

## THE FASHIONS

The "dress-up" notion seems to have taken a strong hold on us, one and all. Our shop windows present wonderful changes each day, and our Avenue has become a veritable kaleidoscope of attractively gowned and hatted women. Perhaps it is the opening of the new season with its



suggestion of coming spring, although the frost and snap of old winter still lingers, which causes us to look with more appreciative eyes than usual on the new offerings in frocks, suits and hats. But, leaving aside these flattering elements, there is really more of beauty and smartness in this season's styles than we have had for many a year.

### Ostrich Trimming on Frocks

Fur is still the smart trimming for all garments, and it promises to remain in favor well into the spring. There is already a hint here and there, however, that designers and manufacturers are tentatively reaching out for an attractive successor. In one of the smart shops the other morning, a most attractive afternoon dress was displayed; it was made in Russian effect, was very simple, and sparingly ornamented, the only trimming, in fact, being bands of ostrich in the same shade of blue as the dress, edging the high, standing collar, the cuffs and the lower edge of the blouse plenum. The effect was pleasing and perfectly appropriate for the warmer weather.

### Trimmings for Spring Hats

Whether ostrich as trimming for hats will be favored to any great degree, is still a question; that it will be used considerably, as in the past season or two, for fancies, odd little stick-ups, balls, rosettes, and similar effects, on the chic small hats which are being introduced as first models for spring, has already been confirmed. Many hand-made hats are being shown this season. The new braids will predominate, although one sees some effective dull-finished hems and tagals. A new place braid from Paris resembles nothing so much as the scales of a fish, and it is appropriately named "fish-scale" straw. Some flowers will be used on the new hats, and quantities of ribbon. The new colors in millinery are, generally speaking, black, which is as strong as ever, geranium-pink, absinthe, polished-gold,



mint-green, and baby chick; the last a charmingly suggestive title.

Among the attractive millinery notions being displayed in the shops, and worn at the southern resorts, are sets consisting of hat, handbag and collar, and fashioned of faulle or the new soft luster satins. One of the most attractive of these is developed in the new Calot color, a soft shade of pinkish lavender, a soft shade of simple, a medium sailor turned up sharply on the left side, having no contrasting trimming; the bag is of the same soft luster satin as the hat, and the collar, also, of silk, is corded about an inch apart, and finished with long ribbon ends for tying. These sets are being made up in many

colors and are unusually effective as a finishing touch on an afternoon frock of silk, or one of the sheer cottons.

### Fashions in Handbags

Now that so much attention is being given to details, and in consequence we are all presenting a better groomed appearance than ever before, the handbag is being shown considerable attention. Once upon a time it was considered for its useful qualities alone. Now it lends an added touch of color or richness to tailored suit and afternoon frock, and its appropriateness for both must be considered. The voluminous bag of soft morocco and like soft leathers in dark colorings, the black patent leather bag, lined with bright red or cream-colored moire silk, and the envelope purses, also lined with bright silks, are good form with tailored suits. There are some attractive novelty striped leathers also being used with dark tailored suits very effectively. Antique brocades, Japanese embroideries, and dyed laces are fashioned into effective and artistic bags for the afternoon gown.

Several of the newest fashion features are illustrated in the afternoon frock illustrating this letter; the cape-collar is one, the drop-shoulder and attractive sleeve is another. The hand-trimmed skirt is new and effective, and the full-pointed tunic is smart and becoming.

### SOME EDUCATION

#### Reed College Students Absorb Queer Ideas of History, It Seems

Down at Reed College, which is in Portland, and which is where a year or so ago they "staged" a murder in the psychology class to see how accurate were the students as observers, they have recently been having some examinations. Now the answers to questions given in the examinations in the county schools are sometimes funny, but they haven't got anything on Reed College—which is supposed to be a very classy institution.

Here are some of the things that the students "learned" in history. Maybe it is the fault of the students; and maybe, also, it is the fault of the modern methods of teaching employed at the institution. One freshman discovered that "Calvin's institutes were monasteries," but as scholars often disagree, another said they were "different departments established by the Roman Catholic Church for carrying on many enterprises; for instance, there would be institutes for collecting taxes and distributing alms."

Other historical revelations were that "scholasticism" was a name applied to people who went to school and studied. "A flying buttress is a huge machine used in attacking or besieging a place, especially in feudal times."

