

REFUSE TO ACCEPT CANNED MEATS.

Prominent Paper Suggests All Meat for Empire Be Inspected in Packing House by Kaiser's Subjects.

By Malcolm Clarke.

Berlin.—The interest of the public in the American meat scandal continues to grow, and it has now gone so far that it is absolutely impossible to sell or even give away any canned meat bearing American labels. The poor people of Berlin who formerly were large buyers of corned beef, have entirely given up using it, and hundreds of families are now living entirely on a vegetarian diet.

It is not thought that the adoption of the new bill just passed by the American House of Representatives will make any particular difference here, because confidence in American business methods is absolutely shaken, and the impression prevails that even with the increased number of inspectors, the inspection will be worthless, as the packers will very soon corrupt the inspectors with money.

A prominent paper in this city says: "It is an undeniable fact that Germany needs American beef and that to do without it means hardship for all but well-to-do, but we shall never have a guarantee as to the quality of the article unless the packers submit to the most rigid inspection."

"The German government, adhering to its policy to protect the interests of its subjects, might well demand that all meat intended for export to this country should be handled in a separate department under the eyes of inspectors representing the German people, who would not be apt to be bribed or corrupted by the packers."

"A demand of this kind would naturally cause the American concerns to raise a howl of indignation. It would be called undoubtedly an insult to the people of America, but if the packers had the choice between losing our trade without being insulted or retaining it under the conditions named, they would very soon pocket both insult and the money. After all it would really mean nothing to them, as they might readily dispose of all the meat condemned by German inspectors to their own countrymen, who seem satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the table of the mighty."

It is not alone in Germany that precautions are being taken to save the public health; also the Swiss minister of the interior has issued strict orders to custom house officials and inspectors to examine thoroughly all American canned goods before allowing them to enter the country.

This order, I am told, is the result of several recent cases of poisoning, in which American canned goods were suspected.

Trail Notes in Arizona.

Tucson, Ariz.—The Mississippi Valley Construction Company has contracted for the building of Tucson's new passenger depot. It will cost \$50,000.

An unexpectedly heavy freight business this summer finds the Southern Pacific short of train hands on the Tucson division.

T. G. Schott, formerly a Southern Pacific switchman at Yuma, has sued the company for \$15,000 damages. Schott, who lost three fingers in the Yuma yards, claims that his injury was caused by the failure to work of a faulty automatic coupling device.

This fall it is probable that work will be begun upon a \$30,000 high school building. The city's high school students heretofore have been allowed to enter the preparatory grades of the Territorial University.

The government engineers at Yuma have been instructed to assist in every way possible the efforts being made by the California Development Company to shut off the flow into Salton Sea. Engineer L. C. Hill, in charge of the Roosevelt dam, is to take general charge of the Laguna project on the Colorado above Yuma, also succeeding J. B. Lippincott, resigned.

The Tucson Citizen claims that the Tucson Star and the Arizona Joint Statehood League "edited" the letter of the President to the league's secretary before it was given to the world. It is demanded that the missing parts of the letter be made public.

The Consolidated Telephone Company's officials complain that the festive Arizonan enjoys nothing better than shooting the insulators on the telephone poles, much to the detriment of the long distance service.

MISS MAY SUTTON DEFEATED.

English Player Takes First Set Easily, but American-British Champion Rallies, Making Effort to Regain Lost Ground.

Wimbledon.—Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., lost the tennis championship of Great Britain, which she won last year from Kate Douglas, being defeated by Miss Douglas in two straight sets. The scores were 6-3, 9-7.

The English player took the first set somewhat easily, but the American-British champion rallied and made a desperate effort to make up the lost ground and retain the British title. Both played almost entirely from the base lines. The only time Miss Sutton played near the net was disastrous, resulting in the loss of a point.

Miss Sutton won the first four games and then Miss Douglas drew level. The games then followed the service to 6-all. When Miss Douglas was within an ace of winning the match Miss Sutton pulled up, won her service and followed this by winning Miss Douglas' service, thus taking the lead. The Englishwoman by a great effort managed to draw level, and, winning the next two games, regained the championship for Great Britain.

