

HOW WIRE DEAL CAME TO BE MADE

Sidelights on Absorption of
the Western Union.

ITS STOCK WAS AT LOW EBB

But Under Control of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company It Gained Rapidly in Value—Attack by the Postal Was the First Blow Combination Received.

In 1900 just after the American Telephone and Telegraph company absorbed the Western Union Telegraph company, from which alliance it now offers to divorce itself, President Vail of the latter company said:

"There is much to gain by the joint construction and maintenance of plant and by its common use to the greatest possible extent. But the greatest advantage would follow the placing of millions of telephone subscribers in close and reliable connection with the receiving and dispatching of the telegraph offices."

The vigorous fight of the Postal Telegraph company on this very connection of the telephone and the telegraph service of the American company and the Western Union was the first big blow at the combination of the two. The telephone company instructed its operators. It was alleged, to switch all subscribers wishing to send a telegram on to the wires and offices of the Western Union.

Then the Postal alleged discrimination against the telephone company and brought complaints in several states.

Its complaint in New York was sustained by the public service commission, and the telephone company discontinued the use of the code word and instructed its operators to make subscribers state their preference of telegraph companies.

History of the American Company.
The American company dates from 1885, incorporated in New York, and until 1900 owning and operating only the long distance lines of the American Bell Telephone company. In that year the local lines owned by local companies of the American Bell, which were scattered throughout the United States and Canada, but did not comprise all the local companies, were taken over by the American Telephone and Telegraph.

One of the points of attack by the Postal company was overcapitalization, by which higher rates for service were necessitated.

The system of telephone companies thus comprised grew by the organization of new companies and the absorption of others until the central company now owns, either in whole or in part, local and state companies in every state of the Union and some in Canada. The central company performs central administration for all the companies and furnishes telephones, for which it receives from the subsidiaries 4 1/2 per cent of their gross yearly receipts.

The territory of the United States is divided into eight parts—the New England, eastern, southern, central, northwestern, southwestern, mountain and Pacific. The total wire exchange and toll service is 14,610,813 miles. The number of exchange stations is 5,200,000 and the stations of independents connected with the system 2,620,000. The number of independents connected with the system is 25,000.

The company, besides its telephone and telegraph subsidiaries, owns the Western Electric company, which is practically the manufacturing plant for the system.

The control of the Western Union was gained in the purchase of about \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 par value of the \$99,787,000 stock of the Western Union. In 1911 the American Telephone's ownership of Western Union stock amounted to \$29,657,200. This was acquired. It is understood, at about \$85 a share.

The property had been run down sadly, and its earnings in the seven years preceding its purchase had steadily declined until they approached a deficit at the time the company was taken into the telephone system. Scrip instead of cash was being paid in dividends in 1908.

Western Union Earnings Increased.

The purchase by the American Telephone company was a distinct advantage to it and its earnings have steadily increased from a gross of \$30,000,000 in 1908 to \$41,000,000 in 1912, with large surpluses yearly, though dividends have been reduced from 5 to 3 per cent.

The attitude of the department of Justice toward the telephone company was first actually revealed in the filing of a suit last July at Portland, Ore., aimed at the company operating in Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. It was an anti-trust suit and alleged that the subsidiary companies had been illegally acquired.

All financial experts who have examined the American properties say that the 54,000 stockholders, of whom a majority are women, have nothing to fear financially in the voluntary dissolution.

The movement of the stock since it became so much a focus of government attention, both for prospective dissolution and for government ownership, has been nervous. The highest the stock has been in recent years was 180 in 1902.

THE CREATOR OF VAUDEVILLE.

B. F. Keith inaugurated the Continuous Performance Thirty Years Ago. The thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of vaudeville by B. F. Keith in Boston, in 1883, was celebrated at all of the Keith theaters early in December. The theater auditoriums were decorated, and special programs were presented.

Thirty years ago Mr. Keith opened a tiny store show in Boston. Today he is the president of the United Booking Offices, the greatest consolidation of money and power in the show world. It is estimated that the weekly payroll exceeds \$500,000.

