

Road Through Siletz Reservation Now Assured

Dallas—The construction of a permanent highway through Dallas and Falls City to the Lincoln county line to connect with the road being built by Lincoln county now seems assured. Voters of Falls City this week repealed the charter creating a separate road district out of Falls City. This puts the city in road district No. 21 of Polk county, which reaches to the Lincoln county line.

The county court needed the votes in Falls City to vote a special tax. The vote that repealed the charter will be sufficient to carry the special tax necessary to carry on the proposed construction of the highway through the

Siletz basin. A special tax of 5 mills is planned upon. This will provide about \$10,000.

The proposed road through the Siletz will lessen the distance between Portland and Newport by 16 miles; will afford a scenic route to the coast, and will be through a country noted for game and fish.

It is planned to call a special election in Road district 21 this fall so that work can be commenced on the new road next spring. Most of the work will be confined to grading and widening the present road. Automobiles now travel with ease to a point several miles the other side of the summit.

Reclaiming of 46,500 Acres in Lake County Approved

Salem—State Engineer Lewis said recently that he approved the application of the Goose Lake Irrigation company for the reclamation of 46,500 acres of land and the construction of a large reservoir in Goose Lake valley in the southern part of Lake county. He said the company soon would complete the reservoir and main canals at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000. The impounding dam, which is 66 feet high, 200 feet long at the bottom and 600 at the top, has been completed, its storage capacity being 65,000 acre-feet. The north and south canals, two of the largest, are completed with the exception of certain flumes.

"The company," said Mr. Lewis, "will sell water at the rate of \$25 an acre, and, as soon as the land under the present canal has been sold, the project will be extended by the construction of high line canals which probably will bring the total acreage under the project to 60,000. Fees collected by this office on approval of the permits aggregate \$526.09. While water rights for the project were initiated under the old law, the company handling the bonds insisted that the same be brought under the state water code to secure protection offered by it."

State's Fish Hatcheries Best Record in History

Salem—R. E. Clanton, superintendent of hatcheries, at a meeting of the State Fish and Game commission, said that the take of salmon eggs for hatcheries this year was the largest in the history of the state. He said the take, which is principally of the early Chinook, will total more than 30,000,000.

C. F. Stone, of Klamath Falls, formerly a member of the commission and reappointed recently when Harold Clifford, of Baker, resigned, attended the meeting. A resolution providing that all employees of the department having expense accounts must furnish receipts for expenditures or make affidavits to them, was adopted. It was decided that all heads of departments must file reports for the year ending December 1 not later than December 17.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Clifford for his work while a member of the commission.

Expert Talks on Clover.

Albany—C. W. Creel, a government agricultural expert of Washington, D. C., addressed the clover growers of Linn county at the Commercial club recently.

Sixty-five clover growers attended the lecture.

Mr. Creel talked to the growers on methods to be used in exterminating the midge and rootborer, which have materially injured the clover crop this year.

In 1912, between \$100,000 and \$125,000 worth of seed was produced here. Last year the crop amounted to \$225,000. The Linn county clover men will co-operate with Oregon congressmen in securing an appropriation of \$10,000 to establish an experimental station in Oregon to be devoted to the clover industry.

Oregon Not Hiding Coin.

Salem—That the residents of Oregon are not hoarding their money, but are circulating it as freely as usual, was the declaration of State Superintendent of Banks Sargent when asked if the statement of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo regarding the people hoarding their money applied to this state. The superintendent recently showed by reports from all banks that a charge of Mr. McAdoo regarding banks piling up immense reserves and charging high rates of interest was not the case in Oregon.

Hybrid Ducks Killed.

Silver Lake—A new species of ducks, at least a new kind to Central Oregon, has made its appearance on Lake county lakes with the opening of the hunting season. The stranger appears to be a bluebill-mallard hybrid. Only two of the new birds have been killed so far, but hunters report having seen a flock of a dozen or more of apparently the same kind of ducks.

90-Cent Wheat Is Scarce.

Pendleton—More than 150,000 bushels of club wheat changed hands Saturday at 90 cents a bushel. While this price is phenomenal, local buyers were unable to obtain more at this figure. Many farmers declare they are holding for \$1.

