NORTH LANE HIGHWAY IS TO BE COMPLETED

Possibility of Its Being Routed To Go on East Side of Willamette By Way of Coburg.

With a probable view to the construction of Pacific highway the entire distance between Junction City and the Willamette river opposite Harrisburg this year, the state highway commission at its recent meeting in Portland proposed to the Lane county court that if the county will obtain the right of way and do the grading, the state will surface the roadway with macadam. County Commissioner M. H. Harlow, County Engineer P. M. Morse and County Roadmaster J. R. McKy have interviewed farmers and other property owners regarding right of way. They report that they found some of the farmers willing to donate the land for road purposes, realizing that the highway will be a benefit to them, while others were willing to give the land, provided the county will build suitable fences. A few property owners declared that they would ask a high price for their land as it would damage their farms to build the highway through them.

The county court has already agreed to the state's proposition to grade the highway from Junction City to Lancaster, over two miles, but whether the court will enter into an agreement to build further depends upon how cheaply the right of way on the other section, where the route will be changed, can be obtained and whether or not it will be entirely feasible to locate finally Pacific highway by way of Harrisburg. It will require an expensive bridge and the officials, who went over the route, declare that there is danger of the Willamette river changing its course in that locality during the next two years, thereby destroying a portion of the highway and possibly leaving a bridge, if it is built, high and dry.

Many people, and some of the members of the county court, have advocated for a number of years the Coburg route for the east side Pacific highway in preference to the Hafrisburg route. There is already a comparatively new bridge over the Willamette at Eugene, but a new one would have to be built over the McKenzie river near Coburg. It would not be half as costly as a new one at Harrisburg, engineers declare.

PORTLAND AND PHILADELPHIA DIVIDE HONORS ON ROSES

Portland, Ore., March 27.—Portland and Philadelphia divide the honors for 1921 in the production of new roses, as shown by the report of the board of judges which scored the new roses tested in the International Rose Test Garden in Washington Park, Portland, Ore. The report was issued Saturday by City Park Commissioner S. C. Pier. The following awards were made:

To Captain George C. Thomas Jr., of Philadelphia, for producing the rose, "Mrs. George C. Thomas," the gold medal of the American Rose society for the best rose for general garden cultivation; gold medal of the city of Portland for the best new climbing rose, and the silver trophy of the Portland Rose society for the best rose produced by an amateur.

To Albert Clarke, of Portland, for producing the rose "Imperial Potentate," the silver medal of the American Rose society for the second best rose for general garden cultivation; gold medal of the city of Portland for the best bush or dwarf rose, and silver trophy of the Portland chamber of commerce for best new rose produced on the Pacific coast.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN TO BE TAKEN FROM FIR

A new Oregon industry has interest for owners of Douglas fir tracts. The Pacific Turpentine company, a Portland firm, whil manufacture turpentine, rosin and by-products from Douglas fir. H. H. Ward, who established the Portland vegetable oil mills, is interested in the new enterprise. He states that with the depletion of the pine forests of the south, which are the present source of turpentine and rosin, the Pacific northwest will be the center of the industry in the future and that a product that now is a hindrance to logging operations and a constant fire menace when allowed to run on the ground, will be made a valuable by-product of the timber industry.

From the figures from the United States bureau of forestry it appears that a fair average of trees to the acre is about 30. At a price of 15 cents the gallon, which the company will pay at the nearest concentration point, the revenue obtained to the acre would be in excess of $10 the year.

ROAD 16 FEET WIDE WILL NOT RECEIVE FEDERAL AID

Regulations of the United States bureau of roads precludes the appropriation of funds for highway work except on roads of a width of 20 feet and this order cannot be changed to conform to the plans of the Lane county commissioners who are advocating a 16-foot road on the Blachly-Rainrock project. It is now up to the forest service and Lane county to either complete the road without government assistance or plan on a width of 20 feet to meet the federal requirements.

The matter of construction of the road from Junction City to Lancaster has been agreed upon by Lane county and the federal officials. This stretch of improvement will be on Pacific highway and will be planned with a 20-foot width and will be financed by county and federal funds.

TWO SILVER LOVING CUPS PUT UP IN 200-BIRD RACE

The Cottage Grove Rod and Gun club has put up two silver loving cups to be awarded as prizes in a 200-bird race which starts next Sunday forenoon. One of the cups will be awarded in A class and the other in B class. They are on display at the Wynne & Kime hardware store.

If you have an item of news, phone it to The Sentinel; number 159-J. tf

WAR'S THUNDER AGAIN HEARD

Fire in West Flanders Forest Set Off Thousands of Shells That Had Been Stored There.

The inhabitants of Langemarck, Clerckem, Staden, Woumen and other villages bounding the forest of Houthulst were startled out of their sleep one night recently by a furious cannonading which brought them scurrying out of their more or less repaired dwellings and in search of dugouts as they used to do in "the terrible four years," as they are called in West Flanders.

