

OREGON STATE NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

THE MARKETS

PORTLAND

Wheat — Big Bend bluestem, hard white, 84c; soft white and western white, 72c; hard winter, northern spring and western red, 72c.
Hay—Buying prices, f.o.b., Portland; Alfalfa, Yakima, \$14.00.
Butterfat—22 @ 22.3c.
Eggs—Ranch, 16 @ 18c.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$4.75 @ 6.00.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$4.35 @ 4.75.
Lamb—Good to choice, \$5.00 @ 5.50.

Seattle

Wheat — Soft white and western white, 74c; hard winter, western red and northern spring, 73c; bluestem, 84c.
Butterfat, 21c.
Eggs—Ranch, 17 @ 19c.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$4.60 @ 4.75.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$4.75 @ 6.00.
Sheep—Spring lambs, \$5.00 @ 6.00.

Spokane

Cattle—Steers, good, \$6.00 @ 6.25.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$4.50 @ 4.60.
Lamb—Medium to good, \$5.00 @ 5.50.

St. Helens—A brief notice posted on the yard office July 1, conveyed cheerful information to the 170 employees of the C. R. McCormick lumber company mill. It stated that, effective July 1, all wages would conform to the 4-L scale. This raises the minimum from \$1.60 per 8-hour day to \$2.60. Other wages in the higher brackets will be increased substantially and the entire payroll will show an additional amount of not less than \$5000 monthly.

L. E. Partridge of Tillamook has a copy of the Ulster County Gazette, New York, published in 1800. This paper, of which there are only three original copies left, has been with the Partridge family for 133 years. The issue contains the formation for George Washington's funeral march. This paper was on exhibition under glass during the Fourth of July holidays at the Wood studio in Rockaway.

Albany—Albany school district has paid all of its bills, retired \$16,000 of outstanding warrants and still has a balance of \$13,550 at the end of the school year.

Dr. D. V. Poling, pastor of the Albany First Presbyterian church for a number of years, and now pastor of the First Congregational church of East Orange, N. J., will, as usual, spend his summer vacation at Cascadia.

With tax collections falling far behind expectation this year the prospect of the loss of many thousands of dollars of income from other sources, the Lane county court will cut expenditures sharply to avoid a large warrant issue. The first cut will be made in road work.

Roseburg — Resolutions urging prune growers to withhold their prunes from consignment shipping and asking school boards of this county to defer the opening of schools until after the prune harvest have been adopted by the Douglas County Chamber of Commerce.

Bringing a truckload of equipment, Robert W. Irish and Fred Schweizer arrived from Portland last week and are setting up a plant for the making of Swiss cheese in a portion of the old E. M. & M. building.

Albany—Less than one-third of the 1932 tax in Linn county has been paid, according to County Clerk Russell. Of the total of \$920,408, only \$260,788 has been collected. Normal collections would have been about \$460,000.

Shervin—Joe Petronovich of Shervin has caught one of the largest rainbow trout ever taken from the Deschutes river. It was caught two miles above Harper. It was 29 inches long and weighed 8 pounds.

Eugene—A set price of 9 cents a quart retail for all grade A milk is to go into effect at Eugene. The advance is necessitated, dairymen say, by the high cost of feed.

Salem—Royal Anne cherry growers will probably receive 5 cents a pound for fruit handled through the Salem Cherry Growers' association for its fresh trade.

Tillamook—Joseph Porter, farmer, was gored by a bull on his farm near Cloverdale and sustained five fractured ribs, a badly torn ear and a broken right arm.

Sheridan—Several wild ducks have been making themselves very much at home on the H. G. Funk ranch on the Yamhill river for the past few weeks. They waddle up on the bank from the river and eat with the chickens night and morning. A mother duck who had made her nest on a straw stack behind the barn appeared a few days ago with 12 small ducklings waddling in her wake.

Salem—Employees of the Oregon Pulp & Paper company July 1 received notice that their wages had been increased 10 per cent. The new wage schedule became effective today. Approximately 450 men are affected by the order. Since the fall of 1929 the paper company employees have received five successive 10 per cent wage reductions. Company officials reported a marked increase in orders.

Coquille—New logging operations have been started in the Halls creek district, beyond Arago, across the river from Coquille, by Hal Baxter, with a crew of about 25 men. He has a contract to log 1,000,000 feet of cedar for the Oregon Export company formerly the Western White Cedar company of Marshfield.