In his first venture, despite limited space, Mr. Keith introduced many of the first vaudeville artists of the day.



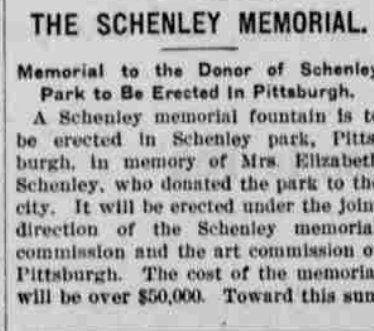
B. F. KEITH.

His success enabled him to enlarge the space of his first amusement place, which was called the Gayety Museum, and it was here that he inaugurated the continuous performance, an idea that he had in mind for some time. He conceived the idea that if a performance was begun at a stated hour and was continued without intermission through the day and evening there would be no waiting on the part of the patrons and they could choose their own time.

The idea proved an immediate success, and ere long Mr. Keith was enabled to move into larger and more suitable quarters. He secured a lease of the Bijou theater, almost next door to the site of the original enterprise. Mr. E. F. Albee, now Mr. Keith's manager in all his various enterprises, had become assistant to Mr. Keith in the winter of 1883, soon after the first opening. When Mr. Keith decided to build his Boston theater Mr. Albee was placed in full charge. When the Boston theater was opened in 1894, a theater of ample proportions, the value of the continuous vaudeville idea was finally proved. Mr. Keith is now the proprietor of theaters all over the east and middle west, and more people attend vaudeville performances today than any other kind of theatrical entertainment.

THE SCHENLEY MEMORIAL.
Memorial to the Donor of Schenley Park to Be Erected in Pittsburgh.

A Schenley memorial fountain is to be erected in Schenley park, Pittsburgh, in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Schenley, who donated the park to the city. It will be erected under the joint direction of the Schenley memorial commission and the art commission of Pittsburgh. The cost of the memorial will be over \$50,000. Toward this sum



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE SCHENLEY MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

Andrew Carnegie contributed \$40,000, and the balance was raised by popular subscription. The accepted design, as shown in the illustration, was submitted by Victor D. Brenner of New York city, who designed the Lincoln penny. He won out in a competition in which there were sixteen other contestants and was awarded a cash bonus of \$1,000. The bronze sculptural group will rest on a base eight feet in diameter and will stand twenty-five feet high.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL WHEN IN THE MOTORCAR.
A compact little motor bag of cretonne in an oriental pattern is fitted up with all the little things a woman needs to put her to rights after a long ride. To repair the ravages of wind and dust are cold cream, powder, nail brush, hairpins, a tiny comb and brush and countless other necessities. The button of the bag conceals a rubber lined pocket for wash rag and soap.

How to Mend Furniture.
Dry rot is very common in old furniture, and sometimes a piece is too good to throw away. The weak part can be strengthened in this way: Scrape the rotten wood from the piece of furniture, then spray the part with coal oil. Make a mixture of beeswax, melted rosin and sawdust and fill the holes. This will harden and make perfect wood cement. If the wood is a dark mahogany color add some melted sealing wax to the mixture; keep it hot when applying it to the wood. When varnished it does not show the patch.

When a round breaks in a chair do not remove the back or leg of the chair, wherever the damage is done. Pull the round from the chair, repair if it is possible, then with an auger make one of the holes a half inch deeper. This will allow the round to slip down into the deepened hole, after which the opposite end can be lifted in place and glued.

The piece should lie flat while drying, or the round will slip out of place. This saves the trouble of removing other parts to remedy one small break.

How to Remove Grease.
When grease is spilled on a wooden table pour cold water over it immediately. This will harden the grease and prevent it from sinking into the wood. It can then be easily removed with a knife.

SARTORIAL POINTS.

How to Make Clothes For Stout Elderly Women.

