



Are YOU prepared should company come?

Mrs. Homelover:—

Do not wait until you EXPECT COMPANY to buy that new furniture you need. If you do, you will be too tired-out to enjoy your friends' visit. Furnish your home now completely, and when visitors come, you will be proud of your well-appointed home. You will be care-free and fresh and be a delightful hostess. We have all the newest designs in furniture.

Our prices will suit you, too!

GOING & HARVEY CO.

GOING & HARVEY CO.

House Furnishing Engineers

Beautiful Effect in RUGS

Both Room Size and Small Priced at \$1.50 Each to \$60 Each.

IRON BEDS

Direct From the Factory at Prices That Will Surprise You.

WE SELL IT FOR LESS

BALE THE HAY

By G. H. Alford, I H C Service Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

Baled hay is much more valuable as a feed than loose hay, even when the loose hay is well housed.

Loose hay carries a great quantity of dust and often gives the farm animals a severe cough while baled hay does not.

Baled hay takes up about one-fifth as much room as loose hay and for this reason the entire crop of baled hay can usually be stored under cover while loose hay must be exposed to the weather in stacks and ricks.

Baling breaks up coarse hay so that the stock will eat it more readily and there is no waste in feeding baled hay.

Baled hay is always ready for the market. It is convenient and satisfactory to handle in every way. It can be hauled by team or shipped by railroad.

Much of the tops and sides of stacks is spoiled by the weather.

Loose hay becomes dusty and musty. Baling hay keeps out the dust and preserves the hay.

Baled hay retains much of the sweet hay odor that stock relish. There's a freshness and appetizing quality and feed value in baled hay that is never to be found in loose hay.

We should bale our hay whether we feed it on our own farms or sell it. Of course, the market demand is for baled hay—and for baled hay only and for this reason baling is the only way to be sure of having a market for it.

The growing of hay and especially leguminous hay as cowpea, soy bean, peanut and lespedeza will rapidly increase the fertility of our soils, make the raising of good live stock profitable and add very much to the income on the farms.

We can buy a one-horse pull-power hay press or we can buy a motor hay press. For the small farmer who bales his own hay, the one-horse pull-power hay press will prove very satisfactory and economical. With it he can bale his hay at the time most convenient and with a small amount of help. For the farmer who grows large quantities of hay or for the farmer who bales hay for his neighbors the two-horse pull-power or the motor hay press is necessary.

Of course, no man can tell the exact capacity of any hay press as this depends to a considerable extent upon the kind and quality of hay being baled, the skill of the operators, and the speed of the team. However under ordinary conditions a 14x18 two-horse pull-power hay press will bale about 8 tons per day, a 14x18 press operated with a 3-horse power engine will bale about 12 tons per day, a 16x18 press with a 4-horse power engine about 14 tons per day, and a 17x22 press with 6-horse power engine 16 tons per day.

We should purchase a hay press that has been designed for convenience. There should be a considerable

distance between the sweep and the feeding table. Both of these points should be located at the extreme end of the press so that the baling chamber may be set well into the interior of the shed or barn and ample room be had for the revolution of the sweep to be made outside the shed or barn. Another advantage of the arrangement of such a press is that the bale chamber may be set between two stacks and fed from both stacks without resetting the press. The close arrangement of feeding table and sweep will not allow sufficient space for the sweep to describe the circle necessary to operate the press.

The reach bed should be very narrow and should not be more than four or five inches high to enable the horses to walk over it without the least trouble. When operating presses that have a high step-over, the horses will generally slow down, hesitate, and often stumble at this point which is annoying to the man, wearing on the horses, and slackens the speed of the press.

The power construction of the press should be such that when the horses reach the step-over, they are pulling practically no load. One stroke should be completed before they reach the step-over and the load of the next stroke should not begin until the low narrow step-over has been passed.

The bale chamber should be very low so that it is an easy matter to reach over and tie the bale. This saves much time and trouble as, in ty-

SORGHUM AND JOHNSON GRASS

Mr. H. H. Humphrey, Arlington, Arizona, writes: "What property does sorghum take from the ground that other grains need? I notice that wheat and barley grown this spring on a plot of ground that had sorghum on it last summer was very poor, while on an adjoining plot of exactly the same kind of soil the crop was very good, making nearly twice as much grain to the acre. Can you advise me what is the best method of killing Johnson grass?"