The forty-seventh annual fair of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture will be held at Salem September 10-15. Ten thousand dollars in premiums will be awarded.

BELIEVES BOOM YET TO COME IN NEVADA

ROBERT LANKA TALKS ON MINING CONDITIONS.

Says Men of Brains and Money Are Rapidly Going to Sage Brush State—Engineer Will Make Home in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles.—"The financial and productive condition of the state of Nevada today as compared to that of one year ago is so far in advance that here is almost no chance for a comparison," said Robert Lanka, one of the best known mining engineers of the west. Mr. Lanka is also a well-known writer on mines and mining. His remarks about Nevada were made while talking with business friends and associates at the Hotel Alexandria.

"In one year's time more millionaires have been made through the gold mines of Nevada than in any other part of the country and quicker than any other medium. Nevada has by this time shown clearly that it is going to be one of the most, if not the most, substantial mining camps in the world. Capital and brains are pouring into the sage brush state every month and the progress and growth of the mining camps there cannot be imagined unless a personal visit is paid to them."

"From a camp of a few tents a few months ago with a population of not more than fifty miners, many of the camps today are boasting of a population of between two and three thousand. The camps have almost every modern convenience. This includes electric lights and heating plants, telephone and telegraph communications with outside towns and camps, and in many instances telephone systems of their own."

"Stock Business to Increase." "During the coming fall, from my personal investigation of the conditions of the state of Nevada and its hundred of richly paying camps, I look for a great increase in the stock business. It is apparent that the big boom of Nevada is yet to come. This will undoubtedly take place this fall. New camps will then have been opened and thousands of mining men will flock to them from all parts of the world."

Mr. Lanka is a graduate of the University of California, and during his college training and ever since has been connected with large corporations in doing field work. Recently he was engaged by the Cox Investment company of Los Angeles and is at present doing the field work for that company.

During his college career Mr. Lanka carried off many scientific honors and by the professors and scientific scholars of the state is looked upon as one of the most competent authorities in the West on mining.

SEARCHLIGHT DEVELOPMENT.

New Ground Opened and Older Prospects Showing Well—Camp Nelson Looks Good.

Searchlight, Nev.—The Annette Mining Company is a recent incorporation, organized for the purpose of developing and operating some very promising ground lying between the Southern Nevada camp and the town of Searchlight. Some rich croppings occur on the "Annette" claim, discovered and located by H. A. Perkins several years ago. The company will immediately proceed with development work, and for that purpose is now putting in a 15-horse power Witte hoist similar to that on the Boulder mine, which has proved exceedingly satisfactory; also a blacksmith shop and hoist house, with necessary equipments. W. W. Williams, recently conducting mining operations in New Mexico, has been engaged as superintendent in charge of the work.

RIVALRY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WARSHIP.

Navy Department Invites Competition Between Government and Private Plants.

Washington.—The Secretary of the Navy has prepared a circular letter, the terms of which will produce a generous rivalry between government and private naval constructors for the plans of the "greatest battleship in the world."

Congress went so far as to authorize the Navy Department to let it know precisely what kind of a battleship such a one would be, how it would look, what it would cost, what its speed and what it could do. The cost of the hull of such a giant was estimated by Congress at about \$6,000,000. Congress, also, insists upon both the highest practicable speed and the greatest possible steaming radius. These two highest possible new features will therefore exercise the ingenuity and skill of the contractors in schemes for coal capacity and horse power.

When all the plans of official and private constructors have been sent to the Navy Department, a special board of experts will be appointed to select the best for submission to Congress. All of the plans must be in by November 1.

TOKIO CONTRACTS BIG LOAN.

Sum of Seven and One-half Millions to Be Secured From Foreign Syndicate—Bonds to Be Redeemed.

London.—In a dispatch from Tokio the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the municipality of Tokio will contract a loan of \$7,500,000 at 5 per cent. issue price 96, with a foreign syndicate. The purpose of the loan is the redemption of the waterworks loan bonds and the bonds of other municipal undertakings.

