

NEWS NOTES FROM STATE SOLONS

State Capitol, Salem—Portland women want the right to serve on juries, yet they don't want to be compelled to serve on juries. If the legislature can find a happy medium somewhere between these extremes the women of the state will be duly grateful, said a delegate of their number to the house judiciary committee.

Apparently a majority of the committee is not inclined to report favorably upon the pending bill, introduced last week by Representative Huston, giving women the privilege of jury duty. This particular measure is opposed by some of the up-state members. Their objection is based on the provision that it will give women the right to claim exemption by reason of their sex.

It is pointed out that in the rural districts, where the sheriffs frequently are required to travel many miles to summon prospective jurors, the officers may encounter a notice of exemption for their pains.

But the delegation of women led by Mrs. G. L. Buland, representing a number of women's clubs, and Mrs. J. M. Kemp, representing the W. C. T. U., pointed out that the same kind of a law is working successfully in the state of Washington, where conditions are no more unfavorable than in this state.

Gov. Withycombe Names New Regents for O. A. C.

State Capitol, Salem—Governor Withycombe has appointed Mrs. Clara H. Waldo, of Portland; M. S. Woodstock, of Corvallis, and N. R. Moore, of Corvallis, members of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college. Mrs. Waldo now is a member and the others will succeed B. F. Irvine, of Portland, and E. E. Wilson, of Corvallis, whose terms will expire February 15. Mrs. Waldo has been a member of the board since 1906 and has been prominent as a pioneer worker in educational, rural and civic improvements. Waldo Hall, at the college, is named for her.

Mr. Woodstock is president of the First National bank of Corvallis, and was one of the first to suggest that the college be located at Corvallis. Mr. Moore is editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times. He has always been keenly interested in educational work, especially in industrial education.

Members of the board who continue in office are J. K. Weatherford, of Albany; J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City; C. L. Hawley, of McCoy; H. Von der Hellen, of Wellen; Walter L. Pierce, of Pendleton, and George M. Cornwall, of Portland.

Salt Contract May Not Be Approved By Legislature

State Capitol, Salem—It is apparent that there will be considerable opposition in the senate to approving the lease made by the state land board with Jason C. Moore, of New York, for the development of the salt deposits of Summer and Albert lakes in Lake county. The lakes are said to contain deposits worth millions of dollars, and the syndicate Mr. Moore represents plans erecting a plant at the junction of the Deschutes and Columbia rivers to which point the deposits would be piped.

Under the lease approved by the board and the contract made with Mr. Moore he is to pay the state, beginning next year, royalties of not less than \$25,000 annually, and more on a royalty basis according to the product. The lease is for 40 years. Mr. Moore at one time bid almost \$2,000,000 for the property and other persons bid more than that, but the bid of the latter was not accompanied by a certified check, as stipulated by the board, and all bids were rejected.

It was then decided to lease the property on the royalty basis and bids were asked. Mr. Moore's bid was the only one accompanied by a check for \$10,000, as stipulated in the advertisement, and he was awarded the contract, subject to approval by the legislature.

"The proposal of Mr. Moore may be the best that the state can obtain," said President Thompson, of the senate, "but it is a matter that should be given careful consideration by the legislature."

Anti-Lobby Bill in Favor.

State Capitol, Salem—The house committee on judiciary is preparing to report favorably on one of the bills now before it providing for the elimination of lobbyists from the Capitol halls. Representative Schuebel, of Clackamas, and Representative Huston, of Multnomah, have introduced anti-lobbying bills. The Schuebel bill would require lobbyists to register if they come to Salem, even if they don't enter the State House. The Huston measure would require them to register if they enter the Capitol.

Sack Standard Is Sought.

