

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The weekly report of accidents of the Industrial Accident Commission shows that there were five fatalities out of 377 accidents reported.

Oregon Agricultural college resumed its normal life last Tuesday with the opening of the second term of the year. Sailors' uniforms and khaki mingled with civilian dress in the lines of waiting registrants. Several boys from overseas appeared.

C. B. Willoughby, of Eugene, is appointed a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners to succeed Dr. H. H. Olinger, of Salem. Dr. H. H. Schmitt, of Portland, was appointed to succeed himself as a member of the same board.

What is believed by many Medford people to be an augury for better times in Medford and southern Oregon is seen in the sale by the city council of the city's \$700,000 refunding bonds at par to Girvin & Miller, of San Francisco.

With the departure from Bend of Lieutenant George B. Sypher and Captain McAllister, the existence of the Loyal Legion of Lumbermen and Loggers in this locality, as a phase of the United States military system, passed into history. From now on the activities of the legion there, will pertain entirely to civil life.

A big dam at the head of Link river for the reclamation of 70,000 acres of land in the Wood River valley, which will be a big factor in making the upper Klamath lake better adaptable for logging purposes, will be completed this year, in all probability, according to George Walton, manager of the California Oregon Power company.

That the state should be the unit of taxation for high school education by making the state high school tuition fund law take the place of the present county high school tuition fund law be repealed, are recommendations incorporated in the report of the legislative committee of county school superintendents at a recent meeting to grade papers.

The sanitary and reclamation commission at its meeting in Astoria last week sold \$200,000 in bonds to Morris Bros., of Portland, at the rate of \$95 per \$100. The money is to be used for the construction of a bulkhead along the third reclamation district, from the Clatsop mill to Thirty-seventh street, and the entire district is to be filled with sand pumped from the river.

State Highway Engineer Nunn, who just returned from a meeting of state highway officials at Salt Lake, states that resolutions were adopted putting under way plans for amendments to federal highway laws which would provide for Oregon highway money from the government by matching \$27 for \$73 to secure \$100 worth of roads, rather than on a dollar for dollar basis, as now.

A bill reconveying to the government 93,000 acres of land in Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, on the payment of \$232,500 for the southern Oregon company, a landholding concern, was passed by the house and sent to the senate. Enactment of the bill would end court litigation brought by Attorney-General Gregory for forfeiture of the land, which is pending in the supreme court.

A 90-day option for the purchase of the Sutherland Inn, at Sutherland, has been taken by J. A. Rippey, president of the Southern Oregon Conference of Seventh Day Adventists. The inn, a two-story modern brick structure, will, in event the deal is consummated, be utilized as an academy. The transaction hinges on the Sutherland people being able to meet certain requirements relative to adjoining vacant lots.

During the past 18 months more than \$2,000,000 in Oregon irrigation district bonds have been sold, while during the seven preceding years not a bond of this kind was disposed of. This condition is due to the 1917 irrigation district statute, according to Engineer Cupper, in a letter sent to a Chicago bonding-house recently. He credits the Oregon statute with being the best on the statute books of any state in the Union.

The Warm Springs irrigation project, which is already on a fair way to development, is causing a big boom at Vale. Business in all lines is improving and the demand for houses cannot be supplied.

Peculiar problems have arisen as a result of portions of railroads in this state being operated under federal supervision while other portions of the same lines have been released from government control, says a Salem dispatch.

91ST DIVISION COMES HOME

Plans for Reception of Western Men Is Being Made.

Washington, D. C.—The 91st Division, composed of selected men from Oregon, Washington and other north-western states, which has been honored by being selected as one of the first combatant divisions to return from France, probably will disembark at New York City, and from there will be sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., near New York, where commodious and well-heated barracks will be ready for the troopers, according to information obtained at the war department.

At Camp Merritt the soldiers will be put through the delousing treatment to rid them of any cooties they may have acquired in Belgium and France.

The division may remain in Camp Merritt a week or two, depending on transportation arrangements, but it is not expected to stay there long. The trip from Camp Merritt to Camp Lewis, Tacoma, will be in tourist sleepers, which will be a welcome change from the box cars which had to be used on the European continent.

The division will be demobilized at Camp Lewis. As the first step toward it, it has been ordered to proceed from Belgium, where it was when the armistice was signed, to Lemans, France, a concentration point for divisions awaiting transports to come home.

