

WILSON REVOKES TAFT'S ORDERS

Postmasters in 50,000 Offices Will Be Appointed.

Second and Third Class Places to Be Placed Under Civil Service Within the Year.

Washington, D. C.—All fourth class postmasterhips except those paying less than \$180 a year were thrown open to competition by an executive order issued by President Wilson. These positions, are retained in the classified section, but about 50,000 incumbents who were "covered in" into the classified services by executive order of previous administrations, will have to meet all-comers in competitive examinations in order to hold their positions with civil service protection. In a statement making this order public, Postmaster General Burleson announced that it was the purpose of President Wilson and himself to extend the classified service to include presidential postmasters of the second and third classes, probably within a year. This may require legislation by congress, he said.

Under President Taft's order of October 15, 1912, fourth class postmasters were divided into two classes, "class A," those drawing more than \$500 a year, and "class B," those drawing less than \$500 per year. Competitive examinations were prescribed for future applications for class A appointments, while the class B positions were to be filled on returns of postoffice inspectors. Wilson's order leaves only the offices paying \$180 or less to be filled on inspectors' reports.

HEAVY IMMIGRATION COMING

Panama Canal to Bring Many to Pacific Coast.

Berlin—The exemption of American vessels from the payment of tolls for passing through the Panama canal is unjust and places German shipping at a disadvantage, according to Philip Heineken, managing director of the North German Lloyd, who writes to the Tagblatt. He expresses confidence, however, that German shipping interests are sufficiently powerful and enterprising to maintain competition even under these circumstances.

Herr Heineken hopes, under President Wilson's regime, the measure of discrimination will be revoked. He foresees a big immigrant traffic to the Pacific Coast of both the United States and Canada, and in a more limited way also to South America.

VITALITY IN SEVERED PARTS

Scientists Claim Tissues May Hold Life Many Years.

Washington, D. C.—Sustained life in parts of the human tissue after the organism had died, like the snake's tail, which the schoolboy believed does not die until the sun was set, was the theme discussed at the closing session of the congress of American Physicians and Surgeons.

According to the papers read by eminent authorities, life in cells taken from a living animal organism has been sustained under certain conditions for more than four years after the animal from which they were taken ceased to exist. The speakers declared that it ultimately would be clearly demonstrated that life in severed cells could be sustained for as long a period as the organism would live under normal conditions.

Many of the scientists declared their belief that life could be maintained in severed cells and that there could be regular growth in the actual cell divisions and not merely degenerative movement.

It also was declared that life could be suspended and made active again through the application of a proper medium.

Socialists Get on Ballot.

Los Angeles—Despite the fact that Job Harriman, their standard bearer, was defeated by 784 votes for a place on the election ballot, 15 other Socialists qualified in the primary election, which assures another warm campaign between now and June 3, the city election, between Socialists and anti-Socialists. Charles O. Morgan, Socialist candidate for city attorney, won a place in the final ballot, as did six out of seven Socialist candidates for the board of education and eight out of nine candidates for council.

World's Cattle Studied.

Rome—The general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, occupied its time Thursday with the consideration of the increase in the price of statistics. It was decided to collect statistics of cattle throughout the world for the purpose of studying the causes of the increase in cost and devising a means to combat it. A table will be prepared showing the consumption of meats in different countries.

Noted Explorer is Dead.

New York—William F. C. Nindemann, one of the two survivors of Commander De Long's party in the Jeanette expedition into North Polar regions 14 years ago, died at his home at Hollis, L. I., Wednesday. He was born in Germany in 1850 and became an explorer at the age of 21.

DEATH OF SCOTT PEACEFUL

Exhaustion, Rather Than Starvation, Was Evident Cause.

Winnipeg, Man.—Exhaustion and not starvation was the cause of the death of Captain Scott and the men who died with him on his way back from the South Pole, according to Lieutenant Gran, a member of the supporting party which found the bodies of the party in the frozen Antarctic. Lieutenant Gran stopped off in this city for a few hours on his way to London.

