

25,000 MILES FOR GIANT PEACH

Uncle Sam Sends Agricultural Explorer on Odd Trip.

WEIGHS AT LEAST A POUND.

Frank N. Meyer on His Way to Shantung to Obtain the Juicy Chinese Wonder, Which is to Be Added to the Product of These United States—To Spend Three Years in the Wilds.

Twenty-five thousand miles looking for a peach—that is the stupendous journey which has been undertaken by Frank N. Meyer, explorer and expert for the United States department of agriculture. The peach is worthy of the effort according to stories that have crept into coast areas of Manchuria and eastern China.

The peach is described by travelers who have seen and tasted it as the biggest and most marvelous combination of external beauty and internal lusciousness. Three pounds is the apocryphal limit ascribed to the fruit by irresponsible natives of the wilds of west China.

Mr. Meyer in a report to the department promises a peach that will weigh at least a pound and is as large as a muskmelon. This wonderful peach grows in the province of Shantung. It is known to the Chinese as the Felt Ching or Felt Tau.

To Bring Out First Specimens.
No specimens have ever been brought to the coast of China. Mr. Meyer did bring back with him from a previous journey several scions of the Felt Ching peach and a number of seeds. The scions failed to produce when grafted upon American grown seedling stocks. They had failed to withstand transportation.

The department experimenters took a chance with the seeds and have grown several trees at the experimental station at Fayetteville, N. C. None of them has yet fruited, and it is the belief of the experts that nothing extraordinary will be developed from the seedlings.

Like other fruits, the seedling peach develops desirable fruitings only in rare instances. According to Luther Burbank, hardly more than one desirable seedling out of a planting of 100,000 seeds is to be expected.

The 25,000 mile journey of Mr. Meyer began when he went to London for a conference with notable European agriculturists before taking the final dive into the orient. It is not only the Felt Ching peach which is sounding the call of the east for the American explorer. Under the direction of the bureau of plant industry Mr. Meyer is inaugurating a three years' sojourn in the wilds of southeastern Russia and western China for the purpose of studying suitable crops of all sorts for growth and development in those sections of the United States where the limit of frost-free days is not more than eighty-five or ninety per annum.

Trees For Windbreaks.
Not one branch of the activities of the department of agriculture, but all branches of its work, will be observed by Mr. Meyer. Fruits, vegetables, cereals and also trees especially suited for the development of windbreaks in the wind swept areas of the great plains regions will be observed by him.

At the last session of congress an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the establishment at Mandan, N. D., of a governmental experiment station for just this particular class of vegetation. Quick growing crops of all sorts will be observed, and shade trees and ornamental plants which can be transported and transplanted to the United States will be examined.

Mr. Meyer is accompanied by no American assistant. He will upon his arrival in southeastern Russia organize his own caravan. He carries with him materials for the packing and preservation of the scions of trees and for the carrying home of roots and seeds of the plant organisms.

FOREIGN TRADE SOARS.

Four Billion Mark Near For United States Imports and Exports.

Attainment of a \$4,000,000,000 foreign trade by the United States in 1912 will be one of the most noteworthy feats for historians to record of the American nation at the beginning of the new year. In announcing the totals of the export and import trade of the country for ten months ended with October the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce stated that the foreign commerce would reach this enormous total by the end of December. Its highest former record was \$3,625,000,000, in 1911. It crossed the \$3,000,000,000 line for the first time in 1906 and passed \$2,000,000,000 in 1909.

Imports in the ten months amounted to \$1,511,000,000 and exports to \$1,871,000,000, making it apparent that the imports of the full year will approximate \$1,800,000,000 and the exports \$2,300,000,000, totaling \$4,100,000,000.

Imports have practically doubled in value since 1901, and exports have practically doubled since 1904. The exports of domestic products, which had never touched the \$2,000,000,000 mark until 1911, will in 1912 approximate \$2,250,000,000, while the exports of foreign merchandise during the year will probably fall slightly below the high record of \$37,250,000,000 in 1910.

HOW THE MOUNTAIN OF THE BALKANS CAME TO MAHOMET.

