



WANTS CURB ON SPIES

Will Ask Congress to Provide Penalties for Plotters.

Washington, Nov. 29—President Wilson's address to congress next week not only will treat upon greater preparedness for national defense, but will call the attention of congress to the explosions and fires in American industrial plants.

The president intends to recommend that the Sherman law be amended to include severe penalties for such restraints of trade. Any division in the ranks of American citizens whose sympathies with the warring belligerents may have led to excesses will be emphatically condemned as un-American by the president.

In several recent speeches the president has spoken for "America first," and called upon Americans to stand united. That he considered the situation of sufficient importance to bring to the attention of congress had not generally been realized.

Dry Rot in Buildings

As a result of investigations recently made by Mr. C. J. Humphrey, pathologist in the Department of Agriculture, it has been found that dry rot in "mill constructed" buildings in Washington and Oregon is due, in all the cases reported, to ignorance and gross negligence on the part of the users of wood as structural material.

It has been found that timber intelligently used under normal conditions will not rot, and furthermore that dry rot is easily preventable. In 99% of the cases reported, the cause was insufficient ventilation in the building or around the timbered joints. A lack of fresh air and heat creates a moist and musty atmosphere conducive to the growth of fungi. It is well known that decay often starts in a damp cellar.

Sometimes lumber becomes infected with dry rot in the yard or shed of the mill, and is then ignorantly or negligently sold for building purposes. Yard infection is usually caused by improper piling of the lumber. The lumber is not piled so that there is a free circulation of air throughout, or with sufficient slope to permit the rain to run off. In the shed the infection is generally caused by contact with a moist floor.

Mr. Humphrey's study has undoubtedly revealed the fact that dry rot is not only preventable but unnecessary.

OUR OWN STATE

Some Recent Happenings in Various Parts of Oregon.

Month's Excess is 5.03 Inches

Portland, Nov. 28—In the 24 hours ending at 5 o'clock this morning the rainfall at Portland amounted to .95 of an inch, bringing the precipitation for the month up to 11.28 inches. This is 5.93 inches in excess of the normal for the month to date. The seasonal rainfall from September 1 to date totals 13.80 inches, an excess of 2.03 inches. November 27 was the only rainless day of the month at Portland. Occasional showers are predicted for tonight and tomorrow. The temperature was 41 degrees at 8 o'clock this morning.

Bootlegger is Freed

Salem, Or., Nov. 29—Governor Withcombe has issued a conditional pardon to Bert Smith, serving a term in the county jail for violating the local option law in Lane county. His sister is said to be dying, and he was freed in order that he might return to her before she died.

School Directory of State

Salem, Or., Nov. 29—A directory in which are listed all the schools of the state employing more than one teacher has been issued by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Churchill. In it are also given the names and addresses of the teachers and the clerks of the school boards. A new feature is a department showing the standard high schools and the enrollment by grades.

Trappers in Polk County

Monmouth, Or., Nov. 21—Owing to the large number of fur-bearing animals around Monmouth and the Luckinute valley, many men have taken up trapping. The principal animals being trapped are the mink, skunk, muskrat and raccoon. One man caught 10 skunks out of one den, the furs of which he sold for \$22.50.

Pioneer Dies at Echo

Echo, Or., Nov. 28—The body of William C. White, for 15 years a resident of Echo, was buried in the I. O. O. F. cemetery of this place yesterday. Mr. White was a pioneer of Oregon, coming from Tennessee 65 years ago, and was 83 years of age. He leaves a wife and five children.

OUR RURAL SCHOOLS

Other States Adopt The Oregon Standard School Plan.

More than 2,000 of the leading educators representing all the States, and many foreign countries have made a careful study of the Oregon exhibit with the purpose of adopting some part of it. Three counties of California have adopted our Standard School Plan, absolutely, and through the local press of their counties, the educational leaders have given Oregon credit for helping them. W. E. Cole, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Farm Bureau for Napa County, California, in a letter of appreciation to State Superintendent J. A. Churchill, says, after telling of a meeting of their county educational officials, "A standard school was adopted after the Oregon plan. We have kept the local press informed of our work. No doubt every county in California having a farm adviser will very shortly follow our lead." At the Annual Teachers' Institute of Monterey County, the county superintendent, George Shultzburg, brought the teachers to the Oregon exhibit, and in speaking to them said: "I want all you teachers to see what wonderful work Oregon is doing in her rural schools. Their Standard School Plan is just what we need in our county." The teachers at once voted to adopt Oregon plan, and the Oregon standard card is now in every rural school in Monterey County.

Superintendent Harriett S. Lee, of Yolo County, writes: "I am now working to make your Standard School Plan fit Yolo County, and I wish to thank you for the many excellent pamphlets and cards I have received through the medium of your delightful representative at the P. P. I. E.

