



INCREASE IN GOLD MINING

Value of Output for 1913 Placed by U. S. Geological Survey and Bureau of the Mint at Nearly \$93,000,000.

The gold-mining industry of the United States had a prosperous year in 1914 and regained its normal condition inasmuch as early returns indicate an output greater by nearly \$4,000,000 than that of 1913. Mr. H. D. McCaskey, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who is authority for these figures adds that the production in 1913 was lower than for several years past and even in 1914 the output was considerably below that of any year in the period 1908-1912, when the high-water mark was reached. For 1914 the preliminary figures of the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of the Mint indicate a total gold yield of \$92,873,500.

In Alaska the output of gold increased about \$300,000, the industry was generally prosperous, and a large amount of dead work continued to be done preparatory to increased output from lode mines. The placer yield was about \$10,700,000, or the same as in 1913, and increases made in the Ruby, Seward Peninsula, Iditarod, and Hot Springs districts offset declines in output from Fairbanks and other camps. Abundant rainfall favored placer mining. About 26 gold-lode mines produced about \$5,100,000 in 1914 against \$4,814,813 from 30 mines in 1913. Juneau, including the Treadwell and the great new Alaska-Juneau, Alaska-Gastineau, and other mines, continued to be most important lode district.

Electric Sparks

May we all get what is coming to us in 1915. Or is that too brutal.

The Indianapolis News has an editorial on "Kansas Now and Then" which is often enough, goodness knows.

Almost any sort of foreign advice is calculated to get us in bad these days.

Mr. Taft declares a golf player can make a better score if he doesn't indulge in profanity. Quite likely; swearing usually means that the player has lost his temper and when that happens he has lost his poise and judgment.

Prosperity has not only been sighted in the offering but is warping its way into port.

An appropriation of \$700,000 by the Carnegie Institution, for research work ought to enable them to discover the war in Europe at least.

Man is made of dust which may account for his wanting the earth.

Being sorry for yourself may enlist the sympathy of your neighbors.

One of the dreadful eventualities that may take place in 1915 is the collision of our two ex-presidents whose orbits touch at one or two points.

If some great men would swear off on the thirst for fame, the year might be the gainer.

What congress seems to be seeking is a measure of economy that will not effect the district of any individual congressman.

Even those who deride him must confess that Mr. Carnegie picked a reasonable safe place for his peace palace.

There are eminent statesmen who hope that the war in Europe will be over in time to give contestants for the Democratic presidential nomination a clear field.

It is still Theodore Roosevelt's ambition to be regarded as the world's hardest working ex-president.

Carranza has not much of a mobile army, but his government is said to be the most mobile in Mexico.

Rebellious Filipinos are providing the worst kind of argument for the enlargement of their freedom.

This country has many practical optimists who go out and make good things come pass.

When you climb aboard the water wagon in the morning don't ask for a transfer.

Belgium Has Paid All Debts

Paris, Jan. 27—One of the highest personalities in the Belgian Government, according to a Havre dispatch to the Havas Agency, speaking in reference to a German news agency's statement that Belgian finances are in a pitiable condition, said: "It is evidently difficult for the government to dispose of its resources since the Germans have laid hands on everything. Nevertheless, up to the present time it has met all its engagements. When the Germans evacuate the country its situation naturally will not be brilliant for everything will have to be built up again, notably the factories which constitute one of the principal resources of the country."

ALFALFA SEED DESTROYED

Alfalfa Seed Pest Resembles Gnat, But is Much More Dangerous.

The alfalfa-seed destroyer, known as the chalcis fly, does its destructive work in clover or alfalfa seeds, from the Gulf coast to the northern limits of the United States, according to the department's specialist who has personally seen the widespread devastation of this pest. By harvesting severely infested crops, by cleaning fence lines and ditch banks, and by winter cultivation the grower of alfalfa seed may help to control this insect. A new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 635), entitled "The Chalcis Fly in Alfalfa Seed," gives the details of these methods of control, and may be had free of charge on application to the department.

The chalcis fly under the microscope is a formidable looking insect but when seen in the field it is frequently confused with the gnat. These pests may be seen in great numbers flying over alfalfa-seed shocks and swarming over the sickle bar when the alfalfa is being cut. The eggs are so small as to be invisible to naked eye and are deposited through the soft green seed pods directly into the soft seeds when the pods are about half grown. Immediately upon becoming a fly, the insect eats its way out through the shells of the infested seeds, then thru the green pods. Large portions of the seeds are hollowed out in this manner when they are still green and growing.

The infested seeds which still contain the living larvae of the insect may be recognized by their abnormal shape and usually by the dull brown color. Some of the infested seeds however, retain their natural color, but they always lack the glossy appearance of normal seeds. The extent to which alfalfa seed is damaged by the fly is not generally apparent, owing to the minuteness of the insect and because its destructive work is accomplished within the growing seeds. The alfalfa-seed grower can only estimate the percentage of his crop destroyed by opening a large number of the seed pods and observing the infested seeds.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin.