"The end of the party was peaceful," declared Gran. "When we came up to the tent in which the bodies were, all was silent.

"The snow had drifted about the tent and something seemed to tell that the end for them had come. All about us were desolate wastes of snow and ice and a chill came over our hearts.

"Lieutenant Wright, of Toronto, a Canadian, who commanded our little party, approached the tent first and lifted the flag. We followed, expecting the worst, and formed in a little group about the mouth of the tent. Captain Scott lay on his back as if asleep, but outside of his sleeping bag. The bodies of Dr. Wilson and Lieutenant Bowers were in their sleeping bags and it was apparent that they had been carefully wrapped up by Captain Scott, who evidently was the last to die.

"Lieutenant Bowers lay on his side, exactly as if he were asleep. Dr. Wilson was sitting in a half-reclining position, his back against the inside of the tent, facing us as we entered. On his features were traces of a faint smile and looked exactly as if he were about to awaken from a sound sleep. I had often seen the same look on his face in the morning as he awakened, as he was of a most cheerful disposition. The look struck us to the heart and we all stood silent in the presence of death.

"While they did not die of starvation, still all their food had given out, and, worst of all, their fuel," he said. "Then it must be remembered that they were experiencing terrible storms, and a man cannot see in any direction when these storms are blowing.

"When we had secured all the equipment and the records of Captain Scott, we laid the bodies side by side and said a burial service for them. Then we removed the poles from the tent and covered the bodies over with the canvas. On top of this we built a cairn of snow and ice about 15 feet high. We then took two skis, bound them together in the form of a cross, erected it on top of the cairn—a last memorial to the dead—and left them where they fell."

Gran has in his possession Scott's diary and records.

FOOD WASTE MADE ILLEGAL

California Passes Law Providing Penalty for Destruction.

Sacramento—The lower house of the state legislature has unanimously passed a "high-cost-of-living" bill. The measure, which is only 11 lines in length, makes it unlawful "for any person to destroy any animal, vegetable or other stuffs in restraint of trade, which are customary food for human beings and are in fit sanitary condition to be used as such."

"The bill is aimed at the reputed common practice of the dealers of destroying food products in order to keep up the market price," said Assemblyman Roberts, who introduced it. "Shima, the Japanese potato king, is reported to have thrown thousands of sacks of potatoes into the river when a plentiful crop threatened to push the price down below the point to which his control of the market had enabled him to boost it in previous seasons."

The maximum penalty provided for "persons, firms or corporations" violating the act is a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for six months.

Reporters Put In Jail.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Rather than divulge the source of their information, on which a newspaper item was based, J. O. Abernathy, Claude McCabe, Joseph J. Fox and Charles F. Pekar, newspaper reporters, each served an hour in the county jail here. They were held in contempt of court by District Judge R. H. Buck. The item in question related to the indictment of a man charged with attempting to bribe a former county judge. Judge Buck held that the item was published before the indictment was returned.

Surgeons Silent on Cure.

Washington, D. C.—An attitude of silence toward the tuberculosis "cure" of Dr. Frederick Friedmann will be maintained by constituent societies of the American congress of physicians and surgeons. Dr. Noble P. Barnes, president of the American Therapeutic society, had a reference to the "cure" in his welcoming address, but eliminated it. It was possible, he said, that the subject would be referred to in open discussions.

Denounce Five-Power Loan.

Pekin—A stormy session of the lower house of parliament was held Wednesday. The five-power loan, recently negotiated, was denounced by a large majority of the members.

Big Chemical Plant Burns.

Buffalo—The plant of the American Agricultural Chemical company was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday. The loss is \$500,000.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

Field Mice and Clover.

"Field mice are one of the few species of mammals which, under our present day conditions, may increase in numbers until they assume the proportions of a plague," says A. L. Lovett, assistant entomologist of the Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station. "Asia and Europe have been more subject to these outbreaks; often vast areas, including from a few thousand acres to whole provinces have been devastated by these small rodents. Serious outbreaks in the United States are comparatively rare and extend over limited areas.

