

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Published Every Friday.
E. E. BRODIE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at Oregon City, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates:

One year	\$1.50
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.35
Trial Subscription, Two Months	.15

Subscribers will find the date of expiration stamped on their papers following their name. If last payment is not credited, kindly notify us, and the matter will receive our attention.

Advertising Rates on application.

SHIP vs. SUBMARINE.

What can be done to make the merchant ship proof against the submarine? The oftand reply would be to strengthen the hull wall of the ship so that it should be proof from torpedo attack. Yet this simply aggravates the danger. The torpedoes will go through any steel wall that can be placed on such ships. The greater the weight of metal protection, the more that metal is broken into bits, the more it tears to pieces the fabric of the vessel.

Technical thought today would make a light hull wall for the vulnerable portion of the ship. It would have rows of water tight compartments. It would arrange the cargo with due proportions of freight having a capacity for absorbing heat and explosive gases. In case of explosion, if the gases were liberated into compartments filled with freight like potatoes, it is said the cargo would absorb much of this destructive force. Vents would be provided so that much of the explosive gas would be liberated harmless into the outside air.

A ship built low in the water, with a smokestack only a few feet high, the draft kept strong by force, would escape submarine observation except at short distance. Use of fuel oil and anthracite coal would save the smoke that reveals a vessel's presence. The sides of the ship should be camouflaged with imitation of sea color. Skilled marksmen and effective guns mounted on the deck can make things quit uncomfortable for the U-boat.

It is the tendency of ship builders to consider after war needs. They do not like to load themselves up with ships not economically arranged for modern commerce in peace times.

It will be a shortsighted policy to let such consideration move us much. We need every ship we can possibly build to keep our army in France well supplied. It will be poor policy not to build ships with a large measure of independent self protection, so that they will have some degree of security even if not convoyed by destroyers.

MUSIC IN THIS WAR.

In previous wars music has played a considerable part. Many charges of deathless fame have been made to the rhythm of military bands. Martial music puts heart into a fighting army. As he hears the tingling march, a soldier plucks up his weary feet and concludes his country is worth while after all.

Yet a Y. M. C. A. man just back from a 300 mile tour on the Western front, said he did not hear a single band on the whole journey. It was all an intense commotion of great masses of men and munitions. No doubt the army commanders would admit the use of music in a general way. But their minds have been too full of great problems of organization and mechanics to bother themselves about what they would consider a minor issue. Anyway, they would say that a man who could blow a cornet is strong enough to handle a bayonet and would better do so.

In our new camps efforts are being made to teach the men to sing in chorus. It will cheer up many homesick days. As the Canadian war song has it, "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag."

It will be interesting to see what new war songs will come closest to the soldier heart in this eventful experience. "Tipperary" cheered up the Tommies for many a day, but the Sammies would shoot the man who suggested such old stuff now. No doubt the sentimental old Civil war songs will be heard again.

But the popular spirit of the present day is for rag time. Soon the camps will be ringing with one step and fox trots, set to words that breathe out threatenings to Kaiser Bill. They will not be so poetic as the old Civil war songs, which people used to sing so tearfully as they sat on the porch steps in the gloaming. But there will be lots of link in the stuff our soldier choruses will rip out.

INEXPERIENCE—AS USUAL.

The first great war council of the Allies will soon be held. Its purpose will be to re-determine the war aims of the embattled nations who are fighting the Hun. The United States will be represented at that historic board by—whom?

By one of its living ex-Presidents—either the vigorous Roosevelt, with his knowledge of men and of their tongues, with his acquaintance with history and with warfare, with his enthusiasms and his patriotism; or the wise and prudent Taft, with his judicial mind, his balanced judgments, his experience and acquaintance in America, Europe and Asia?

By any of the living ex-Secretaries of State—either the experienced Root, or the talented Knox, or the idealistic Bryan, or the judicious Day?

By any of the general officers of the army or any of the chief commanders of the army?

By any great business man, any noted scholar, any eminent jurist? No. By Col. House, a respectable Texas doctor of politics and business, who cloaks himself in a garment of silence and passes for wise. He may by this time know that the Balkans—to paraphrase Mr. Dooley—are mountains and not canned goods, that Verdun is a fortress and not a mixed drink, that Joffre is a real man and not a bit of military camouflage. But he cannot possibly comprehend the great issues of the war, the vast detail of the program which is to be determined, the fundamentals which will underly the discussion and the decision.

With him as our chief spokesman at

the council, the United States sits at the table handicapped if not tongue-tied.

