

Y. M. C. A. WILL ENLIST SEVERAL HUNDRED BOYS IN SOIL CONTEST

Rules Are Announced for Competition in Gardening, Planned to Interest Lads in Outdoor Pursuits—Valuable Prizes Are Offered for Best Early and Late Vegetables.



PARTICIPANTS IN GARDENING CONTEST.

PORTLAND will have its first gardening contest this summer, although such events have been popular in various Eastern cities for some time. The contest in this city is to be conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, assisted by the Oregon Agricultural College, and is open to all boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years.

Although it is expected that most of the boys will cultivate their gardens at their homes, those who have no available ground will be loaned a small plot by the Y. M. C. A. The association has made arrangements to use several lots in Sellwood for this purpose and it is expected that a number of boys who have no ground at home they can use will take advantage of the association's offer.

The contest has been divided into two parts, one for early vegetables and one for late vegetables. Any boy, however, can enter in both divisions of the contest. Professor A. G. Bouquet, of Oregon Agricultural College, yesterday announced the vegetables that will be raised, which are as follows: Early contest—Lettuce, radishes, peas and spinach; late contest—Winter squash, tomatoes, cucumbers and celery. The short-term contest will also include the raising of one row of sweet peas.

Each boy will cultivate the same size lot of ground and must raise exactly the same kinds of vegetables. If he is to be considered in awarding the prizes, ten prizes have been offered in each division of the contest. The winners in each division will have their choice of the ten prizes, winner of second place, will take second choice, and so on. The prizes will be as follows: Early contest—Camera trip to Y. M. C. A. boys' camp, year's membership in Y. M. C. A., with gymnasium suit and locker provided; one year's membership in Y. M. C. A., 25-caliber rifle, roller skates, suit of clothes, baseball outfit and watch. Late contest—Suit of clothes, year's membership in Y. M. C. A., with suit and locker; year's membership in Y. M. C. A., six months' membership in Y. M. C. A., football outfit, camera, watch, raincoat, sweater and shoes.

Professor Bouquet will deliver a lecture at the Y. M. C. A. on February 3 on the subject, "The Boys and the Cold Frame." This lecture will be open both to adults and to boys. Registration for the contest will start at that time and continue until January 11. Professor Bouquet giving his second lecture on February 10. The early contest will end on June 24 and the late contest on September 11. At the end of each contest the boys will exhibit their vegetables at the Y. M. C. A.



GARDENING CONTEST SUCH AS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN PORTLAND.

Their vegetables at the Y. M. C. A. The markings, however, will not be made solely on the showings at these exhibitions. Professor Bouquet will visit each of the gardens several times and will grade each one. The boys will also send in two reports a month to the Y. M. C. A., telling how they are getting along.

"We have started this contest because we believe all boys ought to be interested in outdoor work and know how to raise vegetables," said J. C. Clark, boys' secretary of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday. "It will benefit their health and make them better boys to spend their time in the open air, cultivating their garden. The system of markings that will be used will encourage them to be neat, prompt and careful in their work. We hope to have several hundred boys take up the work. They are not required to join the Y. M. C. A. and there will be no cost, outside of actual expenses, which will be kept low."

Whether rates are fair and reasonable, or grossly excessive; and even at that the telephone companies could prolong the controversy, as has the Puget Sound Electric Company, through the simple device of appeal.

Seattle's commercial organizations are insisting on needed legislation for Alaska, particularly that the coast must of the territory be no longer locked by

theorists on conservation. The officers of the Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed United States Senator Piles, urging that he secure concerted action by the Congressional delegations from Washington, Oregon and California. The message to Senator Piles argues the case for him. The appeal, it says, cannot be made too strong, and it points out that repeated requests are being received from Alaskan communities near enormous deposits of coal urging that they be allowed to use their own fuel instead of being compelled to pay an excessive price for the foreign product of British Columbia. The telegram says in part:

"Aside from local commercial necessity, and from the fact that the progress of Alaska is strangled, the attitude of the Government in shipping coal from the Atlantic Coast in foreign vessels around Cape Horn to the Pacific for use by the United States navy is inexplicable. The Navy Department has declared that coal in Alaska fields meets the required standard and can be used whenever mined. But the Government, preventing through a private acquisition or a public lease system, any development of Alaska coal for pioneers who have gone into that country to develop it, or the use of the industries of the people of the Pacific Coast states; and, above all, for the use of the Government's own vessels, at a cost far less

than must now be paid for the purchase and delivery of Eastern fuel."

