

The Sandy News

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"For Sandy Always."



Industrial Outlook For 1916 In Oregon.

In Oregon there has been a decided change in favor of better industrial and business conditions.

The last legislature started a movement for tax reduction and ceased putting over legislative experiments.

The Tax Commission and Public Utility Commission adopted conservative policies of encouraging capital already invested.

Conservative administration of labor laws has also helped some industries to stay in existence and if there are no new displays of arbitrary power new industries will enter this field.

The recent expression of Governor Withycombe, that capital must be given a square deal, was a most courageous utterance from a public man at a time when politicians are inclined to treat employers as persons that need watching.

Portland capitalists are to be put to the test in the proposed central Oregon railroads that Mr. Strahorn seeks to finance. Whether they will show color remains to be seen.

The constructive work of the new Chamber of Commerce is going to bear fruit if it is kept up on present plans and broadened to include the whole state.

Owing to the experiment of prohibiting manufacture of beer, yet allowing it to be shipped into the state, and the litigation bound to ensue, constructive energy will be largely absorbed in fighting.

The hop industry will be inclined to dwindle, while loganberry industry may expand. No one can tell what will be the real outcome of this change in some of the states productive industries. Lumber is our only bounding asset.

In spite of business revivals that have been long promised, the development of Oregon will proceed under slow bells during the presidential election year.

The European war will keep down foreign immigration and foreign shipping. The failure to float the English-French war loan (still \$200,000,000 shy) has a depressing effect on the fiscal atmosphere.

Oregon is the most remote from eastern financial movements and industrial revivals. The transcontinental lines to the north and south of Oregon will continue to build up the population of southern California, San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound. Oregon will advance slowly in population.

Treat New States Same As Old

C. C. Chapman, Secretary Western States Water Power Conference.)

"An impasse" says Secretary Lane, results from conflict between State ownership of the water and government ownership of the land unless both state and government abandon their respective rights and consider "what is wise."

This is about the kind of a compromise a married man has with his wife—she has her own way.

He announces that the government will not permit the Western States to acquire any more public lands than have been given to them for schools, colleges and reclamation, asserting that all the states have been treated alike in that respect.

So far as we have heard, none of the Western States have expected the government to give them any more of the public domain. What they object to is having over half their area permanently withheld by the government by new regulations to which the older states were not subjected.

Except the eleven far Western States, all the sovereign commonwealth of the Union have been developed under a public land policy which for more than hundred years permitted resources to be developed by private capital and enterprise and became subject to state taxation and state control.

Secretary Lane's premise that the eleven western states, have had an equal chance with the older states is based simply on the arbitrary technicality that land grants have been made to all the states on the same basis.

This is misleading, as the real facts are that after the older states have had taxation and control of their entire area, new rules have been adopted, the theory and effect of which is to withhold the larger part of the area of the new states from the same kind of development, taxation and state control that has built up the old states.

The conservation question will not be settled until such time as opportunity to develop the resources of the new states is made equal with opportunities that have been enjoyed within the older states.

It is to be regretted that Secretary Lane, a western man, has become so inoculated with Pinchotism that all he can see in fundamental states' rights is a loophole for corporate thievery.

Marriage in Russia and Spain

If there were no war in Russia, this season would see the beginning of many a happy wooing there. The night before the wedding, if it is at all possible, a dance is given which lasts all night, and on the actual day of the marriage the bridegroom and his friends walk about the village playing musical instruments and throwing sugar to the children.

In sunny Spain etiquette is so very restrictive in the matter of courtship that it is a wonder that young people ever get married at all. Even when, after many difficulties, the engagement is accomplished, the parents have a deciding voice in fixing the date, and, as they prefer long engagements, the wedding day is usually fixed somewhere in the dim future.

The best man and maid of honor are expected not only to fulfill the usual duties, but to contribute—sometimes very substantially—to the expenses of the wedding feast. Wedding cakes are unknown, but instead packets of sugared almonds are distributed among the guests and sent by post to those who are unable to be present.

We can all get jobs working for the upbuilding of the community—and the pay is both large and certain.

A woman who pays \$560 for a dress had something hung on to her—and not very much either, perhaps.

The Vampire Bat.

The true vampire bat is a quite insignificant creature, not unlike our noctule bat in general appearance and size, but with a small "nose leaf" and no web between the hind legs. The really remarkable thing about it is its perfect adaptation for secret and painless bloodletting. Most bats have teeth very like those of the carnivora, with long canines and small incisors, but in the true bloodsucking vampire bat the incisors are very large and broad and exceedingly sharp edged, thus being able to inflict a shaving surface cut which causes no pain, but a great deal of bleeding. Indeed, not only does the sleeper very rarely wake under the winged bloodletter's attentions, but a bite may be inflicted on a person who is awake at the time.—London Graphic.

Fairly Warned.

"What's the value of that trunk?" inquired the baggage man.
"You mean my wife's trunk over there?" asked the man, who was smoking a Pittsburgh stogie in a gold mounted meerscham holder.
"Yes."
"Well, my private opinion is that the whole outfit ain't worth \$4. But if you had ever seen my wife get really riled you wouldn't lose it for a million."
—Washington Star.

Consider the Trees.

The trees are lovely in summer; so are the women. But how different are the women and the trees as to their clothes! To be sure, both are delightfully clothed, yet, with the abundant rainfall with which the trees are supplied, they require but one trunk to hold it all.—Smart Set.

A Queer Lack.

"Wouldn't you like to visit the great desert?"
"Indeed I would, but I haven't got the sand."—Exchange.

