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# A New and Decidedly Progressive Development In Motor Car Construction Will Distinguish the 1914 Cadillac

There have been three important epochs in the development of the motor car. They were the three important epochs in the development of the CADILLAC. The history of the CADILLAC is the history of motor car progression.

<p><b>The First Epoch:</b>                  Eleven years ago the Cadillac Company produced the first practical and durable motor car in large numbers.                  How practical it was, how durable it was, the whole world knows, since those eleven-year-old Cadillacs are still in commission.</p>	<p><b>The Third Epoch:</b>                  Two years ago the Cadillac Company made possible a realization of the motorist's dream by being first to introduce an electrical cranking and lighting system which banished to oblivion forever the awkward crank and the inefficient illumination.                  Three times has the Cadillac Company accomplished that which was proclaimed impossible.</p>
<p><b>The Second Epoch:</b>                  Five years ago, the Cadillac Company, by massed production, scientific standardization and advanced manufacturing methods, was the first to demonstrate that it was possible to produce a high-grade, powerful car to sell for less than \$2000.                  The magnificent results of that demonstration are known wherever motor cars are driven—the record of the cars as clean, as honorable today as the day they were built.</p>	<p><b>The Fourth Epoch:</b>                  And now a fourth epoch, a fourth period of progression as important as those preceding it is, soon to be inaugurated.                  The Cadillac is about to endow the motor car with:  <b>A NEW ELEMENT OF EFFICIENCY</b>  <b>A NEW QUALITY OF LUXURY</b>  <b>A NEW SOURCE OF ECONOMY</b></p>

The Cadillac Company is not, as you know, given to false premises or to false promises. This new development, like its predecessors, is destined to influence the trend of the entire industry. Public endorsement of Cadillac development has always been more emphatic than our own claims or assertions concerning that development. It will be so in this instances. Your recognition of these new advantages will be immediate. Our next announcement will contain particulars. Any expectations which this may arouse in your mind will, we feel sure, fall short of your enthusiasm when you know the facts.

## Cadillac Motor Car Co. DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The above announcement, which is made simultaneously all over the United States today, is self-explanatory. George Goodrum is pleased to announce that as the Coos County representative of the Cadillac Motor Car Co., he will be in a position to give his friends advantage of the remarkable development promised in "The Fourth Epoch," of Motor car progression.

Goodrum's Garage, always headquarters for the latest and best in the automobile world, will be the local center for this new epoch in automobile progress. Watch for the next announcement.

If you are interested in this Fourth Epoch in the development of the automobile and will send us your name and address, the full details will be sent you as soon as the next announcement is issued by the factory.

# Geo. Goodrum

CENTRAL AVENUE MARSHFIELD, OREGON

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
 Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between T. Lindberg and Gust Rosberg, under the firm name of Lindberg & Rosberg, was dissolved on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1913, by mutual consent.  
 All debts owing to said partnership are to be paid to T. Lindberg, the remaining partner, who also assumes all the indebtedness thereof.  
 Dated this 8th day of July, A. D. 1913.  
 T. LINDBERG.  
 GUST ROSBERG.

**WHEN IS A MAN DRUNK?**  
 Question Is Now Puzzling Washington Because of New Law.  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—"When is a man drunk?" is the question that is puzzling official Washington since the new excise law came into effect and all "drunks" are required by law to be arrested.  
 The definition of drunkenness varies greatly among the officers of the law. The only harmony appears to be that when a man staggers he is drunk. Major Sylvester, superintendent of police, is indefinite and explains that "a man is drunk when he becomes a nuisance and obstruction to the public."  
 Acting Police Judge Aukem thinks a man is drunk when "He loses con-

trol of bodily and mental faculties."  
 S. McComas Hawken, assistant district attorney, defines a drunken man when "He acts unnaturally, whether he has had one or a dozen drinks," while former Police Judge Kimball, known as the terror of the criminal, considers a man drunk if he has had but one drink.  
 A well known inebriate says:  
 "No man is drunk so long as he can say that he is not."  
 An inventor claims to have perfected a system of rapid telegraphy capable of 40,000 words an hour. A beam of light playing upon a strip of sensitized paper records the messages.

## WATER POWER IN OREGON GREAT IN POSSIBILITIES

**Available Horsepower in State One Half of Amount Now Utilized in the United States.**  
 It has been stated that one-third of the available hydroelectric horsepower of the United States either lies in or is tributary to the Columbia River basin, of which the state of Oregon forms the most important part, writes B. S. Josselyn, president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, in a recent article in Harper's Weekly. Some idea of the extent of this important resource may be obtained when the fact is made known that this basin represents a greater area in land than is possessed by New England, with the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina combined. The basin drains 254,389 square miles. The state of Oregon alone has 95,667 square miles of water drainage, and within this area are located water-power possibilities rarely found upon the earth's surface. The Government, in its estimate, has fixed upon the minimum amount of 3,300,000 horse-power of possible hydro-electric development for the state of Oregon. That is one-half of the entire amount now utilized in the United States. Regardless of this, engineers predict that the minimum given by the Government experts for Oregon can be increased to more than double the amount through engineering ingenuity. From these figures Oregon's supremacy in the matter of potential hydroelectric power is easily discernible. The 6,000,000 possible horse-power should be a factor in developing here the largest manufacturing center upon the Pacific Coast, and it may be in the United States, for with the raw product at command not only of the forests and fields of Oregon, but of the ports of the world, Oregon must come into her own.  
 With this wonderful amount of undeveloped power, coupled with the timber resources of the state, one-fifth of all that is to be found in the United States, it forms a combination that is bound to be productive of much wealth and give