A troubadour was honored with the new distinctions of being a "ruler," "geographer," "astronomer," "historian," "painter," and, strangest of all, a "sculpture."

"Copernicus was a Polander, who believed that the earth was the center of the universe."

Descartes was "a Spanish navigator," also "a free-thinker; he didn't believe in anything."

"Calvin was a Dutchman."

"Abelard was an English bishop."

"Roger Bacon was an English Protestant, who came over to the colonies in America."

WE WANT TO BE SHOWN

Good Farm Land for Sale in Valley for \$100 an Acre, Says "Voter"

C. C. Chapman's "Oregon Voter" remarks in his issue of February 5, among other things:

"In the Willamette valley, good farming land, already cleared and under cultivation, sells from \$50 to \$100 an acre."

And this is an argument against state aid in clearing logged-off lands. If all the rest of the argument is as truthful as that sentence, we don't think much of C. C. C.'s reasoning.

Maybe you can get cleared farming land, under cultivation, for \$50 or \$100 an acre in the valley—but we'd like to be shown. Round these parts they have the nerve to ask \$400 an acre for timbered land that might be good for berry-growing if it was cleared.

LOWE MY HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me nervous. I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."

—Mrs. ROY, STORIEL, Moore Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

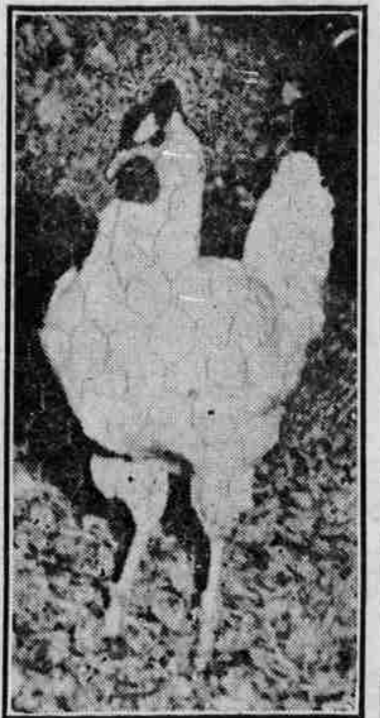
## POULTRY NOTES.

Provide plenty of litter. Hens are likely to loaf on the perches during the first cold days unless made to scratch for their grain. Grain should be thrown into the litter at night so the hens can begin work as soon as they come off the roosts. Eggs should be gathered several times a day during freezing weather. The floor litter in the scratching shed should be renewed at least once a month. Be sure the hens are supplied with plenty of dry dust in which to perform their toilets.

## THE CAUSE OF SMALL EGGS AND CHICKENS

In my judgment the widespread practice of breeding from pullets has made small eggs and small fowls. Especially is this true in Kansas, says Professor W. A. Lippincott, Kansas Agricultural college. The pullet begins to lay when she is six to nine months old. This, of course, varies with the individuals and breed. Because she lays, however, it does not follow that she has reached maturity. Pullets' eggs are considerably smaller than hens' eggs. In fact, if you were to take a hundred eggs laid by pullets and weigh them and the following year you were to weigh another hundred eggs from the same birds you would find that the hundred eggs laid after they had reached maturity were something over one and three-quarters pounds heavier than the eggs laid the previous year.

The size of the chick at birth is in direct proportion to the size of the egg, and furthermore it has been shown by careful experiment that a chick that is behind the rest at the start is slower in maturing, grows slower and, as a general rule, never does attain the size of its brother which had the head start. This is just as much a rule of poultry



Lady Eglantine, the White Leghorn hen here pictured, is the most famous hen in the world. She is owned by A. A. Christian of Maryland and laid 24 eggs in 35 days. Lady Eglantine, in her official egg laying, supervised by the United States government at the Delaware agricultural station, laid thirty-nine pounds of eggs, or eleven times her own weight. The average American hen lays seventy eggs a year. Lady Eglantine is twenty months old.

raising as of any other line of animal husbandry.

A pullet lays a small egg that hatches a small chick that fails to reach the size attained by another pullet hatched from a hen egg. In the course of time she comes into laying and produces an egg that is slightly smaller than the one from which she was hatched, which in turn produces a chick that is slightly smaller than she was at birth. This gradually subtracts from the size of the race. In addition, on an average the percentage of hen eggs that hatch as compared with pullet eggs is 10 per cent greater. Chicks hatched from hen eggs show a mortality of 5 per cent, while those from pullet eggs show a mortality of 14 per cent in experiments conducted at the Kansas station.

