

TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS.

Find Out Whether You Are a Promoter or a Caretaker.

In the American Magazine a writer says:

"All the world of men is divided into two classes—caretakers and promoters. The most important decision a man can make in his business life is to determine in which one of these two classes he belongs.

"Really I have come to believe that at least half of the sorrow and failure and heartache in the business world comes simply because men won't recognize that law. Square pegs in round holes—what are they? Just promoters in caretakers' jobs, that's all, or vice versa. Brilliant subordinates who fall utterly in business on their own account? Simple enough. They are caretakers—splendid, efficient, successful caretakers—and they get the wrong idea that they are meant to be something else. A great big business suddenly begins to stagger and fall apart, and everybody wonders why. But apply the same law and it's easy—too many promoters or too many caretakers, not the proper working mixture of each.

"Alexander was a promoter of the first order. He conquered the world. But where were the caretakers to conserve and consolidate and solidify? They just weren't, that's all, and Alexander's empire fell to pieces almost before his ashes were cold. A few hundred years later Caesar conquered the world, and his empire stood for generations. Why? Because Augustus, one of the great caretakers of history, followed Caesar."

EYES IN PORTRAITS.

Why Some Always Seem to Gaze Right at You and Some Never Do.

You probably have noticed that some faces in pictures seem to follow you; also that in other pictures there are faces which seem not looking at you, but no matter where you walk, even though it be in the direction in which they seem to be looking, you will never find the face looking at you. Indeed, faces in pictures are either looking at us from wherever we look at them or else they never look at us from wherever we look at them. The same is true of photographs.

The rule is very simple. If the person who was being painted or photographed was looking at the painter or the camera, then wherever you stand he will seem to be looking at you. If he was looking on one side, then wherever you stand he will seem to be looking on that side of you. This works very queerly if you have a group of people who were all looking at the camera when they were photographed. If you look at the photograph from one side they all seem to turn to follow you and then to turn back if you look at it from the other side. But if they were not looking at the camera you can never get them to look at you.—Kansas City Star.

Blind Dogs and Rats.

Canines born blind or that become blind by accident are able to smell and paw their way into the most inaccessible and out of the way places. It is practically impossible to starve them, lose them or trap them. Furthermore, blind dogs learn as quickly as those that see. Loss of sight in no way interferes with their ability to learn tricks, acquire habits or find their bed.

Rats, as a matter of fact, if they use their eyes at all—a doubtful matter—can see little or nothing of the world. The retina of these creatures has no point of perfect vision such as is found in the higher animals and man; hence their noses, muscles, touch and hearing give them information about the world they live in.

Rice Culture.

The culture of rice is alluded to in the Talmud, and there is evidence that it was grown in the valley of the Euphrates and in Syria before 400 B. C. It was taken into Persia from India and later into Spain by the Arabs. Thence its culture was introduced into Italy about 1468 A. D. The Spaniards are also responsible for its introduction into Peru and other sections of Spanish America during the early colonial period, but the exact date has not been definitely determined. The first introduction of rice culture in the Americas seems really to have been in Brazil.

His Worst Book.

In "A Last Memory of Robert Louis Stevenson," by Charlotte Eaton, this curious incident is recorded: "What do you consider your brightest failure?" the novelist was asked. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," he replied without a moment's hesitation, adding, "That is the worst thing I ever wrote." Yet in a standard book of brief biographies this is the one book title given under the name of the au-

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+ SURRENDER TO FORCE +
+ WOULD TEND TO +
+ DISASTER. +
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"That kind of virus in our life—
+ surrender to force—would bring +
+ us no end of disaster. If we let +
+ capitalists or workingmen, any +
+ interest, learn that the way to +
+ get what is wanted is by apply- +
+ ing pressure and if we continue +
+ in that course for a few years, +
+ democracy will be a failure, and +
+ we might as well give up our +
+ force of government." — Mr. +
+ Hughes in His Speech at Port- +
+ land, Maine. +
+ +++++

AGE OF THE OCEAN

Standing on the shore and looking out over the expanse of water, the ocean seems a fixed and eternal fact, but the sea had a beginning and will have an end. When the time comes the last drop of water will have been absorbed into the earth's crust, its surface will be a desert and all life will become extinct.

