

Polk County Prune Tree Acreage Shows Increase

Monmouth—The prune acreage in Polk county has been increased greatly this fall by the planting of many young trees in each of the prune districts, according to a recent survey of the various sections of the county. In the summer, when the decrease in the 1914 crop was apparent, growers ordered young trees for the spring of 1915. A remarkable confidence in the crop by the old growers, the starting of more farmers into prune growing and an awakened interest among county residents toward the industry are noted preliminary features of the coming season.

The increase in acreage is shown not to have decreased to any great extent the acreage previously in use for farming purposes. Several years of toil in the hills have in many cases resulted in the clearing of tracts of land large enough to accommodate prune orchards. Since numerous tests were made on the hill land what grain crops would thrive well, it has been found that the soil is not adapted to the successful growing of any grain crop.

The problem of land utilization in the hills has been solved by the experiment which a few farmers conducted several years ago by setting out

prune trees. The first orchards showed the real function of the hilly soil in crop production, and adjacent landowners have followed with new orchards.

The first place for the prune industry to start in Polk county was on the western slope of the hills between Dallas and Monmouth and Falls City and Dallas. From there the crop spread to the open sections of the county, where it was adopted by farmers who had become accustomed to raising grain year after year. The orchards on hilly ground are producing the largest amount of prunes annually now, but the drying houses expect the orchards in the more level districts to swell the general county yield to a large extent within a few years. Already some of the new orchards have come into bearing, and the yield is expected to increase each year.

Land-clearing in the hills has brought the crop back to its original ground. Some hills, too barren to raise garden truck or grain crops and too steep to insure proper cultivation for such crops, have been converted to young prune orchards which have made a steady, uniform growth for a period of years.

Oregon First to Dedicate Panama Fair Building

San Francisco—The tradition of "Oregon First" was splendidly maintained by the Rosarians Thursday when they stormed San Francisco and in the dedication of the Oregon building at the Panama Pacific Exposition set a new record for other states to follow.

As Oregon was first with her great excursion in 1912 to select the site for her building at the exposition, and as she was first to break ground for the new building in the excursion of the Rosarians in 1913, and first to complete her building ready for turning over to the State commission, so Thursday the Rosarians held the first elaborate formal dedication ceremony that any state organization has yet held for its building.

President Moore, of the exposition,

in his address before the Rosarians and who attended the ceremony of dedication in the auditorium of the Oregon building, dwelt on the "Oregon First" idea.

"As she was first in selecting a site, in breaking ground, and in completing her building," he said, "Oregon is also, I may say, first in my affections for a special reason."

"When I asked Mr. Clark, chairman of your commission, to attempt, if possible, to reproduce your forestry building in Portland, or a building along similar lines, saying that I believed that such a building would do more good, not only to the exposition, but to your own state as well, than a building constructed on the classical lines, they gave weight enough to my opinion on the matter to arrange for just such a building."

any surety company."

The state treasurer is still the custodian of the school securities, although the Circuit court has decided that the clerk of the State Land board should be. The case is now before the Supreme court. Attorney General Crawford contends that the state treasurer is the only officer who gives a bond which might in any way protect that fund and therefore is the legal custodian.

City Commission Reduces Debt \$42,000 First Year

La Grande—The annual meeting of the city commission held here this week marks the close of the first year of operations under managerial form of government for this city, and according to the report of the auditor the year was one of the most prosperous in the history of the city. The bonded indebtedness has been reduced during the year from approximately \$110,000 to \$68,000 and \$9,000 more of bonds will be taken up within the next few days.

When the managerial form of government was adopted a year ago F. J. Lafky, of Salem, formerly a member of the city council there, was employed as manager of the city at a salary of \$3000 a year. Commenting on the policy of the city government of the past year Mr. Lafky said:

"We are pleased at the close of the first year to be able to show to the citizens of La Grande, and of the country in general, that the experiment has proved its worth in a more economical and more efficient administration of the affairs of the city through a greater concentration of effort and closer attention to the work of each department. While we have been as economical as possible in all of our work we have not stinted in any department and municipal improvements have been pushed as far as was necessary and advisable. The water department has been placed upon a strictly cash basis and so far as possible all other departments have been placed upon the same basis.

"The year past has been devoted in great measure to rounding up the scattered ends of the city's business and reducing the indebtedness as much as possible and we hope to continue this policy until we can free the city of all indebtedness and do business strictly upon a cash and businesslike basis."

Coos Bay to Seek Jetty.

Marshfield—L. J. Simpson, of the Port of Coos Bay; Captain T. J. Macginn, of the steamship Breakwater, and C. A. Smith, of the Smith industries, were chosen one day this week by the Port of Coos Bay to represent this district at Washington about the middle of January in a request to congress and the board of engineers of the War department for reconstruction of the north jetty on Coos Bay and a new jetty on the south side of the bar. The party will leave Marshfield January 9.