Usually the Way.

Mamie—She is trying to keep her marriage a secret.
Maud—How do you know?
"She told me so."
b
Failures are but the pillars of success.—Old Proverb.

SILO VERSUS DRY FODDER.

Value of Two Methods of Preserving Corn Plant Compared.

The principal function of the silo is to increase the value of the fodder part of the crop. On farms where rough feed is produced in excess of the needs of the live stock kept there is perhaps little need for the silo, says the Kansas Farmer.

Well cured corn fodder is a fine feed but it is never consumed without waste. Only the finer leafy portions will be eaten by stock, and in the course of the handling there is always a considerable loss of this most valuable portion. This waste represents food value. It is unused energy, and the labor of handling it must be figured as unproductive. It requires no more labor to put a field of corn into a silo and feed it out to stock than it does to cut and shock it in a field and haul it in and feed it out during the winter. In the one case a little more labor may be condensed into a short period of time, but the increased ease and facility with which silage can be fed as compared with the winter handling of corn fodder much more than compensate for the rush work of filling a silo.

One of the most valuable features of preserving corn in the silo is the fact that it does not deteriorate in value. Silage can be kept several years without loss. Shredded corn fodder is a most uncertain roughage to store even for a short period of time, as those having had experience with it well know. It must be in just the right condition at shredding time or it may mold and heat in the stack or mow at once. And if kept over a year it becomes so unpalatable that little of it is eaten. On the other hand, silage for summer feeding is rapidly increasing in popularity. On many farms silage is being fed to milk cows in summer, and the results compare most favorably with those secured where the cows are on luxuriant pasture.

The Houdan fowl is of French origin and in its ancestral home is a favorite as a utility and table bird. In body shape the Houdan indicates that it carries a large amount of flesh. The hen is also a prolific layer of large white eggs. The preferred weights (live) are: Cocks, seven and one-half pounds; hens, a pound less; cockerels, six and one-half pounds; pullets, a pound less. The hen shown is a pure bred Houdan.

DAIRY WISDOM.

Good cows are never cheap, are hard to find and harder to buy. Re-enforce your dairy from your own best cows.
Cold rains are much harder on cows than dry cold. Damp cold penetrates to the bone. Provide dry shelter.
If you don't believe in keeping cows comfortable visit the stables of the men with the big cream check. That ought to convince you.
If it is desired to use artificial coloring it should be added to the cream just before churning.
Calves should have daily outdoor exercise when the weather will permit.

Great Relief.

"Law books are very dry."
"Still, I enjoy reading them occasionally. They're free from slang any how."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PAUL R. MEINIG

Sandy's Oldest Merchant Hats, Caps, Dry Goods

We are making a special price on Hats and Shoes. Come in and see them. These are first-class goods, but the lines are broken and we desire to dispose of them.

SNAILS AS FOOD.

They Are as Nourishing as Calf's Foot Jelly and Easy to Raise.

"All snails are edible and nutritious," says Canon Horsley in a book on British land and fresh water mollusks. He goes on to say that even the common or garden snail, though insipid, is as nourishing as calf's foot jelly.

There is a large white shelled snail called Helix pomatia that is commonly eaten by connoisseurs in the south of England, while all over France, Italy and Spain several species are used as food. In France there are many small farms which yield a good profit to their owners. In the French and Italian quarters of New York snails may be brought either alive or cooked, and at most of the French restaurants they are served, "escargots farcis" being the most usual form of the dish.

Snails are easy to raise in large quantities. They need lime for making their shells, but they do not have to be fed, as they can find their own food, which is exclusively the leaves of many plants. They are most delicious when properly prepared and cooked and, as Canon Horsley says, as nourishing as calf's foot jelly.

Good Role.

Johnnie Webbs was regarded as the town simpleton, but occasionally he was gifted with a flash of keenest repartee, as a city visitor discovered to his discomfort. "What part do you perform in the great drama of life?" he asked. "I mind my own business," replied Mr. Webbs.—Argonaut.

His Definition.

"Besides being tiresome, that fellow has a voice which goes right through you."
"Yes, I've noticed he's something of a bore."
—Baltimore American.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

C. D. PURCELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SANDY OREGON

THE UNION BARBER SHOP

W. A. SHANER, Prop.
For a haircut that looks right and a shave that feels right and Hot or Cold Baths this is the place
New Junker Building.

C. D. Purcell INSURANCE

Representing reliable Companies

LOCAL ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Good roads not only cheapen the cost of transporting farm produce to market, but make the country a desirable place to live in.

We hear much talk about federal aid for good roads, yet if we wait for this movement to crystallize into a reality the people of the country will be riding in mud for some time to come. The thing to do is to take off coats and buckle into a plan for local road improvement. Be a booster for the grading of roads and follow up the work with the King road drag for maintenance.

The principle of all good roads in all states is the same—viz, keeping the water out and off of the roadbeds. Ditch, drain and drag the roads. This is the tripod of good road building.—Farm Progress.

He Knew Her.

She—Reggie, dear, there is something of the old time lovelight in your eyes tonight—something about you that reminds me of those sweet days of long ago. I hope you have—
He—Yes, I have a little left. How much do you want this time?

Household Minerals.

Gold, silver, copper, quicksilver or mercury, iron, nickel, tin, zinc, lead and aluminum are the ten minerals generally to be found in every house.

A Good Reason.

"What makes you think, sir, that I will not be able to support your daughter?"
"Well, I haven't been able to myself."