



Over the smooth valley roads their improved "automobile" carries them to within hiking distance of the mountain wilderness.

By CURTIS DUNHAM

THIS country is quickly sprinkled with "Bill and Bob" stories. There are thousands and thousands of them. They personify the spirit that created and animates that fine and mainly army of boys enrolled under the banner of Boy Scouts. They are the boys who grow up healthy, strong of body and mind, energetic, persevering, courageous and patriotic, on whose sturdy and willing shoulders will fall the work and responsibility of their country's continued progress and increasing influence in the great world of nations.

So "Bill" and "Bob" are symbols, as well as real flesh and blood boys with a definite home address and a respectable standing in their classes at the public school in common with thousands and thousands of other American boys. The fact that these two particular representatives of many American boyhood have been singled out to become national characters is pure accident. First, there was the accident of a favorable home environment with woods and mountains and wild animals easily accessible; second, the accident of their discovery by an unusually intelligent motion picture producer. These two accidents in combination have, in less than three months, made them famous, even beyond the confines of their own country. Few are the communities in the United States and Canada which, through the medium of the movies, have not shared in "The Adventures of Bill and Bob."

Yet these 11-year-old boys, William and Robert Bradley of a Los Angeles, California suburb, have, in that time, done nothing more than repeat before the motion picture camera, the same sort of exploits in the wilderness and games of wits and miles distant from their home which had formed their favorite recreation for many months past. Their trapping and camping adventures, in fact, amounted to much more than mere recreation. They were encouraged by their public school teachers of natural history as a practical working out of the lessons they received from books. From each camping and trapping interlude in their regular course they returned with fresh acquisitions which only original research and scenes of Nature and her living creatures can supply. Woodcraft, familiarity with the habits of wild and savage animals, knowledge of first hand of plants and the habits of unfamiliar insects and the smaller birds and animals, were the practical reward that accompanied the joyous excitement of their adventures.

They learned how to use their hands—how, with the aid of the simplest tools, to build and furnish their own rude cabin, and to fashion the snares and pitfalls whereby to outwit and subdue the most cunning and ferocious of wild beasts. At their camp they were independent of the outside world; yet in a few hours could be back in their entirely civilized suburban home. Their mechanical ingenuity was accountable for this convenience. They improvised a miniature automobile which carried them swiftly over the paved mountain roads to within a mile or two of the camp. Probably never before had a pair of schoolboys enjoyed advantages so superior and varied.

Before "Bill and Bob" had ever been heard of outside of their California village, they had captured alive and skinned, raccoons, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, even bears and the dangerous timber wolf. They always carried hunting knives and rifles, but only for self-defense in case of urgent need—for it was no fear for their humane rivalry to put to death these wild creatures merely for the pleasure of the "sport."

Local officials had been guarding all roads which it was thought might be taken by Bushman and Walla Walla guards had been watching all roads leading out of that county in the belief that the man might still be in the vicinity of the penitentiary. A \$50 reward was offered for the apprehension of the escaped man, which will be claimed by Shaws.

Bushman was taken to Walla Walla, superintendent of the Washington state penitentiary, accompanied the guards who came to Pendleton for the escaped man.

Call the La Grande Employment Office for your help. Always at your service. Phone Black 801. 8-8-21

For twenty hours this food is baked—one reason you like it—another reason why it digests so easily.

One of the important things in connection with any cereal food is to have it thoroughly baked or cooked. For baking or cooking changes the starch of the grains.

Grape-Nuts is the longest baked of all cereal foods. It is scientifically baked at carefully regulated temperatures for 20 hours. This is one of the reasons why Grape-Nuts digests so easily; why it agrees with many people who cannot take any other form of cereal without producing fermentation.

A goodly part of Grape-Nuts is converted into dextrose, ready to be immediately assimilated by the system, and yield strength and energy. A further portion has partially undergone this change, while there remains sufficient unchanged cereal to strengthen the digestive organs. It is then in a condition to meet the various requirements of the digestive system.

