

SHERRY THEATRE To-day Only

Metro Presents the Supreme Favorite
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
Supported by Marguerite Snow
in
THE SILENT VOICE

TOMORROW—Robert B Mantell in—"The Unfaithful Wife" A Fox Masterpiece

SILO FRIEND OF FARMER

The silo is to the dairyman or the stockman what the fruit jar or can is to the housewife. An airtight receptacle in which to store up fresh food for future use.

The circular silo is the most simple and economical in construction. The material can be more uniformly packed in a round silo than in a square, oblong or hexagonal form. The round silo is most generally used and has given the best average satisfaction.

Whatever the form of material used the foundation should be solid, the walls absolutely airtight and the doors so fitted that they close up tight and stay so.

The size of the silo should conform with the amount of stock to be fed, so that when opened, one and a half to two inches can be raked off and fed every twenty-four hours. Always feed from the top and keep the surface smooth and level as possible.

The height should be equal to three times the diameter to secure best results.

The finer the material is cut the better it will pack and cure. The material should contain enough moisture to pack firmly. If too dry or chaffy, water can be added to moisten, but never enough to make it sloppy. It should be dry enough so there will be a slight ferment, just enough to raise the temperature to 100 or 125. If the silo is airtight there will be no danger of over-heating or fire fanging. If too wet it will sour or pickle instead of curing and the result will not be satisfactory.

When filling, great care should be exercised in packing solid all around the outer edges. If this is not done the silage may shrink away from the wall, allowing the air to enter and spoil the outer 3 or 4 inches.

Silage can be made from any green feed—corn, alfalfa, any of the grasses, beet tops, Russian thistles. If the silo is airtight, the material finely cut and well packed when filling, the silage will be just as good feed when taken out as when put in, but no better.

Corn makes the best silage and is the material most generally used. Wherever the climatic conditions are such that corn may be grown to the roasting ear stage before frost, it is the best crop to grow for silage purposes. The best time to cut corn is just as the kernels begin to dent or glaze; the plant has then reached its full growth and contains a larger measure of digestible nutrients than at any other time, either before or after.

As quality is more important than quantity, a variety of corn should be used that mature to this stage before frost. Acclimated seed should be used where possible and the corn should be planted thin enough so each stalk will carry one or more good ears.

Next to corn, peas and oats have proven the most satisfactory crop to wheat and vetch a close second. The peas and oats should be cut at the time then oats begin to yellow and the lower pods of peas are ripening. With the wheat and vetch or any of the fall grains, the best time to cut is when the grain is in the dough.

When weather conditions are such that clover or alfalfa cannot be cured as hay, a very good silage can be made by putting the green or wet clover or alfalfa in the silo. It is very important that this material should be cut fine and packed firm.

Coarse slough grass, lodged grain or other material that would be unpalatable as hay, will give better results if put in the silo.

Where sugar beets are grown, the tops are often stored in silos and makes excellent feed for livestock of any kind except horses.

About 30 pounds of silage of any sort is as much as a dairy cow should be fed per day.

Thirty pounds of corn silage and fifteen pounds of alfalfa hay is a good daily forage ration for an average dairy cow.

Grain hay should be fed with clover or alfalfa silage.

A MOTHER'S GRATITUDE.

Many a Mother in La Grande Will Appreciate the Following.

Many a strong man and many a healthy woman has much for which to thank mother. The care taken during their childhood brought them past the danger point and made them healthy men and women. Thousands of children are bothered with incontinence of urine, and inability to retain it is oftentimes called a habit. It is not always the child's fault—in many cases the difficulty lies with the kidneys, and can be readily righted. A La Grande mother tells how she went about it.

Mrs. W. M. Andis, 1502 V. Ave., La Grande, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills with the best of results, and have also given them to our little girl for weakness of the kidneys: She had complained a great deal, but Doan's Kidney Pills soon strengthened her kidneys and benefited her in every way."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Andis had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

A CHANGE OF TACTICS.

How It Worked in the Case of a Discouraged Salesman.

The following method of gaining assurance is told in the American Magazine. It is the experience of a salesman who could not sell his goods because he allowed himself to be discouraged at initial attempts. It has wide application everywhere:

"I am a commercial traveler who conquered the habit of despondency. Every one who sells goods knows how fierce is the competition. When I took this job six years ago it seemed absolutely overwhelming. I didn't sell anything to speak of and made up my mind that I couldn't, though I kept on making the round of the groceries. There seemed to be a thousand salesmen just ahead of me. I grew very bitter at the thousand and everybody else. Whenever I entered a store it was with the firm conviction that I should not get an order. I looked dull eyed at the merchant and said gloomily:

"Anything in my line?" at the same time reaching for the doorknob. He didn't try to detain me.

