma, whose position has expired. His position on the board pays only \$2,000 a year and other expenses, while the other two members get \$3,000 each, but as the board controls about 300 appointments, there will be many willing to accept the place.

Of the big old positions where terms soon expire are those now held by Jesse S. Jones, of Tacoma, member of the railroad commission, and Tax Commissioner T. D. Rockwell, of Spokane. J. E. Frost, of Ellensburg, and A. E. Cagwin, of Kelso, whose commissions carry only until next June.

Other appointments which expire in June are J. A. Veness, of Winlock, and Joseph Irving, of Snoqualmie, members of the state forestry commission; Coal Mine Inspector D. C. Botting, of Black Diamond; Rev. J. A. Le Cornu, chaplain of the state penitentiary; Alfred Lister, Tacoma, member of the state board of accountancy, and O. Hartmagil, of Seattle, of the veterinary examining board.

Those whose terms have already expired and who are simply holding over until they are re-commissioned or others are named include Labor Commissioner Charles F. Hubbard, of Tacoma; State Geologist Henry Landis, of Seattle; H. D. Brand, of Tacoma, and A. W. Burns, of North Yakima, who are members of the board of dental examiners; John P. Hartman, of Seattle, university regent; Dr. J. S. Anderson, of Asotin, regent of the state college, and Mrs. Kate Turner Holmes, of Seattle; C. W. Smith, of Seattle; J. A. Gabel, of Centralia, and L. W. Pratt, of Tacoma, who are the advisory board of the state library commission.

The terms of the members of the old state board of education have expired, but new appointments will be made under the new code.

Of the sixty places provided by the new legislature, there have been appointed the two extra supreme court judges, a superior judge each for the counties of King, Pierce and Spokane, three members of the capitol building commission, adjutant general and a state horticultural commissioner.

In the order in which the bills appear in the 1909 session laws, the places yet to be filled follow:

A state inspector of hotels, with a salary of \$1,800, who has three deputies.

A nurses' examining board to consist of five graduate nurses.

A superior court judge for Chehalis county.

Three instructors as members of the state board of education, in addition to those named there by law.

A grain inspector, who is to be appointed by the railroad commission "with the approval of the governor."

A Washington insurance code commission of five to draft a new insurance code. A new board of medical examiners of five members.

An embalmers' examining board, of which the governor names two members. Three electors to serve with other officers in selecting and buying the site in Skagit county for the branch farm for the Western Washington hospital for the insane.

The Columbia river improvement commission of five to handle the appropriation of \$50,000 in improving that stream between Bridgeport and Kettle Falls.

A board of examiners in optometry of three members.

A Southwest Washington fair commission of twelve.

A commission of three to look after the spending of \$50,000 for improvements of Puyallup and Stuck rivers.

In addition the legislators created a state historical building commission to spend \$25,000 at Tacoma, but named the commission in the act.

Gov. Hay has already a desk full of appointments and recommendations for appointments and every mail adds to the list.

**Final Decree Ousts Oil Company**  
Washington, April 13.—The Waters-Pierce Oil Company was finally ousted from Texas yesterday by a decision of the United States supreme court. The court denied a rehearing of the three cases of the Waters-Pierce company against the state of Texas.

## SEES GREAT FUTURE FOR WASHINGTON APPLE INDUSTRY

Seattle, April 12.—According to an estimate made by W. N. Granger, government irrigation expert, 750,000 acres of Washington lands will be under irrigation systems before the close of the next decade. Mr. Granger is the builder of the Sunnyside canal in the Yakima basin, and at present is in the government service as irrigation manager of the Sunnyside system, now government property.

"I believe that the Yakima basin will continue to lead the state in the number of acres under ditch," said Mr. Granger while in Seattle. "At least 500,000 acres in the valley will be under water within ten years. Wenatchee and the Okanogan districts will be the next largest irrigation districts. It is my belief that the increase in irrigation of arid Washington lands will not cease until from two to three millions of acres are put under water."

"The Washington apple is going to be the staple product of the state and within a short time, the value of the state's apple crop will amount to three times the wheat crop and considerably more than the yearly gold output from Alaska."