"The short-tailed field mice are very prolific. There are from 2 to 6 litters during the year; the number of young per litter varying from 4 to 12, with an average of about 6. The young from the early litters are believed to breed before fall.

"Generally speaking, local conditions in an infested district are favorable to the increase of the mice. Their favorite location seems to be the damp areas bordering on small streams or irrigation ditches. Here they live, thrive and multiply in more or less well defined colonies, eventually overrunning the adjacent fields. They are gregarious in habit and move in colonies, which, in successive years, amount to hordes. Usually they clean up a definite area, then move on to adjacent fields, leaving havoc in their wake.

"Clover and alfalfa fields afford an abnormal food supply and the rate of increase here is especially rapid. During the summer season the soil becomes honeycombed with their holes, and by fall their injury is quite marked. The winter injury is even more severe, as they feed at this time on the crowns and roots. Fields are often rendered unprofitable and may be killed out entirely. Ordinarily a season of excessive abundance is followed by a period of comparative depression.

"Nearly all root crops may be attacked, such as potatoes, beets, carrots and others. Fruit and shade trees are also sometimes killed or severely set back by the feeding of these mice on the roots.

"During a serious outbreak or plague of field mice, it is seemingly impossible to suppress the pest successfully. This is due partly to ignorance of proper methods of procedure and lack of cooperation. Treating the pest before it has assumed the proportions of a plague is urged. Whole communities included in the infested area should assiduously cooperate with one another to hold in suppression a pest that has the possibility of becoming a wholesale plague.

"Fatal bacterial diseases to be introduced in a prepared food have been proposed. This treatment will work where conditions are right, but is too expensive for general usage.

"Hawks, owls, crows, gulls and herons, among the birds, and skunks and weasels among the mammals prey continuously and effectively on field mice. These valuable allies should receive protection and encouragement.

"Poisons seem by far the most practical means of dealing with field mice. A single treatment of properly mixed and carefully applied poison will give a death percentage of from 85 to 95.

"To poison clover hay, chop 30 pounds of clean, fresh clover (or alfalfa) hay into about 2-inch lengths, place in a large metal vessel and dampen with 3 gals. of fresh water.

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnia sulphate in 2 gals. of water by heating slowly in a closed vessel. Sprinkle over dampened hay and mix well.

"To poison green clover, heat 1 oz. of strychnia sulphate in half a gallon of water until dissolved. Add this to one gallon of fresh, cold water. Chop 45 pounds of fresh, green clover (or alfalfa) into 2-inch lengths. Sprinkle slowly with solution and mix well.

"To poison crushed wheat, dissolve 1 ounce of strychnia sulphate in 2 gals. of water. Sprinkle this solution over 60 lbs. of crushed wheat. Mix well in a metal vessel. If this material is to be retained for several days, add 2 tablespoonfuls of borax to prevent fermentation.

"The clover hay is best during the winter. A small pinch or teaspoonful is sufficient. Place at the mouth, or even better, down in the runway of the burrow. The green material is preferable in the summer, but is hard to apply over large areas. The fields should be treated in the evenings for best results.

"The crushed grain may be used any time. A teaspoonful is sufficient for several burrows. If exposed, this bait may prove attractive to certain birds. The crushed grain is far superior to the whole wheat.

"After treating the field it should be brush-dragged. This obliterates the holes so that a second treatment includes only the newly-opened, occupied burrows. A single treatment

Theory.

"How do you suppose Stegins ever came to write me such an elaborately sarcastic letter about so slight a matter?" "Very possibly," replied Miss Cayenne, "he has just employed a new stenographer and is trying to show off."

Can a Danger "Happen."

Hudson Maxim considers the possibility of the earth blowing up, as did a small portion of its surface—Krakatoa—and thinks this danger is unlikely to happen.—London Spectator.

costs, including labor, from 30 to 40 cents an acre.

"A small number of crows will feed on the poisoned, dead mice and die. There seems no practical way to prevent this loss.

What Does It Cost to Raise Kale?