What will there be to remember of this in the days to be, Whose faith was a trodden ember And even our doubt not free? Parliaments built of paper, And the soft swords of gold That twist like a waxen taper In the weak aggressor's hold. A bush around hunger slaying, A city of serfs tamed, What shall we leave for a saying To praise us when we are dead?

But men shall remember the mountain That broke its forest chains, And men shall remember the mountain When it marches against the plains And christen their children from it And season and ship and street. When the mountain came to Mahomet And looked small before his feet His head was high as the crescent Of the moon that seemed his crown, And on glory of past and present The light of his eyes looked down.

One hand went out to the morning Over Brahmin and Buddhist stain And one to the west in scorning To point at the scars of Spain. One foot on the hills for warden By the little mountain trod, And one was in a garden And stood on the grave of God. But men shall remember the mountain Though it fall down like a tree, They shall see the sign of the mountain, Faith cast into the sea.

Though the crooked swords overcome it And the crooked moon ride free, When the mountain comes to Mahomet It has more life than he. But what will there be to remember Or what will there be to see, Though our towns through a long November

Abide to the end and be? Strength of slave and mechanic Whose iron is ruled by gold, Peace of immortal pain, Love that hates grown cold.

Are these a bribe or a warning That we turn not to the sun Nor look on the lands of morning, Where deeds at last are done; Where men shall remember the mountain When truth forgets the pain And walk in the way of the mountain That did not fall in vain? Death and eclipse and comet, Thunder and peals that rend When the mountain came to Mahomet Because it was the end.

—G. K. Chesterton.

LIMA PLANS HYGIENE SHOW.

International Exposition to Be Held at Time of Medical Congress.

Lima, the Peruvian capital, will next summer be the scene of the sixth pan-American congress and at the same time of the fifth Latin-American medical congress.

Anxious to prove Peru's right to a place in the vanguard of Latin-American progress, the government and leading citizens are already co-operating to insure a success for both congresses, the most important step taken toward this end being the organization of an international exposition of hygiene to be held here in connection with the medical congress.

This exposition will last from July 31 until Sept. 30, and the executive committee has just issued a circular letter inviting from all parts of the world exhibits of machinery, drawings, apparatus, etc., connected with the providing of drinking water, treatment of sewage, disposal of refuse and all other matters coming within the scope of hygienic science.

In order to attract exhibits from manufacturers of and dealers in hygienic products it is pointed out by the executive committee that many South American cities are without proper systems of sanitation or have systems which are in great need of modernization. An exhibition of this kind, it is stated, will prove of especial benefit to Peru, because their cities and towns, having been built during the colonial epoch, are in urgent need of modern appliances.

Applications for space on the part of intending exhibitors can be made up to May 3.

BIG DIAMOND DISCOVERED.

Second Only to the Cullinan Found on the Rand.

Advises from Cape Town report the finding in the Premier mine on the Rand of a diamond which in weight is second only to the famous Cullinan. The stone, which is in the shape of an egg with the top cut off, weighs 1,649 carats and was discovered after blasting at the foot of the mine. It is more than half the size of the Cullinan, which came from the same mine. It has a few black streaks, but experts consider that they are only on the surface.

The weights of some of the most famous diamonds in the world are as follows:

Diamond	Carats
Cullinan	3,106 1/2
Kohinoor	1,864
Great Mogul	287

The Cullinan diamond was also found in the Transvaal, as stated, and was named after the then chairman of the Premier Transvaal Diamond Mine company. It was presented to King Edward by the Transvaal government and cut into eleven flawless stones. The largest, of 516 1/2 carats, is in the imperial crown, and two great stones are worn by the queen as jewels, as a pendant, on state occasions.

Asked Her For \$267,000,000.

In the two years 1910 and 1911 Mrs. Edward H. Harriman received 6,000 "begging letters." She was asked by persons of whom she had never heard before to give away the sum of \$267,000,000, and she was invariably told that she "would never miss" a sum of money the aggregate of which amounted to something like four times her entire fortune.

HALF A MILLION PLACE SEEKERS

Democrats in Washington Are Swamped With Applications.

THOUSANDS WRITE TO CLARK.