German Army Appears Near Dunkirk on Coast

London—That a German army is between Furnes and Dunkirk and nearing the latter place, which is on the English Channel, less than 50 miles from the coast of Dover, is reported in a Rotterdam dispatch from a German source to the Daily Mail, under date of Sunday night.

A dispatch to the Mail from Dunkirk, dated Sunday night, says that heavy firing has been heard near Dunkirk since 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

Severe fighting is taking place. It is supposed that destroyers or gunboats are being used in the canals.

Berlin—All signs indicate that a tremendous change is impending in the protracted struggle in Northern France, where for weeks the hostile armies have faced each other in such strongly entrenched positions that neither has been able to advance, except at enormous cost.

The present effect of the mutual flanking operations has been to extend the battle lines without either side's finding a weak spot.

Attack by Submarine Was Complete Surprise

Aberdeen, Scotland—The attack on the British cruiser Hawke, which was sunk by a German submarine, came as a great surprise to those aboard the cruiser, according to the survivors who arrived here. Nothing was seen to indicate the presence of a submarine until after the explosion, when the periscope of the boat was detected moving away at some distance.

The Hawke sank in five minutes and hundreds of men, some of them in cork jackets and others hanging to pieces of wreckage, were scattered about in the water.

"I was on the forenoon watch," said one of the stokers, "and we were enjoying ourselves. Someone was singing and the others had joined in the chorus when the Hawke was struck. The ship vibrated violently and immediately started to cant over. When I reached the deck the captain was calling, 'It's everybody for himself.'"

"I jumped overboard and managed to keep afloat, although the water was bitterly cold, until picked up by the only boat that there was time to launch. For a time we roved around picking up men, but the boat was soon overcrowded and beyond throwing lifebelts to the men in the water, we could do no more. A Norwegian steamer came up and picked up a few men, but for the large majority she was too late."

Native Born Canadians in New Army Are Few

Toronto, Ont.—Charges are made that many native-born Canadians are not enlisting for service in the European war. One estimate goes so far as to say that of the first contingent no fewer than 85 per cent were British born, most of whom came to Canada within the last five years.

This estimate is combated by many, among others by the Canadian life insurance companies, who patriotically have decided not to enforce the war clause in their policies, which entitles them to impose a super-premium of \$50 a thousand. Instead of doing this they are carrying all policies in force at the time of enlistment at the old rate, thereby substantially increasing their liabilities without any compensating revenue. They say their lists of policy holders show a large proportion of Canadian born.

However, the highest estimate of Canadian born in the contingent is 40 per cent, 60 per cent being British born, although according to the last census the latter number only 11 per cent of the population.

That a serious situation is indicated by the circumstance is admitted by Canadian patriots. In explanation it is argued that many of the British arrivals had military training, and further, having severed home ties, they were freer to respond to the call of war. It is admitted that this is only a partial explanation and that possibly there is a more serious underlying cause.

It has also been pointed out that few French Canadians enlisted for the first contingent. The incident illustrates how slender is the bond of sentiment that now connects "New France" with old France. Nevertheless, in demonstration of loyalty to the British empire, an entire brigade of French Canadians is being rapidly organized and will be incorporated in the second expedition.

Young General Wounded.

Paris—The youngest French commander, General Mallette, aged 45, lies wounded in Paris. His left leg has been amputated and his left arm is shattered. He is being nursed by his young daughter. His wife, who served with an ambulance at the battle front, had her shoulder torn by a shell. His son, a dragon officer, also was wounded. The general was dining, after winning a battle at Bar-le-Duc, when a spy notified a German battery of his whereabouts. As he left the restaurant a shell burst near him.

Prisoners' Exchange Due.

London—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Cologne Gazette has published a message from Kiel, saying that 157 prisoners of war, men attached to the British ambulance corps, have arrived at the German-Danish frontier for exchange with an equal number of German ambulance corps men held by the British. The Englishmen will travel home by way of Copenhagen.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

Portland—Hop buying continues without interruption at steady prices. Dealers report that it is difficult to interest brewers in new business, and this is to be expected in view of the approaching elections and the fact that hops are being offered to brewers at a steadily declining scale of prices. There is a great deal of uncovered contract business to be taken care of, however, and it is this that is keeping the trade employed.