The age of the oceans has been estimated by a leading authority, Professor Frank Clarke, of the United States Geological Survey, at about 99,000,000 years. This, of course, is only an approximation, but is based on carefully studied scientific data. All the water was once contained in the vapor that surrounded the glowing, slowly cooling mass which is now the earth. After the gases combined to form water, the process of making the ocean salt began. This was the work of the rivers. Mineral salts were extracted from the rocks over which they flow and deposited in the sea.

Each year the action of the streams makes the ocean slightly more salty and this is the basis on which its age is calculated. The amount of salt carried by the rivers of the world is computed by the scientists and compared with the total quantity in the ocean. After evaporation and the velocity of the currents have been considered, it is possible to calculate how long it has taken to make sea water as salt as it is today.

About 3 1/2 per cent of mineral salts and 96 1/2 per cent fresh water make up the oceans. Three-fourths of the solid matter is common table salt, chloride of sodium, other ingredients being chloride, sulphate and bromide of magnesium; sulphate and carbonate of lime and sulphate of potash besides traces of other minerals and metals, including gold and silver. Sea water is not yet a "saturated solution," that is, containing all the salt it will hold in suspension, but when that point is reached the amount is enormous enough. Professor Clarke estimates, to cover the whole United States a mile and a half deep.

The planet Saturn presents the spectacle of a world being made ready to sustain life. All water is still in the form of intensely heated vapor, but as the ages pass it will condense and form oceans and rivers. Long after the earth has become dead and barren, a new world, a hundred times greater in bulk, will support plant and animal life, perhaps startlingly different from those we know.

FIGHTING SUBMARINES WITH "DEPTH CHARGE"

The loss of the Tuscania has impressed Americans with the peril of the submarine, and makes more fervent the hope for the coming of the day when the power of these assassins of the sea shall be checked. The most effective weapon being used against them, so far as has been made public, is the "depth charge," a bomb containing the same amount of T. N. T., 250 to 350 pounds, as the modern torpedo. It is a marvel of simplicity and ingenuity, and ranks with the "tank" as a triumph of inventions of the war.

The effectiveness of the depth charge is based on the fact that water cannot be compressed and will carry in all directions the force of an explosion below the surface. This force follows the line of least resistance, the hollow interior of a ship against which a torpedo has burst or the frailer submarine at some distance from the explosion. According to Hudson Maxim, 500 pounds of T. N. T., set off deep under water, will entirely destroy any deeply submerged U-boat within 125 feet of it. The destructive effect is greater at lower depths because the liberated gases cannot so easily escape to the surface.

An uncanny invention by F. R. Lewis of New York is being tried. It is a depth charge, equipped with a powerful electro-magnet and a tank of compressed air. Floating fifteen feet below the surface, it is attracted toward the iron hull of a submarine passing close by, while at the same time a magnetic valve releases the air, propelling it toward its victim. It attaches itself to the hull and is quite harmless until the U-boat dives lower; then comes the explosion.

Skill and dash are required in chasing a U-boat which has shown its periscope above the surface. If the bomb misses, the explosion sends a column of clear water into the air, but if it reaches its mark, a ring of bubbles and a film of oil rise to the surface.

Treasurer Kay has directed letters to the Oregon delegation in congress, asking that steps be taken to regulate food prices. He asserted in his communication that speculators have taken advantage of the war to run up prices, even on American-made goods, the manufacture of which are not affected in any manner by the war, and that as a result the wage-working classes throughout the United States would soon be reduced to the condition of the people in European countries if some remedial legislation is not enacted.

War Savings Stamps earn interest for you on Sundays and holidays.