In a letter to Senator Jones, Adjutant-General Harris expresses regret that no definite date can be fixed for the demobilization of the organizations of the Eighth Division, now at Camp Lee, Virginia. He adds:

"This division, which is made up to a great extent of Pacific Coast men, and the other divisions in the United States to include the 20th Division are last on the order of demobilization."

REDS DRIVEN BACK UNDER YANK FIRE

With the Allied Army of the Dvina.—American troops fighting desperately near Kadish have driven back Bolshevik troops which made an advance there. The Bolsheviks also launched attacks on the Onega sector and bombarded the allied front. The Americans came into battle along the Petrograd road and in the frozen swamps that border it. The battle was fought in snow from two to four feet in depth.

American forces captured Kadish last Monday, after a display of gallantry that evoked the admiration of the allied commanders. Special care has been taken of the American wounded, and the body of an American officer was taken back 100 miles by sled and then shipped to Archangel for burial. There were some casualties on Monday, but they were small in comparison to those inflicted upon the enemy.

Tuesday, the Bolsheviks opened a terrific fire from three- and six-inch guns, and launched a counter-attack against the buildings held by Americans in Kadish. So hot was the artillery fire that the Americans were withdrawn temporarily from the village. The line, however, was not taken back very far and the new positions were firmly held.

The enemy did not occupy Kadish because the barrage fire from the American guns made the place untenable. Shells falling on the frozen ground spread their zones of destruction twice as far as they would under normal conditions.

Detroit.—An observation De Havilland airplane reached Detroit Sunday from Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., making the 1650-mile trip in 724 minutes of flying time, and the last lap from Indianapolis at the rate of 122 miles an hour, under adverse weather conditions. The machine was one of three which left Ellington Field December 21, on a "Gulf to Detroit and return" trip to test the operation of the Liberty engine and map an air route.

Von Hertling Dead.

Copenhagen.—Count George F. von Hertling, former Imperial German chancellor, died Saturday night at Ruhpolding, Bavaria. He had been ill for six days.

London.—Count George F. von Hertling, former Imperial German chancellor, is dead, it was announced in advices received here Sunday.

Seventy Killed in Explosion

Metz.—Seventy persons were killed as a result of an explosion of firedamp in a mine near here Friday night. Thirty bodies have thus far been brought to the surface. Five men were killed and 21 entombed by a cave-in at another mine.

Plans for Better Rural Schools

Modern Buildings Provide Adequate Sanitation and Environmental Conditions

Johnny Jones and Mary Brown, who live in the country, will assimilate the lore of the three R's under more favorable conditions, if the suggestions of the division of rural engineering of the United States bureau of public roads are followed in the construction of one and two-room rural schoolhouses. Not only do modern, serviceable schoolhouses provide better sanitation and a more desirable environment in which the country children can be developed, but they add distinctly to the assets of rural communities.

For the service of those country communities which demand a larger schoolhouse than one room, the government engineering experts recommend a two-room school to accommodate 84 pupils. In this building a folding partition or doors completely separates one room from the other. This house is

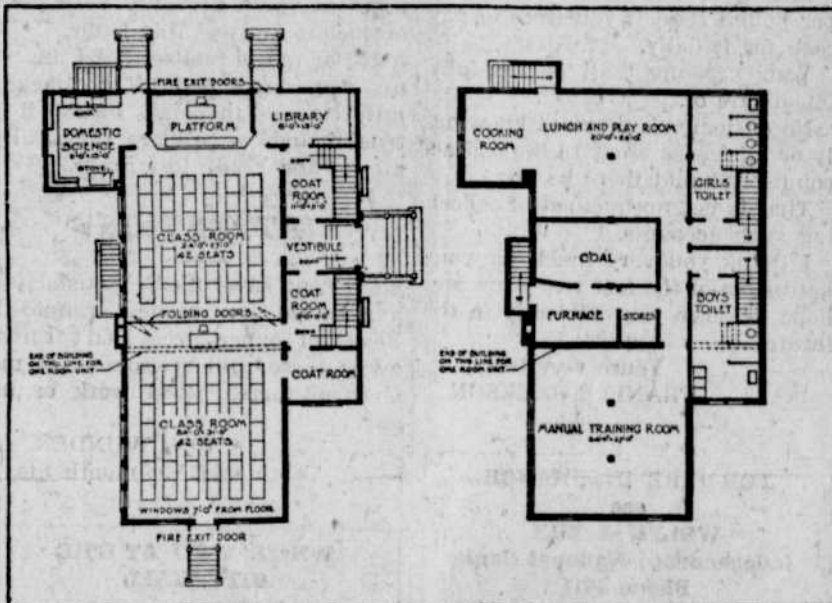


Model Two-Room Rural Schoolhouse.

also provided with special domestic science and library rooms which open from the teacher's platform and have private entrances through fire-exit doors from the outside. Plenty of coatrooms also are provided.