Of the club work, it is conceded that no other state has the work so well organized. The local and county school fairs with the club winners' work shown at the State Fair, making a logical culmination of the year's work, the organizing and directing of the work by the State School Superintendent with the expert bulletins prepared by the State Agricultural College for children, telling them how to select seed and do their work, are features which are raising the club work of Oregon boys and girls to a high standard. The judges at the State Fair this year declared that the corn exhibited by the boys was fully one hundred per cent better than last year while the vegetable and other products were a much

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INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Manufactures, Enterprises and Improvements Providing Payrolls and Promoting Development of Oregon

W at Linn's new water system will be completed about Dec. 1.

C. N. Lucke of Canby, purchased and shipped 23 carloads of hogs and cattle in October.

Eugene has 37 manufacturing plants employing 322 persons with a payroll of \$167,000 and an annual output of \$310,000.

Roseburg Work has started on Umpqua-Crater Lake wagon road.

Florence sells \$5,000 street improvement bonds to bank in Toledo, Ohio.

Douglas Co. farmers get \$30,000 for 11700 turkeys.

The Southern Pacific has declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on common stock, that is at the rate of 6%. This is welcome news for everybody in the state of Oregon for no industry spends money faster than a railroad when it is prosperous.

Strahorn's railroad in eastern Oregon has been promised the financial support of prominent men in Oregon.

Palmer Lumber Co. of LaGrande has awarded logging contracts totaling 11,000,000.

Wells Fargo Nevada National bank see prosperity in the enlarged buying of railroad supplies and the resumption of improvement work by various transportation systems.

Grants Pass—Rails are being laid on the new railroad up to the foot of Hays hill.

Willamette Pacific Bridge across Coas Bay is finished.

St. Helens Shipbuilding Co. asked to bid on five 5,000 tank vessels for eastern firm.

Roseburg—Catholics will enlarge church at cost of \$7000.

Unless all signs fail, the long haired, long winded, smooth tongued politician is going to have a hard time putting through any industry killing and tax raising laws at the next election.

Astoria is to have a new skating rink.

A. Guhrle & Co. of Portland receive \$1,500,000 contract near Chicago.

Albany is working to secure a paper mill.

Salem is to have a cheese factory next spring.

1915 returns from Hood River valley will be over \$1,000,000.

Baker has voted \$125,000 bonds for new high school.

After a three year fight and agitation for municipal plant the city of Medford and the California Oregon Power Co. have come to terms. The city concedes the legality of the electric franchise and pays all back charges for electricity amounting to several thousand dollars and the light company give a reduced rate on street lighting and a percentage of its gross earnings.

This settlement excludes the probability of a franchise being granted a competing company that has been trying to enter the field.

New bridge will be built across the Willamette at Salem, cost \$233,000.

New bank opens at Oregon City Dec. 1.

Lebanon paper mill starts with full crew, first time in over a year.

The Bardon with 600,000 of lumber just left Toledo for San Francisco.

Creamery at Reedsport produced 177,524 pounds of butter past year.

Dairy products have passed the \$250,000 mark for the past year.

It is reported that the Fall City mill will soon resume.

The straw that broke the camels back in Oregon was the freak Sunday closing law which closed practically all place of business on that day. Petitions are out and being freely signed for its repeal.

Stanfield will drill artesian well to irrigate 6000 acres.

Sutherlin will have a new two story brick.

Slot Machines Prohibited

Gooding, Idaho, Nov. 29—The local W. C. T. U. secured the passage of a city ordinance which prohibits the operation of slot machines and candy and other raffles, in candy stores, pool halls and tobacco stores of the city of Gooding.

MANAGER VANCE DISCUSSES RATES.

In letter to the Post. He claims that from standpoint of the company rates are too low

Mr. D. W. Bagshaw, Editor, Jacksonville Post.

Dear Sir:

Your issue of November 20 has been handed to us, in which you comment on the telephone situation in Jacksonville. As your statements are so far from the exact condition surrounding the Jacksonville exchange, we feel that as a purveyor of authentic news, you will be glad to be able to present the matter to your readers in its true light, and with this in view we will briefly outline the conditions as they exist, and show the necessity for immediate relief in order that the telephone company may continue to give service in any of its exchanges.

You state in your article that "we can build, equip and operate an independent company of our own for one half this charge." We will concede that this statement is made with the full conviction of its being entirely true, yourself as well as the average layman having no means of knowing the facts pertaining to the operation of a telephone exchange. It will, no doubt, therefore, come with some surprise to know that in the average small exchange, the operators' wages alone amount to more than the entire revenue of the office. This is true in two of our exchanges, and within but a few dollars per month of it in Jacksonville, as will be shown latter.