At the request of Prof. F. L. Kent, of the dairy department of the Oregon Agricultural college, a prominent Benton County farmer prepared the following statement of the cost of producing kale.

"We figured 20 cents an hour for a man and one horse to cultivate," he says. "We took what we considered an average row of kale and cut and weighed it for our average yield to the plant. We have kept time on several occasions while gathering to feed. On this we base our cost a ton for gathering.

"I think you will find our estimate very moderate on the weight of plants, for we deducted two pounds from each plant for fear we might not have made a fair estimate in choosing the plants for the weighing. The estimate does not include rental value of land nor value of the manure before application"

The 2300 plants, averaging in weight 16 lbs., made 32,200 lbs., or 16.1 tons. They were grown on a half acre of black clay loam. For fertilization it took two men and one team 16 hours, equal to \$10; for plowing, a man and team 2 hours, \$1; for harrowing and cross-harrowing 2 hours, 80 cents; clod mashing 2 hours, 80 cents; re-plowing 2 hours, \$1; harrowing and cross-harrowing again 2 hours, 80 cents; twice again disking and cross-disking, 4 hours, \$1.60; clod-mashing again 2 hours, 80 cents.

The plants cost \$1, and transplanting 20 hours, \$4. Cultivation four times, each time taking 2 hours, was 10 hours, costing \$5. Hoeing twice, 10 hours each time, made 20 hours, or \$4. Pulling the weeds once took 4 hours, costing 80 cents, and harvesting took 36 hours, costing \$7.20. This made a total of \$37.70 for the cost of raising the 16.1 tons, or \$2.34 as a total cost to the ton.

Different Ways of Preserving Eggs

"Eggs may be preserved for several months by different methods," says Prof. James Dryden, of the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural college. "If put up right in the spring they may be kept till the following fall or winter. They will not be as good, however, as fresh-laid eggs.

"A method that will preserve the original quality of the eggs for an indefinite period has not yet been discovered. By cold storage eggs are put up in large quantities during the spring season when prices are low, but where it is desired to preserve a small quantity for home use the cold storage method is not practicable.

"Eggs intended for storage should be fresh and clean. March or April eggs will keep better than May or June eggs. The sooner they are put into storage after being laid the better they will keep.

The Lime Method. Dissolve a pound of lime in five gallons of water. The water should be boiled previously to sterilize it, and then cooled. Stir thoroughly, and let settle. Then pour off the clear liquid into a wooden or earthen jar or tub. Fill with eggs to within an inch of the top of the liquid. This will allow for evaporation. The liquid should not be allowed to get lower than the top of the eggs. When the vessel is filled with eggs, cover it with coarse muslin or factory, over which spread a paste of lime to exclude the air.

The Water-Glass Method. "Water-glass (sodium silicate) may be purchased at the drug stores. Use the liquid form and the commercial grade in the proportions of one part water-glass to eight parts water. Use earthen jars or wooden tubs or barrels that are perfectly clean, and store in a clean, cool place. The material used will cost about a cent for each dozen eggs stored."

Growing Big Tomato Crops.

Strong, stalky, transplanted tomato plants are essential in order that the fruit may set and begin ripening during July and August when the days are longest and weather warm. Clay soil is best for heavy crops. Clover sod plowed under and the field replowed before planting makes a good field for tomatoes. Use from 10 to 15 loads of stable manure per acre, harrowed in, and supplemented with from 400 to 600 pounds of fertilizer applied in the row.

By the above methods I have produced 200 bushels, or 36 tons, of tomatoes per acre. I can recommend the Improved Trophy and Stone varieties. Proper selection and sowing of seed will quickly improve any variety.—W. W. Tracy in Farm and Home.

Exhibit.

Exe—"So now he has a breach of promise on his hands and the woman is showing letters of his saying he'd do all sorts of things for her." "Wye—"Sort of promissory notes, eh?" "Exe—"Yes, with accent on 'sorry'."

Bar Moving Pictures.

Brookline, Mass., said to be the richest town in the world per capita, does not permit moving pictures. The children of wealthy parents must find other amusement. They know nothing of the delights of the "movies."