State Capitol, Salem—Standardizing of the weight of sacks of shorts and bran is the object of two bills introduced by Senator Dimick, of Clackamas county. The weight fixed for shorts is 80 pounds to the sack and bran 60 pounds to the sack. Senator Dimick said farmers had complained to him that they were receiving short weight and several placed their loss at three sacks to the ton.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—There is some improvement in the potato market this week. The shipping movement southward has started, but no great hopes are held out, as only a small part of the stock is of shipping quality. A few cars of Burbanks are going to California and for these buyers are paying 80¢@90¢ at East Side points, while ordinary stock is bringing 75¢@85¢ in Portland. The San Francisco market is in better shape, as the Salinas are practically all gone, and this will leave an opening for a limited quantity of Oregon. The American Wonder seed movement seems to be about over.

The local jobbing trade is not brisk and the market is sufficiently supplied. Front street prices are unchanged.

There is no shipping outlet for eggs and with receipts enlarging the market is slowly reaching a lower level. Sales were made at 28¢@29¢, case count.

Poultry receipts were liberal and the market was weak, hens selling at 13¢@14¢. Dressed pork was very weak, with 9¢ as the top. Veal was barely steady.

No changes were reported in the butter or cheese markets.

White beans are steadily advancing in price. There was a good crop on the Coast this season and the quality was fine, but the market is being strengthened by the upward movement of prices in the East, where large exports to Europe have caused advances.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.42; forty-fold, \$1.42; club, \$1.41; red Russian, \$1.34; red Fife, \$1.37. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23.50 @29 ton; shorts, \$30.50@31; rolled barley, \$33.50@34.50.

Corn—White, \$36 ton; cracked, \$37. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$15 @15.50; valley timothy, \$13@13.50; grain hay, \$10.50@11; alfalfa, \$13@13.50.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.75 @ 2 dozen; eggplant, 8 @ 10¢ pound; peppers, 12¢@15¢; artichokes, 85¢@90 dozen; tomatoes, \$1.75 crate; cabbage, 1¢@1¢ pound; beans, 12¢; celery, \$2.50 crate; cauliflower, \$2.25; sprouts, 8¢ pound; head lettuce, \$1.85 @ 2 crate; pumpkins, 1¢ pound; squash, 1¢; carrots, 1.25 sack; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75¢@1.50 box; casabas, \$1.65 crate; peaches, \$1 @ 1.50 box; cranberries, \$9@11 barrel. Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 29¢@30¢ dozen; candled, 30¢@31¢; storage, 25¢@29¢.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1 sack; Idaho, \$1@1.10; Yakima, 80¢@1.10; sweet potatoes, 2¢ pound.

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

Poultry—Hens, large, 13¢@14¢; mixed, 13¢; broilers, 18¢@20¢; turkeys, dressed, 21¢; live, 18¢; ducks, 12¢@15¢; geese, 11¢@12¢.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 29¢ pound in case lots; 2¢ more in less than case lots; cubes, 25¢.

Veal—Fancy, 12¢ pound.

Pork—Block, 9¢ pound.

Honey—Choice, \$3.25 case.

Nuts—Walnuts, 15¢@24¢ pound.

Beans—Small white, \$5.75; large white, \$5.60; Lima, \$6.25; pink, \$4.60; Mexican, \$6.25; bayou, \$6.35.

Hops—1914 crop, 10 @ 12¢; 1913 crop, nominal.

Hides—Salted hides, 14¢; salted bulls, 10¢; salted calf, 18¢; salted kip, 14¢; green hides, 12¢; green bulls, 8¢; green calf, 18¢; green kip, 14¢; dry hides, 25¢; dry calf, 27¢.

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

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4¢@4¢ pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@7.75; choice, \$7.25@7.50; medium, \$6.75@7; choice cows, \$6@6.75; medium, \$5.75@6; heifers, \$5 @ 6.50; bulls, \$3.50@5; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.75@6.90; heavy, \$5.80@6.30.

Sheep—Wethers, \$6@6.50; ewes, \$5@5.50; lambs, \$6.25@7.50.

Tacoma—Local commission men report a splendid movement of apples and a firmness in prices. Prospects for a healthy business for the remainder of the season are bright. During the early part of the war, shipments of this fruit could not be made to foreign countries and to move the commodity it was necessary to set prices down nearly twice as low as they were last year.