The peasants around the forest have become experts in artillery, and the barrage that night, they say, was something more terrific than they ever heard during the war, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. First there came volleys of the familiar German seventy-sevens and the Austrian eighty-eights, to which would reply the rapid staccato of hundreds of batteries of French seventy-fives. The forest of Houthulst was ablaze and owing to the protracted drouth fire was spreading with furious rapidity.

Then cavalry arrived on the scene. They were Belgians come to fight the forest fire.

"Has it come again, the war, sir?" a trembling old woman asked of the captain.

Suddenly the cry was heard, "Gas!" and there was a stampede. The soldiers began to distribute gas masks and throughout the night peasants and soldiers, armed with spades, shovels and picks, dug a trench that the fire might be stopped before it reached the huge ammunition dumps left by German and allied troops in the center of the forest, with millions of shells of all kinds, almost enough, it was said, "to blow West Flanders into the North sea."

By morning the fighters had the upper hand of the fire which was vanquished about one hundred yards from one of the largest dumps, but meanwhile about a million shells of all sorts exploded. They were in four separate dumps and of four square miles of the forest where they had been nothing remains but a few trees, like bare spars swaying in the wind.

Airplane Again Useful.

For years the greatest difficulty in the development of rapid communication between interior Colombia and the outside world has been the navigation of the river which descends from the altitudinous capital of the republic to the seaport. Fifteen days was the required time for this journey. By airplane the distance will be negotiated in less than two days. Whether or not the carrying of mail is a function which private enterprise normally should conduct, is not the question raised in this instance. When government agencies have failed to bring Bogota nearer to New York than a month's journey a private concern has brought the round trip inside that space of time. Of course, Bogota is not the only Inland city of South America in the service of which the airplane will sooner or later come into a real usefulness. It will be interesting to watch this venture and its duplication in other directions.—New York Telegram.

Explorer's Memorial.

On the island of Esteves, in Lake Titicaca, Peru, a memorial designed in the style of the ancient Incas has been dedicated at the grave of James Orton, explorer and scientist. These ceremonies that were participated in by representatives from Peru, Bolivia and the United States were held on the Forty-fourth anniversary of Orton's death, which occurred while he was returning under terrible hardships from a trip of exploration. The monument was erected by the alumnae of Vassar, where Orton was professor of natural history.

Professor Orton made three trips of scientific explorations to the Andes and Amazon regions of South America which brought to light many fundamental facts of natural history and geography and which added to the collections of many American museums.

Youngster Not Belligerent.

The following amusing little incident occurred recently in one of the branch libraries of the city. A little Italian boy about eight years old asked the young woman behind the desk to find him a fairy tale book. "I wanna read about the prince what kills the dragin with a crystal s-word," he announced. The librarian consulted the shelves and found that every single book of the sort had been taken out. She was extremely sorry that such was the case and smiling down at the little fellow, said, "Sonny, I'm afraid there isn't a story like that left." "Aw, teacher," he grinned broadly, "it don't matter, ye needn't be 'afraid,' I ain't a goin' to do nuthin' to ye." "Thank you," she said with a solemn face which belied the twinkle in her eye, "I'll try to do better next time." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

One Horse to 372 Motors.

A recent check of traffic on a road near Hartford, Conn., made by the state highway department for the National Highway association, showed one horse-drawn vehicle to 372 motor vehicles, according to official figures made public. The road on which the check was taken was built largely to accommodate interstate motor traffic. During the period for which figures were taken, 28,638 passenger motor vehicles were counted, 2,395 trucks and 334 motorcycles. Against these figures only 83 horse-drawn equipages were checked.

IT IS SPORTING PROPOSITION

French Writer Explains Why Divorces Are More Common in America Than Elsewhere.

The sporting spirit expresses itself in every phase of America's national life. Marriage in the United States is a very different thing from what it is in France. It is a race for happiness if you wish; but each one races for himself alone.

Sex competition supplants sex cooperation. Each party preserves his or her individual interest and freedom of opinion. There is little or no real intimacy, though much luxury—supplied, it is always understood, by the husband, writes Georges Lechartier, in La Revue de Paris. But no matter how liberal the latter may be, his wife usually thinks, and often says, that he might be more so.

Taming a husband has the same sporting interest for an American girl as taming a horse, hunting in the Rockies, or trout fishing in Canada. However, when once the conquest is made and the fish hooked, there is less interest.

This explains why divorces are more common in the United States than anywhere else in the world.

Giant Searchlight.

Crossing the bay from San Francisco in the direction of Sausalito, one sees in the distance the most enormous piece of sculpture in the world, the figure of a beautiful woman, wonderfully realistic.

It is Mount Tamalpais, on the summit of which is being installed a searchlight of 500,000,000 candlepower. Equipped with a lens five feet in diameter, its light, in the clear California atmosphere, is expected to be visible from Mount Shasta, 175 miles distant.

Occupying a position 2,375 feet above sea level, the beam of the searchlight will shine out over the top of summer fogs that ofttimes cover the bay of San Francisco. But the fog banks are to be made to furnish interesting color pictures when the light is thrown upon them through color screens.

EAGLE SWIFTEST OF BIRDS

"King of Sky" Had No Trouble in Keeping Pace With Airplane in Novel Contest.