"I began my work in building irrigation systems in 1889. At that time and ever since, the question has been raised as to whether apples would not depreciate in value on account of the vast acreage devoted to the trees. My answer is that markets are steadily increasing and prices are advancing. There is not enough land in Washington to grow apples to make the price fall. The Washington apple is the best grown, and in spite of the demand for it, dealers are only beginning to realize its worth. There is money in raising apples and money will continue to be made at the business for the next two hundred years at the lowest estimate."

## PARDONS AND PAROLES NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC

Walla Walla, April 13.—The state prison board ended its work yesterday, but refused to give out the names of the men whose applications were granted. The board heard applications of sixty-eight men for paroles and granted forty-four; granted seventeen applications for final discharge from parole out of twenty-two applications, and granted twenty-six out of thirty-seven final discharges from the prison. Out of the twenty-six discharged twenty-three had three months or less to serve, two are to be deported and two were granted because of physical condition.

Fifty-four prisoners had personal interviews with the board of pardons and seventeen applications were granted. A total of eighty-nine favorable recommendations had been made. Ten applications for parole were heard and granted, but the record is not complete, as they still have a "first friend" to find, when they will be released. This is done to insure their employment on release from prison.

## WINTER WHEAT CROP AND TEN YEAR AVERAGE

Washington, April 12.—A winter wheat acreage of 82.2 per cent of normal, against 91.3 a year ago, and rye average of 87.2 against 89.1 a year ago, are announced in the report of the department of agriculture, just issued.

The comparison for the important winter wheat and rye states, giving conditions April 1, 1909, and the ten year average for April 1, respectively, is given:

Winter Wheat—Kansas, 86 and 84; Indiana, 68 and 81; Nebraska, 86 and 90; Missouri, 79 and 89; Illinois, 70 and 89; Ohio, 80 and 81; Pennsylvania, 87 and 87; Oklahoma, 83 and 85; California, 93 and 92; Texas, 66 and 80; Washington, 96 and 90, and Oregon 97 and 92.

Rye—Kansas, 88 and 92; Oklahoma, 89 and 87; California, 87 and 93; Texas 50 and 80; Washington, 97 and 94, and Oregon, 98 and 97.

## GREAT NORTHERN ROAD STARTS WAR ON USURERS

Spokane, April 13.—The Great Northern Railway Company has begun a fight on salary loan sharks by refusing to pay an assignment of wages made by one of their employes to a loan company here. The railroad, in answer to a suit filed by the loan company, declares that the claim is based on usury and demands a ruling from the superior court. The railroad company takes the position that the very nature of these loans is criminal, and that it is its duty to protect its employes even at its own expense in court.

## SHAWMUT ARRIVES FIVE DAYS BEHIND TREMONT

New York, April 12.—Five days behind the Tremont, her sister ship, the steamer Shawmut arrived at New York in sixty-two days actual steaming time from San Francisco. The Tremont made the considerably longer voyage from Seattle to New York in the same number of days. The two vessels were purchased by the isthmian canal commission for use in the service between New York and Colon.

The Shawmut's belated arrival is explained by her stop of five days at Montideo for coal.

## Valdez Court Clerk Quits

Valdez, April 13.—John H. Burton, clerk of the court at Valdez, has resigned, to take effect May 1. The reason given is his intention to engage in other business. With the exception of Commissioner Beeks, Burton is the last office holder appointed by Judge Reid now in office in this district.

# WITHOUT A COUNTRY

CIPRIANO CASTRO EXPELLED FROM MARTINIQUE BY FORCE.

Placed on Board Steamer Bound For France—Former Venezuelan President Protests Vainly Against Action—Expulsion by International Agreement.

Fort De France, April 10.—Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, was expelled tonight from the Island of Martinique by the French government. He protested to the last against his expulsion, but his protests were in vain. He is now on board the French line steamer Versailles, bound for St. Nazaire.

Official notice was served on Castro this morning of the decision of the French government that he must leave the island within nine hours from the receipt of such notice, and that the commissary of police at Fort de France had been charged with the execution of the order.

The ex-president was furious, and strove throughout the day to find some excuse that would be satisfactory to the colonial government, whereby he would not be compelled to obey the order.

After some delay a consultation of physicians was held, and it was decided at its close that the life of the ex-president was not jeopardized by the removal to the steamer and the return voyage across the ocean.

At 8:30 o'clock a force of gendarmes went to Castro's room and he was placed on a mattress, he refusing to put on his clothes, and was carried on a stretcher to the steamer, a distance of more than a mile.