This week's purchases were made at a range of 8 to 12 cents. The largest deal was closed by McNeff Bros., who bought 340 bales from Demaris Bros., of Yekima. This firm also bought 175 bales in The Dalles section, the crops of Frison, Smith & Gates and one other, also 100 bales from Salem dealers.

The apple market was good for cheap and medium-priced fruit, but there was not much demand for the higher-priced grades.

Grapes are steady here and prices cannot be advanced, in spite of the firmness of the California market. A car of cantaloupes arrived from Medford.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.02; forty-fold, 99¢; club, 96¢; red Russian, 90¢; red Fife, 92¢.

Oats—Bid: No. 1 white, feed, \$25 per ton.

Barley—Bid: No. 1 feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$21; bran, \$22; shorts, \$23.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$25@25.50 per ton; shorts, \$27@27.50; rolled barley, \$26@27.

Corn—Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15.50@16 per ton; grain hay, \$10@11; alfalfa, \$12@13.50; valley timothy, \$13@14.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, \$1.50 per box; eggplant, 7¢ per pound; peppers, 5¢@6¢; artichokes, 85¢ per dozen; tomatoes, 50¢@90¢ per crate; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; peas, 10¢; beans, 6¢; celery, 50¢@75¢ per box; cauliflower, 75¢@\$1; asparagus, \$2 box; sprouts, 10¢ per pound.

Onions—Yellow, \$1@1.25 per sack.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75¢@1.75 per box; cantaloupes, \$1@1.50 per crate; casabas, \$1.25@1.50 per dozen; pears, 50¢@1.25 per box; peaches, 40¢@60¢; grapes, 75¢@1.25 per crate; cranberries, \$8@8.50 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.25 per sack; sweet potatoes, 2¢@2¢ per pound.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 29¢@32¢ per dozen; candled, 33¢@35¢; storage, 27¢@28¢.

Poultry—Hens, 12¢@13¢ per pound; springs, 12¢@13¢; turkeys, young, 18¢@20¢; dressed, 22¢@25¢; ducks, 10¢@14¢; geese, 10¢@11¢.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 35¢ per pound; cubes, 30¢@31¢.

Veal—Fancy, 12¢@12¢ per pound.

Pork—Block, 9¢@10¢ per pound.

Hops—1914 crop, 8¢@11¢; 1913 crop, nominal.

Seattle.

Seattle—Numerous sailings to Alaska drew heavily of fresh eggs and butter from this market, and eggs sold as high as 47¢ on a jobbing basis, with wholesale prices firm to higher at 46¢@47¢. A few sales were reported at 48¢.

The tendency in immediate futures is for an advance, and jobbers do not hesitate to predict a 50-cent market before the end of next week. Ranch stock is decreasing so heavily that jobbers are buying from each other in order to fill local and shipping demands.

There has been a heavier movement of storage eggs, with a top on locals of 31¢. The season is showing that the local egg has remained in better condition than the Easterns which went to the ice simultaneously and that they do not as yet give any of the customary "storage" taste.

The butter market is steady and well balanced. The liberal supply in sight, together with the heavy flow of cream, which seems to be uninterrupted, and the well proportioned volume of trade, is tending to keep the street independent of bullish influences that might be put upon it by other large distributing centers.

Eggs—Select ranch, 40¢@42¢ dozen.

Poultry—Live hens, 10¢@15¢ pound; old roosters, 10¢; 1914 broilers, 13¢@14¢; ducklings, 10¢@12¢; geese, 10¢; guinea fowl, \$9 per dozen.

Wool—Valley, 17¢@18¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15¢@20¢; mohair, 1914 clip, 27¢.

Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4¢ per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.75@7.15; choice, \$6.50@6.75; medium, \$6.25@6.50; choice cows, \$6@6.15; medium, \$5.25@5.75; heifers, \$5.50@6.50; calves, \$6@8; bulls, \$2@4.75; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$7@7.50; heavy, \$6@6.50.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4@5.50; ewes, \$3.50@4.50; lambs, \$5@6.

