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ENGLISH TRAIN MANY AVIATORS

British Central Flying School, Sept. 15.—(By Mail)—Nestled down amid barren crosses of land on the edge of a great plain was discovered today the British eagle's eyrie.

By courtesy of the British Foreign Office, the United Press correspondent was able to spend the day among a massive "nest" of buildings where young eaglets learn to combat the double eagle of Germany. It takes about eight weeks for one of these young Britishers to develop from an unsteady yellow fuzzy creature into a defiant grey bird of prey. Usually two months tuition in and around these flying school buildings sends a young flying bird direct to the firing line, in France, where his still growing wings are put to the actual test of war.

A group of large hangars surrounding a concrete fortlike building—all constructed since the beginning of the war—loomed up suddenly over a hill as an international party of journalists motored onto the plain. The scene might have come out of the movies from Arizona or New Mexico. The buildings might have been one of those newly constructed movie towns.

America's infantile flying service

could learn a lot at this British flying college. Much of the equipment which made the British "nest" came from the United States but the knowledge—the more important part—came from Northern France. "Professors" of flying, who summon their class at fixed hours of the day, don't learn from books. They dragged their knowledge from the school of actual experience since August 1914.

A Providence, R. I., firm could furnish any American eagle "nest" with big lathes such as were seen today in one of the big buildings where air students are taught some of the technical points of learning to fly. There were aeroplane engines, blocked up for demonstration, which came to England from a well-known engine factory in Connecticut. Another building housed sewing machines for stitching fabric for aeroplane wings. These sewers bore a name known in every American household. Neat little guns, perching over the blunt noses of fast monoplanes, spat their first test bullet on American soil. Somewhere else in the camp, the wireless was buzzing away. The slow dots and dashes were distinctly heard from a double headpiece which the correspondent adjusted to his ears.

"What are they saying," was asked. "That's the German wireless at Nauzen sending its daily wheeze to Sayville, L. I., and elsewhere," replied a student wireless operator.

There are other American things

ROADS FAVOR WOOD HAULERS

Mt. Emily, Oct. 16.—(Special)—Many teams are at present taking advantage of the good weather to haul polewood from the Wenaha National Forest near the summit of Mt. Emily. From two to eight or ten teams are going every day.

J. H. Blumenthal is slowly recovering from an accident he had two weeks ago. While carrying a stick of wood towards the house he fell down and broke a bone or two in his left hand. Johnny says a bird in the hand may be better than two in the bush but he is not sure that the same rule applies to broken bones.

Miss Harriet Young and her friend Miss Vincent of Pendleton climbed to the summit yesterday. Miss Young is one of the most enthusiastic boosters for Mt. Emily. She has made the trip about a half dozen times the present season. Both young ladies have traveled extensively in Europe but find much to praise in the sights that may be seen in a trip to the top of Mt. Emily. At present the atmosphere is rather hazy and the roads are dustier than they were all season but that did not deter the young ladies from making the trip.

Dee Davis is visiting his friend Abe Perry for a few days. Dee is also a frequent visitor at the summit and always seems to enjoy the trips very much.

in the "eagle's nest." When young eaglets soar to great heights and aim their dummy practice bombs at slowly moving objects on the ground these objects are often buglike harvesting machines reaping yellow wheat in fields which skirt the edge of the plain. The harvesters are never bombed but they make excellent "aiming" and represent what at the front would probably be an enemy gun.

BEST ALFALFA TYPES PICKED

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—The increased interest in varieties of alfalfa and the need for the farmer to know whether a certain variety is suitable for his neighborhood have led to the publication of U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 757, Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa. In this bulletin of 24 pages, the authors, R. A. Oakley and H. L. Westover, of the bureau of plant industry, discuss in detail the characteristics and habits of the nine fairly distinctive commercial strains of alfalfa now recognized in the United States, together with their adaptation to climatic conditions. Some give the best results in the North and Northwest, while others succeed only in the south and southwest where the winters are mild. Wherever possible, the authors have indicated methods of distinguishing the seed of one variety from another.

"Common Alfalfa" is a term that is used to include all of the alfalfas that are not clearly of hybrid origin or that do not have distinct and uniform varietal characteristics, such as the Peruvian and Arabian varieties. Numerous strains are coming to be recognized in the "common" group. They are often designated by the geographic name of the locality where grown, as Kansas-grown alfalfa, Montana-grown alfalfa, and many others, or by some term descriptive of the conditions under which the crop has developed, such as dry-land alfalfa, irrigated alfalfa, and nonirrigated alfalfa.

Strains developed in the South usually produce larger yields than those developed in the Northern states, but they are less hardy. The "dry-land" alfalfa seed offered on the market has so far failed to show any noticeable superiority in ability to resist drought over that grown with an abundance of moisture.

The commercial Turkistan alfalfa has been tested quite thoroughly in all parts of this country, and in nearly every case has proved inferior to American-grown strains.

Leading Commercial Strains. The leading commercial strains of variegated alfalfa are the Grimm, the Baltic, the Canadian variegated, and sand lucern. With the exception of sand lucern, they have been found more resistant to cold than other commercial varieties or strains and are therefore recommended for sections where winter-killing occurs frequently.

Peruvian alfalfa is not resistant to severe cold and can be grown successfully only where the winter temperature is comparatively mild, as in the southern and southwestern states. Under favorable conditions it out-yields any other commercial strain.

Arabian alfalfa is not a satisfactory variety because of its tendency to be short lived.