The Versailles left here at 9 o'clock and measures have been taken to keep a careful watch on Castro during the voyage. The colonial government intends to put down any sympathetic demonstration that may be made on shore.

## CAST ADRIFT AMONG NATIONS

Castro Driven Out by Agreement of Interested Governments

The governments of the United States, Great Britain and France recently united to take concerted action against ex-President Castro, who had declared his intention of returning to Venezuela with designs on the presidency.

Castro left Venezuela last November. He appointed Juan Vincente Gomez, the first vice president, to take his place as president. Within a month after the departure of Castro the Venezuelan government was overthrown, Gomez becoming the new president. Charges were made against Castro and he was indicted. He announced that he would return to Venezuela, but the Venezuelan government denied him the right to land. Eventually, however, it withdrew this prohibition, according him permission to land, but at his own peril.

Castro left Bordeaux March 26 on the steamer Guadeloupe. His intention was to take up a temporary residence at Trinidad, but the British government refused to permit him to land at Port of Spain, and he was forced to leave the ship at Fort de France. It is understood the United States government communicated with the French authorities relative to the deportation of the ex-president and France in response issued an order to the colonial authorities that Castro be put aboard the first steamer returning to France.

The position of Castro is greatly complicated by his expulsion from Martinique. Had he been permitted to remain there, he might have made his way to some other region not far from Venezuela, where he could have put his plans for a movement against the present government into execution. He could have reached any of the Central American republics or the Danish West Indies, Hayti or Santo Domingo, but his deportation to France will put him in the predicament of a "cast-adrift" among the European countries.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LOSES 1,100 ACRES OF COAL LAND

Helena, Mont., April 12.—In the case of the United States against the Northern Pacific railway, the Rock Fork Coal Company and the Northwestern Improvement Company, in which are involved 1,110.54 acres of coal lands in Carbon county. Judge Hunt, of the United States circuit court, rendered a decision that the patent to the lands in question is null and void. The decree recites that since the patent was issued in August, 1903, it has been null and void at all times. The defendant is ordered to surrender the patent to the clerk of the court for cancellation. The defendant is further commanded to refrain from asserting any claim or right to the land. The complainant is authorized to recover the costs.

## Mexico to Build \$3,000,000 Theatre

Mexico City, April 12.—The annual budget of the national congress carries more than \$3,000,000 for a new national theatre; \$4,900,000 for educational purposes; \$11,500,000 for improving irrigation facilities and the water systems of the federal district, and \$1,000,000 for a monument to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Mexican independence next year.



### Ancient Agriculture.

Why agriculture, the first industry to be learned and so obviously the most fundamental, was the last to be developed is one of the most baffling mysteries of history. One marvels at it afresh as one stands before a certain glass case in the Egyptian quarter of the British Museum, wherein is a little group of farm utensils—a fractured wooden plow; a rusted sickle, two sticks tied together with a leathern thong and several tassels that had hung on the horns of oxen. To be sure, these implements were used 3,000 years ago—they were found in the tomb of Seti I.—but one remembers that when Egypt was using these bread tools, no better than those of the barbarians about her, she had a most elaborate government, an army and navy and art and literature.

The records and relics of other nations down through history show the same strange incongruity. For thousands of years the wise men of the world absolutely ignored the problems of the farm. A farmer remained either a serf or a tenant. He was a stolid drudge—"brother to the ox." Even the masterful old pilgrim fathers had no plows at all—nothing but hoes and sharp sticks—for the first twelve years of their pioneering. And therefore for thousands of years there was hunger.—Journal of Agriculture.

### Milking by Hand and Machine.

After a test of milking machines for a period of more than a year, Prof. A. L. Haacker, of Nebraska, has made several conclusions. Heifers in their first lactation, apparently give better results by machine milking than do aged cows that have been accustomed to hand milking for one or more years. Some cows are not adapted to machine

### Dandelions and Milk.

A Belgian investigator has been looking into the correctness or incorrectness of the somewhat popular belief among farmers that dandelions increase the yield of milk, and that in consequence they are rather desirable forage than otherwise. He claims that this belief is incorrect and is founded wholly on the false analogy suggested by the milky juice of the dandelion. Furthermore, he asserts that dandelions in large numbers have a deleterious effect on the quality of butter and is one among the causes which make it difficult to get butter of a fine flavor and good keeping qualities in spring and early summer. Hay which has large quantities of dandelions in it has a similar effect, he says, and he advises farmers to weed their pastures whenever it is practicable to do so.