The issuing houses are the Yokohama specie bank and two London banks.

DAM SOON TO RISE

PRELIMINARY WORK AT THE TONTO BASIN NEARLY ENDED

Lake Twenty Miles Long—Los Angeles Engineer Talks of Vast Project to Reclaim Arizona Land.

Los Angeles.—Roosevelt dam, at the mouth of the Tonto basin in Arizona, will hold back 1,500,000 acre-feet of water, or an amount equal to that required to cover 1,500,000 acres of ground with water twelve inches deep. These are the astounding figures recently arrived at by the government engineers in charge of the work on Tonto basin, according to Kenneth Shibley, a young Los Angeles engineer, who is here on a furlough from the basin. Shibley, a graduate of the University of Southern California and Berkeley, is engaged in the draughting office and in a position to know of every step of progress made on this, the greatest engineering feat the reclamation service of the government ever attempted.

"Arizona is one of the greatest prospective agricultural districts in the country," said Mr. Shibley this morning. "There are thousands of acres of irrigable land in the territory and the solution of the water problem will bring Arizona to the fore with a bound no one can now appreciate. It is the intention of the government to solve this problem and the Roosevelt dam at Tonto basin is the first of the great enterprises projected to that end."

"The Tonto basin and the Salt river come together in a gap eighty miles northeast of Phoenix. It is here that the government plans to build the Roosevelt dam, one of the greatest in the world, 276 feet high in the center, 800 feet long and 150 feet through at the widest point. The dam will hold back the winter rains of November, December and January and form a lake twenty miles long and an average of three miles wide, or fifty-eight square miles in area. This water will be carried out through conduits cut through the solid rock of the mountains on either side of the dam itself. The gates at the entrances to these conduits will be the largest and heaviest in the world and operated by hydraulic power. When these are installed the engineers at the dam will be able to release an amount of water so exact that it will not vary a dozen miners' inches from the quantity desired at any time.

Flow Through Canyons.

"Between Roosevelt dam and Phoenix the water will flow in open cement conduits, down a series of canyons to a diversion dam that will send it into the smaller canals that spread out, fanlike, over the 250,000 acres of land it is planned to irrigate. This area has been in use for years, but almost every winter they have been washed away by the heavy floods from the Tonto basin that have never been held in check. A roaring torrent thirty feet deep pours through the gap in winter time, sweeping away everything in its path and costing the land owners thousands of dollars annually.

"There was an immense amount of preliminary work at the basin before work on the dam could be begun. This now has been finished. There is a power canal 8,000 feet long that furnishes electrical power for the use of the contractors and the government, but that will eventually be sold to ranchers in the valley below at cost, one-half cent a horsepower an hour. Private corporations, as in this city, for instance, charge from five to ten cents for the same amount of power. The plant will have a capacity of 180,000 horsepower. In addition to this, there is a cement plant for the manufacture of cement on the ground. There are unlimited supplies of rock and lime at Tonto and this plant will turn out 12,000 barrels a month at \$2 a barrel, almost half what the government would pay contractors for the same quality.

"An immense camp is necessitated for the construction work and permanent houses have been built. These make a good sized city in themselves, and there are many men not actively engaged in the project who are in business at Roosevelt and doing well. The government supplies lodging and board for all its employees and pays good salaries. The result is the highest class of work, both engineering and construction. The camp is governed and laid out on lines almost military. There is no confusion, no waste, no energy misapplied. It is a revelation to work under those big engineers in a project so vast. Two millions already have been spent and the dam itself has not been touched.

Dam Soon to Rise.

"The work of clearing away the ground for the dam, however, has become a big buyer of railroad ties in Japan and is having them delivered at Guaymas, Mexico, for 56 cents gold each. A contract for 1,500,000 ties has been let and one shipment of 83,000 ties has already been delivered.