The eagle, according to aeronauts, remains not merely the king of birds, but in flying quality the swiftest of all birds. A French "flyer" from the French naval station at Salonica in February, 1916, had a match with an eagle near Mount Olympus. The eagle competed of his free will, says the New York Herald.

"I was followed by the eagle," writes Commander Larrowy, "at a distance of about 100 feet. Our machine was making her full measure 60 nautical miles an hour. In comparison with us the bird seemed so perfectly at a standstill that I was able to photograph it with an exposure of a half second, as the sky was cloudy, and the plate gave an absolutely neat reproduction.

"For two minutes the bird practically did not move its wings, and seemed to glide, except every ten or twelve seconds, when it made a very slight and careless sort of rowing motion as if to keep fit.

"When the bird abandoned all thought of attacking its strange rival it went full speed ahead, and, covering much more than sixty miles an hour, soon disappeared."

Remarkable Volcanic Islands.

Volcanoes often break loose on the floor of the ocean, and sometimes they build up considerable mountains. If such a mountain be tall enough, it appears above the surface and forms an island. The Hawaiian islands were themselves created in that way.

Sometimes these volcanic islands rise up, only to disappear later. Here and there in the Pacific that very thing has happened within historic times.

Mariners often have come across a new island, or they have discovered to their surprise the absence of a charted bit of terra firma.

In the neighborhood of the Aleutian chain two mountains lifted themselves out of the ocean a while ago, with much fire, steam and smoke. They are called Bogislof and Grewingk. Having slowly grown to great size, they now are disappearing gradually.—Kansas City Star.

From Chlorine to Aspirin.

Chlorine and a lot of poisonous gases are produced from coal-tar products.

From chlorine is developed chlorbenzol, and from chlorbenzol, acetic unhydride of aspirin. Aspirin is also a coal-tar product made from salicylic acid. Chlorine was first made in Germany, but the war compelled us to make our own, and a plant was established at Niagara Falls.

This little illustration of how aspirin is made shows what American chemists can do if given opportunity to work out these chemical problems. Aspirin, heretofore manufactured exclusively by Germans, is now made in America.

New Lawn Game.

A new lawn game of unusual interest has been devised, suggesting some of the features of golf, table pool and croquet, but imitating none of them. Four round-end, rubber-tipped mallets and four balls of distinctive colors, six numbered aluminum pockets to be set on the lawn at specified places, and two end stakes constitute the outfit for two or four players. The pockets are arranged in a rectangle, which may be of considerable size, and each player is allowed three mallet strokes to pocket his ball, making many interesting situations.—Popular Mechanics.

He Knew Where, All Right.

"You say your father was wounded in the war?"

"Yes, sir; very bad."

"Was he shot in the ranks?"

"Nossir; in the stummick."

Sherlock Holmes in Love.

"And when I kissed her I smelled tobacco."

"You object to a woman who smokes?"

"No, but she doesn't smoke."

Watch the label on your paper. tf

POULTRY AND SEWING CLUBS ORGANIZED AT THE CEDARS

The Cedars, March 27.—(Special to The Sentinel.)— Mr. Swan, county supervisor, and Professor Edwards, of Cottage Grove, were out to The Cedars school Friday with Mlorence McFarland and Leona Meeks, who are organizing a poultry club and sewing club. Mr. Swan gave a splendid talk on the purpose of the club organizations and Professor Edwards told of the success of the clubs. Florence McFarland has charge of the poultry club, which has eight members. The following officers have been elected: Alma Sears, president; David Sears, vice president; Kenneth Sears, secretary and treasurer. Leona Meeks takes charge of the sewing club, which also has eight members. The following officers have been elected: Perla Dobberstein, president; Wanda Veatch, vice president; Lanie Willis, secretary and treasurer. The meetings will be held every other Friday, beginning April 7.

SPRAY FORMULA FOR APPLE AND PEAR SCAB

No. 1—For each 100 gallons of water use 3½ gallons of lime-sulphur solution, ¾ pound of nicotine sulphate and 2 pounds sulphate of iron (copperas) previously dissolved in water. Apply when young leaves are unfolding from around blossom clusters and are from one-half to three-fourths inch in length.

No. 2—Two and one-half gallons of lime-sulphur solution to each 100 gallons of water and 1½ pounds iron sulphate. Apply just before blossoms open.

No. 3—Two and a half gallons of lime-sulphur solution to each 100 gallons of water and two pounds of dry lead arsenate. Apply when three-fourths of the petals have fallen.

No. 4—Two and a half gallons of lime-sulphur solution and two pounds of iron sulphate to each 100 gallons of water. Apply ten days after No. 3.

In spraying Delicious apples, Comice and Anjou pears do not use lime-sulphur solution stronger than one gallon to 50 gallons of water when used in combination with lead arsenate.

Notice will be given of time to apply the codling moth sprays, which usually comes the first week in June. The above dilutions are intended for 30-degree lime-sulphur solution.

C. E. STEWART,
County Fruit Inspector.