He is chosen for the task not because of his capacity for it, but because he has been personally serviceable in other ways, and because to select some one really fit for the undertaking would mean the public confession that the Democratic party does not contain such an individual and would be in contravention of the policy of the administration which looks solely for the benefit of the Democratic party.

MULTI ENGINE PLANES.

Reference was made some days ago to the military advantage to be gained from the big airplanes now being built, which will carry one to three tons of explosives. Many experts also strongly advocate the idea of multi-engine planes, or planes fitted up with several motors each.

Anyone who ever run an automobile, and reflects on the bother he has when his motor went bad on some back country road, will know how it is. For all his fretting and fuming, he was perfectly safe on dry land. Not so the stricken aviator, who when his motor is shot through, faces a probably fatal descent to hard earth or a fall into the ocean. While the new motors are the next thing to perfection, any mechanical contrivance will go wrong sometimes, or a lucky shot put them out of business.

Seaplanes have been regarded as one of the most hopeful weapons against submarines, by reason of the greater visibility of the underwater object if observed from above. But the seaplane performance has been comparatively disappointing. They are compelled too much to consider the possibility of a forced landing. Their float or boat weighs more than the chassis of the ordinary airplane, thus sharply limiting their carrying capacity for bomb dropping work.

The multi-engine theory for the heavier planes at least, sounds very reasonable. If one motor goes wrong, there will be one or more left to bring the plane home. It could disregard the chance of forced landings.

This would not merely be a powerful new weapon against the submarine, but would augment the power of the overland force. Machines thus guarded could fly lower, observe more clearly, make longer distances, and take greater chances with hostile gunfire. Independent so largely of the conditions that now limit air work, the range of their performance seems stupendous.

STOCK MARKET LOSES.

The type of people who turn first to the stock market news when they pick up a daily paper, are blue just now. The drop in the market has hit them. These people though they may live far from Wall street, are much under its shadow. Instead of trying to perfect themselves in the technique of their own trade and reach success by superiority in their own line, they fritter away time trying to fathom the motives of the big manipulators, whose game is to conceal their operations from the public.

Such people feel more pleased by a profit of \$50 in speculation than with \$100 earned in their regular calling. They play the game until their money gives out, or some unusual loss demonstrates the futility of their course. It is as easy to forecast Wall street as the turn of a roulette wheel.

When the market is going up, these amateurs think the country is basking in the sun of permanent prosperity and they rush in and buy. Then when the market goes off as it has the past weeks they rush to sell out stocks bought at higher levels. There is no significance in this market break, except that a lot of people are selling securities to buy Liberty bonds, so it is inevitable that prices under selling pressure should drop temporarily.

Wall street is governed by feverish and unreasonable hopes and fears that are equally illusory. It is as safe for outsiders as an automobile speedway is for little children. People who learn their lesson with one moderate loss are lucky. Meanwhile those who buy substantial securities and forget about the stock market, can find plenty of evidence that business is sound, in spite of war strain.

ON THE AUCTION BLOCK.

It will not do to regard Bulgarian Minister at Stockholm has doubtless had some interesting conversations with his Bulgarian colleague, and it is probably true that Bulgarian diplomats elsewhere have dropped hints that their august sovereign, Ferdinand, would be glad to get out of his co-partnership with the Kaiser. But all this is to be taken with a large grain of salt. The truth probably is that Bulgaria is once more upon the auction block. Her ruler long since acquired the reputation of being the most astute international trader in Europe, and up to the time of the first Balkan war, in 1912, he had managed to secure large benefits, in territory and power, without ever firing a shot. In the olden days he used to play of the Turk against the Powers of the Concert—and always to his advantage. In like manner he played the Entente off against the Teutonic Alliance in those shameful days when each was seeking to get him into the war on its side. At length the Kaiser outbid his rivals and Ferdinand came down on the Hun's side of the fence. Now, finding the situation irksome, he is ready to trade once more. If the Entente appears generous, he will use that fact to screw up a larger concession from the Kaiser. It is a sor-

did business, in which no well informed person will be deceived.

WATCH WISCONSIN.

No matter who may be nominated in the Wisconsin senatorial primaries, no matter what declaration of principles any candidate may make in advance of the election, it may be taken for granted that the entire strength of the administration will be devoted to securing the success of the Democratic nominee. Wisconsin is a Republican state. The normal Republican majority there is at least 30,000. It now has a solid Republican delegation in the house of representatives, a Republican governor and legislature—and the late Senator Hustung was chosen not because of his own or his party's strength but because the Republican vote was split between the regular nominee of the party primary and an independent candidate. Yet the administration at Washington will move in every manner which political subtlety can devise to secure the election of a Democratic senator from this Republican state. Seemingly in the view of the White House it is entirely proper and patriotic for Democrats to do everything in politics in war time exactly as they did in time of peace. But for Republicans to seek to maintain their party faith is looked upon as traitorous.