An Ashland merchant accused of selling stale eggs to his customers and representing that the same were fresh was fined \$100. in the justice court Tuesday.

PORTLAND LETTER

Wanted, to Rent Farms. May Manufacture Sugar in the Rogue and Willamette Valleys Wool Warehouse to be Established.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 26, (Special)

The farm land bureau of the Oregon State Immigration Commission is receiving a good many inquiries in regard to the possibility of renting good farm land, and nearly all these inquiries come from practical, experienced farmers who are not at this time financially able to purchase land. The Bureau is now planning to add this rental feature to its other work and would like, as soon as possible, to make up a generous list of such offerings. No fees or commissions of any kind will be charged, and in all cases the reliability and fitness of the applicant will be carefully investigated.

Farmers and land owners throughout the state who have land for which they have no present use, and who would like to derive an income from such acreage, are invited to write to J. W. Brewer, manager of the farm land bureau, at Portland, for blanks on which to list holdings.

If present plans do not miscarry, Oregon will in a short time be listed among the important sugar-producing states of the Union. While Eastern Oregon has been more or less active in the raising of sugar beets for a number of years, it is only recently that the movement has extended to the Willamette Valley and the counties in the south end of the state. Approximately 5,000 acres have been signed up within the past few days in the vicinity of Medford and Grants Pass, an acreage sufficient to warrant the erection of a beet sugar factory. A corporation backed by Oregon, California and Utah capital has been formed to carry through the project.

Cosco and Curry counties have a fund of \$5,000 to meet the expenses of a comprehensive display at the Panama-Pacific Exposition this year and within a few days the material will be shipped to San Francisco and installed in the Oregon building.

Of interest to all wool growers in this and adjoining states is a movement recently inaugurated to establish a big wool warehouse in Portland to handle the clip from all flocks in this territory, thus eliminating the speculator and broker who have heretofore cut deeply into the annual receipts of the sheep men. Under the new plan all wool will be graded here and the producer will be advised exactly what his wool is worth. It is estimated that this plan will net the woolmen from 3 to 5 cents per pound over former prices.

Hopes For Railway to Eureka

Klamath Falls, Or., Jan. 27—According to advices from Eureka, Cal., there is reason to believe that the Hill Guggenheim interests are planning to build an electric railroad connecting Klamath Falls with Eureka on Humboldt Bay, and it is reported that surveys are already in the field. The route is said to be along the Klamath River to Regna. It will enter Humboldt county by way of Trinidad. For the operation of the line, it is reported a power plant will be built at Klamath Falls and that another will be constructed at Ishi Pishi Falls on the Klamath.

Counterfeit Buffalo Nickels

Marshfield, Or., Jan. 27—Bogus buffalo nickels, hundreds of them, have been passed off in the last two weeks on Coos Bay merchants. The coins are almost identical with those issued by Uncle Sam, and which have since been recalled because they cannot be stacked in piles. The only difference noted is that on the counterfeits the position of the buffalo is changed slightly. At one saloon a bartender has collected 250 of these nickels. It is believed they come from California where some time ago a Japanese was found making counterfeits.

Curing Defects Favored

Salem, Or., Jan. 25—Representative Huston's bill, curing defects in all deeds and instruments heretofore exe-

dated with relation to real property was passed by the House this forenoon. Four other bills were also passed. Because Huston's bill will affect considerable property in the state, and because it was regarded as sweeping more or less opposition was voiced against it. Primarily it is intended to make valid deeds where there was an error in the acknowledgement or in the number of witnesses. Representative Huston explained that these were defects that could be cured and that it had been the custom for the Legislatures ever since the beginning to pass bills of this character. Representative Daye declared the bill was sweeping, and expressed the fear that it would allow fraud to creep in, and it might do more injury than good.

Compensation Act

Salem, Or., Jan. 25—Representative Schuebel is preparing a bill to amend the workmen's compensation act, passed at the 1913 session. The bill will provide for more classifications of industries than are contained in the present act, with a view to reducing the burden on the industries in which the hazard is not great. It will also provide for a waiting period of one week, and further provide that unless the injury lasts for four weeks the workman shall receive no compensation for the first week. The present act does not provide for a waiting period.

Raise Early Pullets

Pullets must be well matured before they will lay many eggs.

Pullets that start to lay in the fall before cold weather sets in will, as a rule, lay all winter.

It is the early hatched pullets that produce eggs in the fall and winter, when prices are high.

February, March and April are the months to do your hatching in order to secure early hatched pullets.