For the information of those not familiar with the subject, it is stated that the Industrial Welfare Commission of the state regulates, and properly so, the wages and hours of labor of all female employees. Operators' wages, therefore, become a fixed charge, the regulation of which is outside the jurisdiction of the employer. In the Jacksonville exchange the telephone company is required by law to employ four operators, where formerly two operators could easily and satisfactorily handle the work. The operating cost is correspondingly increased, and along with it increased revenue must be obtained to meet it. Anyone interested, may see the rules of the Commission posted in the Jacksonville office. The question of the expense of operators, therefore, employed by this or your "independent" company is one over which we or yourself have no control.

You state, also, in your article that "the value of the telephone company's plant is excessive, numerous things are included that are in no wise necessary for the operation of such system to render the service we get here; because the concern built an expensive office building, put in conduits under the pavement, etc., in Medford, is no reason why Jacksonville patrons should pay for it," and that "we are now paying more here for service than it is worth even with Medford list."

We will assume, however, that you are willing to agree that the service is worth to the subscribers in Jacksonville.

ville what it costs to furnish it, leaving Medford or any other exchange out of the controversy? Your proposed "independent" exchange must of necessity be self sustaining to survive, just as our own Jacksonville exchange must be self sustaining if it continues in operation. It cannot be said that an expensive office building was erected in Jacksonville, which the subscribers are asked to pay for, or that, under compulsion of the city government, conduits were placed under the pavement at excessive cost and on which investment the subscribers are now asked to pay returns; or that the company is even renting and maintaining an expensive office building not entirely in keeping with the importance of the Jacksonville office; or that it has built unnecessary lines or installed equipment of any nature not absolutely necessary for the furnishing of standard and efficient telephone service to its patrons in Jacksonville and vicinity.

It is not unfair, therefore, to our Jacksonville subscribers for us to expect to receive revenue in Jacksonville at least commensurate with the bare cost of furnishing the service within the limits of the Jacksonville exchange, since we are assuming that you should not be expected to pay the cost of any plant located elsewhere.

To better present the matter to you along these lines and to give the exact facts full publicity, which we invite, it will perhaps be best to open our books on the Jacksonville exchange to the end that every patron may know and see the subject from the view point of the telephone company; that every patron may know that it is costing every month in cash outlay for wages and maintenance alone more than the entire revenue of the office; that the people of Jacksonville may see why this nor any other company cannot furnish telephone service at the present rates, and why this company now finds itself confronted with a situation where it has been compelled to default payment of interest on its mortgage bonds and only through the condescension of the bondholders is it able temporarily to continue to give service under any schedule of rates. We believe that the patrons of the telephone company in Jacksonville, as has been demonstrated in Medford, want no more than they pay for and are willing to pay for what they receive, and that yourself and all other patrons will not further believe that you nor any other company "can build, equip and operate a telephone exchange for one half the charge," nor even at the present charges, and that the existing conditions, which are the same in other exchanges as in Jacksonville, and have alike contributed to the result, must be immediately changed if the community is to continue to be furnished with any kind of telephone service.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES—JACKSONVILLE EXCHANGE.

DISBURSEMENTS:	
Salaries per mo. operators only, (average six months)	\$126.80
Rent of Office	12.50
Light, Heat, Janitor, etc., (average)	6.10
Printing, postage and stationery account	4.15
Material and Supplies for repairs to plant including linemen's wages	22.72
Miscellaneous, traveling, freight, drayage, real estate expense incidentals, etc.	7.10
Accounting, Collecting, Commercial, Insurance, Directory, General Expense, etc.	8.87
Taxes, County and State figured on per station basis of total taxes	11.84
	\$230.08
Annual Disbursement	\$2,403.96
REVENUE	
Rentals per mo. (average for six months)	\$172.10
Commission on Long Distant Receipts	3.88
Total	\$175.98
Monthly Cash Operating Deficit, \$24.19; Yearly cash Operating Deficit	\$289.20
Inventory by Railroad Commissioner of Jacksonville Exchange, Reproduction cost	\$400.00
Less Blue Lodge line sold since inventory	500.00
Present Value of Plant	\$8500.00
Depreciation (fixed by Commission) 5.16% x \$8539	443.14
Rate of Return, 7% x \$8539	597.10
TOTAL ANNUAL LOSS	\$1326.44

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

NEW WALNUTS, Raisins, Currants, Citron, etc.

We also have our new Fall Stock of

Staple Dry Goods

We have some very low prices on Flour, Salt, etc.

Lewis Ulrich

The Pioneer Store

Jacksonville, Ore.