THE MEN BEHIND THE BONDS.

Under a large picture of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, a Washington newspaper prints the legend, "The Man Behind the Bonds." This is evidently one of the far-fetched efforts to make Mr. McAdoo one of the heroes of the war. But the effort is ridiculous as to react. No man in the United States is so simple as to believe that Mr. McAdoo is in any sense of the term "The Man Behind the Bonds."

There is no one man behind the bonds. There are more than a hundred million people behind the bonds. These people are toiling in the fields, forests, mines, factories and fisheries. They are working on railroads, in stores, on buildings, behind the counters of banks, in newspaper offices, on street cars—any place and every place where there is useful and helpful work to be done. Some of them are in training camps and others are in France. Upon all these men and women who are either producing the essentials of subsistence or training for national defense, the soundness of the bonds depends.

It is an ungracious and unpatriotic act to seek to accord to one man an importance and credit to which he is in no way entitled.

AMERICA A GENEROUS PARTICIPANT.

Figures that Representative James H. Davidson, of Wisconsin, had the honor of presenting to the House on the day of adjournment of the last session bring home to the average mind, as no other comparison would, the stupendous efforts this country is making to win the war. Up to August 1st of this year, after three years of war, Mr. Davidson estimates that Great Britain had expended \$13,500,000,000, France \$15,327,400,000, and Russia, \$15,000,000,000. But the United States, in the first six months of our war, before a gun had been fired, placed at the disposal of the Administration for the prosecution of hostilities, over \$19,000,000,000, in addition to which we have raised and loaned to the allies almost two and a half billions more. In spite of these enormous figures Congressman Davidson sees the possibility of further large expenditures in the future, and calls upon the country to face the prospect with a grim determination to raise whatever amounts are necessary to insure the early winning of the war.

TEDDY'S TWO HUNDRED TWO.

T. R. emerges from the Connecticut health farm with his weight reduced from 216 to 202 pounds and his equator shrunken from 49 to 42 1/2 inches. He declares himself in first-class condition. He remains, however, two pounds above the limit which Tom Reed set for gentlemen. At a time when the great—ir more ways than one—Speaker carried his weight well over 250 a friend asked him how much he weighed. "Two hundred pounds," said Reed. The friend protested that it must be much more. "No," said Reed solemnly, "no gentleman ever weighs more than 200 pounds."

INCREASES JUSTIFIED.

Sixty-seven street railway companies in twenty-one states have been allowed fare increases in some form since 1914, according to the committee on public utility rates of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners. The committee reported that with increasing costs of operation an increase of revenue is necessary in order that street railway service, which is very important in urban and inter-urban development may not be crippled or destroyed, and a rate on the mileage basis with a minimum charge seems to be the most promising resource available.

DEMOCRATS BUSY.

During the last week of the Liberty Loan drive the Republicans of Massachusetts cancelled all of their political meetings in order that their speakers might devote themselves to the sale of the bonds and that public attention might not be diverted from the national necessity. The Democrats, on the other hand, kept on with their campaign. Yet the national leaders of the Democratic party insist that partisanship shall be abandoned during the war.

"BROOMSTICK PREPAREDNESS."

One feature of the Liberty Loan day parade in a New England city was a detachment of men from the pantomime at Ayer, Camp Devens. They paraded without arms and the local newspaper remarked that many of the crowd who saw them were disappointed that they did not carry the birch poles which they have to use in drill instead of rifles. That would indeed have been a demonstration of what T. R. calls our "broomstick preparedness."

CONCEALING THE HIGH PRICES.

Tricks in all trades but ours. Prices don't always go up when costs go up. The producer has his little bluffing ways of making you think he isn't advancing prices when he is.

For instance, many cakes of soap are now made hollow. They look just as large and handsome as ever. After you use them awhile, you work into a hole and perceive that the interior is nothing but thin air. Balls of string and yarn are made around a large core, so that there is nothing but a crust of twice about the empty center. Thread runs more than over to wooden spools, with a thinner layer of cotton and silk then ever before. In every business the effort will be made to conceal the fact of price advances.