In the midst of talk of possible war between America and the Orient, a note of harmony has been sounded by Baron Kich Shibusawa and 14 other Japanese commissioners who recently visited Seattle and other cities of the United States. They have written a letter to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce pressing an acknowledgment of courtesies and hospitalities extended to them during their tour. In addition they have conveyed the assurance that their journey through the United States was not merely a tour of inspection, but "a mission for cementing a feeling of friendship and establishing better trade relations between the two countries."

If the people of the Rainier Valley could adjust the differences between the Seattle, Renton and Southern and the residents along that road, they would provide that the city go into the streetcar business on its own account. A recent meeting at Lakeside Hall, Dunlap, was attended by 150 people, who expressed themselves as overwhelmingly in favor of a bond issue to take over the Crawford lines. Speeches were made by Tom L. Quigley, Eugene Way, A. E. Black, S. J. Brundt and Rev. Oscar H. Hull. Both of Seattle's mayoralty candidates, Hiram C. Gill and George W. Dilling, have endorsed the plan looking to municipal ownership.

VACCINATION AGAINST TYPHOID IS SUCCESSFUL

Tests Made at Vancouver Barracks Prove That Inoculation Makes Subjects Immune to Dread Fever—Army May Make Treatment Compulsory.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Vaccination for the prevention of typhoid fever and immunity from that disease, has been as thoroughly established as anything in medicine, says Captain A. Reasoner, of the Hospital Corps of this post, who has made a specialty of the study of the new treatment for the prevention of typhoid. Captain Reasoner was one of the first to vaccinate himself with the vaccine, when it was discovered, to prove its efficiency to other officers and soldiers of the garrison.

Since then, more than a year ago, 400 officers, their wives and soldiers have volunteered to be inoculated, all with splendid results. Women are afflicted least by the vaccine, some minding it not at all. It leaves no scar or marks, causes no sore, and disappears in 24 hours. A slight swelling produced leaves in a day. Its effect on men ranges from lassitude for 19 or 12 hours to slight nausea and pains in the body, but this is unusual.

Major Jere B. Clayton, post surgeon, has received a quantity of the vaccine, and a call for volunteers has been made. It is expected that all in the post, including the wives and children of the men in the service, will be made immune to typhoid fever this winter and spring.

Vaccine Value Proved.

"The administration of anti-typhoid vaccine is now practiced, is harmless," said Major-General Leonard Wood. "The protective value of this measure has been fully demonstrated, as shown by statistics of the Medical Department, and that the army may, as far as possible, have the benefit of the protection thus afforded and enjoy immunity from a dread disease, commanding officers throughout the service are enjoined to use their best endeavors to bring about the voluntary acceptance of this prophylactic treatment of all officers and enlisted men and by all civilians resident at military posts, except those over 55 years of age and those known to have had the disease."

"In case of an outbreak of typhoid fever the commanding officer of the post will make immediate telegraphic report of the facts to the department commander, who will issue necessary orders requiring compulsory administration of the anti-typhoid vaccine to the entire population of the post, including the families of officers, enlisted men, and civilians residents at the post. In the event that the department commander is of the opinion that the situation makes such action necessary."

"The whole foundation of the treatment by vaccines and serums has as its basis the fact of the wonderful power of the body to adapt itself to various conditions and influences, inimical and otherwise," said Captain Reasoner. "Modern science has only learned in the few years that it is by means of the blood and substances developed therein that we gain immunity to certain diseases. Were it not for the process of immunity, we would never recover from any disease, for it is by means of this that the body is enabled to manufacture the substances which kill the germs and bring us back to health."

Action of Culture Told.

"Immunity to disease is classed as active and passive. Active immunity is that following the disease, as smallpox, measles, typhoid, scarlet fever, etc. Passive immunity is that which is obtained from another person, as in the case of the blood transfusion."