SPUDS SENT TO OHIO ON SALE

Contributions to Flood Sufferers Found in Markets.

Cincinnati—Many householders in Cincinnati who Saturday bought sacks of potatoes advertised for sale at a reduced price by a large grocery of Cincinnati, were surprised when they opened them to find they contained cards saying that the potatoes had been grown in Oregon or Washington and had been donated to the sufferers by the recent disastrous floods in the Dayton district.

The grocery firm had advertised that it would sell 10,000 sacks of Western potatoes at about half the regular price, or 36 cents a bushel. The buyer for the firm said they had been offered him at a low price by a member of the flood relief committee, who had told him the committee had received huge shipments of potatoes from the West, and that because the tubers were a perishable commodity the committee had decided to sell them. He said the price at which he bought them enabled his firm to sell them at a small profit at 36 cents, though the prevailing price of potatoes in Cincinnati retail market is now 60 cents a bushel.

No statement from the relief committee was obtainable.

JAPAN WILL ENTER PROTEST

Ambassador Chinda Will Deal Direct With Washington.

Washington, D. C.—News that the Japanese government had instructed Ambassador Chinda to make formal protest against the California alien land bill, now awaiting Governor Johnson's signature, was received in Washington official circles with interest, although it was not unexpected. The protest probably will be presented to Acting Secretary John Bassett Moore at the State department.

Pending the return of Secretary Bryan from Sacramento, no statement from the administration is expected here. It is known that President Wilson has had suggested to him the referendum as a possible means of delaying for nearly two years the effect of the California law in event it is signed by the governor, but no intimation of how the idea was received has been forthcoming.

JAPANESE COMMEND WILSON

Leaders in Tokio Advise People to Preserve Calm Attitude.

Tokio—The Japanese press Sunday expressed a general appreciation of the efforts of President Wilson in behalf of a land bill in California that would not be objectionable to the Japanese. Leaders of public opinion in Japan are advising that an attitude of calmness be maintained in the present situation. Such men as Baron Shibusawa and Chairman Nakano, of the Tokio chamber of commerce, publicly assert confidence that the American government and people alike are opposed to discriminatory measures of legislation.

Priest Will Lead Troops.

El Paso, Tex.—Father Felix Garand, parish priest of Guerrero, Chihuahua, is to lead a group of Federal troops in the campaign against the revolutionists of Northern Mexico. "I am changing the cassock for the sword," he wrote General Antonio Robago, military governor of Chihuahua state. "Having been marked for death by the revolutionists, I offer my services, promising to raise a force of 200 men loyal to the government."

General Rabago accepted the offer, commissioning the priest to raise a volunteer corps.

Guerrero, in the mountainous district west of Chihuahua City, was the birthplace of the Madero revolution.

Miners Vote to Return.

Nanaimo, B. C.—Although well organized efforts were made by union representatives to call out all mine workers in the Nanaimo district, when the question was decided by ballot more than 90 per cent of the votes cast were in favor of fulfilling the agreement with the mine owners and continuing work. The vote was taken in the court house and all clubs, hotels, saloons and breweries were closed by order of the mayor, perfect order prevailing in the municipality. More than 2000 men were interested.

Fire-Prevention Congress Called.

Philadelphia—A call for a national fire-prevention congress in this city October 13 to 18 next has been sent out by Powell Evans, chairman of the Philadelphia Fire Prevention commission. The call was sent to the governors of all states, mayors, fire marshals and insurance commissioners, trade bodies and insurance companies, labor unions and manufacturers of approved devices. All states are expected to send delegates.

Rustic's Libretto Best.

New York—Out of 250 contestants for \$1000 offered by the De Koven Opera company for the best libretto of a light opera, the prize has been won by Hilliard Booth, who raises chickens in North Carolina. The winning libretto is called "Jean Lafitte," and deals with the romantic adventures of a notorious gulf pirate who went to General Jackson's aid at the battle of New Orleans.

Japan Orders Three Dreadnoughts.