Up to a certain extent this is of course legitimate. When flour goes up it is as fair for the baker to cut down the size of the loaf as to advance the price. There is no cheat about it since the difference should be obvious to any observant eye. But in so far as these dodges conceal the cheapening or the skimping of materials, they are dishonest. The public wants to know plainly and squarely what the price advances are, and it does not wish to have inferior goods put over on the pretence that they are the same old article.

It won't help anyone's trade to work off goods in any deceptive way. Some of these little tricks are of trifling importance. But they tend to promote dishonest standards in business.

The people principally responsible for them seem to be the original producers. Retail dealers are usually too close to their customers to try much funny business. Producers seem to think the public doesn't mind a little humbug. Thereby they are much in error.

THE PATCHED PATRIOT.

A generation ago it was not deemed a disgrace for old or young, rich or poor, to wear clothes or shoes that were still in fairly good condition, though patched in spots. To wear patched clothes was considered an evidence of both industry and thrift. But the vanity which dominates some of us and influences all of us has put patches out of style. An age of luxury has banished the simple precepts of economy taught in Poor Richard's Almanac. But perhaps the necessities growing out of war demands will revive old-time practices. When our army in America as well as in Europe is in need of every pound of wool the country can spare, and when the Allies are unable to get all the good clothes and shoes they need, probably earnest citizens of America, although financially able to buy new clothing, will wear the old a few months longer in order to help the cause. True patriotism may be evidence by the wearing of a patch, no less than by wearing a bond-buyer's button.

LEARNING LESSONS IN THRIFT.

The actual arrival of a sugar famine brought the fact of war home to millions of Americans, and the sweetest tooth in the world has been compelled temporarily at least to deny itself. Other self-denials will have to be practiced before the war ends, even if peace comes as soon as optimists think; and these lessons should not be lost after the war is over. It has long been a maxim abroad that a French family could live on what an American family wastes; and because of French thrift, France was for a generation the banker of the old world. If Americans can take from the war the habit of thrift in any measure as the French possess it, we shall have gained something for ourselves comparable to the larger stake of making the world safe for republican institutions.

THE TEST IN WISCONSIN.

The tragic death of Senator Hustung brings forward by two years the test of public opinion in Wisconsin. The senator was strongly pro-war. He was a Democrat, elected unexpectedly by a split in the Republican forces. His term would not have expired until 1921, but successor will have to be chosen now. It will afford Wisconsin the chance to show whether the solid Republican delegation which she has in Congress represents her present political opinions, or whether a divided Republican vote will again permit a Democrat to slip in.

President Wilson has given his endorsement to the declaration of the National Unity League that "agitation for a premature peace is seditious." Bully! There never was any justification for the plea for "peace without victory!"

The most highly prized Liberty Bonds will be those that are owned by people who bought them with money earned by personal effort, and saved by personal sacrifice.

HAWLEY COMPANY RESUMES

WORK ON ONE MACHINE.

(Continued from page 1)

Hartwig, president of the State Federation of Labor, George J. Schneider, vice-president of the International paper Workers union, and Charles E. Spence, master of the state garage, who talked on the general advantages of cooperation and organization, Mr. Hartwig said the unions still had hopes of winning the strike, that the men were standing firm at Camas and Lohanon, where both mills are shut down, and he was not dismayed over the partial resumption of operations here.

The city is beginning to feel the results of the labor situation, as scores of former mill employees have gone away to secure employment elsewhere. The companies are recruiting men from all sections of the country and express the utmost confidence that the back bone of the strike has been broken and that before many weeks the mills will be running at maximum capacity.

Beaverton—Potato starch factory here now assured.

Royal Baking Powder

saves eggs in baking

In many recipes only half as many eggs are required, in some none at all, if an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder is used, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

Try the following recipes which also conserve white flour as urged by the government.

Corn Meal Griddle Cakes

1 1/2 cups corn meal
1 1/2 cups boiling water
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon shortening
1 tablespoon molasses
1/2 cup flour
1/2 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

NO EGGS

Scald corn meal in bowl with boiling water; add milk, melted shortening and molasses; add flour, salt and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix well. Bake on hot greased griddle until brown.

(The Old Method called for 2 eggs)

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

1 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup water
1 cup seeded raisins
3 ounces citron, cut fine
1/2 cup shortening
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup flour
1 cup rye flour
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Half sugar, water, fruit, shortening, salt and spices together in saucepan 3 minutes. When cool, add flour and baking powder which have been sifted together. Mix well; bake in loaf pan in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

(The Old Method [fruit cake] called for 2 eggs)

Send for our new booklet "55 Ways to Save Eggs." Mailed free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., Dept. H., 135 William Street, New York

CHAIN LETTER FAKE FOR RED CROSS IS ROUNDLY DENOUNCED

By H. A. Swafford.