In particular this schoolhouse is novel inasmuch as the folding doors between the classrooms permit of throwing the entire space into one large hall which can be used for community meetings, musicals, suppers, theatricals, or similar entertainments. Here again the library and domestic science rooms may be used by adults for other than educational purposes without interfering with school sessions.

Furthermore, this school is provided with a basement which may be divided into play and lunch rooms, with still other rooms for cooking, manual training, furnace, fuel storage and toilet. If it is not desirable to excavate



First Floor and Basement Plans of Model Two-Room Rural Schoolhouse.

the entire basement some of these rooms may be omitted. The basement cooking room is valuable as a place where the children's lunches may be warmed or prepared. This schoolhouse may be constructed at first with one classroom and then as conditions demand the second classroom may be added. Furnace heat is used, the ventilating flues being so arranged adjacent to the furnace flues that a forced draft, involving a complete circulation of fresh, warm air is obtained. The windows are numerous and so situated as to favor the admission of a maximum of sunshine and light.

I RENOUNCE FOREVER—

Text of Former German Emperor's Act of Renunciation

The text of the former German emperor's act of renunciation which was issued by the new German government "in order to reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication," follows:

"By the present document, I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German empire and Prussia and also officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian navy and army and of contingents from federation states from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me. As their emperor, king and supreme chief, I expect from them until a new organization of the German empire exists that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine and foreign domination.

"Made and executed and signed by our own hand with the imperial seal at Amerongen, November 28.

"WILLIAM."

WORTH KNOWING

A torn patent leather belt can be mended by court plaster. Pieces of Ingrain carpet can often be used up by weaving into a rug.

Very nice French fried potatoes are made from cold boiled potatoes.

There is almost no limit to the ways in which chestnuts may be used.

All woodwork close to stoves or furnaces should be covered with zinc.

Battles Fought During Two Years of the Mexican War

The Mexican war of 1846 lasted nearly two years. The first actual collision and bloodshed was on April 25, 1846, between a band of Mexican troops that had crossed the Rio Grande and a company of American soldiers. On May 17, 1846, President Polk sent a special message to congress reciting the facts and grievances, and said: "As war exists, and notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights and the interests of our country." During 1846 the battle of Palo Alto was fought, May 8; battle of Monterey, September 21. In 1847 the battle of Buena Vista, February 22, battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17; City of Mexico captured September 14; the Stars and Stripes were placed on the national palace and a treaty of peace was signed February 2, 1848.

Ten Cabinet Officers.

There are ten cabinet officers: Robert Lansing, secretary of state; Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury; Newton D. Baker, secretary of war; Thomas W. Gregory, attorney general; Albert S. Burleson, postmaster general; Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy; Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior; David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture; William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce; William B. Wilson, secretary of labor.

Pea Cannery Prepare.

A \$40,000 warehouse will be erected by the Wisconsin Pea Cannery association. The warehouse will be controlled by the Wisconsin Cannery company. The warehouse company will aid cannery during the rush period of their business. Through the warehouse pea men will be financed by means of warehouse receipts. The plan has the approval of the government.



PLAN OUTLINED FOR PRUNING

In Working on Apple and Pear Trees Begin Sawing on Underside—Leave No Stubs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Begin pruning the apple and pear trees by sawing on the underside and cut all diseased branches and all crowding branches to open up the top so the sunlight can get in next year to color the fruit. If large branches must be taken off, begin sawing on the underside and about one-third through of the branch; then saw from the top to meet the lower cut. In this way there will be no breaking or tearing down of the sapwood and bark, as will be the case if the sawing is all done from the top.

Cut off all branches so short that no stub will be left and after a few days



Young Apple Tree in Need of Pruning.

cover the large wounds with white lead and raw linseed oil paint. Do not prune the stone fruit trees until spring.