Potatoes are getting firm. Last season the spuds opened at high prices and went down toward the latter part. This year the tables are just reversed, the tubers opening at low prices and going up as the season advances.

Merchants say, however, that quotations will not rise much.

Milling wheat in Tacoma made other advances, reaching the highest point yet known locally. Bluestem is offered at \$1.42; forty-fold, \$1.41; club, \$1.40; red Fife, \$1.36; red Russian, \$1.34.

Fresh meats—Steers, 12¢ pound; cows, 12¢; heifers, 12¢@12¢; wethers, 12¢; dressed hogs, 12¢; trimmed sides, 16¢; combinations, 15¢; lambs, 13¢@14¢; Diamond T. C., 14¢; yearlings, 13¢; ewes, 11¢.

Poultry—Ducks, live, 10¢@12¢; hens, dressed, 16¢@18¢; live, 10¢@14¢; springs, dressed, 22¢; live, 14¢@16¢; squabs, live, \$2.50 dozen; dressed, \$6; turkeys, live, 18¢; dressed, 28¢@30¢; geese, 20¢.

Butter—Washington creamery, 28¢@29¢ pound; Oregon, 26¢@27¢.

Seattle—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.43; Turkey red, \$1.38; forty-fold, \$1.42; club, \$1.41; fife, \$1.37; red Russian, \$1.35; barley, \$30 ton.

FIJIAN TROOPS TO ENTER THE WAR



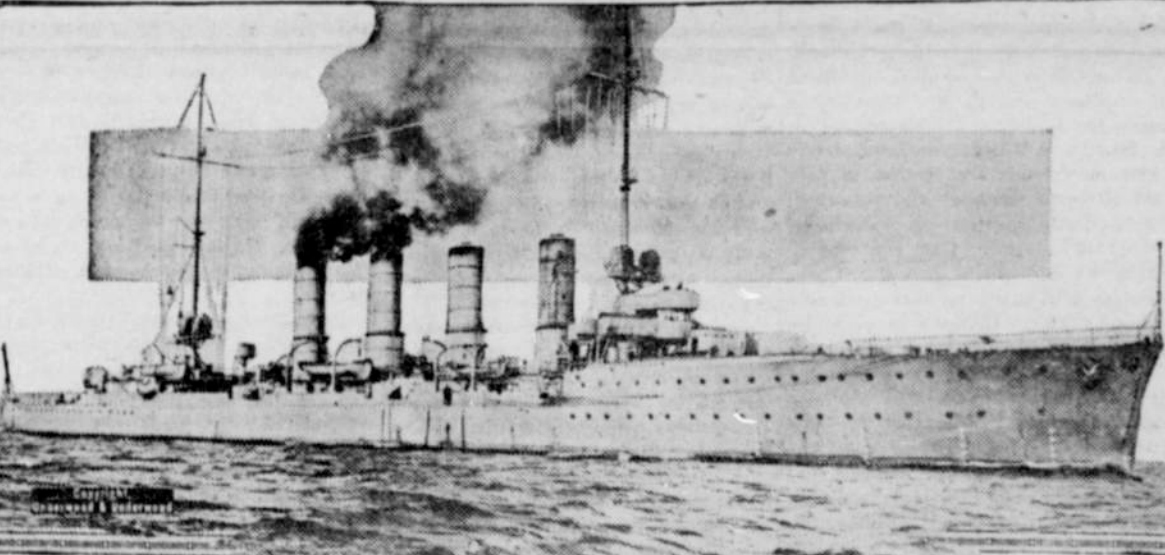
Fiji, as a dependency of the British empire, is to take an active part in the war, the colonial office having sanctioned the sending of a contingent of native troops to the front. The photograph shows a squad of these tall, well-built soldiers being drilled by a British officer.

GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS IN WELL PROTECTED LAIRS



German sharpshooters behind such splinterproof sloping sheds as this are almost impossible to dislodge. From behind straw breastworks they fire through a narrow slit that runs the entire length of the shelter.

KARLSRUHE STILL ELUDES THE BRITISH



German cruiser Karlsruhe, which the British warships so far have been unable to catch. It is believed to be in the South Atlantic.