When the "First Call" is blared From our dreams we are scared By a voice that we hear plainly speakin' "Now boys, don't be late or K. P.'s your fate."

It's a great life my boy, but don't weaken.

As "Assembly" is heard, And we fly like a bird To the first of our daily formations; 'Tis the Tops voice we hear as he calls us for beer, "Report," and then makes his notations.

For those that we miss Are filled with the bliss That comes with "vin blanc" of this nation, And when they get back, they will sure get the sack In the guard house for ten days' duration.

When "Recall" is blown, And our tools we have thrown To the ground as we go for our rations, The "Top" we spy with a smile in his eye, Oh that "Top," he is sure some sensation.

But when "Taps" sounds at night, It's the usual sight To see looming up at his station The form of our "Top" Who's been out on a slop And tells of his new "doll's" location.

There he lies in his bunk, And he sleeps off his drunk And the boys in the hut come in sneaking, And he talks in his sleep as he slumbers so deep— "It's a great life my boy, but don't weaken."

But when all's said and done, This is written in fun And we hope no offense he'll be takin'— For our "Top" is the one who keeps gloom on the run; This Army's the life, but don't weaken. * K. P. is kitchen police.

OREGON CITY, Nov. 3.—(Editor of the Enterprise.)—Several years ago someone, with a twisted idea of what constitutes a joke, started a chain letter prayer laying the authorship upon Bishop Lawrence. Before the fool thing had run its course it is estimated that several million dollars were spent in postage, and every once in a while the thing crops up yet, and some easy mark falls for it. A friend of mine brought in a revived form of the idocy, asking that I call the public attention to the fact that it is being perpetrated again in this new form. It is called the "Red Cross Chain." It has about as much connection with the "Red Cross" as the Kaiser has with democracy, or a June bug with philosophy. It reads:

"The Lord Jesus we implore Thee to give victory to the Allies. Please copy this out and send it to some person each day for nine days, beginning the day you receive this. Do not break the chain as it was sent from Russia, Scotland, to go around the world.

"It was said in ancient times that those who passed it by would wrestle with misfortune, but those who sent it would be free from calamity, and the ninth day would receive some great joy. Don't forget the day, nor the next nine days."

As this card was numbered 2 some sucker bit for two days, at least.

As to the contents, it is as ancient as the blasphemous joke on the good American Bishop, and no older. It is just the same old prayer modified to meet the occasion.

As to Russia, Scotland, there is no such place on the map. Hence the fool thing is, on its very face, a lie.

As to what it will accomplish, here is part of the business. The first step in the chain will cost nine cents, beside the waste of time, to send the first nine cards. The second round will cost 9 times nine, or 81 cents. By the time the third link has done its duty without a break it has reached \$7.29. When it has passed the fourth, it has reached the sum of

OREGON CITY, Nov. 3.—(Editor of the Enterprise.)—I am wondering if it has ever suggested itself to you and to the mill men who are now out of work that all this trouble, is the work of the agents of the Emperor of Germany. From the very fact that the name of the man that caused the walk-out—a short time ago (Hartwig) should convince everyone that he was not a friend of our administration. In my opinion he should have been given the same dose that was given the preacher down in Tennessee lately, or strung from a telegraph pole. I think this matter should be dwelt upon by the four minute men, who are giving talks on food conservation, for its almost absolutely certain that if this little food to conserve, and furthermore if it's not soon stopped we may look for violence, and then end in a revolution between capital and labor.

People must be fed and clothed, and so if there is no pay check forthcoming these necessities cannot be obtained; for business men cannot afford to let their goods go without the money.

I am absolutely convinced that all this trouble in the shipping industries, as well as the paper industry, is the work of German agents, and is but another blow of the Kaiser, at the administration, that will make it harder for us to win the war.

I am a union man and strongly in favor of the laboring man having pay enough to enable him to keep his family comfortably, but I am dead set opposed to having a monster who delights in murdering women and children, taking a hand in it. We are Americans and any one that is not truly American should be immediately transplanted or interned until the war is over.

JOHN HATHAWAY.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

A marriage license was issued from the county clerk's office Friday to Tillie Bauner and Albert J. Martin of Canby.

HINTS TO SHOPPERS

NEW CLOAKS.