There is decidedly a difficult task before many generously developed women how to look well and yet not run counter to current modes. Every woman would seem to be trying to look young and thin, but this cannot always be done, and in trying to appear thin women too often add to their apparent age.

A few plain facts must be remembered. Stout women must first of all avoid stripes and vivid colors. The new reds now coming in, the vivid greens and the brilliant combinations of color must be avoided. She must avoid patent leather shoes and boots with white, gray or other light toned uppers. Hats require great consideration, and far removed from her category are felt hats with high crowns or prominent upstanding feathers. A belt simply emphasizes the embonpoint of her waist. Very narrow skirts are quite impossible. They should be cut by a hand well accustomed to the art. Panniers are quite out of the question.

The clothes of the stout and elderly woman need a great deal of thought. One color should be the distinguishing fact of her whole toilet. One piece goes with a cape or better suited to stout women than a long coat, but they may console themselves with the fact that what they ought to wear is what constitutes the elements of good dressing. If she makes a mistake in costume it certainly looks worse on a stout woman than on a thin one, on whom probably it would pass unnoticed. Brilliant jet trimmings must be worn with caution. Swaying fringes and tassels are of all things to be avoided. The stout woman is wise if she chooses simple clothes and careful combinations of colors and strictly avoids any garishness.

WEE FOLK STYLES.

How to Make Children's Rainy Day Suits.

Overalls.—Get a pattern one size larger than age calls for. Cut the pattern off just above the knees and, if desired, raise the material under the arm, also over the back and chest. This is not always necessary; it depends on the pattern of overalls. Try the pattern against the child and allow from four to six inches below the collar.

Cape.—Circular cape; length, a little shorter than length inside of the elbow, to give perfect freedom.

Sleeves.—Plain, not full, cut by an ordinary sleeve pattern.

Place the cape and the sleeves on the child and where the sleeves naturally join the cape pin over the shoulder and baste. The under part of the sleeve is left free and is bound with narrow bias fold of material or tape. Stitch the military strap on top of the shoulder of the cape to prevent the stitching showing. This adds strength and gives a trim effect.

When the costume is complete dip in melted paraffin (which has been removed from the stove) in a kettle large enough to allow the goods to be well immersed. Leave in the hot solution for ten or fifteen minutes, allowing the parts equal opportunity to absorb the paraffin. Lift out carefully by the hem and allow to drip. When dry the garment will be stiff. Rub between the hands to reduce stiffness and remove any unnecessary paraffin, which is apt to be too thick in heavy places. The garment may be redipped at any time, and the same paraffin may be used again. Generally two dippings annually give perfect satisfaction.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL WHEN IN THE MOTORCAR.

A compact little motor bag of cretonne in an oriental pattern is fitted up with all the little things a woman needs to put her to rights after a long ride. To repair the ravages of wind and dust are cold cream, powder, nail brush, hairpins, a tiny comb and brush and countless other necessities. The button of the bag conceals a rubber lined pocket for wash rag and soap.

How to Mend Furniture.

Dry rot is very common in old furniture, and sometimes a piece is too good to throw away. The weak part can be strengthened in this way: Scrape the rotten wood from the piece of furniture, then spray the part with coal oil. Make a mixture of beeswax, melted rosin and sawdust and fill the holes. This will harden and make perfect wood cement. If the wood is a dark mahogany color add some melted sealing wax to the mixture; keep it hot when applying it to the wood. When varnished it does not show the patch.

When a round breaks in a chair do not remove the back or leg of the chair, wherever the damage is done. Pull the round from the chair, repair if it is possible, then with an auger make one of the holes a half inch deeper. This will allow the round to slip down into the deepened hole, after which the opposite end can be lifted in place and glued.

The piece should lie flat while drying, or the round will slip out of place. This saves the trouble of removing other parts to remedy one small break.

How to Remove Grease.
When grease is spilled on a wooden table pour cold water over it immediately. This will harden the grease and prevent it from sinking into the wood. It can then be easily removed with a knife.