As a result of numerous experimental tests the adaptations of the various varieties and strains of alfalfa have been quite definitely determined.

It is highly advisable that the farmer should learn to distinguish good from poor seed. Plump seed of an olive-green color almost invariably germinates well, while shriveled or brown seed generally germinates poorly. The presence of any appreciable quantity of weed seeds or other impurities indicates a poor quality of seed.

Owing to the fact that alfalfa does not produce seed satisfactorily under humid conditions, there is little use in trying to grow it for seed in the Eastern states.

Breeding work with alfalfa offers



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great possibilities, but the time and expense involved are so great that a farmer can not afford to undertake it.

Waste Tan Bark Used for Roofing. A method for using waste hemlock tanbark to partially replace expensive rag stock in the manufacture of felt roofing has been developed at the Forest Products Laboratory and is now being used commercially by co-operating mills, according to an announcement made by the Forest Service. It is stated that, in these mills, from 20 to 30 per cent of the rags is being replaced by waste bark and that the quality of the finished product is equal to that manufactured solely from rags. Members of the Forest Service who have been conducting the experiments say that the utilization of the bark will make it possible to effect a considerable saving in the manufacture of felt roofing.

According to the census of 1909, over 638,000 tons of hemlock bark were produced each year in the United States. After the tannin is extracted this bark is used for fuel purposes, for which it is said to have a value of 60 cents per ton. The extent of the savings rendered possible by the new methods is pointed out by the fact that the roofing mills of the United States have a total estimated annual production of 27,000 tons of finished roofing of all kinds, equal to about 111,300,000 "squares." By a "square" of roofing is meant 100 square feet. The utilization of the waste bark in this industry should, it is said, enable the mills to reduce their manufacturing costs appreciably.

In addition to the use of the bark for roofing purposes, papers made at the Forest Products Laboratory on the basis of 80 per cent of waste tanbark have been successfully printed on a commercial twelve-color galley-printing machine and give promise of being entirely satisfactory. Other paper of the same make-up has been made into fibre conduits by a commercial manufacturer.

Other possible uses of waste bark which suggest themselves, say the Forest Service paper experts, are the use of bark mixed with ground wood for the production of wall board, or with sulphate screenings in the manufacture of car liners. Studies already made at the Forest Products Laboratory indicate that it may be possible to use waste hemlock and oak tanbark in making sheathing paper, carpet liners, bottle wrappings, deadening felt and the like.

SMITH IS FOUND GUILTY

Immoral Act Leads to Recommendation of Sanity of Defendant.

"Charley" Smith, accused of immoral acts has been found guilty by the jury which heard his case. The jury recommended that Judge Knowles investigate Smith's sanity

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Men's Fancy Suits	\$8.90, \$9.90, \$12.50, \$14.75, \$16.50, \$18.50
Men's Blue Serge Suits	\$8.90, \$9.90, \$12.50, \$14.75, \$16.50
Men's Suits to Order	\$15.00, \$18.50, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$28.50
Men's Overcoats	\$9.90, \$12.50, \$16.50, \$18.50, \$21.50
Men's Raincoats	\$4.98, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$8.90, \$9.90, \$12.50, \$14.75
Men's Mackinaws	\$3.98, \$4.98, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$8.50
Boys' Suits	\$1.98, \$2.98, \$3.98, \$4.98, \$5.90
Boys' Raincoats	\$2.98, \$3.98
Boys' Mackinaws	\$2.98, \$3.98, \$4.98

status, which brought the announcement from District Attorney Eberhard that prior to indictment and trial his office had employed the county physician to do that very thing.

BAZAAR NOW IN FULL SWING
Four Hundred Dine at Catholic Fair Last Evening—Crammed Today.

Successful to a very marked degree, the Catholic bazaar went into its second day this morning. Last evening 400 dined and probably as many more than that visited the booths and heard the musical program.

Today's attendance promises to outdo yesterday's record. A pleasing program will be given at the Catholic bazaar tonight beginning at 8 o'clock. Several excellent numbers have been arranged.

Civil Suit Decided. Justice of the Peace A. C. Williams today found for the plaintiff in the suit of Ulrich Lottes against Sam Toy, for rent due. The amount awarded the plaintiff was \$80 and costs.

Ambulance Dinner Commended. Washington, Oct. 17.—(Special)—For courageously driving a motor am-

bulance through fire-swept zones and exposing himself to enemy fire while succoring the wounded, Chaplain Le Roy N. Taylor, U. S. Navy, has been highly commended in a report just received from Colonel J. H. Pendleton, commanding the expeditionary force of United States Marines operating in Santo Domingo.

In a letter to the Navy Department, Major General George Barnett, commanding the United States Marine Corps, officially expressed his admiration for the coolness and daring displayed by Chaplain Taylor.

Emilio Orozco Executed. Mexico City, Oct. 14.—(Special)—General Emilio Orozco of the Zapata forces, who caused much trouble in Mexico state, was captured in the nearby hills with 12 men. All were shot. General Benjamin Hill, constitutionalist commander, announced the decree providing for the immediate execution.

Big Piano Store Arranged. This evening G. M. Richey hopes to have his new piano store at Depot and Washington sufficiently arranged to warrant turning on the display lights. The place is crammed with new pianos and by Monday will be completely fitted out.

To-Night VIVIAN MARTIN

IN
"THE STRONGER
LOVE"

COMING TOMORROW

Bessie Barriscale and William Desmond
in
"NOT MY SISTER"

ARCADE
"Films that Please"

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TODAY AND TOMORROW