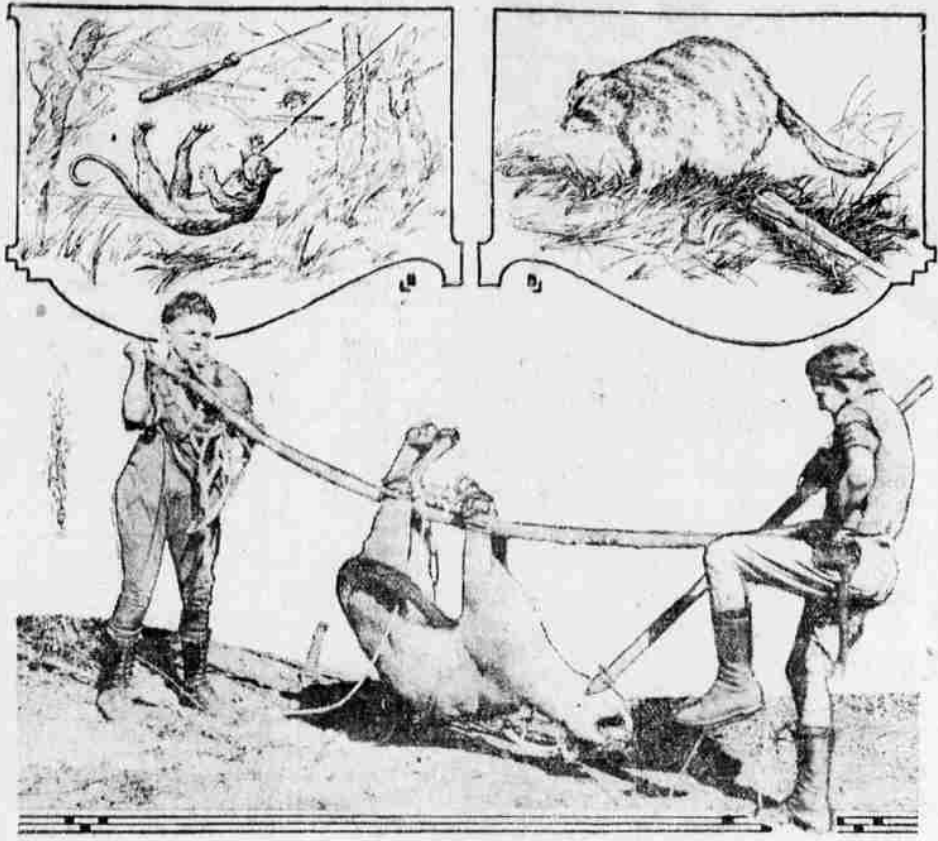
If you want to eat a most strengthening and nourishing food, and one that will digest more readily, go to your grocer today and get a package of Grape-Nuts. Eat it with steamed fruit or as a cereal with milk or cream; or make it into an appetizing pudding.

Every member of the family will enjoy its delicious flavor and wholesomeness.

Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder
"There's a Reason"

"Bill and Bob"

How Intelligent Love of Nature and Manly Outdoor Adventures with Wild Animals of Forest and Mountains Have Made National Characters of Two 11-Year-Old California Boys



The prime test of their courage and skill was in snaring and subduing unhurt a savage, full-grown mountain lion.

They rightly regarded it as a triumph of knowledge, skill and courage to outwit a beast capable of killing them and rendering it helpless without injury to the animal and no pain to speak of.

When the motion picture screens everywhere—through the activities of Producer Cyrus J. Williams and the great Pacific distributing organization—had begun to celebrate these achievements of "Bill and Bob," the "Veteran artist, Dan Beard, who is called "Chief" by half a million Boy Scouts, gave his emphatic approval of the humane spirit of the young trappers, making the following statement for publication:

"It is all good old-fashioned sportsmanship and mightily interesting. A few sensitive souls who have no personal acquaintance with outdoor adventures of this sort may pity the poor, innocent, blood-thirsty beast when it gets its toes pinched in a trap. But it should be remembered that the bobcat, the coyote and the timber wolf are not exactly what you might call playthings for little girls."