Grants Pass — Two carloads of gladioli bulbs were shipped out of Grants Pass recently to the New York firm of Kirehoff, Jr., which not only operate a big bulb farm here, but have been heavy buyers of bulbs from local growers. Going south the same day was a carload of fancy dairy cattle for California.

The Dalles—The peak of the Wasco county cherry harvest was reached late last week, when more than 2000 tons of fruit had been picked. Bins were shipped to eastern auction markets, where good prices were reported. Royal Annes and Black Republicans were disposed of at 2½ cents a pound.

Klamath Falls—Sea gulls and turkeys have been commandeered to rid Klamath county of its infestation of grasshoppers. Large droves of turkeys have been brought here to roam the ranges, and C. A. Henderson, county agent, declared they have joined the gulls in eliminating the "hoppers."

Salem—Here's a new fire danger: Lewis H. Adams, Lakeside, Coos county, reported to the state fire marshal that bees nested in the chimney of his home. When a fire was built, sparks ignited the bees and the flaming insects went up and out the chimney, setting fire to the roof.

Enterprise—Lightning struck the large barn on the William Andreas farm adjoining Enterprise during a thunder storm, starting a fire which destroyed the structure. Victor Andreas had just finished milking and turned stock out so that no further damage resulted.

Protests have been made to the city council of Eugene against the city playgrounds swimming pool at Skinner's Butte park on the ground that it is unsanitary. The protesters are the Y.M.C.A. and Anchorage, which operates a natatorium on the mill race.

Grants Pass—Pumping gold out of Rogue river is an experiment to be tried by Seattle men who are assembling equipment at Alameda. The most modern gold-saving devices will be used and the plant will be equipped to handle 75 yards of gravel per hour.

Albany—The newly elected non-high school board of Linn county has decided that there shall be no transportation of high school pupils in the county this year. Students living in districts without high schools will be permitted to attend the high school of their choice.

Ontario—Ontario, through Mayor George K. Aiken, has made application for a direct grant of \$7200 from the state of Oregon reconstruction advisory board and a loan of \$15,000 with which to reconstruct the filtration plant of the city water system.

In retaliation for the refusal of the transcontinental railroads to help the turkey industry of the West by equitable freight rates, the Northwestern Turkey Growers' association will divert the bulk of its tonnage this year to water and truck lines.

Toledo—Effective Saturday, July 1 the wage scale for common labor at the Pacific Spruce corporation mill was raised from 25 cents to 32½ cents per hour. It is hoped locally that this will mean the return of better lumber conditions.

Medford—Keith Walker, 10, wanted money for fireworks. He took a trip to Jacksonville, panned a little gold, walked back to town and sold it for 75 cents. He invested the fortune in the desired crackers and pin-wheels.

Burns—Excellent crops, aided by the heavy spring rains, were reported from regions surrounding Burns. Wages of ranch hands have been boosted from \$1 a day to \$2.75.

Howe About:

Our Legal System Captain and Pastor Sarah Bernhardt

By ED HOWE

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WE NOW know Samuel Insull was a very bad man. How much of his bad conduct was recommended to him as legal by his lawyers? Insull didn't invent all or half of the schemes which lost seven hundred million dollars for investors. What proportion of them were invented by his attorneys? Go back to the records in Insull's case, and no doubt many astounding court decisions in his favor may be found.

One of the admissions we must finally make is that our legal system is as bad as our political system, and as much in need of purging. The Constitution we have so long been taught (by lawyers) to respect is kicked about by lawyers and judges as idle boys kick a football.

And this is not the raving of a countryman; every reasonably honest and intelligent judge and lawyer says so.

The departure from morals which has resulted in so much trouble for the world is not confined to picnics, parked automobiles in dark places, or to banks, or to politics, but has reached every phase of our existence.

There was once a sea captain said to be a backslider, and a pastor called to talk to him.

"You have a compass with which to guide your ship," said the good man, "yet you have not a single guide to your moral conduct."

I heard the story from the religious when a boy, and have been hearing it ever since. It has always seemed to me foolish; I do not like art of that kind. A sea captain goes everywhere; sees everything. What moral guide can such a man lack that a modest and secluded pastor may possess?

It is an enormous statement for a small man to make, but I believe moral teaching has been wrong from the beginning. Always we have mixed the gods with it, although the gods have never had anything to do with the case. There is no sound recommendation for better behavior beyond the simple truth that honesty is the best policy.