MULCH STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Couple Inches of Straw or Waste Hay Should Be Spread for Winter Protection.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After the ground freezes cover the strawberry plants with a mulch of a couple of inches of straw, waste hay cut before it ripened seed or coarse manure with the fine portion shaken out. Do not use vegetable rubbish containing weed seeds, because these seeds will grow next year and cause a lot of work to keep the weeds cleaned out. The mulch protects the ground from sudden thawing and freezing which "heaves out" plants not protected.

BENEFITS OF COVER CROPS

Hold Soil From Washing, Prevent Burning Out Humus and Furnish Pasture for Stock.

Cover crops hold the orchard soil from washing, prevent burning out humus, furnish profitable pasture for hogs, calves, poultry and small stock, and furnish an excellent mulch and soil cover for the trees. If the orchard is pastured with small stock it should not be pastured too close. Enough growth should be made by the cover crop for winter to furnish a good mulch that will catch and hold snow and leaves that would otherwise blow away.

STRAWBERRIES TO DO WELL

Soil Must Be Supplied With Humus—If Manure Cannot Be Supplied, Use Some Crops.

Strawberries to succeed well must be on soil that is well supplied with humus, and if manure cannot be had be sure to turn under organic matter of some other kind, such as a crop of cowpeas, crab grass, etc. In turning under this kind of organic material, however, one should be careful to do it early enough for it to rot as much as possible before the strawberries are to be set.



OBTAIN TWO LITTERS A YEAR

When Sows Are Given Best of Feed and Care This Is Good Way to Increase Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is common practice among farmers to require their sows to produce two litters a year. Although the sows have had good care, they will naturally be run down somewhat in condition, because the greater portion of the feed consumed has been utilized for the production of milk.

The sow needs a rest before she is bred again, and the time for this is between the weaning and breeding periods. Intelligent feeding will bring the sow from a thin condition into a good, strong, vigorous condition in a short time. When this is done she will be in proper condition to assume her duty when breeding time arrives. If the sow is bred in a thin, run-down condition, she must resume work immediately, and she will naturally be weak and subject to the inroads of disease. A little cold contracted in this condition may cause death, while a strong, healthy sow will resist such attacks. It is the general belief that sows in good vigorous breeding condition conceive more readily, thus shortening the farrowing period for the herd. Alfalfa, rape, clover, or any pasture which is palatable to swine, with some grain in addition, is excellent feed for bringing the sow back to breeding condition.

There is no good reason why a sow should not produce two litters a year when properly handled. To accomplish this the sow should be bred to farrow, say, for example, in March, and bred again to farrow the early part of September. A sow bred about November 15 will farrow about March 6 to 9. The pigs should nurse eight weeks. The sow should be rebred by May 20 so as to farrow on or after September 8. The pigs could then nurse until November 3. The chances for profitably rearing two crops of pigs from a sow annually are undoubtedly far better in regions of mild climate and short winters than where the winters are long and severe.

SOY BEANS GOOD FOR SHEEP

In Feeding Trials at Wisconsin Station Produced Larger Gains for Given Amount of Feed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In feeding trials with sheep at the Wisconsin station, soy beans produced larger gains for a given amount of feed and a heavier clip of wool. In one experiment two lots of ten lambs each



Sheep Like Soy-Bean Forage as Much as the Meal.

were fed the same roughage. One lot received shelled corn and whole soy beans in equal proportions, while the other received the same quantities of shelled corn and whole oats. The average gain of each lamb during a period of 12 weeks was 16.2 pounds when soy beans constituted a part of the ration, and but 13.7 pounds when oats were used. A pound of gain was produced on 6.11 pounds of grain and 7.11 pounds of roughage in the soy-bean ration, while 7.28 pounds of grain and 8.62 pounds of roughage were required in the oats ration. In another experiment the same rations were fed for 12 weeks to two lots of nine lambs each. The lot receiving the soy-bean ration gained 119 pounds in weight and produced 95.1 pounds of wool, as compared with 71 pounds increase in weight and a production of 51.3 pounds of wool for the lot receiving the oats ration. The second lot also consumed more feed per pound of gain.

HORSE REQUIRES MUCH GRAIN

Necessary for Animal to Maintain Weight and Perform Maximum of Work.

In order to perform the maximum of work and still maintain his weight and spirit, the horse should receive a comparatively large allowance of easily digested grain and a correspondingly small proportion of palatable roughage.