

SAFETY NOW EVEN IN TRAIN WRECKS

**A Seemingly Impossible Escape
From Disaster.**

TRUTH THAT RIVALS FICTION

**Derailed by Automatic Switch in Nick
of Time Runaway Freight Leaps Into
the Air—Locomotive Turns Turtle
and Engineer and Fireman, Like
Specters, Emerge Unscathed.**

Marvelous escape from disaster marked a wreck a mile outside of Joliet, Ill., when a runaway freight train was derailed to save other trains along the road. By less than a minute a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train, bound for Chicago, missed the meeting that would have meant death and disaster. The engineer and fireman were buried in the wreckage of the derailed engine, which overturned. Although it took ten minutes to cut the way to the men with picks and axes, they were found to be without a scratch.

The freight cars, heavily loaded with coal, were thumping down the tracks at considerable speed. John T. Sutherland of Rockdale, Ill., was at the throttle. His fireman was Henry Bausell of Blue Island, Ill. At a signal point Sutherland threw on his brakes. They refused to work.

Freight Train Becomes Runaway.
Down the tracks went the freight—a runaway.

Meanwhile the passenger train due at Joliet at 6:10, and ten minutes late, tore along the track. The signals were up to give her the right of way. The heavy freight runaway recognized no signals.

Less than two minutes before the freight pulled up the San Francisco flyer hummed by the scene of the wreck. Sutherland jerked and pulled at the levers in an effort to stop the mad progress.

The tracks are guarded by an automatic switch that provides for such an emergency. A train disregards the second signal, and the automatic switch derails it. The derail is supposed to be just enough to ease the engine from the track.

Cars Leap Into the Air.

The freight train, however, was flying along at high speed. When it struck the derail it fairly leaped into the air. It twisted over, and its wheels pointed to the sky. The coal cars telescoped. The first to arrive got no sight of the engineer and fireman.

"Get to work with the axes and picks!" commanded a section boss who happened to be near with a crew. "Get their bodies out!"

The squad attacked the metal and wood pile. Finally from beneath the mass came Sutherland's voice.

"Easy there!" he called. "Don't get careless with the tools. We're all right."

Ten minutes later they were dragged from their perilous refuge. The steel in turning had formed a roof over them.

TANGO MAY KILL THE AGED.

**Dangers of the New Dances Pointed
Out by Medical Association.**

Here is a medical opinion on the present popular dances sent out by the American Medical Association:

It seems unnecessary to call attention to the fact that the tango, the various waltzes, the maxixe, etc., are being ardently cultivated by callow youth and calloused old age. The problems created by these dances differ according to the age of the participants. For the young the question of morality is paramount; for the old the possibility of too great a strain on a dilated heart or an arteriosclerotic vessel is apparent. The physician will do well to caution the stiff jointed, aged patient who derives too great a pleasure from those—to him—potentially harmful amusements.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

It's here at last! What? Why, a henpecked husbands' club. New York has blazed the way. Among the charter members are men well known in west side society. Says A. S. Smythe, president and founder of the organization:

"It is no slap at our wives, whom we appreciate greatly and love dearly. It is merely to regulate custom in a manner most conducive to mutual happiness."

Here are some of the resolutions on which the club is founded:

That women shall be compelled to have the hooks on their dresses arranged alternately.

That women shall not have the right to drag their husbands out of cozy homes more than three evenings a week if husbands object.

That if a husband chooses to go out on any of the evenings set aside as his he is entitled to do so.

That husbands shall not be required to feed the parrot, canary bird, cat, dog or monkey.

That wives must get up and dress for breakfast.

That no wife shall have the right to interfere with her husband playing golf, tennis or any other game all day Sunday and shall not complain if he is late to dinner.

Next!

News Films of the Passing Show

Boston policemen have had to quit chewing tobacco and gum while on duty.

Although eighty-seven years of age, Melvin Shaw of Ottsfield, Me., has cut and split sixteen cords of wood.