### Too Much Salt Kills.

Hogs like salt, and too much salt will kill them. Being hogs they do not always know when they have had enough. If mixed with ashes, or ashes and sulphur, and deposited in piles no danger need be feared unless they are ravenous for salt from long continued deprivation. But if you give them brine from the meat barrel in free doses you might as well give them arsenic. Meat brine is one of the hog poisons. Cottonseed is another, but why no man knoweth. The latter is a slow poison for hogs, yet a good food for cattle.

### Restriction of Fertility.

Prof. Spillman says it seldom pays to turn under a crop of cow peas in the green state. It is better practice to make hay of them, feed the hay and put the manure back on the land. As is the case with all legumes, the

## POPULAR BREEDS OF CHICKENS AND DUCKS.



One of the most popular breeds of chickens for general utility is the White Wyandotte. The birds of this strain are smaller than the Plymouth Rock, but are equally rapid growing. Good layers and fine market fowls. Pekin ducks excel all other breeds both for eggs and flesh. To raise ducks successfully and make a profit both from eggs and young ducklings, the stock birds should be young—as far as possible March hatched birds, and never more than two years old. The Light Brahmas are the oldest and perhaps the best known of the feather-legged chickens. Size is the quality that recommends this breed. Where large and slowly maturing fowls are desired the Light Brahma has no superior.

milking. Alternate hand and machine methods of milking have a detrimental effect upon the flow. Manipulation of the udder is absolutely necessary in some instances before all the milk can be drawn by the machine. One man operating one machine can milk about the same number of cows in an hour as one milking by hand. Two men operating four machines can practically do the work of three men milking by hand. Two operators with four machines milked twenty-four cows in an hour. It is necessary to thoroughly wash and boil the milking machine parts after each usage in order to produce milk with as low bacterial content as that resulting from careful methods of hand milking.—Denver Field and Farm.

### Lifting the Wagon Box.

I constructed a wagon bed jack that is one of the handiest devices on the farm where there is only one man to put on or take off a grain rack or wagon box. The construction is very simple. Make a carpenter's jack, only



ONE MAN CAN HANDLE IT.

a little stronger to suit yourself. Then bore a hole, b, in the center for a 2-inch gas pipe to act as a king bolt. Then take a 4x4-inch, 3 foot 6 inch long crosspiece and fasten it to the gas pipe, c, and brace it with 4x4 inch braces, a. The height is 3 feet 6 inches and width 4 feet.

When taking off the grain bed place the jack a little better than half way to the rear end, then remove the rear end of the wagon first and swing it on to the jack. Then put your weight on it and swing it off the wagon, placing a small jack under the front end.—C. Z. Rux, in Farm and Home.

### The Annual Honey Crop.

In one year the bees sent to market a crop of honey worth nearly as much as the barley crop; three times as much as the buckwheat crop; \$6,000,000 greater than the rye crop, and nearly \$9,000,000 greater than the rice crop. All of the rice and buckwheat grown on an aggregate area of 2,126 1-3 square miles, did not reach to the value of the honey by \$151,250.

roots of the cow pea crop add a great deal of nitrogen to the soil, and have a marked effect on fertility. If a heavy green crop of cow peas is plowed under in the autumn it is best not to plant the land until the following spring. A very good plan for bringing up the fertility of a wornout field is to sow rye in the fall, plow this under in the spring, harrow thoroughly, let the land lie a month, and then sow cow peas. Cut the peas for hay and sow rye again. A few seasons of such treatment will restore fertility to the soil. Fortunately, both of these crops will grow on very poor land.

### Early Tomatoes.

A truck gardener tells that this is the way he raised early tomatoes: He took a dry goods box 2 by 3 feet and 8 inches deep. In each corner of the box he set a piece of 2-inch pipe, so that he could water the plants from the bottom, pouring in the water and letting it permeate through the soil, which was composed of a sandy loam put into the box after the bottom had been covered to the depth of 3 inches with well rotted and sifted stable manure. The seeds were planted and lightly covered and the soil kept moist, but not wet. In one week after planting the green tops appeared, and in three weeks they were transplanted into a similar box, being set an inch deeper than they grew in the first box. They grew in the box in sheltered places for three weeks, when they were ready for the garden.