I wonder Sarah Bernhardt is not used instead of P. T. Barnum as an extreme example of the successful publicity seeker. When nothing else offered to attract attention to her, she set fire to her own room. And if we had honest criticism and honest public opinion, I do not believe she would be rated as a moderately good actress.

One rough old writing rascal, in his references to women, frequently said: "Remember the whip!"

Probably he was an advocate of whipping good women; he seems to have admired all such, and history records he was often ridiculous in running after them.

What he probably meant was that had Louis XVI whipped his queen for fanatical devotion to bad men, and Czar Nicholas whipped the czarina for fanatical devotion to bad religion, the lives of millions of good women and children would have been enormously bettered.

Both these foolish women lost their lives because of mistaken enthusiasm for bad causes; the czarina's husband and children were murdered with her. (Note that the czarina, whose specialty was gross morality, was worse punished than the queen whose specialty was gross immorality.) I sometimes regret one of the queen's surviving sons was not executed with her; because of his mother's neglect of her home he was the worst boy of his age (eight) recorded in history.

I have never known a husband not a little ashamed if he failed to properly control his household; and the Bible strongly hints every husband has such a right and duty.

Most people will read only that with which they agree.

I believe Oscar Wilde was mistaken in more ways than any other man who ever lived, but have just read his "De Profundis" with interest, as I have read many of his other books and plays.

He was the foulest man of whom I have ever heard, and possibly one of the most intelligent; certainly one of the world's best writers. I cannot refuse to read such a man because I do not always agree with him.

He wrote many plays that sparkle with intelligence and wit, but in his "Salome" I cannot see a single reason why it should have been written, or why anyone should wish to read it: foul, silly, bloody; and, fortunately, a failure. He was that uneven in everything.

I have never known a single human being of whom I entirely approved; I have never entirely approved of myself.

FREEDOM'S BIRD IS IN DANGER

War on the Bald Eagle Based on Slanders.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

BIRD lovers, disturbed by the threatened extermination of the white-headed or bald eagle, have taken up the fight to protect America's bird of freedom whose rugged profile adorns American seals and coins as the emblem of the nation.

In its structure and habits, the eagle is a large hawk, of close kin to the falcons, buzzards, and harriers of every clime, but the biggest, boldest and most powerful raptor of them all. The female, which in the American eagle is the larger sex, may attain a length of 43 inches, may spread 8 feet, and, according to Audubon, may weigh from eight to twelve pounds, though these last figures may be greatly exceeded in captive birds. It is a stranger to fatigue, can probably lift its own weight, and has been known to carry a lamb over a distance of five miles.

Our eagle is content to subsist upon fish whenever there is an ample supply, but is too partial to waterfowl to become a favorite with sportsmen, though it never kills for sport; and is too fond of chicken dinners, mutton chops and suckling pig ever to become popular in rural communities.

Now it has been accused, though with scant show of justice, of destroying salmon and young reindeer in Alaska, where the territorial legislature has set a price upon its hoary head. For ten years or more a ruthless war has been waged against our national bird in that territory, until more eagles have been destroyed—some estimates running as high as forty or fifty thousand—than were thought to exist on the whole continent.

Franklin Derided Him.

But this is not all; for, aside from the eagle's occasional raids upon the farmer's stock and poultry, which in most parts of the country are far from habitual or serious, our bird's moral character has been assailed. His reputed turpitude was early expressed by Benjamin Franklin in a letter written in France on January 26, 1784, and has been quoted with approval since.

At that time the Order of Cincinnati, which had been recently created in America and had adopted the "bald eagle" as its emblem, was a fair target for critics on both sides of the water. Franklin thought that a bird which was too lazy to fish for himself, but robbed the honest fish hawk on every occasion, and was so rank a coward as to permit the little kingbird to "drive him out of the district," was "by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest (Cincinnati of America," who by their prowess had "driven all the kingbirds from our country."

The eagle, like the fish hawk, must follow the instincts with which nature has endowed it, but that upon occasion it is a carrion-feeder, like most of its kind, is probably to be set down to its credit.

Perhaps it is too late to point out that the eagle is never "driven out of the district" by the kingbird or by any other living being except a man armed with a gun. It is true that he is constantly annoyed by the little tyrants whenever he crosses their nesting preserves, but he is too indifferent or too much bored by such attacks to do more than deflect his course.

Bold Enough When Necessary.