Yearling and 2-year old hens do not lay many eggs in the fall, as they are molting at that time, and the feed they consume goes not only to keep up the energy and life of the birds but also to put on or grow a new coat of feathers.

In properly matured pullets all surplus energy beyond that needed to meet the requirements of the body is available for the production of eggs.

Write the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for free bulletins on poultry management.

Quicksilver Production in 1914.

The domestic production of quicksilver in the United States in 1914, was 16,568 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at the average domestic price for the year at San Francisco (approximately \$19 a flask), at \$311,832.—A comparison of these figures compiled by H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey, with the Survey's statistics of production of 1913, shows a decrease of 3,645 flasks in quantity and of \$1,329 in value for the output of 1914.

There were 33 mines and prospects producing quicksilver in 1914, of which 23 were in California. In 1913 there were 24 producers, of which 18 were in California.

Marriage License Law Stands

Salem, Or., Jan. 27—Dr. Anderson's bill to abolish the provision of the marriage license act requiring a medical certificate of applicants was defeated in the House yesterday. Dr. Anderson and other physicians urge the passage of the repeal bill as they held the eugenic act as now on the books impossible of enforcement. County Clerk J. B. Coffey, of Portland, urged the bill before the committee.

Had His Faults

(New York Sun.)

She entered the department store and complained about a lamp she had purchased, demanded that it be taken back.

"What's the matter with it madam?"

"It has all the faults of my husband with none of his virtues."

"Please explain yourself."

"Well, it has a good deal of brass about it, it is not remarkably brilliant, requires a great deal of attention, is unsteady on its legs flares up occasionally, is always out at bedtime and is bound to smoke."

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Manufactures Enterprises and Improvements Providing Payrolls and Promoting Development of Oregon

A water grade highway up Hood River is being planned.

The First National Bank of Springfield has bought a site and will build.

Bandon—The Perry Vencer plant has begun operations and business men are trying to start up the woolen mill.

There are protests against maintaining the Bureau of Mines and Mining and the state department of Geology when Oregon stone is rejected on all public buildings.

Ontario—Project is started to reclaim 10,000 acres of land on Succor Creek.

Baker—New St. Elizabeth hospital will be opened next month.

St. Helens—New vegetable and fruit cannery about completed.

Portland firm has order for 10,000,000 feet of lumber to be shipped to England in March and April.

Ontario—French government has leased the fairgrounds to handle large horse shipments.

One mile of new railroad construction in the state is worth more to the people than forty new laws by the legislature.

Coos Bay mills and factories are all starting up.

There is a general demand that one half the fish and game licenses go to the county where collected.

Salem Fruit Union at Salem expects to double its business and handle \$500,000 of products in 1915.

Portland—The new Pacific Iron Works plant will be 400 feet long one way.

North Bend—Bids have been asked on the new \$100,000 Simpson hotel.

Judge N. Campbell warned the citizens of West Linn against building any but hard surfaced streets.

Portland—City Dock Commission asks a bond issue of \$800,000 to erect a municipal grain elevator.

Dayton is to have a \$29,000 mausoleum.

Salem public library received \$5,058. 13 for 1914 and spent \$713.20 for books.

Arlington—Creamery here being put in shape for operation.

Gardner—First National Bank will erect a building.

Portland—A \$35,000 warehouse contract let on Sullivan's Gulch.

St. Johns improvements totalled \$140,000 for 1914.

Auto service between Eugene and Springfield may compel reduction in P. E. & E. train service.

Bills introduced in the legislature about half the number of two years ago.

Salem Woolen Mills reopen employing 125 hands.

Pendleton put down 25 blocks of Warrenite pavement in 1914.

Between semesters O. A. C. Glee Club members were given a trip by the railroad company in payment for concerts given for the company.

Brownsville cannery put up 31 tons of beans and several tons of pumpkins. Cash sales \$26,577.

Eugene city council is holding Economy Conferences to reduce taxes.

Baker—Will not erect light plant but has contracted with Eastern Oregon Light and Power Co.

Preliminary estimates of the output of metals from Oregon mines in 1914 fell off \$200,000 in spite of spending \$50,000 on a bureau of mines.

Fifty-three per cent of Oregon farmers employ laborers, paying \$11,162,000 a year wages. A law is proposed to bring them under the state Labor Bureau.

How She Voted.

(Judge)

"What do you men mean?" demanded the woman watcher at the polls.

"What's wrong?"

"I hear you have been throwing out the ballots of women."

"We have not. We did throw out a recipe for sponge cake, a package of powder papers and a couple of love letters."

Folgers Golden Gate Coffee

WEEK WILL BE HERE SOON

We can sell you a 5 pound can that usually retails for 45 cents a pound for \$1.50.

Orders Are Taken Now

Lewis Ulrich

The Pioneer Store

Jacksonville, Ore.