Through concessions obtained last year from President Diaz of Mexico, E. H. Harriman and his New York associates are building 700 miles of road in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, to connect with the Southern Pacific on the southern border of Arizona. The Japanese ties are for use in building this new road. The ties are made from a very hard wood and are said to be peculiarly adapted for railroad building in that section of Mexico.

JURISDICTION CONTESTED.

Question Arises as to Right of Civil Courts in Cases on Military Ground.

Washington.—The War Department has on hand another interesting case, involving the jurisdiction of civil courts over persons committing offenses on a military reservation.

A soldier of the Porto Rican provisional regiment stationed at San Juan, a sentry, shot and killed a trespasser on the military reservation. The insular court undertook to investigate the case, but the commanding officer of the post denied its right to serve process on the reservation, claiming it was exclusively under the jurisdiction of the United States District Court.

Meanwhile the soldier was tried and acquitted by court-martial. Subsequent correspondence between the War and Navy departments revealed the fact that the United States and insular courts of the island took different views as to the right to try persons for crimes committed on military reservations.

California Items of Interest.

Pomona needs berry pickers. Sacramento county has 1805 acres in asparagus.

Oakland is to have a horticultural fair this fall.

Late frosts shortened the grape crop in some parts of Fresno county.

The orange, apple, peach and pear crops of Arizona are light this year.

The outlook for grapes in Sacramento county is the best in several years.

This season is about two weeks behind last in the shipping of deciduous fruits.

The Salton Sea is still on the rise and fine farming lands are daily going under water.

The California Vegetable Union shipped 417 cars of cabbage the past season.

The Salton Sea now covers 365 square miles and is rising at the rate of six inches a day.

Over 50 square miles of land are flooded around Stockton.

Toluca has the finest apricots ever grown in that section. The crop is good and the quality excellent.

A dispatch from Haywards in Alameda county says apricots are selling for \$60 a ton and may go higher.

The State has purchased a fine home for the citrus experiment station workers at Riverside, price \$7000.

The Hollister Bee says that fruit growers in that section will make no money this season except on prunes.

The sugar beet crops this year promise to be record breakers in all beet growing sections of the state.

Citrus orchardists are already arranging to have their trees fumigated in August and September.

The State Horticultural Commission has on hand plenty of parasites for codling moth, cottony cushion scale and black scale.

The celery crop in the Smeltzer district has become so important that the Southern Pacific will build a short line to that station.

The forests of Oregon furnish fifteen hundred million feet of lumber per year, while those of Washington yield two thousand million.

Uncle Sam gave away several thousand farms last week over in Montana. They were formerly part of the Crow Indian Reservation.

Gen. Greeley has sold surplus flour in San Francisco, sent by eastern sympathizers, to the amount of 13 million pounds, averaging about \$3.50 per barrel.

Less peaches, apricots and plums have gone East than last year, but cherries are heavier and grapes and pears will also go over last year's record.

Farmers in the low lands still old-time of San Bernardino have a "peat boom" on, a company having bought a large tract for the purpose of shipping peat.

A vineyardist at Coachella has been offered \$600 for the crop from one acre of Malaga grapes, the buyer to do the picking. The vines are but three years old.

The U. S. Crop Reporter in estimating the average condition of nineteen crops in California, places the condition as about 93 per cent of that expected under normal conditions.

Glanders are very bad in Sacramento County and the Board of Supervisors are taking measures to see that parties owning public watering troughs give them an occasional cleaning.

A San Bernardino rancher lost control of a stable field fire which was put out by a fire warden and fifteen men, and the rancher was fined \$50. Remember, farmers, that under the present law you are liable for all fires you set, even on your own property.

A strong and reliable company has been organized in Los Angeles for the manufacture and sale of unfertilized grape juice. They own about three square miles of land about Rochester, in the famous Cucamonga district.—California Cultivator.

HARRIMAN IS BUYING TIES.

Supplies for Mexican Railroad Purchased in the Orient.

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The Parisians ate 23,000 horses last year.

IN FIELD OF HUSBANDRY

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND ORCHARDISTS

Farm Education—Where Are the Boys—Beauty of Flowers—Bees Obey Orders—Our First Irrigation—Five Apples Lead.