Immunity is that which is induced in the person without his having had the actual disease. Passive immunity is induced by means of serum, containing the bacteria, typhoid, meningitis, cholera, plague and others, and by means of vaccines in smallpox, typhoid, plague infections and other troubles.

A serum does not contain bacteria, dead or alive, but only anti-toxins or antibodies, and is obtained from the blood of another animal which has been made immune to the particular disease for which it is given, and the substances, termed antibodies, which kill these particular disease germs, are in the serum, and are thus added to the patient's blood directly. The immunity thus obtained comes into direct effect and is not very permanent. A vaccine, on the other hand, is a killed culture of the germs of the particular disease and of a known strength. It is by the action of the leucocytes (white blood corpuscles) and the blood plasma upon these injected germs that the antibodies are formed and a more permanent immunity produced.

"At the beginning of the Boer War, the Medical Corps of the English Army vaccinated some 5000 soldiers under the direction of Wright, the noted English scientist, and the first man to make a practical test of this method. The results were so successful that it was only an example of the immunity theory. As soon as the patient is attacked with the disease, the blood begins to elaborate the antitoxin or antibody which is to rid the body of the invader. When a person is thought to have typhoid, a drop of his blood is mixed with a drop of a virulent culture of typhoid germs, which in their normal state are in active motion, and then placed under the microscope. If the antibody or antitoxin is present, as it will be in the presence of the disease, the germs are killed within half an hour and run together like molasses candy in the Summer time. If not present the blood has no action on the germs. This identical action takes place in the body as soon as the antibodies have developed, sufficient strength to accomplish their task, and thus a cure is produced."

"Among the 5000 English soldiers vaccinated, there was only one-seventh the amount of typhoid to be found among any other 5000, and no deaths and a high percentage of death among the others. At this time the method was not so well understood as at present, so it is believed that these results can be considerably improved upon."

"At the joint encampment at Gettysburg last July, an ambulance corps marched up from Fort Myer. On the return trip all of the men, 152 in number, drank from a spring which was found afterward to be contaminated with typhoid. The men were segregated on their return to Fort Myer and watched. Of the 152 men, 136 had been previously vaccinated against typhoid, and none of them developed the disease. Among the remaining 16, who had not been vaccinated, there were six cases, or 37 per cent. Had the same percentage kept up among those who were vaccinated, there would have been 34 cases."

"It is not said that it is impossible for the disease to develop among those vaccinated, but it is known that it is a most rare occurrence for it to appear, and then only in the mildest form."

"In the last report of the surgeon-general of the army it is said that there were at the time 74,450 men in the army not vaccinated against typhoid, and among this number there were 206 cases of typhoid and 13 deaths. There were 13,328 officers and soldiers vaccinated against typhoid, and among this number there was one case that was known to have been infected before the vaccination, and two other cases of probable typhoid, but of so mild a nature as to make the diagnosis doubtful. There were no deaths. Of this number nearly 500 are at Vancouver Barracks, who were vaccinated by Major Alexander N. Stark and Captain Reasoner last spring in preparation for the Summer's hikes and maneuvers. There were no cases of typhoid among those vaccinated and four among the others. This vaccination was all voluntary, no one being compelled to accept it who did not wish to. This includes all of the officers and a number of their families."

Germs 16 Years Old.

"The germs used in the injection were obtained from the spleen of a man who died about 16 years ago, and have been kept growing since that time in test tubes of gelatine and beef broth. To make the vaccine fresh 24 hours before use, the germs are placed in a medium used much in the bacteriological laboratory. The growth of typhoid is then scraped off and thoroughly mixed in sterile water which is then heated above the boiling point and held there for one hour to kill the germs beyond all peradventure of doubt."

"The strength of the solution is then obtained—that is how many germs are contained in a cubic centimeter—and then diluted to the standard number of 50,000,000 to a cubic centimeter, all the while with the greatest aseptic precautions, and then placed in small glass tubes which are sealed until used."