The Reason.

Lo, every man who marries
For love he does that sums
And to the heart's desire
True love's immortal flame,
Some wait for love of woman
And some for love of man,
And some—'tis very human—
For some love of self.

Some wed for love of beauty
And some for love of pride,
Some out of love of duty
Take unto them a bride.
And some whose feet are weary
And whose heads are sore,
Who find the road so dreary—
They wed for love of home.

One common love, though, leads us
Each one to take a wife
And to the altar speeds us,
Whatever doubts are rife.
With her the grass we'd walk to
And father not our talk—
To have some one to talk to
Who likes to hear us talk!
—Chicago News.

Taking Time by the Forelock.
The family were to leave town on the 2 o'clock train, so the mother said as she was hurrying along the preparations for departure:

"Now, children, get all ready to go before luncheon. Don't leave a minute thing to be done at the very last minute."

The children said they wouldn't. Luncheon ended, they hurried into their wraps and started. In the hall their mother said:

"Edward, you didn't brush your teeth."

"Yes, mother; I did," said Edward. "But you didn't have time," she persisted. "Why, you just this minute got up from the table."

"I know that," said Edward, "but we were in such a hurry that I brushed 'em before I ate."—New York Times.

Kitty.

She's pretty,
Is Kitty,
And witty—
So witty!
How witty and witty
The whole city knows,
And, though sometimes gritty
And quits without pity,
She's worthy a ditty
Like this, I suppose.

So here's to sweet Kitty,
So pretty,
And witty.

The pride of the city,
As sweet as can be!
May she foil the handiwork
Of love who want Kitty,
And may she have pity
And smile upon me!
—Somerville Journal.

Early Suspicion.

"Fred, do you remember where you were in 1910?" asked the bride of a few months.

"Why, no, dear, I don't remember exactly," replied the young husband.

"Why do you ask?"
"Why, I was reading today in the paper that it is said that in 1910 one person in every 800 in the United States was in prison."—Yonkers Statesman.

Golden Eggs.

I wish I owned the fabled goose
Which laid an egg of gold,
A shining nugget, every day,
To make her master glad and gay,
For if I did I'd not turn loose
On her my axman bold.
Instead I'd christen her "Macduff"
And quote her Mr. Shakespeare's stuff.

And when she would "lay on" to praise
And get her I would seek,
And I would gather every day
And treasure up her golden lay,
And at the end of each four days
(Or maybe every week)
I'd trade her product for one treat—
One fresh laid chicken egg to eat.
—Kansas City Star.

A Mere Incident.

"My mother made me what I am,"
threw the political speaker as he proudly
threw out his chest.
"Well," said a small man at the rear
of the hall, "she must have put in
most of her time at other things."—
Chicago Record-Herald.

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or.
February 12, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin F. Boydston of Roberts, Oregon, who, on October 5th, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 07516, for ne1 sw1, ne1 se1, s4 se1, section 22, township 17 south, range 17 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 Prineville, Oregon, on the 28th day of March, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jabez E. Warner, George W. Conrad, Marion Mayfield, Ben Hinderman, all of Roberts, Oregon. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executrix of the estate of James Henry Windom, deceased, to all creditors of said deceased and to all persons having claims against said estate 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. Dated and published first time January 22, 1914. REBECCA WINDOM, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Henry Windom, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Lizzie M. Delano, deceased, that he has made and filed with the clerk of the county court his final accounting of his administration of said estate, and that the court has set Monday, the 6th day of April, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the county court room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing and settling said final accounting. At which said time and place, any person interested in said estate may appear and object to said final accounting. Dated February 12, 1914.

A. H. LIPPMAN, Administrator of the estate of Lizzie M. Delano, deceased.

Professional Cards.

Bennett, Sinnott & Galloway
Attorneys-at-Law
General Practice
THE DALLES, ORE.

Hygienic, Dietetic and Natural Therapeutics. Chronic Nervous Disorders a specialty.
DR. R. D. KETCHUM
Drugless Physician
Hours 9 to 5 or by appointment.
9-18 Rooms 10-11 Cornett Building.