Dressed mutton—10¢@17¢ pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75¢@85¢ dozen; beans, green, 7¢@8¢; bell peppers, California, 30-lb. boxes, \$1.25; beets, new, \$1@1.25 sack; cabbage, local, 1¢ pound; red, 1¢; corn, green, \$1.50@1.75 sack; carrots, local, 85¢@\$1 sack; cauliflower, local, 75¢ dozen; cucumbers, hothouse, 75¢@85¢ dozen; field, 35¢@45¢; lettuce, local, 40¢@50¢ dozen; potatoes, White rivers, \$21@23 ton; Yakimas, \$25@27; sweets, \$1.90@2.20 hundred; radishes, local, 15¢ dozen bunches; rutabagas, Alaska, \$2 sack; Spinach, local, 90¢@\$1 crate; tomatoes, local, 30¢@40¢ crate; turnips, new, white, \$1.25 sack.

Coiffure From the Days of the Empire



If you are looking for something in a style of hair dressing consider this revival of one of the fascinating achievements of the time of the Empire. After due consideration one is constrained to ponder as to whether we have ever had anything better since then. A century and more has faded into the past since this coiffure played its part, along with other super-excellent modes, which helped the beauties of Napoleon's time to immortalize their charms.

This pretty arrangement of the hair in waves and short curls is not intended to be worn with workaday clothes in the prosaic business of everyday living. It is an affair of evening dress, when satins and laces and jewels and flowers bespeak joyous appareling. Mlle. Montague is shown in the picture wearing it with a satin and lace evening dress with flowers at her belt and pearls about her neck. Her long

coat is of brocaded satin in rose color, bordered with a ruche of plaited maline. She wears a moire girdle of rose color, also. Her garments are the most tasteful of up-to-date modes.

The hair is waved and parted a little to one side in a very short part. This waved portion is brought to the back of the head and arranged in loose, flat coils pinned flat below the crown. The hair over the ears is separated into strands and curled in three rather tight curls. A strand of pearls, finished with three settings at the front, is clasped round the head. Below it across the forehead there is a slightly curled fringe of hair.

Almost any fairly youthful face will find all its good points enhanced by a style of hair dressing so remarkably good that it challenges the classic models of the Greeks and divides honors with them.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Vestees and Collars in Fall Styles



To make sure of a bit of white next the face is to be sure of added becomingness in coat or gown. Vestees and collars in one, or collars alone, are the dominating features in fall neckwear, and they are shown in many fabrics and a still greater number of designs.

Nearly all of these smart accessories are made of washable fabrics, although fragile chiffons and silk muslins and the finest of silk crepes are utilized to make the short-lived glory of some of them. But crisp freshness and immaculate cleanliness belong to the vestee and collar; are the essential reasons for their existence, in fact, so that all the finest and sheerest of wash fabrics are employed in their making. These include organdie, swiss, thin lawns, swiss embroidery, batiste, mulls, nets, voiles and laces. The choice is wide enough.

Collars and vestees made the firmer weaves in wash fabrics are finished with hemstitching and often decorated with tucks. Insertions and narrow edgings of fine lace or the finest embroideries are used on them.

The daintiest of these neck pieces are prettily ornamented with sprays of

embroidery. Narrow plaited frills make possible a great variety in decoration. Hemstitching, embroidered dots, and small pearl or covered buttons are additional factors that go to make up the endless variety one finds in neckwear.

Roll-over collars are leaders in popularity, combined either with long vestees or short dickies. Severe designs, like that shown in the picture given here, of sheer organdie, are charmingly delicate. A plain roll-over collar to which net ties are attached is decorated with tiny black pearl buttons and makes a stunning finish for a tailored gown.

Vestees and roll-over collars of pique are compelling attention. Recently dress sets showing collar and cuffs to match, or collar, vestee and cuffs, proclaim the revival of an old but fine style, well worthy of a new vogue.

There is literally no end to the number of designs in neckwear. With so many fabrics available and a free field for the play of fancy in a world of inexpensive materials we are likely to find new things every day.

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