Fake Suicide Is Arrested.

Marshfield—T. H. Grindrod, who faked suicide at North Bend recently, was arrested and placed in jail by Sheriff W. W. Gage and Deputy Clyde Gage. Grindrod was taken at Fairview, 20 miles on the road to Roseburg. The prisoner is held to the grand jury on a charge of theft.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—Wheat offerings by farmers have ceased. Prices have advanced so rapidly in the past week that sellers have withdrawn from the market. Extreme bids put out yesterday, denoting the urgency of the demand, failed to have effect on holders. One large firm of buyers, which has been taking in an average of 35 cars a day, has, since Christmas, been unable to secure more than one car a day.

At the Merchants' Exchange session yesterday bid prices were raised, but this failed to bring out more than two lots of wheat. Five thousand bushels of January club were sold at \$1.25 1/2, an advance of 1 1/2 cents over Monday, and 5000 bushels of January red Russian were sold at \$1.23, the same price as bid on the preceding day. A 5000-bushel lot of spot club was sold on the curb at \$1.23. This is the highest price so far paid for this kind of wheat in the local market, but a half cent better was paid in the country the day before.

Offers for bluestem on the Exchange were up 2 cents for early delivery, \$1.30 being bid. March bluestem was wanted at \$1.33. For spot forty-fold \$1.29 1/2 was bid, against \$1.27 on Monday. Red wheat was held at about the previous day's prices.

The closing days of this year are bringing more activity in the hop market. Growers are making no effort to sell and this is holding prices steady at the old level.

Beer sales in the United States for the month of October, 1914, were 5,685,549 barrels, as against 5,456,803 barrels for October, 1913.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.30; forty-fold, \$1.29 1/2; club, \$1.28 1/2; red Russian, \$1.22; red five, \$1.24 1/2.

Milled—Spot prices: Bran, \$26 @ 26.50 per ton; shorts, \$28 @ 28.50; rolled barley, \$29 @ 30.

Corn—White, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$27 per ton.

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

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.75 @ 2 dozen; eggplant, \$8 @ 10c per pound; peppers, \$8 @ 10c per pound; artichokes, 75 @ 85c per dozen; tomatoes, \$1 @ 1.25 per crate; cabbage, 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2c per pound; beans, 12 1/2c per pound; celery, \$3 per crate; cauliflower, \$1 @ 1.25 per dozen; sprouts, 8c per pound; head lettuce, \$1.75 @ 2 per crate; pumpkins, 1 1/4c per pound; squash, 1 1/2c per pound.

Green Fruits—Apples, 60c @ \$1.50 per box; casabas, \$1.65 @ 1.75 per crate; pears, \$1 @ 1.50; grapes, \$3.50 @ 3.75 per barrel; cranberries, \$9 @ 11 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1 per sack; Idaho, \$1 @ 1.15; Yakima, \$1; sweet potatoes, 2 1/4c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.25 f. o. b. shipping point.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25 per sack; parsnips, \$1.25 per sack.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 35 @ 38c; candled, 37 1/2 @ 40c; storage, 35 @ 39c.

Poultry—Hens, 12 @ 12 1/2c; turkeys, dressed, 21 @ 22c; live, 17 @ 18c; ducks, 11 @ 14c; geese, 10 @ 11c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 34 1/2c per pound in case lots; 1/2c more in less than case lot; cubes, 30c.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50 @ 8.00; choice, \$6.50 @ 7; medium, \$6.25 @ 6.50; choice cows, \$6.00 @ 6.55; medium, \$5 @ 6; heifers, \$5 @ 6.50; calves, \$6 @ 8; bulls, \$3.50 @ 4.75; stags, 4.50 @ 6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.80 @ 7.35; heavy, \$6 @ 6.75.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.25 @ 6; ewes, \$4.25 @ 5.70; lambs, \$6.25 @ 7.35.

Seattle—Eggs, select ranch, 38 @ 39c per dozen.

Poultry—Live hens, 10 @ 14c per pound; 1914 broilers, 11c per pound; ducklings, 12 @ 13c per pound; geese, 10c per pound; guinea fowl, \$5 per dozen; turkeys, live, 18c per pound; do, dressed, 21 @ 22c per pound.

Dressed pork—7 @ 8c per pound.

Dressed veal—Small, 12 1/2c per lb.; large, 7 @ 12c per pound.

Beef—Prime beef steers, 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2c per pound, cows, 11 1/2 @ 12c per pound; heifers, 12c per pound.

Hogs—Whole, packing house, 8 1/2 @ 10c per pound.