Poultry House Screens. In descriptions of poultry houses reference is frequently made to muslin screens. Actually muslin is not often used, because it is too thin to exclude rain and in extremely cold times is almost too open. In eastern Pennsylvania six ounce duck gives the best ventilation. Farther north, as in Maine, ten ounce duck is generally used. In more southern sections, or where the temperature is moderated by some cause peculiar to that part of the country, muslin would probably be heavy enough. For the front of the roosting closet muslin is plenty heavy enough, except in the northern part of the country, where six ounce duck would most likely be needed.—Country Gentleman.

Egg Laying Propensities. In 1880 the average annual egg yield of each hen in the United States was thirty-seven, while now it is seventy. Some experts think it ought to be 100.—Orange Judd Farmer.

After La Grippe—What? Coughs that "ang on" after la grippe exhaust the strength and lower the vital resistance. F. G. Prevo, Bedford, Ind., writes: "An attack of la grippe left me with a severe cough. I tried everything. I lost in weight and got so thin it looked as if I would never get well. I tried Foley's Honey and Tar and two bottles cured me. I am now well and back to my normal weight." Foley's Honey and Tar gets right at the trouble. It is a safe, reliable remedy.—Jones' Drug Co.

## STATE GIVEN DIVIDEND

### Industrial Accident Commission Will Make No February Collections

The State Industrial Accident Commission today declared an exemption of payments for the month of February of all employers and the workmen of these employers who have paid their contributions for the past six successive months.

This action was taken in accordance with Section 19 of the Amended Law, the Commission having found that the Fund amounts to a sum sufficient to meet all payments and liabilities accrued, together with a surplus of 30 per cent thereon.

The Commission has set aside as a segregated fund the sum of \$277,859.38 in the hands of the State Treasurer, who has invested same in Oregon School and Municipal Bonds drawing five and six per cent interest; and the above fund, and interest to accrue thereon, is an irrevocable fund which will be used exclusively to pay pensions already awarded on settled claims in fatal cases and for permanent disability. It has also invested \$73,569.73 of the General Funds in School Bonds drawing interest, which will accrue to the credit of the General Fund.

In addition to the above, the Commission had on hand January 31st, 1916, \$209,617.93, and due from the state for the seven months preceding \$42,829.36, and due the Commission on January payrolls and accounts receivable an amount estimated at more than \$50,000.00, making total assets \$302,447.29. The liability of the Commission consists entirely of unsettled claims, workmen who are still disabled and drawing pay for time lost, and fatal cases in process of adjustment, in an amount totalling \$159,077.20; the Commission thus has net resources over all liabilities amounting to \$143,370.09.

The exemption declared by the Commission means that the state will carry the insurance risks of all operations in the state which are working under the act, and have qualified for the exemption, without cost to either employers or workmen, for the entire time lost of injured workmen. Fully 85 per cent of all the hazardous occupations in the state are now protected by the act. In addition, a large number of non-hazardous occupations, including several hundred farmers, are, by application, enjoying the protection and benefit of the act, and will participate in this exemption. It is, in effect, a dividend paid by the Commission, as an insurance company, back to employers and their workmen, of approximately \$50,000.00, and is the second division of this kind declared by the Commission under the amended law since the beginning of the present fiscal year July 1st, 1915.

### What Children Need Now

In spite of the best care mothers can give them this weather brings sickness to many children. Safe, reliable family medicines are in demand. Mrs. T. Neureur, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of a severe attack of croup after other remedies had failed. I recommend it to everyone as we know from our experience that it is a wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough." It stops the coughs that hang on and weaken after a gripple.—Jones' Drug Co.

### HERE'S THE TRUTH

#### Dr. Calvin S. White Takes a Rap at Fanciful "Boosts" of Portland

In the Oregon Voter last week Dr. Calvin S. White, former secretary of the state board of health, took a good hearty rap at the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, and at its methods of "boosting" the Oregon metropolis and the state at large. Speaking of the fanciful fiction that the Chamber of Commerce sends out, Dr. White wrote as follows:

"In the publication of the Chamber of Commerce News I have noted with much interest many articles, both wise and otherwise. Very frequently it seemed to me the latter predominated. Their last editorial, however, attracted my serious attention.