At the recent race meeting at Autteuil, France, an American woman created a sensation by appearing in a tiger skin which cost \$8,000.

While motoring home in New Orleans Dr. C. A. Bohue was attacked by a large hawk which was attracted by the headlights of the machine.

"Smallpox home, but I ain't afraid," said Tommy Fitz, eight, of 116 Woodward street, Jersey City, N. J. "Go home!" screamed teacher. What he wanted. No smallpox.

Frederick Spreck, Michigan farmer, aged seventy, burned the school where his foster daughter, aged eighteen, taught so she would return to his home and give up a suitor living in the neighborhood.

PAY FARMERS MORE TO CUT LIVING COST.—GOV. M'GOVERN

Also Urges Better Distribution to Reduce Prices—Co-operation His Plan.

Discussing causes of the high cost of living, Governor Francis E. McGovern of Wisconsin recently declared that the cityward drift of population constitutes the most menacing tendency now operative in American life.

"The only way in which the cost of living can be reduced," said he, "is by increasing the supply of the necessities of life, and this supply in turn can be kept up only by properly rewarding the producer. There is no reason why with better distribution of food products the farmer may not receive more for what he has to sell and the consumer at the same time pay less for what he buys."

Governor McGovern said that the producer received much too small a part of what the consumer gave. The wide difference between what the producer receives and the consumer pays is, of course, not all unjust profits to the middleman, he asserted. In large part, he said, it represents duplication, waste and circumlocution in the handling of food supplies. "But it also includes ill gotten gains knowingly extorted from both consumers and producers," continued the governor, "because for the time being they are at the mercy of those who deal with them."

He suggested that the producers and consumers should form co-operative associations and leagues by means of which they could establish closer relations with each other.

A FIVE CENT HOTEL.

**Real Beds at That Price, and Meals at
From 1 to 5 Cents.**

Chicago's bread line will be abolished with the new year. A hotel where real beds can be had for 5 cents a night and where meals will be furnished at from 1 to 5 cents each will supplant it.

Charles G. Dawes, former comptroller of the currency, who has been the host to the unfortunates in the bread line, is the founder of the hotel, which will bear the name the Rufus Dawes Memorial. It will represent a father's memorial to a dead son. Connected with the hotel will be free baths and a free employment agency.

A large flag similar to the one raised during the battle of Lake Erie by Commodore Perry and bearing the words "Don't give up the ship" will adorn the lobby of the new hotel. "All the men may not understand the historic part of the motto," said Mr. Dawes, "but every one will catch the spirit of the message."

A GOVERNMENT ORCHARD.

**Panama Canal Commissary to Grow
Its Own Fruits.**

The Canal Record, the official bulletin of the Panama canal commission, announces that the government is going into the fruit and cane raising business on a limited scale. Already the subsistence department of the canal government has taken charge of several large estates in the canal zone, the title to the lands having passed to the United States through awards for damages made to the owners by the federal joint land commission. The land lies along the line of the relocated Panama railroad.

"The production of sugar cane," says the Canal Record, "will be secondary to the growing of the most common varieties of tropic fruit. It is planned to go into banana culture on a scale sufficient to meet the commissary and hotel requirements, and also to raise an adequate supply of oranges, limes and avocados."

Big Year For Yellowstone Park.

Almost 2,000 more people visited the Yellowstone park, Wyoming, in 1913 than during the season of 1912, according to the report of the superintendent, recently made to Secretary Lane. The tourist travel has increased 45 per cent since 1906 and was heavier in 1913 than ever before, with the exception of 1909, when the Lewis and Clark exposition was held in Portland.

UNCLE SAM AS MERCHANT PRINCE

**Buys and Sells Everything That
One Can Think Of.**

DOWN TO NURSING BOTTLES

**Almost Seventeen Thousand Articles
Are Specified in Schedule of the Gen-
eral Supplies Committee, From Which
Purchases Are Made by Administra-
tive Departments.**

Uncle Sam buys everything under the sun, even to nursing bottles. Proof of this statement is found in the schedule of the general supplies committee.