"One day in conversation with an old drummer, a shrewd veteran of the road, I opened my heart with a savage complaint about the thousand salesmen, my advance guard. He puffed his cigar a moment, his eyes twinkled and he slapped me on the shoulder.

"I know," he said. "I had 'em ahead of me once. They raised Cain with me until I chased 'em to the rear. Take my advice, boy, and get up to the head of the procession and let the other fellows do the worrying."

"I thought it over, and it dawned on me that it was a question of viewpoint. I had formed a habit of picturing myself at the tail of the line, though in reality we were going in a circle and my position was as good as any. Then I changed my tactics and formed a new habit—the habit of thinking of myself as the leader, the very first man in the territory. Just as an experimenter I went out the next day believing that I should get orders. I pulled my order book and pencil the moment I entered a store and began to name certain goods.

"Sugar!" I cried, looking the grocer expectantly in the eye, as much as to say that I could see the empty barrel behind his counter. And the barrel was empty! It worked so well in the first store that I tried more vigorously in the next, and the merchant came down freely. It was almost uncanny the way I guessed the items he needed. I went out on the sidewalk and laughed aloud. And I actually sold more goods that day than I had sold before in three weeks.

"Well, the firm raised my salary instead of firing me, as they had planned to do, and I still insist that I am the first man over the route. I tell you, right habits of thought are worth money—sometimes a fortune."

Spirit of the Home.

I never realized before how rare indeed is the real home—the temple reared to house a family life, with its altar dedicated to parenthood. I saw that it is not enough to have furniture "good," to have colors "safe," not enough to show a pretty, well appointed house to the world. A real home must be a setting for a living, loving, sorrowing and conquering man and woman. It is not enough to study textures, plans and building materials. It is just the old story of the letter and the spirit. The creative spirit can make any home beautiful, but the most letter perfect house is a dead shell unless it houses loving, growing life.—Emily Newell Blair in Countryside Magazine.

Excitement.

People who easily get excited don't usually live nearly so long as people who keep calm. Excitement, in fact, wastes the vitality and affects one's health to a very great extent. This is true, too, of all who seek excitement, whether physical or mental. Excitement makes the pulse beat above the ordinary rate, and one's reserve of energy is used up so much the quicker. Occasional excitement, however, is very good for one's health, especially where the pulse is slow, but the natural condition of the body should be one of calmness and regularity.

Modern Efficiency.

"I don't see how Adele could possibly stop to get married. She has such a passion for traveling."
"But she did it to save time."
"How's that?"
"She married a shipping clerk and now he packs all her trunks for her."—Judge.

He Wasn't Acrobatic.

Miss Prue Dent—Papa says you are improvident and that he will never consent to my marrying a man unable to make both ends meet. Orrville Harduppe—Well, I'm afraid I shall never be able to do so. I'm no contortionist. Good evening.

BULLETS IN FLIGHT

Even the Best Aimed Ones Never Follow Their Noses.

STRIKE A WEE BIT SIDEWAYS.

The Projectile Travels on a Curve, of Course, and It Keeps Its Axis Always in the Direction the Axis Had When the Ball Left the Gun.

It is a well known fact that a bullet never goes straight to a mark, but flies in a curve on the order of the parabola. But most people think that the bullet itself follows its nose and that at first (when the nose is pointed up) the bullet follows it and that when the bullet is coming down on the other leg of the curve the nose is pointed down.

This is a mistake, for the nose of a bullet always maintains its own direction, no matter what the bullet as a whole tries to do. That is, if a gun be pointed slightly up, the bullet, when it strikes the target, will not enter it perpendicularly by the nose, and the hole made will be larger than the bullet is round, for the bullet of necessity must hit in a certain degree flatwise. Of course the reason the bullet does this is because it has a very rapid rotation given it by the rifles in the barrel, which keeps it also from turning over and over in the air.

Another thing that will seem peculiar to most people is the action of gravity on a bullet. If a gun be fired exactly horizontally the bullet will have to be pulled down by gravity exactly sixteen feet during the first second. So if there were no sights on a gun and it was leveled by means of a hand level and fired the bullet would hit something exactly sixteen feet below the gun at a distance away equal to the velocity of the bullet per second.

No matter what the bullet's velocity, gravity will pull it down sixteen feet during the first second, or if the bullet be fired upward gravity will take from its upward velocity thirty-two feet during the first second.

The bullet itself keeps its axis always in the direction the axis had when the bullet issued from the gun. This is the well known gyroscopic principle made use of in the gyroscopic compass and the monorail car—that a rotating body will maintain its axis of rotation in the same direction unless a moment of force be applied to it.