"The two boys are all right. I was glad to see that they did not kill the animals caught in their traps so skillfully. They showed the right spirit by handling them gently. These are dangerous preying and fighting animals, especially dangerous when brought to bay. The boys trappers merely protected themselves from injury by their expert methods of subduing their fierce captives."

But in spite of their consideration of the boys—the pictures show—become victims of embarrassing exploits. There is the incident, for example, of a destructive invasion of their cabin during their absence, by a bear and her cubs. The cabin is well stocked with toothsome edibles, including some jars of honey, flour, sugar, preserves, butter and milk. There is a small cooking stove, pots and pans, and a comfortable bed in one corner. Imagine, too, have a pair of bears with the scent of honey in their nostrils can make of such an interior? And imagine the boys' reactions when the scene of devastation meets their eyes.

Also, rich humor enters into the adventures—to watch the dog, "Rags," contribute not a little. You see the boys, awakened in the middle of the night, sally forth, the boys in their nightgowns, to investigate the source of strange noises—and you see them all put to flight by an odoriferous polecat! The antics of "Rags" when inquiring into the habits and manners of a horned toad make natural and delicious comedy.

In the popularization of these "Adventures of Bill and Bob" nothing is left to your imagination. Every detail for the outwitting of the cautious quarry is before your eyes, from the discovery of the tracks and the trap-setting to the exciting encounter with and capture of "Rags," the animal brought to bay. A forked stick pins the snarling animal to the ground. In a jiffy the beast is muzzled, trussed up with knotted cords and carried off in triumph.

When they learned with surprise that their own adventures were being filmed, they were not a bit daunted. They showed the right spirit by handling them gently. These are dangerous preying and fighting animals, especially dangerous when brought to bay. The boys trappers merely protected themselves from injury by their expert methods of subduing their fierce captives."

Small Grain Harvest Nearing Completion

PORTLAND, Aug. 26.—Practically all small grain in Oregon is mature, according to the weekly weather bureau, issued today by Edward L. Wells, meteorologist. Harvest conditions, but in reaching completion except in the more elevated sections, the report continues. Threshing is generally well advanced. Corn has been helped by showers, but is still in need of more rain in most irrigated sections. Irrigated corn is doing well.

Moderate temperature prevailed, with some cloudiness and a few local showers. The heavy showers, which occurred in parts of Grant county at the close of the preceding week, caused considerable damage. In some places these showers were accompanied by hail.

Having continued. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut in the more elevated districts, while in the milder sections the third cutting is in the stack and the fourth crop is making good growth. Unirrigated meadows, have been somewhat helped by showers, but mostly dry. Domestic pastures, where not irrigated, and the lower ranges are dry, but irrigated pastures and the higher ranges are good. Stock is generally in good condition.

forward mast, but a fireboat wedged its way between the liner and the burning pier and fought off the flames.

When the fire broke out Capt. H. S. Wilbur, officer of the day, called out the entire army personnel, about 150 men, who started removing the bodies. Four hundred tons of shoremen, on duty at nearby piers, assisted.

One thousand other bodies were lined up on pier 4, but were not disturbed. The transport Wheaton, which recently arrived here with 5000 bodies, still had 200 aboard but the fire was on the opposite side of her pier.

The flames licked the sides of Leviathan and the transport Wheaton were docked, was saved with difficulty.

Use Soap.

If the belt on your sewing machine loosens, rub it with plain yellow soap and it will help until you can have it fixed.

Land is Burning up Near Lake Labish

QUINABY, Ore., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Travelers along the Pacific highway east of Chemawa are astonished to see the earth on fire in the fields adjoining the road, where the celebrated Lake Labish vegetable loan has become ignited from burning brush.

All efforts to extinguish it with loose dirt have proved unavailing, as the application of soil of the same nature is merely adding fuel to the flames. Nothing but rain in generous quantities can subdue the blaze.

This land is valued at \$1,000 an acre on account of its vegetable composition and serious injury would result if the fire should spread over any considerable area, as the porous nature of the soil permits the fire to burn deep into the earth.