Tokio—Contracts have been placed for the construction in Japanese yards of three dreadnoughts. They will be sister ships to the Fuso, the displacement of which is 30,000 tons.

WHITE PLAGUE IS NOT CURED

Friedmann's New York Patients Worse Than Before.

Health Department Makes Strong Criticisms and Public Warned to Be Careful.

New York—The Friedmann patients in New York are not doing well. In fact, some of them are decidedly ill. This fact, combined with a knowledge of the nature of the sale Friedmann has recently accomplished, has made all physicians connected with the Friedmann tests anxious not only for their own patients, but for the welfare of the public in general.

Before the week is out it is most probable that three, and perhaps four, public statements will be made from public institutions, none of which will be favorable to Dr. Friedmann or his treatment.

This information has been placed in the hands of the New York health department, telling of the poor showing which the Friedmann patients, all of whom have been watched for the department, have made.

The statements made are strong. One of them is supposed to be that some of the cases treated would have been better off if they had not had the Friedmann injection and that the presence of the culture in their systems seems to have given the bacilli a chance to work in places which they might not otherwise have attacked.

It was learned Monday from the best of sources that the Friedmann pulmonary patients at Bellevue have not only failed to show any improvement, but that with many of them the disease was having its course uninterrupted. Many of the pulmonary sufferers there treated by Dr. Friedmann at first showed gains, such as increased weight, but have since fallen back. Actual conditions of the lungs have either remained the same or become worse. Only one case was mentioned in which the lungs had improved, and that in an incipient stage.

It was also said that at Mount Sinai hospital the patients have not made progress and that the disease is running its own course. The same is understood to apply to the Montefiore Home, where Dr. Friedmann also treated a great number of tubercular sick.

FARMS WILL NEED 40,000 MEN

Prospective Wheat Crop in Kansas Largest Ever Known.

Topeka, Kansas—Facing the prospect of a wheat crop of more than 120,000,000 bushels, the lowest estimate based on Secretary Coburn's report of acreage and condition, the State Employment bureau already has begun plans for bringing into Kansas an army of nearly 40,000 harvest hands. Secretary Coburn's report of conditions of 90 per cent in the greatly increased acreage of wheat was based upon reports sent previous to the recent soaking rains which fell all through the wheat belt.

Basing their estimates on his report, grain dealers, farmers and millers estimated that the wheat yield, if conditions remain the same, will be 124,000,000 bushels of wheat. The soaking rains so improved conditions that men whose opinions carry weight, declared that only a continuous drought from now until harvest time could pull the crop under 120,000,000 bushels. There is no doubt but that competition will be so keen as to make wages unusually high.

Anarchist Attacks Duke.

Manheim, Germany—A workman armed with a knife attacked Grand Duke Friedrich of Baden as he was leaving the railroad station. The Grand Duke threw off his assailant and was not harmed. The Duke was about to drive to the races when the man jumped on the carriage steps and apparently tried to grasp the lapel of his coat, but the Duke knocked him to the ground with the hilt of his sword and proceeded. A crowd gathered and attacked the man, intending to lynch him, but the police arrested him.

Ironworkers Leave Prison.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Only 15 of the 33 men convicted of complicity in the dynamite plots at Indianapolis last winter are now left in the Federal prison, the others having been released on bond. These 15 men nearly all are engaged on the steel work of the new cellhouses at the prison, and more work in that line has been done in the last four months by these men than was done in the year before by the unskilled convicts.

835-Pound Fish Caught.

Centralia, Wash.—A sturgeon 11½ feet long and weighing 835 pounds was caught here by C. H. Catlin, a Kelso fisherman, and was sold to the Doty Fish company at Kalama. It was one of the largest sturgeon to be caught in the Columbia in recent years. The fish was worth \$150.

Yuan Shi Kai Threatens.

Pekin—President Yuan Shi Kai has issued a manifesto warning the people that, although he has refrained, up to the present, from employing military force against plotters, in the hope that conspiracies would cease, he would not permit conspirators in the future to stir up trouble.