"It stated in bold, heavy, black-faced type that Portland was the healthiest city in the world. Just how they were able to arrive at this conclusion is, to one having some experience in vital statistics, a difficult matter to determine.

"In 1910, as is their habit, the Federal Government detailed men to count noses and much was our disgust to find that our population was only 207,000. Being thoroughly dissatisfied, the recently defunct Chamber of Commerce appointed committees to check up the noses that had been overlooked.

"The late Admiral Shepherd was given a detail on account of his vast experience along the water front, but with the very best we could do, even after almost landing some of our census enumerators in jail, we could not get 210,000. We also found to our disgust that many other cities in the United States had practically the same death rate—Minneapolis, and even some cities in that food-cursed country of Ohio.

"Let us seriously figure a little: Multnomah County, 90 per cent of whose inhabitants live inside the limits of the City of Portland, had in 1910, 2,463 deaths; 1911, 2,527 deaths; 1912, 2,365 deaths; 1913, 2,760 deaths; 1914, 2,686 deaths.

"Now, with these figures before us, how we are able to get a gradually decreasing death rate with a yet increased number of deaths is beyond my comprehension.

"The same bulletin also carries in bold faced type the astounding information that the population in Portland is 282,000. Now, inasmuch as these are all "estimated," why not make one good guess and say our population is 500,000 and put competition off the map? As it is, in all probability Seattle will claim a death rate a little less than ours.

"The population of Portland in all likelihood is not 282,000 or anywhere

## "You Can Do Better for Less on Third Street"

Store Opens 8:30 A. M. Saturdays at 9 A. M.	The Most in Value	The Best in Quality	Store Closes 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 6 P. M.
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## SALE OF New Spring Laces AT ATTRACTIVELY LOW PRICES

Just received by express a great special purchase of New Spring Laces that will go on sale tomorrow for the first time. Prudent women will find this to be an occasion for profitable buying for present and future needs.

- SHADOW ALLOVER LACES, IN VALUES UP TO \$1.25, AT, PER YARD, 48c
- 36-inch Shadow Allover Laces in an elegant line of pretty new patterns in white, cream and ecru. They are imported silk mixed and cotton laces, made to sell regularly at \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard—priced here at 48c
- NOVELTY NET FLOUNCINGS, VALUES UP TO \$2.25 PRICED AT, PER YARD, 98c
- Another great variety of Net Top Flouncings in 44-inch width; included are all the new patterns and colorings for Spring. Qualities worth up to \$2.25. This Sale at 98c
- NOVELTY NET EDGES, IN VALUES UP TO 65c, PRICED AT, YARD, 35c
- 5-inch Novelty Net Edges in patterns to match the flouncings. A variety so extensive that every taste may be suited. Qualities made to sell regularly up to 65c. This Sale at 35c
- ORIENTAL EDGES, IN VALUES UP TO \$1.00, PRICED AT, PER YARD, 50c
- High-grade Net Top Lace Edges in widths from 4 to 8 inches wide. They come in white, cream and ecru. Values to \$1.00. This Sale 50c
- FLOUNCINGS IN SILK AND METAL PRICED AT THE YARD, \$1.98
- Extremely high-grade Novelty Flouncings in both gold and silver—they come in new patterns in 27 and 36-inch widths and in values to \$5.90. This Sale at \$1.98
- ORIENTAL NET TOP EDGES, VALUES UP TO 35c, PRICED AT, YARD, 10c
- 2 to 5-inch Net Top Edges in white, cream and ecru shown in small and large floral and conventional designs, in dainty lace effects. Values to 35c. This Sale at 10c
- FINE ORIENTAL LACE EDGES, VALUES TO 50c, PRICED AT, PER YARD, 25c
- An elegant line of new patterns to select from. The latest effects in Venise Edges in widths from 4 to 7 inches. They come in white, cream and ecru. Values to 50c. This Sale at 25c
- SILK NETS, IN VALUES UP TO \$1.00 A YARD, SELLING NOW AT, 29c
- Both plain and fancy silk and cotton mixed Espree Nets in 36-inch width—black, white, blue, pink, brown, etc. Values to \$1.00. This Sale at 29c
- FLOUNCINGS IN SILK AND METAL SELLING FOR, THE YARD, \$1.25
- 18-inch Flouncings in silk nets with pretty patterns worked in gold or silver; a splendid assortment in \$2.00 to \$3.00 quality. This Sale at \$1.25
- NOVELTY NET FLOUNCINGS, IN \$1.50 GRADE, PRICED AT, PER YARD, 79c
- 27-inch Novelty Net Flouncings, beautifully silk-embroidered patterns in floral effects on both white and cream-colored nets. The patterns are in all the popular colors. A most desirable lace for party dresses. \$1.50 grade, selling at 79c