METHODIST CHURCH

Services at the Methodist church next Sunday. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:00; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

Rev. H. F. Pemberton, district superintendent, will preach at 7:30. Come and we will do you good.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN TO RISE

The Oregon State Industrial Welfare commission adopted the recommendations of the joint conference committee giving women workers in factories, laundries and offices and other industries, advances in minimum wages ranging from 25 to 35 per cent.

Workers in manufacturing plants are granted a rise of from 15 to 21 1/2 cents an hour. The wage for mercantile employes is raised from \$9.25 to \$11.10 a week of 50 hours. The new minimum for women employes in offices is \$48 a month, the present minimum being \$8.25 a week.

The new schedule will be advertised four weeks. On April 12th a public meeting will be held when the order changing the schedule will be made. The scale will become effective 60 days following the date of this order.

ENTRYMEN MAY SECURE LEAVES OF ABSENCE

The law passed by congress in December provides:

That during the pendency of the existing war any homestead settler or entryman shall be entitled to a leave of absence from his land for the purpose of performing farm labor and such absence, while actually engaged in farm labor, shall, upon compliance with the terms of this Act, be counted as constructive residence: Provided, that each settler or entryman within fifteen days after leaving his claim for the purpose herein provided shall file notice thereof in the United States Land Office, and at the expiration of the calendar year file in said land office of the district wherein his land is situated a written statement, under oath and corroborated by two witnesses, giving the date or dates when he left his claim, date or dates of his return thereto, and where and for whom he was engaged in farm labor during such period or periods of absence: Provided further, that nothing

herein shall excuse any homestead settler or entryman from making improvements or performing the cultivation required by applicable law upon his claim or entry:

Provided further, that the provisions of this Act shall apply only to homestead settlers and entrymen who may have filed their application prior to the passage of this Act. The secretary of the interior is authorized to

provide rules and regulations for carrying this Act into effect and these and will be available in the near future. Regulations are now being prepared there.

BURDICK & CUNNING ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Practices in all courts and United States Land Office. REDMOND, OREGON

J. A. WILLCOX ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office Just North of Mohler Bros.' General Store. REDMOND, OREGON

W. B. DAGGETT ATTORNEY-AT-LAW U. S. COMMISSIONER Office in McCaffery Building. REDMOND, OREGON

Swift & Company Publicity

At a recent hearing of the Federal Trade Commission there was introduced correspondence taken from the private files of Swift & Company, which showed that the Company had been considering for some time an educational advertising campaign.

The need for this publicity has been apparent to us for several years. The gross misrepresentation to which we have recently been subjected has convinced us that we should no longer delay in putting before the public the basic facts of our business, relying on the fair-mindedness of the American people.

The feeling against the American packer is based largely on the belief that the income and well-being of the producer and consumer are adversely affected by the packers' operations, resulting in unreasonably large profits.

Swift & Company's net profit is reasonable, and represents an insignificant factor in the cost of living.

For the fiscal year 1917 the total sales and net profit of Swift & Company were as follows:

Sales \$875,000,000. Profits \$34,650,000.

This is equivalent to a \$3,465. profit on a business of \$87,500.



If Swift & Company had made no profit at all, the cattle raiser would have received only one-eighth of a cent per pound more for his cattle, or the consumer would have saved only one-quarter of a cent per pound on dressed beef.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Public Sale!

At the S. Powell Ranch, 2 miles Northwest of Redmond, beginning at 1:30 p. m., sharp.

Wednesday, Mar. 27.

18 Head of Cows and Young Stock

- 1 3-yr-old Holstein-Durham Cow, due to freshen in May
2 3-yr-old Grade Ayrshire Cows
1 2-yr-old Steer
1 2-yr-old Heifer due to calve in April
2 Long Yearling Steers
2 Long Yearling Heifers
4 Calves 7 to 9 Months old
5 Calves 3 to 6 Months old

Terms of Sale: A credit of 10 months' time will be given at 10 per cent interest on bankable paper.

W. C. ARNOLD and S. POWELL, Owners.

"Pinkey" Rennolds, Auctioneer.

Guy E. Dobson, Clerk