The vaccination is given in three doses, 10 days apart. A portion of the skin is sterilized either upon the arm or on the buttock, and the injection made with hypodermic, which, in skillful hands, gives absolutely no pain. It is ordinarily given in the afternoons, so as to have the night in which to get over it. In 82 per cent there is no reaction; in 34 per cent there is mild reaction lasting about six or eight hours and somewhat like a very mild attack of grippe and in four per cent there is what is termed a moderate reaction. That is, the temperature goes above 102 degrees and may last 49 to 52 hours. Occasionally a typhoid carrier gives a severe reaction, the temperature going up to 103 degrees with severe headache and pains over the body, lasting from 12 to 13 hours. No

To Tell the Truth Is One Thing; to Make Folks Believe You're Truthful—That's Another.

Is the Word VALUE Misleading?

We have heard much lately among advertisers of the so-called misuse of the word VALUE. Some seem to infer through the medium of their daily advertisements that the firm using the word VALUE in connection with its advertising does so with the idea of hoodwinking the public.

It seems that this little word described by Webster as meaning "The amount for which a thing is sold—the rate of worth set upon an article," etc., has suddenly taken on a dangerous aspect.

Some advertisers seem to believe that users of the word VALUE are misleading the public—that they are dangerous and should be shunned by the prospective purchaser.

The sole object of users of the word VALUE according to the latest edict of the all-wise is to dispose of poor merchandise at fabulous prices. The user of this word, so they seem to think, places it in his advertisements solely for the purpose of getting good prices for merchandise he represents as having a certain VALUE when in reality it is not as valuable as he says it is.

Looking backward through the advertising pages of our daily papers we find the word VALUE used innumerable times by the same advertisers who now strive to belittle it.

The word VALUE has been used in the advertising of Woodard, Clarke & Co. since the firm first started to advertise and that was something over FORTY-FIVE YEARS ago. VALUE has been given by this firm whenever VALUE was offered and we are willing to place ourselves on record with this statement that this discussion of the word VALUE is only a new trick of the clever ad. man to attract attention to his store and endeavor to make the buying public bite, until wise to the bait he has thrown out.

Woodard, Clarke & Co. will continue to offer real VALUES as they have for over FORTY-FIVE YEARS and will back up the VALUES offered with the same old castiron guarantee "MONEY BACK IF NOT AS VALUABLE AS CLAIMED."

Hundreds of real VALUES are now offered during the closing days of our FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE and the old price tag will be found on every article offered. You can figure your own savings from regular prices.

Ours are real VALUES.

Woodard-Clarke & Co. Fourth & Washington Sts. Over Forty-Five Years in Portland

GOVERNMENT LANDS SANS METHOD IN ADVERTISING

Officials Unable to Give Comprehensive Answers to Intending Settlers. Seattle Telephone Users Say Excessive Rates Are Charged.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Need of a publicity bureau in connection with the United States land department is emphasized every day by the experiences of Frank A. Twichell and J. Henry Smith, receiver and register of the Seattle office. They are beset continually with inquiries about land, and just as often are compelled to turn intending settlers away without having given them the information to which they were entitled.

Mr. Smith relates that during the recent visit of a woman, who evidently came from down East, she demanded a complete set of maps relating to land in Washington, including circulars about crops and climate, and other information for immigrants intending to locate in the state. In particular, she wanted to know where there was land in King County on which she and three of her friends could file. The register was obliged to say that the Government had not made any provision for advertising; that there were eight land districts in the state, and that he had no official knowledge of land outside of the Seattle district; and all that he could say was that there was little land remaining on which an intending settler could file, and that little was hardly worth while for agriculture.

Inquiry About Oregon Made.

Inquiries come to the Seattle office about land in Oregon as well as in this state. There are usually about a dozen personal applications daily, and probably twice as many by mail. "We have no official knowledge of Oregon," says Mr. Smith; "and we are compelled to disappoint all intending settlers by saying that in Western Washington there is no Government land worth taking up. If either the Federal or the State Government would provide literature about logged-off lands on the West Side, and the arid lands which will may be purchased cheaply on the East Side, that policy would make settlers of persons who become discouraged when we tell them that the Government land is all gone. The same thing applies to Oregon. If literature were provided, we could enclose it with our replies. It would do a great deal of good for the state, and would relieve this office of the burden of writing a letter to each individual applicant for information. Seattle telephone companies, which

have been advancing rates, have their patrons in a position similar to that occupied by residents along the line of the Seattle-Tacoma Interurban. According to Harry Fairchild, chairman of the State Railroad Commission, the same principle is involved in all the cases. The commission takes the ground that a railroad or a telephone company may increase rates at will, without power of interference on the part of the commission, except when an appeal is taken on the ground that the rates are excessive and unreasonable. The controversy in Seattle has been brought to this stage by resolution of the City Council, prepared by A. L. Valentine, superintendent of public utilities, and directed to Corporation Counsel Scott Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun was instructed to get an order from the railroad commission compelling the telephone companies to maintain the old rates until a schedule can be issued by the commission.