Many of the newest effects in the way of cloaks are now in the stock of Bannan & Company's store. There are the rich dark brown with saletto collars and cuffs, lined throughout with a fine quality of silk. There are so many different styles in these garments that it would be a wise idea to call and see for yourself just what Mr. Bannan has selected.

A new stock of house dresses and aprons in stripes and plaids has also arrived, coming in the large shipment on Tuesday morning.

DRESS GOODS.

There are still many attractive pieces of dress goods remaining in the L. Adams store, which have been marked at great sacrifice, consisting of pretty checks, stripes in various colors, and of extra width.

Many shoes are to be found in the shoe department, and competent people are there to give you a perfect fit. In the basement you will find underclothing that will come in handy for the chilly days to come; also an excellent quality of men and women's sweaters in various shades including gray and red.

ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS.

As the Red Cross Society is arranging to send the boys in France a box, and others are also planning to carry out the same idea, the Huntley Drug Company is one of the headquarters where you can find articles that will please the boys. This firm is carrying a stock of knives, pens, soap, writing tablets, candy, cigars, toothbrushes, combs, hairbrushes, and in fact anything that would make a useful gift to the soldier or the boy in the navy.

It is necessary to commence your Christmas shopping early for the men in France, and the boxes to be shipped by the Red Cross will soon be on their way.

NEW EDISONS.

A large number of new Edison talk-

When through the hands of the fifth link it has reached \$509.49. If it gets past the sixth without a break it is \$5,214.41. When the seventh batch of suckers have passed it on it is \$47,529.69. On the eighth lap it is \$430,467.21. The ninth brings it up to \$3,874,204.89. In its tenth round it attains to the unbelievable sum of \$34,887,844.01. And all this in 90 days from the writing of the first letter. Just now when every cent possible is needed, and the cry is going out from every quarter to stop waste the one who propagates anything of this sort is not only a dupe. He is a traitor as well. In fact I have my doubts that the originator of this last move is a fool. It is just the kind of work we would expect a shrewd German spy to perpetrate in order to deflect all the money he could from much needed channels. All thinking people are asked to keep their eyes open for just such attempts, and to kill them whenever they can.

W. T. MILLIKEN.

CONGRESSMAN HAWLEY TELLS WAR STATUS IN TALK TO LIVE WIRES

(Continued from page 1)

Thursday night at the home of Colonel C. H. Dye

The Live Wires heard committee reports and listened to an interesting speech by Dr. Hugh S. Mount, who returned this week from Chicago, bringing back late information from the continent.

Some of the beans raised by the Live Wires on their Mt. Pleasant demonstration farm graced the dinner table, as did some mammoth potatoes from the farm of George Randall. Frank Ewing, of Estacada, superintendent of the experimental farm of the Portland Railway Light & Power company, told of his work, and O. E. Freytag urged attendance at the Manufacturers and Land Products show that opens in Portland at the auditorium Saturday night and continues until November 15. While Oregon City day has been set for next Monday, arrangements will be made through Mr. Freytag to secure a later date, with the object of arranging an excursion from this city to the show.

Gold Hill—\$700,000 cement plant here begins operations. Employees 35 men.

ing machines as well as Columbia talking machines have been received at the Burmeister & Andresen store. These have been the means of attracting many lovers of music to this establishment.

In their record room you will find a large collection of musical selections of the celebrated musicians. Among the records will be found the selection by the quartet from "Rigoletto." The new Edison recreates the performance of Cleofolini, Middleton, Verlot and Alcock with exactness. If you desire to hear this record you are invited to the store, and it will be played for you. Other records that are among the selections and found quite popular are "Oh Johnny! Oh Johnny! Oh Johnny! a one-step; "Alpha Sunset Land"; "Glow Worm" by the Imperial Band and "Walk In The Forest"; "Simplicity Intermezzo" by the Sedora Band, and "The Whistler and His Dog" by the New York Military Band. There are a number of new patriotic selections that have been among the best sellers during the past week.

CREPE DE CHINE WAIST.

A number of dainty crepe de chine waists have made their appearance at the C. I. Stafford store, of flesh colored as well as the dainty pink and yellow. Some are made with the large square collar, and with dainty mother pearl buttons, and most attractive.

The store has also received a large number of very attractive navy blue flannel middy blouses that are always popular with the girls. These are made in several different patterns, some of which have trimmings of red or white braid, while others are made plain with the large sailor collar. The large red silk ties are also in stock at this store.

Roseburg—Cold storage plant purchased here by California capital to be enlarged.