The trouble with those writers who have complained of the timidity of our national bird lies in attributing to the species, which of course must include every individual of the kind in question, what they have observed in but few individuals, or perhaps in only one and under one set of conditions. They forget that behavior in a given case may vary not alone with that individual's inheritance and age, but, most of all, if it be intelligent, with habit in the sense of profiting by experience.

All eagles, like many of the hawks when wounded or hard pressed, will fight like demons; and we might expect them to fight to protect their young; but while some will do this others will not. It all depends upon the acquired or momentary balance between caution and fear.

The eagle offers a large target, whether upon its eyrie or in the air, and in settled communities, where its wits must be constantly pitted against those of man, circumspection becomes the rule of life and caution the price of liberty.

Trusting its young to the inaccessibility of their nest, it usually keeps at a safe distance whenever this is approached, for it has learned its lessons from bitter experience; but should the eagle's eyrie be placed low or in more remote and wilder regions, the marauder will do well to watch his steps or he may meet with the surprise of his life; for, like the she bear, the eagle can and often will de-

fend its young, and in attack it is a swift and formidable adversary.

That the American eagle will sometimes put up a stiff fight in the defense of its nest, or when hard pressed on the ground, we have ample evidence. Capt. B. F. Goss thus wrote to Captain Bendire of his experience at a nest built on a small island in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, Texas:

"Both parent birds attacked us with great fury, screaming and striking at us with their talons. While examining the nest, they came within a few feet of me and I was glad to retire."

When Caught in a Trap.

The late Hon. John G. White, of Cleveland, has given the following account of what happened on two occasions at Jackson Hole when an eagle was caught in a trap set for bear:

"We would have released him," wrote the judge, "but the trap had scraped his leg and he would not allow us near. When we came up to the stockade he was lying down. As soon as he saw us he reared himself up on his sound leg, favoring the trapped one as much as he could, and, with head drawn back and feathers erected, defied us and struck at us fiercely when we attempted to approach. As there was no way to release him, we had to kill him."

Like the giant of old, when beaten to the earth, he promptly arose with fighting powers renewed, for "in an instant he was on his feet again, as indomitable as ever, and this continued after every blow, until at length he



Asiatic Hunter With Eagle.

was killed. To the end he was fiercely defiant. . . . Such a picture as he made of indomitable courage, persistent to the last, I never saw."

Most would agree with the judge, that it would be hard to find a better emblem for a free and courageous nation than this indomitable bird.

The eagle is the greatest home-keeper of his class. His eyrie is his castle, which, as we have seen, he will at times defend against all comers. In it his eaglets spend the first ten weeks of their life—from mid April until early July, upon the southern shore of Lake Erie—and it is the occasional rendezvous, lookout point, and dining table for the elder pair for the remainder of the year.

Habits of Our Eagle.

With us the eagle is nonmigratory, or a very irregular migrant, never leaving his home neighborhood for long and only when his food supplies run out. In northern Ohio he nests high, choosing the crotch of a commanding tree not far from the lake which supplies him with fish and to which he makes constant sallies, varied with occasional forays into the adjoining fields.

The first year's nest is framed with sticks, usually from 2 to 6 feet long and from 1 to 2 inches thick, and well bedded with straw, cornstalks, and stubble, the whole measuring about 5 feet each way. In it are laid two or, more rarely, three dull white eggs, resembling somewhat those of the domestic goose, and, it is believed, at intervals of several days, beginning in this latitude in mid or late March.

In from four to five weeks the young are hatched in white down, which contrasts sharply with their dark eyes and their almost black, hooked bills. This natal covering is shortly replaced with a thick coat of close gray down, to be in turn gradually combed off, until they have acquired their full juvenal dress of dark-brown feathers by the end of May or the beginning of June.

Early in the latter month the eaglets are becoming sleeker every day through their incessant attentions to their toilet, and with their brown dappled dress and clean yellow legs make a fine appearance. Already they are nearly as large as their parents and have a wing-spread of more than 6 feet; yet from two to three weeks of voracious feeding and ardent exercise are still required before they will have gained sufficient courage and the proper co-ordination of muscles and nerves to leave the eyrie under their own power.

After freedom has been attained, a few more weeks are spent in company with their parents, who still continue to bring them food, and with them they make frequent visits to their old home; but the day eventually arrives when parental guidance and protection cease and the young go forth to seek, far from their native heath, their substance and their fortune, and in due course to found a home of their own.