Speaker Keeps Four Stenographers Busy Dictating Replies to Eager Patriots, and in One Case There Are 1,100 Persons Who Yearn to Fill Thirty-seven Postmasterships.

A deluge of demands for opportunity to serve the government—with proper emoluments—is sweeping over the advance guard of Democratic congressmen in Washington. Thousands of letters asking for government employment have been received, and the senate and house postoffices are working overtime handling the mail.

Speaker Champ Clark is keeping four stenographers busy dictating replies to applications for positions under the incoming administration. While the speaker has received a greater number of applications than any one else, there has been no lack of letters to other members of congress who have reached Washington.

Are at Wilson's Service.

Nearly half a million men, it is roughly estimated, are not going to see Woodrow Wilson fall in his administration of the affairs of the United States if they can help it. They are willing to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of patriotism, even if they are compelled to accept jobs at salaries ranging from \$700 to \$10,000, in order to help him out of the tight hole he is in.

The result is that some of the leaders of congress are bordering on prostration. W. R. Smith, representative from El Paso and other towns embraced in the western part of Texas, received a burning letter from one of his constituents, saying:

Dear Representative—I think that it is a good time for Democrats to be loyal to their party even though it involves some personal sacrifice. I have a good business and am in good circumstances, but I am willing to go the limit to serve the party. If you want, I will be willing to accept a position as assistant secretary of the treasury or something like that. Waiting to hear from you, etc.

1,100 Applicants For 37 Places.

Representative Smith will have it in his power to recommend the appointment of thirty-seven postmasters in his district. For the thirty-seven positions he has on file exactly 1,004 applications. This means that there will be 1,007 disappointed citizens.

Texas was one of the original and most steadfast Wilson states in the primaries, and that is why, probably, there are so many patriots in that state. Representative Henry, who represents Waco and other cities in central Texas, will have the power of recommending the appointment of eighteen postmasters, and he has received 1,100 letters of application.

Morris Sheppard, the newly elected senator from Texas, has been compelled to put one secretary, an assistant and four stenographers at work answering the applications for jobs that have come from his constituents who are willing to serve the country and break a leg trying to do it.

Senator Culberson of Texas received the following letter:

Dear Sir—Since the Democrats have been elevated to full control of the government, I assume the party is ready to enter upon full government functions, and I am willing to do my share by taking the postmasterhip of this town.

Asks Bailey For Embassy.

Senator Bailey, retiring senator of the same state, received the following letter:

I have thought over the matter at some length and would not mind being appointed to some nice ambassadorship in a nearby country. Kindly notify me if it is all right.

W. B. Jayne, secretary to Senator Bailey, notified the applicant that, while the salary of an ambassador was very good, the incumbent usually found it necessary to contribute from his own pocket an amount equal to the salary in order to keep up appearances. Senator Pomerene of Ohio received a letter from a Missouri Democrat, briskly requesting a list of all the places that would be at the disposal of President Wilson, indicating that he would make a choice when he and his wife were at leisure in the evenings.

A Mitchell Palmer, representative from Pennsylvania, finds that there are any number of Democrats whose zeal to serve their country, with pay, could only be matched by the patriotism of Patrick Henry.

NEW WIRELESS LAW.

Duplicate Plant on Big Ships Will Doubly Safeguard Them.

Every captain of any vessel carrying fifty or more aboard, passengers or crew, going to sea without wireless equipment is liable to a fine of \$5,000.

This is the main provision of the new law passed in July following the foundering of the Titanic. It applies to American shipmasters and masters of foreign vessels leaving American ports and navigating the great lakes.

Although a similar law has been in effect since July, 1910, the present statute is much stronger than the old one. According to the new law, an auxiliary power plant, independent of the vessel's main electric power plant, must be provided.

HOLDEN LEAVES IOWA COLLEGE

The "Corn Man" Joins I H C Service Bureau.

TO HELP PUSH WORK FORWARD

Co-Operation Movement for Larger Crops, Better Roads, More Prosperous People and a Better Nation.

This marks the beginning of a new and greater business service. It is a co-operative movement for larger crops, better roads, happier homes, more prosperous people, and a richer and better nation. That is to say, the I H C Service Bureau proposes to help do for all the states and for Canada what Holden has done for Iowa.