## HUNGARY HAS MODEL FARMS

**HORSE BREEDING ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF COUNTRY—THE PROBLEM OF KEEPING PEASANT FARMERS.**  
 MEZOHEGYES, Hungary, July 8.  
 —As the guests of the Hungarian government, members of the American commission on agricultural cooperation were shown over the government breeding farm here.  
 Horse breeding is one of the important industries of Hungary. The most noticeable characteristic of a Hungarian city to the stranger is the appearance of the horses on the streets. Even the cabs are two horse vehicles and the horses would do credit to many a private turnout in the United States. Militarism is back of the horse breeding industry, and the Hungarians have done precisely what Major General Leonard Wood would like to see done for the American army.  
 The government farm of Mezohegyes is about 35,000 acres. Nearly all of the land is given over to forage crops or pasture. The growth of forage is particularly heavy and its quality very high. There are altogether 2100 horses on the farm and this is but one of six such establishments in Hungary. The purpose of the institution is to keep up the quality of the horses bred, and to improve the cattle, sheep, and farm stock of the entire country. The exhibition was impressive, more as an effort upon an enormous scale to secure practical results in cattle and horse breeding, than as a show farm of fancy stock.  
 The horses are bred for cavalry use and to secure a good agricultural breed. The stallions are sent out to government establishments over the country and are at the command of the farmers. The most important stallions of the Mezohegyes farm are the English half-bred and the Anglo-Norman, and the horses are all of robust appearance and strong bone structure, making them admirably suited for agricultural use.  
 In the breeding of cows an effort is made to secure an animal that will serve both as a dairy cow and as a draft animal, for the small farmers of Hungary work their cows as well as to use them for milk. The Hungarian cow is not now of much use either as a dairy animal or as a beef animal. Swiss cattle have been imported and various experiments are constantly being carried on to produce a combination dairy and draft animal. Some excellent types of Hungarian oxen were shown members of the commission.  
 The American commission was taken to the farm by a special train from Budapest. A cavalry post is maintained on the farm and Americans were quartered in the officers' barracks. In one section of the barracks a group of ten of the Americans immediately established a bachelor's hall.  
 Before sun-up the next morning many of the Americans walked to the country market and watched the Hungarian peasants begin their market day. The women for the most part do the selling and spread their produce about them on the ground. The impression is being borne in upon the Americans that

women do most of the work in Europe.  
 The government farm requires so many people as herdsmen and stable hands, besides the cavalry post, that it is quite a good sized village. Here especially the visitor was impressed with the enormous part played by the government in the development of agriculture. Undoubtedly European governments have come to consider agriculture as different from all other forms of industry, of far greater social importance, and as an industry standing in need of government support and protection, to be brought to its highest state of development. The problem of keeping the peasantry upon the soil involves the question of national existence. It is a military problem, an economic problem, a problem to maintain the backbone of the nation. And what is done in Hungary to better the economic and social position of the farmer is done not so much for the farmer's sake as for the nation's sake and in the belief that without the farmer, without successful and contented farmers, the nation cannot exist.

## HITS RURAL SCHOOLS.

**Educators Declare Stock Barns Are Kept Better Than Some Schools.**  
 SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 9.—"In many sections of the country the average rural school house in relation to its purpose is not as well kept or as healthful as a good stable, dairy barn, pig pen or chicken house," declared Dr. Thomas D. Wood, of Columbia University, before the National Council of Education in session here today.  
 "Observation of rural school houses in different parts of the country," he said, "show many that violate most or all the principles of sanitation, and whose existence is a disgrace to any civilized community."  
 Dr. R. W. Corwin, University of Colorado, made a joint report with Dr. Wood on "Health Problems in Education."  
 In supplementing Dr. Wood's report, he said:  
 "What more could be expected of a government that creates a cabinet department for animals but fails to recognize one for man; that appropriates millions for brute heredity and little or nothing for human eugenics?"  
 Dr. Corwin gave figures on physical and mental diseases that caused a lively discussion. He declared that 15,000,000 out of 20,000,000 school children in the United States are diseased. He attacked not only the sanitation of schools, but surrounding conditions.  
 "A cesspool of degeneration exists under the shades of Princeton, and similar conditions exist in other states," he said. "If for the next hundred years our schools would discontinue all higher and aesthetic education and devote all their energy to improving the human stock, at the end of the century we would find the people not only 100 years old, but 100 per cent better, stronger, wiser."

## EATS 61 EGGS TO WIN \$25

CAIRO, Ill., July 9.—Frank Blake, a clerk in a railway office here, won a bet of \$25 by eating 61 eggs.  
 The world's record is supposed to have been 60.  
 The eggs were cooked as follows: Scrambled 15, soft boiled 15, hard boiled 15, fried 16.