Stationery and drafting supplies; hardware, metals, cordage and leather and saddlery; dry goods and wearing apparel; drugs and medicines; chemicals and reagents; laboratory, hospital appliances and surgical instruments; electrical engineering and plumbing supplies; lumber, mill work, packing boxes and building materials; paints, oil, glass and brushes; furniture and floor coverings; groceries, provisions and household supplies; forage, flour and seed; photographic supplies and special equipment; engraving, printing and lithographic supplies; fuel and ice; incandescent electric lamps; incandescent gas lamp supplies; motor trucks; typewriting and computing machines; electric service; telephone service.

These are the general classifications under which nearly every conceivable thing on earth is sublisted.

Services Which Can Buy Direct.

Under the law and regulations all items scheduled by the general supplies committee, if in any part or quantity needed by any administrative department or bureau in Washington, must be purchased through the medium of the committee. Only the field services, such as the army, navy, revenue cutter service, postal service, internal revenue service, the various secret services, etc., are allowed to make purchases direct without consulting the general schedules. Also, if an item is not listed on the general schedules, but that seems impossible, an administration department or bureau can get its own estimates and make direct purchases.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Newton is in charge of the general supplies. It was in the pursuit of information to permit him intelligently to direct these affairs that he delved into this marvelous dictionary of commerce, which is given in the Washington Star.

Everything from a needle to a haystack is to be found listed in the general schedules. Needles, darning and sewing needles, engravers' and lithographers' work needles, surgeon's needles and other sorts of needles are marked down. Hay? There you find it against the cabalistic number 11,016, and there is nothing to prevent purchase in haystack bulk.

Apparently there is no real estate listed—the one item of barter really missing from the list.

If a person is taken sick there are medicines to cure all the ills that man is heir to. If that doesn't help the hospital is available, where all sorts of devices and instruments and materia medica are to be found.

Coal, wood, ice and coke are listed. There is telephone service to be had from the same source. One can buy a typewriter, and for the expert and specialist in scientific endeavor, for the book lover, for any one at all with a fad or a fancy, the means to satisfy it are available.

An Endless List.

You can buy an adz or axe or other alcohol for beverage or other purpose; alfalfa, an angle iron, an apple or an apron, bridle, saddle and spurs; arnica or court plaster for wounds; breakfast bacon or a bag; rubber and paper bands, bandanna and cotton and linen handkerchiefs; barley, wheat and oats; a basket or a button or a nursing bottle or some other sort of bottle, orthodox or unorthodox, for spirit containers or chemical experimentation and other varied uses; brounide and benzine, boots and boot blacking, books and blotters, chairs, chalk, carpenters' tools; carriages and whips, etc.; chains and chisels, chimneys, chocolate, dishes and dishcloths; cord, crackers, fasciators, fans, flags, flasks, gum shoes, chewing gum, fresh beef and furnaces, hammers and tongs and nails; horseshoes and hose; crowbars and iron and quinine; cameras and lanterns; soap, towels, toothbrushes, wrapping paper and cord; beef liver, milk, mutton and mutton tallow; neckties and gowns; ointments and unguents, paper and pins; paste, peaches, pens, pepper, pickles, pipes, pots, pumps, rat traps, revolvers and other arms; ribbons and laces; rings, rods, sarsaparilla, sausage, sauces and saucers; scythes and reapers; shirts and thread; soda, soda crackers; soda water, stamps, straw hats, razor strops, sunflower seed and other seeds; tape and tapoca; tooth extractors, tea, tags, tacks, tin cans, thyme, torches, automobiles and motor trucks; uniforms, varnish, vaseline, china, water colors, wire, yellow pine and zinc, and so on, and so on. Nearly 17,000 different articles are specified in the general schedule, and many have from one to a hundred variations of forms.

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