But what actually happens with the modern high powered rifle? Does it shoot a bullet that goes sideways?

To a slight extent it may be stated that the modern army bullet does do that very thing. Its velocity, however, is so enormous that the gun barrel does not have to be elevated through so large an angle, and consequently the bullet enters fairly on its nose, though not squarely so, at all ordinary ranges.

The same may be said of the bigger guns. They have rifling in them and so give rotation and gyroscopic action to the projectiles. But a mortar does not. A mortar shoots something almost straight up in the air and lets it fall down. As the mortar is too short barreled to be rifled the top of the projectile would hit a target a long distance away, but for a shot almost straight up in the air to fall right down of course the bottom of the projectile would strike first. The mortar projectiles are generally round, so that it will not matter how they strike.

The reason a bullet cannot be made so that it will always enter a target squarely on its nose is that for every range a differently shaped bullet would have to be manufactured; also the bullet should be symmetrical, so that the air will exert no disturbing influence on its distorted parts.

A bullet has a distinct curve like that of a baseball, due to its rotation, and this curve is independent of the parabola given by gravity. The smoother and more polished a bullet is the less is this curve. But the action of the rifling in a gun barrel puts little grooves in the bullet as it goes through the barrel. These catch the air as the bullet rotates and causes the curve spoken of.

If the bullet be rotated in the direction of the hands of a clock the curve will make the bullet go to the left of the exact point aimed at. The effect is so small, however, that it does not have to be taken into account in the manufacture of rifles and ammunition.—New York American.

Saloniki.

The Greek seaport, Saloniki, is the same as the old Thessalonica that was visited by the Apostle Paul in 51 A. D. and to which were sent the two epistles, First and Second Thessalonians, in the New Testament. The original name of Saloniki was Therna or City of Hot Springs. Then Thessalonica, so called after the sister of Alexander the Great, and then shortened and made Turkish into Saloniki.

Pachmann's Prank.

M. de Pachmann's keyboard eccentricities are notorious, and he is the hero of scores of amusing sayings and stories. One of the latter tells how in New York he once went and had a piano lesson from a lady who advertised first class tuition at 25 cents a lesson.—Argonaut.

"Ice See," She Laughed.

Wife—Tom, you don't treat me to less half as often as you used to. Hub—Marriage, my dear, makes necessary the practice of frigid economy.—Boston Transcript.

Make the most of time; it glides away so fast. But method teaches you to gain time.—Goethe.


D. R. FONG MEDICINE CO.

CHINESE ROOT AND HERB REMEDIES

Cures Bodily Diseases With Root and Herb Treatment. Free Consultation

Phone 762
1412 Adams Ave.

La Grande Ore.



Willard
Very Informal
We don't believe in frills and formalities. Our battery service goes to the bottom of things, tells you in plain language what is wrong, and corrects the fault.
Johnstone & Reliance
1515 Adams
Free inspection of any battery at any time.

ASTORIA HAS FORT VIRTUES

Astoria, Feb. 14.—(Special)—The Astoria Naval Base committee contends that the harbor of the Columbia river, at or near its mouth, meets the five essential requirements of the joint army and navy board which, under the direction of Secretary Meyer in 1911 investigated the navy yard situation in the United States. Prominent members of this board were Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admiral Wainwright and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, whom Secretary Daniels has dubbed our "naval statesmen."

The report of this board was endorsed by the General Board of the navy. It outlined a comprehensive navy-yard policy, and recited the following qualifications as "absolutely indispensable" to a naval base:

- 1st. It must be located at an important strategic point.
- 2nd. It must be accessible from the sea under all conditions.
- 3rd. It must have near by a protected anchorage sufficient for a fleet.
- 4th. It must be safe from attack.
- 5th. It should be placed near a commercial center with plentiful labor and supply facilities.

First—The "strategic importance of the Columbia river is indicated by the fact that it is the key to a tributary territory greater in area than Germany, equal in extent to the thirteen original colonies, with the exception of Georgia—a region advancing in population so rapidly that it registers one hundred per cent increase every decade according to census figures; that more transcontinental railroads converge on the Columbia basin to approach the Pacific coast than can be found on any other part of the western slope; that it offers the only natural ingress and egress from the interior of the United States; that it is the nearest port to Yokohama, having a sailing distance advantage over Seattle of 294 miles and over San Francisco of 422 miles for the round trip; that it has in its tributary every resource necessary for maintenance of a navy or an army, easily assembled on a down-grade, by river, rail and highway.