ADMIRAL MADDEN



Admiral Sir Charles Edward Madden, C. V. O., who commands the Third cruiser squadron of the British navy. He was born in 1868.

Officer!

He climbed on the rear platform of an early morning street car and announced to the crowd:

"Gimme room, gents, I've got the foot-and-mouth disease."

The crowd gave him room and began to size him up.

"Surest thing you know," he went on, as he rolled a cigarette. "Corns and the toothache."

"Fares!" yelled the conductor, and the crowd resumed its smoking.

MR. AND MRS. HERRICK RETURN HOME



Myron T. Herrick, who as ambassador to France did wonders in caring for the distressed of various nations in Paris, and Mrs. Herrick, photographed on their arrival in New York. They were given an ovation there and also in Cleveland, Ohio, their home city.

CORSETS OF STEEL

Cheerfully Worn by Women of the Middle Ages.

As is the Case Sometimes Today, Their Thought Was "Anything for the Fashionable Figure"—Instruments of Torture.

Greek and Roman women knew a device for compressing their waists which was, in some ways, an equivalent of the modern corset. Old Homer tells of Juno "wearing a girdle with a hundred fringes," and those who would doubt that these girdles were pulled as tightly as stays may read in Terence, the great Roman writer of comedies, a description of a belle as "not being a young girl like one of our own, whose mother compels her to tighten her body so that she may have a small waist."

The rest of Europe, receiving this style from the Romans, proceeded as the centuries went by to turn it into a veritable instrument of torture. There were corsets of stiff, unyielding leather, cramping the torso into rigidity. And, worse still, fashion finally dictated a corset of metal. Some examples are to be seen in the Musee Carnavalet in Paris. One is made of iron cross-bars securely riveted together. Others were forged out of two sheets of metal with holes punched to make them lighter.

In the fifteenth century Spain became mistress of the world and set its fashions. Then came into vogue the Spanish basquine, a long, tight corset made of strong linen and fastened to a hulk of wood or metal. The menace to health supplied by these monstrosities caused Henry III of France issuing an edict prohibiting their use. Montague, frank old pagan



Corset Cover of Steel Worn in Time of Catherine de Medici.

that he was, could not forbear a word of admiration at the way in which the women voluntarily endured in order to be in fashion. "In order to make their bodies Spanish," he wrote, "what bells will women not suffer!"

Two centuries ago a writer of the times upon dress, told of seeing at the Italian opera a singer "whose waist was painful to look at, for the lower part of her figure appeared like the monstrous appendage of a wasp, united to her body by a slender ligament." Even in the nineteenth century there was a Parisian actress in the music halls of London with a waist so tiny that spectators are said to have been in constant expectation that she would snap in two.

At Ninety Walks Ten Miles a Day.

Fourteen years ago two doctors of Binghamton, N. Y., told William W. Hemingway that he hadn't more than a year to live. Since that time he has attended the funerals of both, and now has passed his ninetieth birthday.

"I just made up my mind to fool 'em," he says. "I started walking. The first few months I walked nearly two miles a day. Now, unless the weather is bad, I seldom go less than ten miles, and have often walked as much as twenty."

Doctors sometimes stop Mr. Hemingway on the street and urge him not to overdo his exercise.

"I don't know when to stop," he confesses. "I get up in the summer usually at four o'clock. Cold weather keeps me in bed half an hour longer."

Twins.

"I don't like to see warring armies call too persistently on Providence. It savors of arrogance and self-righteousness. Providence may take revenge."

The speaker was Bishop Lincoln L. Miles of Duluth. He went on:

"There was once a young couple that expected a visit from the stork. The husband was anxious that the stork bring a girl; the wife was anxious for a boy. Being very religious, both besought Providence morning, noon and night to grant his or her desire.

"And Providence heard. Providence granted both prayers."

Clever.

"Bliggins is a clever story teller."

"Why, he has been telling the same story for years!"

"Yes. But he keeps you listening. Every now and then he manages to think up another, beginning and make you believe it's going to be a new one."