Farm Education.

The Province of Ontario long ago recognized this weakness in the rural educational system, and adopted for use in the public schools a form of primary education in agriculture and in elementary chemistry as applicable to the farm, to the end that there should be instilled in the minds of the sons and daughters of farmers the idea that farming was not a matter of mere drudgery and hard work, but of science and brain work as far as they could be applied to farming operations, and thus give them a desire to follow in their father's footsteps.

Where Are the Boys?

How to secure farm help, is one of the most vital questions before the farmers of this country today, says Farming for June. Wherever one goes, he finds that every farmer is deficient in the proper kind of help on the farm, and that many farmers are hampered and prevented from doing the best work possible for lack of efficient help.

Twenty-five years ago this difficulty did not confront the farmers to anything like the extent existing today. Then, the boys of the families remained on the farm, and were not above aiding their fathers in their farm work. The daughters were satisfied to help their mothers in the dairy and kitchen, and to join with the men and boys on the farm in milking the cows and doing the chores.

Beauty of Flowers.

While flowers are primarily utilitarian in purpose, the end is attained by attractive and alluring means. The beauty, fragrance and sweetness of the flowers are not vain attributes; each is designed for a suitable purpose. The bright colors are the gaudy attire of these natural fairies to attract and allure the passerby, be he insect, bird, or man. The perfume wafted upon the still night air suggests the whereabouts of the fragrant night-blooming flowers to moths and other night-flying insects, while the cups of honey at the base of the petals hold a reward for those who have heeded the signal of the color or the odor. The pot of nectar is a sufficient reward for the insect, and the transfer of pollen from anther to stigma by the clumsy but welcome guest is the end for which all this beauty, fragrance and sweetness have been produced.

Beautiful plants and flowers naturally grouped are pleasing because they are restful. Association with nature is soothing because the crudities of man's invention in which friction is such a large factor are all eliminated. The sounds in the woods are musical, harmonious, and rhythmic, soothing and pleasing in effect, while the colors are beautifully blended, holding the eye and the attention without effort and without fatigue. Nature in such moods is restful.—Cultivator.

Bees Obey Orders.

In a communication to the Academy of Science, the celebrated naturalist, M. Bonnier, makes some interesting observations on the habits of bees. In the afternoon, when they are collecting water from the leaves of aquatic plants, he says, they won't touch honey given them on these leaves, or on floats of various colors. But if honey is offered to them in the morning in a similar way, it is carried off. He explains this as arising from the strictness with which they obey orders. If they are sent out for water, they will not stay to gather honey.

Our First Irrigators.

According to the official reports of the United States geological survey the area of the cliff dwellers occupies some 6,000 square miles, mainly in Colorado, but including narrow belts in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, in the drainage system of the Rio San Juan. They were not nomads, but constructed and inhabited towns, fortresses and caves, tilled the soil, raised flocks and herds, manufactured fabrics, and were possessed of all the traits of an advanced civilization. They had a complete system of irrigation, and buried their dead after the manner of the Egyptians, both of which facts suggest descent from Asia to America by way of Bering strait, which may have been a neck of land at the time of crossing. Men, birds and beasts, but no horses, appear in their picture writings. This is also Egyptian.

Five Apples Lead.

Prof. E. J. Wickson, acting director and horticulturist of California Agricultural Experiment Station, read a paper on the 14th of this month before the thirty-first annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Dallas, Tex. In referring to apples, Mr. Wickson said:

"Five apples lead all others by a wide margin in California, and these in the order of their prominence, are as follows: Yellow Newtown Pippin, Yellow Bellefleur, White Winter Pearmain, Gravenstein and Red Astrachan. Fifteen others, also in order of approval, are widely favored, as follows: Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spit-

zenberg, Missouri Pippin, White Astrachan, Red June, Alexander Baldwin, Early Harvest, King, Winesap, Fall Pippin, Jonathan, Skinner's Pippin and Ben Davis. There is demand for new early varieties larger and better than the old for early ripening districts where alone early apples are profitable; also for hot interior regions where they reach good quality before the coming of the high heat which ruins late apples by premature ripening; also for late varieties that can endure such heat without injury.