After considering many offers, and after an investigation of the company and its works, Professor Perry G. Holden has entered the service of the I H C Service Bureau at Chicago. Professor Holden is known wherever real agriculture is known. His whole life is one of service. He originated the idea of carrying information direct to farmers. He is the father of the demonstration train, short school courses, the corn show, county



PROF. PERRY G. HOLDEN.

demonstration farms, and the National Corn Exposition. As head of the extension department of Iowa State College of Agriculture he did a work which, Senator Cummins says, up to the present time has increased the wealth of Iowa \$30,000,000.

The object of the I H C Service Bureau is the promotion of agricultural education, and a co-operation which will tend to raise the whole tone of commercial, industrial and farm life. Since agriculture is the basis of prosperity and progress, naturally farm problems claim first attention. The aim is higher efficiency, both on and off the farm.

To do a big work a big organization is necessary. Not only the bigness, but the perfection of the International organization as well appealed to Professor Holden. The big general agencies, scattered all over the United States and Canada; the salesmen, travelers and expert machine men; the 40,000 dealers—every one, so far as possible, is to be made an apostle of better farming.

For years the International Harvester Company has realized the importance of service. It has spent millions of dollars in the perfection of labor-saving machines, and now the company is going in for direct service—direct to the farmers, and direct to the farmers' children, that the men and women of tomorrow may be more capable and so more prosperous than the men and women of today.

It is no longer a theory that if we are to get the most out of life we must raise more per acre. "Intensive farming" is in the air. It is the battle cry of peace and plenty. But raising more is the result of mind, not muscle. We must know. And not only that, we must know we know, and know why we know. We must know good seed from bad, right cultivation from wrong, and the why and wherefore of climates, soils, fruits, cattle, horses, poultry, and so forth.

For these things the bureau was established. But the bureau and Professor Holden see more than an average increase of a few bushels. They see a time coming when farmers will raise twice as many bushels of corn, wheat and oats to the acre, and like yields of all other kinds of farm products. They see a time when farmers and farmers' wives and their children will think more and work less. Ever, bushel raised means just that much profit, and the profits of the farm promote commerce and industry.

After a period of good work in Michigan agricultural college, better work at Illinois, and a great work at Iowa, Professor Holden now enters upon a world's work. While in future Professor Holden will designate Chicago as home, he says he is not leaving Iowa—he is merely carrying Iowa to the rest of the world.

Order of Owl, meet the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at Belknap Hall. All migratory owl cordially welcome. T. E. J. Duffy, President.

Willard H. Wirtz, Secretary.

Crook County Journal, \$1.50 per yr.

You Can't Beat 'Em



But you CAN eat 'em, and enjoy 'em, too. There is no better or fresher or nicer flavored fish in the market than we are receiving consignments of daily. We carry every kind in its proper season and guarantee the freshness of all we sell.

City Meat Market

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, December 9th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Elizabeth Brobat, of Prineville, Oregon, who on August 11th, 1910, made homestead No. 07289, for ne 1/4 section 22, township 15 south, range 15 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 14th day of January, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: William Harold, Guy Lafollette, Omer Claypool, Clarence H. Graves, all of Prineville, Oregon. 12-12p

C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., December 9th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Logan C. McPherson, of Prineville, Oregon, who on Feb. 8th and Sept. 10th, 1909, made homestead No. 02278 and No. 05328, for se 1/4 sec. 10 and sw 1/4 nw 1/4 section 11, township 16 south, range 15 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 14th day of January, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: James A. Moffit, Edward N. Tobin, Robert C. Sands, Charley Protz, all of Prineville, Oregon. 12-12

C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., December 2nd, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Robert C. Sands, of Prineville, Oregon, who on December 17th, 1907, made homestead No. 15823, serial No. 04278, for sw 1/4 sec. 20, nw 1/4 sec. 29 and e 1/4 sec. 30, township 16 south, range 15 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 13th day of January, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: James A. Moffit, Glenn Henderson, Mike S. Mayfield, James R. Harvey, all of Prineville, Oregon. 12-12

C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., December 2nd, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur B. Sands, of Prineville, Oregon, who on September 3rd, 1907, made homestead No. 15095, Serial No. 04196, for sw 1/4 and nw 1/4 sec. 20, township 16 south, range 15 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 13th day of January, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: James A. Moffit, Glenn Henderson, Mike S. Mayfield, James R. Harvey, all of Prineville, Oregon. 12-12

C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Stowell Cram, deceased, to all creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned at the office of M. R. Elliott in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

HENRY S. CRAM, Administrator of the Estate of Stowell Cram, deceased.