### Eggs Preserved With Wax.

By a novel process of preserving, eggs six months old are made to retain their "new laid" freshness. The process has been developed by a firm of English importers, acting on the theory that an egg decomposes owing to the entrance of bacteria through the shell. The eggs are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and then immersed in a vessel of hot paraffin wax in vacuum. The air in the shell is extracted by the vacuum and atmospheric pressure is then allowed to enter the vessel, when the hot wax is forced into the "pores" of the shell, which thus hermetically seals it. Evaporation of the contents of the eggs, which has a harmful effect, is thereby prevented and the egg is practically sterile.

### In the Feed Lot.

Wheat bran is preferable, however, because it is less bulky.

### The Gems Vary Greatly in Size, Shape and Quality.

When the pearls are taken from the dead fish they are first sorted according to size. This is done by passing them through a set of ten small brass sieves, called baskets, with meshes of varying sizes. Pearls of the first class that are perfect both in sphericity and in luster are called anit. Those of the second class, that to the average observer seem equally without flaw, are anitari, and most of the pearls we see in the west and on general sale come under this head. Of the third class, call masaku, are those that are somewhat irregular in shape and a trifle off in color, but that are valuable for use in clusters and are largely used by eastern artificers in mountings of various sorts. Kural is the double of twinned pearl, which, when of good luster and sufficiently freakish shape, is sometimes enormously valuable. In this class the most wonderful specimen on record is the great Southern Cross pearl, which is in reality nine pearls naturally grown together and forming a perfect cross an inch and a half long. It was found off the coast of Western Australia in 1874. Many seed pearls and rejections, called vadivu, are generally ground into chunam, and used as an ingredient in a favorite sweetmeat. From China also comes a heavy demand for seed pearls, and in India bushels of them literally are used in the decoration of idols and sacred images and of weapons as well.—Everybody's.



### Nervousness in Children.

A nervous child is greatly to be pitied, not so much because of its present condition, although that is distressing enough, as on account of what the future has in store for it.

A nervous child suffers, no doubt. It is peevish, easily frightened, restless, inattentive, incapable of entering with enjoyment into the sports of its companions, soon tires of its games, and is often quarrelsome. But it is in adult life that the real suffering comes. Ineffective work, sleepless nights, racking headaches, the formation of drug habits, alcoholism, early physical breakdown and even insanity are the dangers to be dreaded for the future of some—fortunately not all—children with weak and unstable nervous systems.

There is always a cause for this nervous condition in children, and the cause can often be removed if it can be discovered. Heredity doubtless plays an important part in many cases, but not so often as is commonly believed, and even when there is an inherited taint, other factors which perpetuate or increase the trouble almost always exist, and can often be overcome. A careful examination of a nervous child will usually bring to light some physical defect, the curing of which will free the nervous system from strain.

These physical defects may be anywhere in the body, but are usually found in one or more of three locations—the eyes, the throat and the bowels.

The eyes are most intimately connected with the brain; indeed, they may be said to be actually part of the brain, and a defect of vision inflicts constant and innumerable blows on the brain which irritate it, and this irritation is transmitted to the entire nervous system. The eyes of a nervous child should be examined and spectacles worn if called for.

"What a pity to put glasses on a child!" Yes, but what a greater pity to let a nervous child grow up into a nervous man.

A child who is a mouth-breather is almost sure to have enlarged tonsils or adenoids. This condition interferes with natural breathing, which prevents the proper aeration of the blood; and impure blood cannot properly nourish the nerve-cells. Further, enlarged tonsils or adenoids are often slightly inflamed all the time, which causes the absorption of septic products which poison the whole system.

Finally, constipation is a most potent influence in the causation of all sorts of nervous trouble. The treatment of this condition, not at all uncommon in children, in spite of their activity, does not consist in an occasional dose of castor-oil. The root of the evil must be sought, and it must be corrected by a careful regimen and the inculcating of habits of regularity.

### A Chicago Notability.

"Who is your Chicago friend?" "He is a prominent exporter." "What does he export?" "I didn't say he exported anything. He used to be a porter at the hotel where I stopped."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When a girl is sixteen she spends much time in looking out into the night with a sad expression on her face, but mothers who know all about girls are not alarmed. When she is twice sixteen she will find enough that is disappointing in life without looking out in the dark for it.

And a girl is pleased with her own singing, even if she can't sing.