### GLADSTONE GOES DRY

#### Trouble in Station Puts Neighboring Town to Inconvenience

When the Gladstone council "promoted" Victor Gault from superintendent of the water department to chief of police, and appointed Will Johnson head of the water works, they unwittingly piled up trouble for themselves. Gault was formerly famous as a football player, and has the reputation of being the strongest man in the community; whereas Mr. Johnson is not of such sturdy stature.

On taking charge Mr. Johnson said that the battery system of the pumping plant was out of whack, and that he couldn't locate the trouble. He tried for a couple of days, and in the meantime Gladstone's water works ran dry—in spite of the fact that the Clackamas was at flood stage and that melting snow had made lakes all over the city.

Mr. Gault, on the other hand, opined that the batteries at the pumping plant were all right and that the only trouble was that Mr. Johnson lacked the requisite "beef" to turn the pumps over. Whatever the trouble, it was fixed up this week, and Gladstone once again drank water.

HORSE KICKS COASTER

#### New Way to Get Hurt Found by Ten Year Old County Seat Youth

While bob-sledding piled up its victims in the county seat last week, it remained for William Rosenthal, ten years old, to discover a brand new

### Reports of Storm Killing Thousands Found to Have Been Exaggerated

Although the month of stormy weather that ushered in 1916 worked great hardship upon the birds in the state, W. L. Finley, state biologist and former game warden is of the opinion that the suffering of the feathered songsters was not as great as at first reported. So general was the spread of the "feed-the-birds" campaign that much was accomplished for the birds.

"The publicity given the movement of feeding the birds has been instrumental in saving many lives that otherwise would have been lost," says Mr. Finley. "Organizations and individuals have combined in the effort to save the birds, and their efforts have proved decidedly fruitful.

"In the more populated parts of the city I have found that the birds have been both fed and housed and as they congregate at their feeding places they have been taken care of and have survived the extreme weather. Most of the birds that have died during the cold weather of the past few days succumbed Wednesday night, being unable to stand the intensity of the cold wind and fall of snow."

ALL ABOUT "PIN MONEY"

#### Once Upon a Time Pins Were Luxury and Folk Were Proud of 'Em

When pins were first introduced into England, less than 400 years ago, they were so expensive that only wealthy people could afford them, and those who could were as proud of the fact as people are today over the possession of automobiles.

Then, as now, the statute books contained some very peculiar laws. Among them was a regulation permitting manufacturers to sell their pins solely on January 1st and 2nd. So, when the good wife went forth on these dates to get her pins, she bought them with what she called her "pin money." To have "pin money" in those days was an indication of social position, and we can imagine the people liked to exploit the fact. The expression has been preserved with somewhat the same significance. To have "pin money" is to have money that does not have to be spent for necessities.

It may be interesting to know that about 1,500 tons of iron and brass are used in the manufacture of pins in the United States yearly.—From The People's Home Journal for February.

You can get the Courier for one year for \$1.00—if you pay in advance.

### TEARFUL YOUTH GOES

#### Man of Ready "Weeps" Not Wanted in Ranks of Marine Corps

When the sweet strains of the song "Mother," played by a street piano, wafted through windows kept wide open because of the balmy, spring-like weather of the last few days, a Cumberland, Md., recruit for the United States Marine Corps burst into tears and left the recruiting station of the "sea soldiers" in the Custom House Building at Baltimore.

The recruit had not yet been enlisted and the recruiting officers made no effort to prevent his leaving. "The sound of a bursting shell in battle might have conveyed the same sort of idea to that young fellow, and it is perhaps just as well," remarked one of the recruiting sergeants when the recruit, motherward bound, left the office.

How are you fixed for letter heads and envelopes?—Courier.

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## SOUTHERN PACIFIC