Spring lamb—13 @ 13 1/2c per pound.

Mutton—10 @ 10 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 85c @ \$1 per dozen; bell peppers, California, 7 @ 8c per pound; beets, new, \$1 @ 1.25 per sack; cabbage, local, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per 100 pounds; red 1 1/2c per pound; celery, 50 @ 75c per dozen; carrots, washed, \$1.25 per sack; cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.75 @ 2 per dozen; horse-radish, 12 1/2c per pound; lettuce, local, leaf, 40 @ 50c per crate; California, head, \$1.50 @ 1.75 per crate; onions, green, 25 @ 30c per dozen; California, yellow, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per cwt; imported Spanish, \$2.50 per crate; Oregon, \$1.75 per cwt; local, \$1 @ 1.25 per cwt; parsley, 30c per dozen; potatoes, White Rivers, car lots, \$13 @ 15 per ton; Gems, car lots, \$15 @ 17 per ton; Burbanks, \$17 @ 18 per ton; store prices, \$2 @ 3 per ton additional; sweets, \$2.25 @ 2.50 per cwt; rutabagas—Yakima, \$1.25 per sack; sprouts, Brussels, 7 @ 8c per pound, squash, local, 2 @ 2 1/2c per pound; turnips, Yakima, \$1.25 per sack; local, white, \$1 @ 1.25 per cwt; Alaska, yellow, \$1.75 per cwt.

Tacoma—Fruit: Apples, green cooking, 40 @ 50c; Spitzenbergs, Winesaps, and Roman beauties, 75c @ \$1 per box; Delicious, \$1.25 @ 1.75.

Comb honey—Yakima, \$3.50 per crate; strained honey, \$5.50; Idaho, \$3.50.

Pears—Yakima, \$1.50.

Cranberries—\$5.50, \$9 and \$10.

Casbas—\$1.50 @ 2 per crate.

Meats and Poultry—Fresh meats—steers, 12c; cows, 11 1/2c; heifers, 11 1/2 @ 12c; wethers, 12 1/2c; dressed hogs, 12c; trimmed sides, 16 1/2c; combinations, 15 1/2c; lambs, 13 @ 14c; Diamond T. C., 14c; yearlings, 13c; ewes, 11c.

Poultry—Ducks, live, 10 @ 12c; hens, dressed, 16 @ 18c; live, 10 @ 14c; springs dressed, 22c; live, 14 @ 16c; squabs, live, \$2.50 per dozen; dressed, \$6; turkeys, live, 18c; dressed 25 @ 30c; geese, 20c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 30 @ 33c; Oregon, 28 @ 30c.

Caps for the Autoist in Winter



FURS and plushes and other warmth-conserving fabrics help to make it possible for the devotee of the touring car to face ordinary winter weather and keep comfortable. Coats with broad collars of fur that can be fastened up close about the neck, caps that stick to the head and are soft, shaped to protect the eyes and not catch the wind, with veils that cannot come off—all have been planned for her. Fur-lined gloves for the maid that likes to drive, and the coziest of overshoes, encourage her to defy the weather.

Here are two caps that are as thoroughly practical and at the same time have the compelling virtue of being good-looking. They are modeled after the jaunty jockey-cap type, but have full, soft crowns and can be pulled down over the ears.

In each of them the veil is held in place by narrow straps made of the same material as the cap. These straps are sewed at one end to the cap and fasten at the other with snap fasteners. This allows the veil to be brought down over the face and wound about the throat, or to be fastened up off the face or wholly detached.

The cap at the left has a stiff visor covered with cloth and lined with silk.

Caps of this kind are often made of the same material as the coat. The cap at the right is made of mottled plush with a narrow, flexible brim that takes the place of a visor. In it the crown is not quite so full as in the cloth cap, because the fabric is heavier and looks much like fur.

The floating veil is long or short, of more or less heavy chiffon in a washable quality and color. Caps of this type are inexpensive and altogether dependable.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

A Test for Linen.

Everything that's labeled "linen" isn't linen. It may be part cotton and part linen, and it may be mercerized cotton with a very small portion of linen in it.

To test the material you buy for linen, drop water on the goods. If it is all linen the moisture spreads rapidly and dries quickly. On cotton the fabric will remain moist for some time.

Glycerin is considered a better test than water. It causes linen to appear transparent.

Another test for linen is by breaking the yarn. If cotton the ends will curl up, if pure linen the ends remain smooth.

Dainty Dress Accessories



EVERY woman likes to possess pretty and dainty accessories of dress, no matter how fragile and short-lived their glory and freshness may be. Here are three of the new things that have considerable durability to their credit and are indisputably attractive, and therefore popular.