N. G. WALLACE
Attorney-at-Law
Rooms 3-4-5 Kamstra Bld'g
Prineville, Ore

J. B. Bell A. W. Sims
Crook County Abstract Co.
(Inc.) Successors to
The J. H. Haber Abstract Co.
Prineville, Oregon
Abstracts Insurance

Prof. A. W. Grater,
Divine Healer
Office in Morris Building three doors south of Journal office.
Prineville, Oregon

Dr. Howard Gove
Dentist.
Crook County Bank Building

J. Tregelles Fox
M. R. C. S. Eng; and L. S. A. London; Licentiate Oregon State Medical Board. Specialist in Surgery; Hygiene; Allimentary Canal, women and children's diseases, etc.
Office and residence Third street near Court House. Tel: Pioneer. Calls answered promptly, night or day. Charges moderate

J. H. Rosenberg
Physician and Surgeon
Calls answered promptly day or night
Office two doors south of Completion's Drug Store. Residence corner 1st and Main Streets.
Prineville, Oregon

Chas. S. Edwards H. P. Belknap
OCCULISTS
Belknap & Edwards
Physicians and Surgeons.
(County Physician.)
Prineville, Oregon

T. E. J. DUFFY
Attorney-at-Law
(Successor to W. A. Bell)
PRINEVILLE OREGON

C. C. Brix
Attorney-at-Law
Real Estate
Cornett Building, Room 6
Prineville, Oregon

D. H. PEOPLES
Civil and Irrigation Engineer
Room 11 Adamson Bld'g
Prineville, Ore.

E. O. Hydo
Physician and Surgeon
CALLS ANSWERED PROMPTLY DAY OR NIGHT
OFFICE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMSON'S DRUG STORE. Both office and residence telephones.
Prineville, Oregon

W. A. BELL
Lawyer
The Dalles Oregon

M. R. Elliott,
Attorney-at-Law
Prineville, Oregon

M. C. Brink
Lawyer
A street, Prineville, Oregon

Willard H. Wirtz
District Attorney
Office in Crook County Bank Bldg.
PRINEVILLE OREGON

Crook County Journal, \$1.50 per yr.

LUMBER
Shingles, Mouldings, Windows, Doors, Glasses, Etc. Etc., Etc.
SHIPP & PERRY
PRINEVILLE, OREGON

THE HAMILTON STABLES
J. H. WIGLE, Proprietor
PRINEVILLE, OREGON
Stock boarded by the day, week or month at Reasonable rates. Remember us when in Prineville. RATES REASONABLE. We have
Fine Livery Rigs For Rent

Notice of Contest
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office, Burns, Ore.
January 28, 1914.
To William T. D. Powell, contestee:
You are hereby notified that Joseph H. Roundtree, who gives Paulina, Crook county, Oregon, as his postoffice address, did on February 2, 1914, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Serial No. 05305 and w1/2 sec 24, township 18 south, range 24 east, Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that W. T. D. Powell has wholly abandoned said tract for more than 12 months last past; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated as required by law.
You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.
You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.
W. T. FARRER, Register.
Date of first publication, Feb. 19 1914.
" second " " 26, 1914.
" third " " March 5, 1914.
Date of fourth " " 12, 1914.

Cows for Sale
Two Jersey cows. Inquire of Med Vanderpool, Prineville, Or. 2-5:2p

The Brosius Bar
Finest Brands of Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
LAGER BEER ON DRAUGHT
F. E. BROSIUS, Proprietor

Farm Loans
For a short time we have subject to our disposal
\$25,000
for loans on highly improved irrigated ranches in the vicinity of Prineville. Loans to be for \$5,000 or more and run from 3 to 5 years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.
We charge a small commission to be paid by the borrower. See
A. R. BOWMAN
with Central Oregon Title & Trust Co. 6-19
Prineville, Oregon