Dated Dec. 12, 1912.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, November 5th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that EDWIN C. FURNER, of Prineville, Oregon, who, on April 8th, 1911, made homestead No. 09817, for se 1/4 sec. 20, and sw 1/4 sec. 21, township 17 south, range 17 east Willamette meridian has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 14th day of December 1912.

Claimant names as witnesses: Joseph E. Roberts, Claude C. Dunham, Clydes S. Bushnell, Jay E. Christian, all of Prineville, Oregon. 12-12

C. W. MOORE, Register.

O. O. O. NEST NO. 1888

Order of Owl, meet the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at Belknap Hall. All migratory owl cordially welcome. T. E. J. Duffy, President.

Willard H. Wirtz, Secretary.

Report of the Condition

Of The First National Bank at Prineville, in the State of Oregon, at the Close of Business, Nov. 26, 1912.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$78,941.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	8,576.89
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	6,501.82
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,522.27
Other real estate owned	2,700.00
Due from State and Private Banks and Agents	16,312.29
Due from National Banks (not reserve)	
Bankers' Trust Companies and Savings Banks	7,988.65
Due from approved Reserve Agents	99,263.4
Checks and other cash items	5,307.67
Notes of other National Banks	521.90
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	70.55
Lawful money Reserve in Bank vault	
Specie	89,712.40
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	625.01
Total	\$490,987.19

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus fund	30,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	48,117.75
National Bank Notes outstanding	8,300.00
Individual deposits subject to check	376,616.58
Demand certificates of deposit	6,802.28
Certified checks	1,009.00
Total	\$490,987.19

STATE OF OREGON, ss
County of Crook, ss
I, T. M. BALLEWIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. M. BALLEWIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Dec., 1912. M. E. Brink, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WILL WURZWELDER,
T. H. LAFOLETTE, Directors
CARRY W. FOSTER

Report of the Condition

OF THE LAIDLAW BANKING & TRUST CO. at Laidlaw, Ore., in the State of Oregon, at the close of business Nov. 26th, 1912.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$11,136.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	130.25
Banking house	1,800.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,541.87
Due from banks not reserve banks	31.83
Due from approved reserve banks	5,823.89
Checks and other cash items	1,581.29
Cash on hand	902.39
Expenses	43.27
Total	\$20,953.67

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	8,601.17
Demand certificates of deposit	1,034.59
Time certificates of deposit	770.00
Total	\$20,953.67

STATE OF OREGON, County of Crook, ss:
I, Wm. D. Barnes President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Wm. D. Barnes, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Dec., 1912. A. F. Hamsay, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: BYRON C. FLOYD, Frank M. Burk, Directors.

Report of the Condition

OF THE CROOK COUNTY BANK at Prineville, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business Nov. 26th, 1912.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$117,913.60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4,766.60
Bonds and warrants	5,809.64
Banking house	19,123.47
Furniture and fixtures	4,896.03
Due from banks (not reserve banks)	833.82
Due from approved reserve banks	4,478.53
Checks and other cash items	174.25
Cash on hand	11,687.04
Total	\$208,770.56

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus fund	14,000.00
Undivided profit, less expenses and taxes paid	7,573.08
Due to banks and bankers	610.15
Deposits due State Treasurer	5,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	129,426.86
Demand certificates of deposit	927.00
Cashiers checks outstanding	504.22
Time certificates of deposit	14,308.00
Key Fund	5.25
Total	\$208,770.56

STATE OF OREGON, County of Crook, ss:
I, C. M. Elkins, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. M. Elkins, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Dec., 1912. M. R. Elliott, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: G. M. CORNETT, D. F. STEWART, Directors.