Second—The "accessibility from the sea" of the Columbia harbor is indicated by the fact that the coast line of Oregon and a part of Washington form a straight north and south line and there are no islands or reefs in the open roadstead of the ocean; that it is only one-half hour's sailing time from this open roadstead to reach the inside harbor.

Third—The "protected anchorage" of the Columbia harbor is proven as follows: The presence of long lines of outside jetties oblige an attacking fleet to steam directly in from the west, thus enabling the coast defense guns to converge their fire on a definite space; the channel has an even flow and regular depth which greatly facilitates the planting of a veritable network of submarine mines; the great depths that exist within the harbor would make the operations of submarines an assured success; the promontories in the inside harbor which project from the shores afford safe refuge for vessels and ideal bases for harbor defense guns and mortars.

Fourth—The entrance to the Columbia river can be cheaply developed and made highly effective. One of the small forts located there now has an advanced position on a headland projecting into the Pacific which gives it an advantage in gun range of nearly five thousand yards. This fort is impervious to attack except from one side, and is well protected from naval shell damage on account of its height above sea level. The hills at the mouth of the Columbia are well screened by forests which afford a splendid mask for batteries.

Fifth—The mouth of the Columbia is "near a commercial center (or centers) with plentiful labor and supply facilities," namely, Astoria and Portland, and several other towns of the Columbia valley.

Depth at Entrance.
On January 27, 1914, the Hon. Josephus Daniels gave Congress official information concerning the depth of channel demanded by our fighting ships. "Such a channel," said Mr. Daniels, "should have 35 feet at mean low water. The modern dreadnaught demands this depth under the most favorable conditions. In case of an unsuccessful engagement, however,

the ships in flooded condition, would naturally be lower in the water. The general board had, therefore, decided that the approaches to the navy yards should have a channel of at least 40 feet—preferably more."
Statement—The channel entrance to the Columbia river shows a mean low water depth of 35 feet as per last report of U. S. engineers for this district, with constant tendency through jettty action to increase. Continued dredging operations will undoubtedly secure a channel 40 feet in depth before the end of the current year, and in time this depth will be increased to 50 feet. Continued dredging, with the operation of the currents by petty action, will maintain this depth permanently.

Live Up Your Torpid Liver.
To keep your liver active use Dr. King's New Life Pills—They insure good digestion, relieve constipation, and tone up the whole system—keep your eye clear and your skin fresh and healthy looking. Only 25c at your druggist.

RELIEVES THE WORST CASES OF CATARRH

Think "Hyomei the Most Wonderful Treatment for Catarrh Ever Discovered."

Do not try to cure catarrh by using sprays or lotions; it cannot be cured in that manner. The only way in which in this too common disease can be fully relieved is through a direct application to the affected parts that will kill the bacilli of catarrh and prevent their growth.

Breathing the air of Hyomei is the only known method of treatment that can really accomplish this. It is the simplest, most pleasant and probably the most reliable treatment for catarrh that has ever been discovered.

The complete Hyomei outfit is expensive and consists of an inhaler, dropper and sufficient Hyomei to last several weeks. This will effect instant relief in ordinary cases, but for chronic and deep-seated cases of catarrh, longer use may be necessary, and then an extra bottle of Hyomei can be obtained for a trifling sum. It is not alone the best (it might be only) method of treating catarrh, but it is also the most economical.

The La Grande Pharmacy has so much confidence in the power of Hyomei to relieve catarrh, that they will for a limited time, sell this medicine under their personal guarantee to refund the money if the purchaser can say that it did not benefit.—Adv.

WHAT A WOMAN OF OUR NATIVE STATE SAYS.

Portland, Oregon.—"For a long time I have been so nervous I could almost scream at times, and have had spells that I could not get around. My back pained so at night I could not sleep—doctors did me no good. A lady in Gearhart recommended Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription to me so I thought I would give it a trial. I have now used four bottles and am still using it. It has done me much good."—Mrs. D. SHOENAKER, 380 N. 10th St.



The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes women happy by making them healthy. There are no more crying spells. "Favorite Prescription" cures inflammation and female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Like an open book, our faces tell the tale of health or disease. Hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, listless steps, sleepless nights, tell of wasting debilitating disease some place in the body. It may be one place or another, the cause is generally traceable to a common source.

Get the "Prescription" to-day—either in liquid or tablet form; if you want to better your physical condition speedily. Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

Questions of Sex?—Are fully and properly answered in The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. All the knowledge a young woman, wife or daughter should have is contained in this big Home Doctor Book of 1000 pages with engravings and color plates, and bound in cloth. By mail, prepaid—on receipt of 3 dimes. Address 900 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



MODART CORSETS
Front Laced
3.50 and up
Pauline Lederle