At the left is a corset cover of pale pink crepe de chine and shadow lace with shoulder straps and decorative flowers of satin ribbon. The same model may be bought in any of the light shades and in white, at so modest a price that almost anyone may gratify a taste for "just pretty things" by buying it. A little can be saved by making it at home, when the price will be something less than a dollar for the material.

In making such small garments there is a saving usually in making two at one time. The width of the silk and lace is sufficient when the length required is purchased to make two corset covers like that shown here.

A straight strip of the crepe de chine is decorated with three groups of tiny hand-run tucks and hemmed up along one edge. The other edge is stitched—by hand, if possible—to a strip of shadow lace of the same length as the silk. The upper edge of the lace is bound with satin ribbon, and shoulder straps of the same ribbon are sewed to place.

Three small ribbon daisies or flat roses with pale yellow centers are sewed to the front, and baby ribbon is run through the binding at the top and the hem at the bottom, in order to adjust the garment to the figure.

At the right is a neckband of velvet ribbon bordered with knife-plaited lace and fastened with hook and eye un-

der a ribbon rose set in millinery foliage. This may be worn with the ruche upstanding and is a very simple affair to make at home, as the lace plaiting comes ready made.

The little bow made of wire covered with narrow velvet ribbon that is wound over it, finishes a neckband of velvet which fastens at the back. These bows, unattached to the band, are worn over standing ruches to support the lace or maline of which they are made.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Lace Novelties.

Wide flouncing, with a very narrow design along the edge, is one of the peculiarities of this year's laces. This is new and can be used in the gowns where the skirt is a series of overlapping silks and lace flounces. Among such designs is the "Boule de neige." The narrow border which outlines the deep scallop is a vine dotted by little round balls of the thread. Another novelty, fur lace, has so thick a chenille design that it looks like fur. A deep flouncing with a double row of scallops with this extremely narrow border is for the foundation skirt, that is unlined and covered to just about the ankles with satin or velvet over-tunic. The ankles show through this lace flouncing.

Mats for the Table.

Very useful, inexpensive table mats may be made from thick brown corrugated packing paper. Cut out size and shape required, and use two thicknesses, placing the smooth surfaces back to back. Sew them firmly together at the edges, and cover them with muslin or any other washing fabric. The covers may be removed and washed when they become soiled.

CAP and BELLS



MAN MUST KEEP ON PUSHING

So Would the Lecturer, From Whose Motorcar Youngsters Were Stealing Gasoline to Start a Bonfire.

The gentleman with the well-fed appearance, who had motored over from the nearest town to deliver his lecture, "The Art of Getting On," in the village schoolhouse, concluded with a fine burst.

"Effort is the keystone of success," he said. "The successful man is the man who strives persistently. His motto is, 'Push, and keep pushing,' for by that, and that alone, he reaches his goal."

Before the bulk of the audience made much headway with their clapping a small man at the back got in a laugh that might have come from a megaphone.

The lecturer held up his hand for silence.

"You, too, my friend, will have to push—" he commenced.

"So'll you, I reckon," interrupted the small man; "there's half a dozen youngsters been pinchin' the gasoline out of yer motorcar to light a bonfire."

Very Ambitious.

"So you think of studying law, Angeline?"

"Yes."

"The world doesn't produce a Portia every day."

"Maybe not. But that doesn't concern me. I don't expect to handle any loan shark cases. I'm going to specialize in corporation law."

His Rule.

"Why didn't you offer that woman your seat in the street car?"

"I make it a rule never to offer any but old people my seat."

"Still she wasn't very young."

"And I am always careful never to insinuate by offering my seat that I consider a woman old."

Metamorphosed.

Guest (departing)—You had better get a horse to take away the bed in my room.

Clerk—Why, what can have happened to it?

Guest—Well, during the night it became a little buggy.—Judge.

As She Described It.

Alice, an enthusiastic motorist, was speaking to her friend Maude in relation to the slowness of a certain young man at proposing.

"Charley seems to start easy," she remarked, "and he speeds up well, but just at the critical moment he always skids."—Judge.

REPARTEE.

She—Go on, niggab, I doan want none ob yo' lip.

He—It's plainly obvious, mam, dat you doan need none ob it.

Very Foolish.

"You are charged with going through the pockets of a man who hired your taxicab."

"Guilty, your honor."

"A very foolish robbery. Why weren't you content to get his money in the usual manner?"

Sympathy.

"I believe Mrs. Wasserby would go to any length to appear recherche."

"Poor thing! I used to have a friend who couldn't do anything with her complexion, either."

Delights to Hear Himself Talk.

"So you think Bulger likes to hear himself talk?"

"Crazy to. Why, it makes him mad to think he can't hear himself when he talks in his sleep."

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