"Specific needs are: The appearance and keeping qualities of the latter combined with the eating quality of the Yellow Newtown Pippin; a Yellow Bellefleur that does not grow in bunches and which will not crack and rust at the stem, and with better foliage and resistance to woolly aphis; a good variety, preferably red, to ripen between Skinner's Seedling and Yellow Bellefleur; a red variety to lead with Yellow Bellefleur for the Australian trade in September and October. Red Pearmain being used for this purpose, but it does not get the flavor and color desired; a variety to ship in August with the Gravenstein; a variety with the spicy flavor of the Esopus Spitzenberg and the skin of the Yellow Newtown Pippin; a good large apple for a late keeper; varieties which will remain as dormant under high winter temperature as the Rhode Island Greening and be of different character; varieties resistant to Baldwin spot, or apple speck."

The Easiest Way to Can.

Canning is more economical than preserving or jam-making. It requires less labor, besides retaining the fresh natural flavor of the fruit. Sugar is not really necessary in canning, as it does not help preserve the fruit. It gives a rich syrup, making a richer, more palatable dish.

The fruits that are most suitable for canning are apples, pears, quinces, peaches, plums, pineapples and apricots. Of small fruits, cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, damsons and currants. Rhubarb cut into small pieces is also successfully canned.

Choose perfectly fresh, sound fruit, and remember that even one fruit that has started to decay will cause a whole jar to ferment, and you will lose, not only the fruit and sugar, but most probably the jar also, so it is false economy to use any but the freshest and best fruit.

The most important thing to remember in canning is that your fruit must be put into the jars while it is boiling, and be sealed up at once.

When dealing with large fruits that have to be peeled it is better only to prepare enough for a quart bottle at a time. Put them into cold water as they are prepared to prevent them from discoloring.

Always have ready a number of clean jars, both large and small, with their tops and rubber rings fitting perfectly. Always remember your jars must be air tight, or the contents will surely spoil.—Farming.

Shorthorn Records.

The American Shorthorn Breeders Association is sending out blanks to all breeders of registered stock, for entry in the record of cows in appendix of the American Shorthorn Herd Book.

The rules of entry are: 1. Cows producing 8000 pounds or more of milk in one year will be eligible to entry in the Appendix.

2. The milking performance of a cow must be verified by the affidavit of the owner.

3. A cow cannot be entered in the Appendix unless her pedigree has been recorded.

All interested should address John W. Groves, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FLOOD DANGER IS DECREASING.

Water Has Fallen to Twenty-two Feet in the Colorado at Yuma and New River Has Ceased Cutting at Calexico.

Imperial, Cal., July 9.—Water in the Colorado river at Yuma has fallen to twenty-two feet, reducing the discharge about 60 per cent. About ten days ago New River ceased cutting a channel toward the Colorado. The river is not now cutting Calexico and Mexicali, and no further damage is expected.

Representatives of the Imperial Water companies returned from the break in the river report a large force working and are practically certain that the river can be turned to the gulf by Sept. 15.

MAY AFFECT IMMIGRATION.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs Seeks Light Regarding Laws and Practices.

Washington.—Carrying out a suggestion made by the house committee on foreign affairs, a board assembled at the state department to inquire into the laws and practices regarding citizenship of the United States, expatriation and protection abroad and to report recommendations for legislation to this board before congress next session.

The primary purpose is to devise means of checking the abuses of American naturalization by persons who take out papers with the deliberate purpose of returning immediately to their native countries, where they have given much trouble to the state department by claiming immunity from all the obligations of the natives of their own government and thereby causing great discontent abroad and leading to much diplomatic correspondence.

Will Benefit Stanford.

New York.—A provisional list of colleges and universities which are to be admitted to the benefits of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching was made public today. Among those on the list is Stanford university.