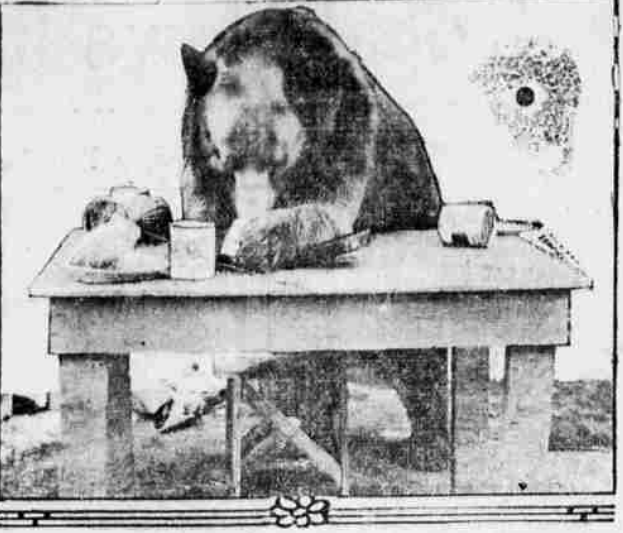
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More than once they have returned to camp to find a honey-sniffing bear making havoc of their housekeeping.

ments were entitled to fame in motion pictures, "Bill and Bob" determined to do something really worthy of the occasion. They decided on the capture and subjugation of the most ferocious and dangerous of the wild beasts inhabiting those regions—namely, the American cougar, locally known and divided as the mountain lion. Veteran hunters and trappers attempted to dissuade them, pointing out the dangers they would encounter. But the boys could not be warned. Their confidence in their own courage and skill at length were justified—as is shown in every detail in one of the late issues of "The Adventures of Bill and Bob."

On the screen you see the making and setting of the trap—a wide range of rawhide bait concealed by scruboak, and the earth of the ant-hills well marked runway and unimpeded from a steel, but over sapling held down by an improvised trigger arrangement to which the bait is attached, a piece of fresh deer meat. The boys depart, but you remain, eager for the outcome. Presently, you are amply rewarded. The great, savage beast comes out of the thicket, sniffing, down the runway. The deer meat bait is his undoing. When he fastens his white teeth in it you realize that he is within the concealed rawhide noose. Suddenly the animal seems to leap high in the air—but he hangs there, snapping, yawning and snarling at the tautened bait by which he is suspended.

Thus the boys find their coveted "biggest catch," and proceed swiftly to subdue him. The picture shows every stage of this risky operation. There is no getting away from the fact that it is all real. No one possible can doubt that "Bill and Bob" have justly earned the fame which has so quickly come to them. Best of all, nobody can accuse them of cruelty in capturing even this most dangerous and ferocious of the American forest.

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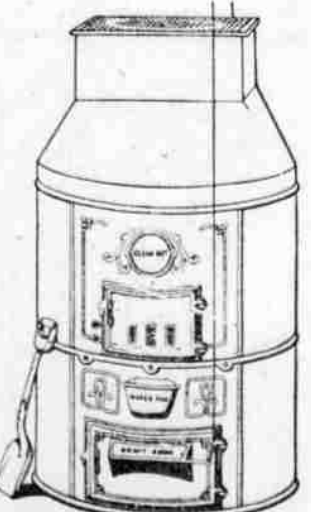
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All HUMIDOR furnaces are equipped with ALL cast radiators and triangular clinker-crushing grates as regular equipment and no extra cost registers also are cast and EXTRA LARGE.

Fire bowl is in two sections, which prevent fire crack so common to the old style one-piece type. All joints are double-grooved and set in asbestos cement, making them gas tight.

Both outer and main inner casings are rust proof galvanized iron. Inner casing is lined with both asbestos and bright tinmed corrugated steel, making a triple wall of insulation.

Main front is full cast with cast offset, or wings, giving a rigid, substantial construction, which likewise is easily fitted to the casing. Each furnace is equipped with cast water pan located directly under the fire door for convenience, and coming in close contact with the fire bowl itself to insure generous evaporation so essential to winter health. (It is a generally accepted fact among doctors that a large percentage of colds is due to lack of HUMIDITY in artificially heated rooms.) It is because of its wonderful humidifying qualities that our furnace has been named the HUMIDOR.



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