Exorbitant Rates Charged.

It is charged that the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company has been demanding as high as \$7.50 a month for service, although an ordinance fixes the maximum at \$5 for business houses and \$3 for residences; likewise that the independent company has exceeded the rate of \$4.50 also fixed by ordinance. Among other irregularities, Superintendent Valentine showed that the independent company had been charging professional men the business rate for residence telephones, whenever the patron did not subscribe for a telephone at his office.

The interurban case has been pending more than a year. Residents along that line have won their case before the Superior Court of Thurston County; but they continue to pay the rates fixed by the Puget Sound Electric Company. They have discovered that winning the fight does not lower the fare. Evidently the people of Seattle are facing the same thing with the telephone companies.

They are likely to protest indefinitely, all the while paying the increased rates, inasmuch as Chairman Fairchild has said that until the railroad commission has formally determined the value of the telephone property upon which the companies are entitled to collect revenue, it will be impossible to

SCENE FROM KEANE COMEDY, "WHAT MONEY COULDN'T BUY."



Robert Keane and his wife, assisted by William Elliott, are on the Sullivan & Considine circuit with a play by Mr. Keane, which within the year will go into the catalogue of vaudeville classics. Its title is "What Money Couldn't Buy." It is a delightful bit of rich comedy of high caliber. It tells a story of the son of a millionaire who made good. Unbeknown to his father he applied himself and graduated in medicine and also married his sweetheart of boyhood days. While waiting for Robert to become independent, his bride went on the stage, where she succeeded in making a name for herself as one of the country's foremost artists. The father learned of the girl's stage career and cast them off. The situation is a laughable and the good humor is infectious. These artists will be an early attraction at the Grand Theater.

record is known of any harm having been done by the practice. "It has been found that about five per cent of all persons having had typhoid fever become what are termed 'typhoid carriers.' They go around producing and disseminating these germs through their body excretions from one to 20 years or longer as servants, cooks, nurses and dairymen and are a menace to all with whom they are brought in contact. While typhoid in water can be guarded against, one cannot guard against food that passes through the hands of 'typhoid carriers.' It is by such means as this that typhoid epidemics are frequently started and kept up by means of water or food supply, flies, or any other of the various common methods. "If it were possible to vaccinate the entire country and maintain it, typhoid would become a matter of history with us as smallpox in Germany."

Orders were issued last year to discharge from the service those found to be "typhoid carriers." One was found in this post and after long treatment, was sent to the army hospital in San Francisco, for observation and care. He was finally discharged from the army. The soldiers are becoming educated to the advantage of vaccination for typhoid and few so far have refused to take the necessary treatment to make themselves immune. It is thought by army officers that vaccination for typhoid will become compulsory, as it is for smallpox.

Joint Board of Regents Planned.

(Special.)—Representative Libby has introduced a bill providing for a board

of regents to act jointly for the State University, State Agricultural College and the Monmouth State Normal School. The proposed board will replace the existing board of regents, which was created for these institutions as well as the various normal schools which were then in existence. The new board will take office in June, 1911. The new board is to consist of five members.

The government railway lines in Victoria, which have been raised during the years 1908-1910 with American rails, represent a total mileage of 142.21 miles of 50 pound and 9.78 miles of 100-pound rails.

SHURON EYEGLASSES THEY DON'T SLIP OFF

We furnish the finest American-made lenses at a price below what you pay for the cheap imported eye-destroring kind, that you sometimes see advertised as bargains. Absolute satisfaction at reasonable prices is our motto. Established here since 1896.

DALLAS OPTICAL PARLORS 218-219 WASHINGTON BLDG. Cor. Third and Washington Streets. Second Fl. Take Elevator