We have been unable to find an analysis of sorghum which shows the amount of the different plant food elements that this crop takes from the soil. Sorghum fodder is rather low in protein and high in crude fiber as compared with corn fodder. This would lead us to believe that sorghum is not as heavy a nitrogen feeder as the common corn. The amount of sugar which sorghum contains varies from two to twenty per cent of the juice, or from one and one-half to twelve per cent of the cane. We note what you say regarding the growth of oats and wheat on a plot that produced sorghum last year. The decrease in yield may not have been due to any particular drain on the plant food elements caused by the sorghum, but might have been the result of a lack of moisture. Sorghum is a heavy feeding plant and requires considerable moisture, hence it may have taken as much moisture from the soil that there was not a sufficient amount as compared with other fields to produce a good crop of wheat or oats.

We do not believe that you will have any trouble in cutting your corn with the ordinary corn binder, even though there are pea vines in the corn. The corn binder may be used very satisfactorily for cutting sorghum, also milo maize. Where these crops grow unusually high and heavy some of the machines may not handle them as easily as they do corn because they are built for corn and not for heavy sorghum crops. The height of grain that can be cut with the ordinary grain binder varies some with the binder. This machine will handle grain considerably higher than the ordinary run of grainers.

The most successful method of killing Johnson grass is to plow early in the fall and to harrow the land thoroughly, using a spring tooth harrow if possible, or a peg tooth if the spring tooth is not available. This will tear out a large number of the root stalks which should be removed from the field. A heavy seeding of small grain or millet should now be sown which will keep down the Johnson grass during the late fall and early spring. This crop should be cut for hay, and the land should next be plowed and harrowed as before. It is well to keep this land under thorough cultivation during the summer months, not permitting any of the Johnson grass to grow to any extent. By fall the field will be free from the Johnson grass. The main objection to this is the loss of one year's crop, but it has been found to be the most satisfactory way of killing out this grass. Close pasturing and considerable tramping is very injurious to Johnson grass, and will practically kill it out in time. A thorough drainage of the land, combined with the above, will be of material assistance in eradicating Johnson grass.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER

R. H. Munday, London, Ontario, writes as follows: "Can you please tell me if dirty salt from a tannery spread thinly on clay loam would be of any benefit as a fertilizer? What is a good fertilizer for onions?"

You will find that salt is not much good as a fertilizer. We have known of experiments—in fact, it has been experimented with considerably—in which it did not affect the yield to any material extent. It may have a little effect on the physical condition of the soil under some conditions, but generally speaking, whatever this effect may be, it is not worth the trouble of applying the salt.

The four principal plant food elements are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium. The first three named are the most important. Salt does not supply any of these plant food elements. Salt is made up of hydrogen and chlorine.

The best fertilizer for onions depends upon the conditions of the soil and as we are not familiar with your soil, we cannot give you this definitely. Generally speaking, onions require very fertile land in order to give best returns. This crop seems to demand an unusual amount of available potassium, and for this reason it is sometimes advisable to apply a potassium fertilizer. Sulphate of potash has been found to give better returns than potash in other ferns. Stable manure is very good for onions, but should be applied in the fall. One objection to using stable manure is that it carries a great many weed seeds, and thus may increase the labor of caring for the onions. The presence of lime is also very conducive to growing good onion crops.

COUNCIL MEETS AT NORTH BEND

The North Bend City Council met Monday night and organized for the year, appointive offices being filled and the standing committees announced. As there were only four Councilmen in attendance, the selection of a president was not voted on.

Former City Recorder Derbyshire was appointed City Attorney; R. E. Andrews was made City Engineer and E. P. Anderson was appointed Chief of Police. Nightwatchman Emery was temporarily re-appointed night policeman.

The standing committees are as follows:

Fire, water and lights—Councilman Loggie, Falkenstein and Curtis.

Streets, sewers and parks—Councilmen Bartle, Kern and Hollister.

Finance—Councilmen Curtis, Hollister and Falkenstein.

The members of the Council discussed different measures to be taken up in the near future, but no formal action was taken and the body adjourned until the regular meeting next Tuesday night.

NORTH BEND NEWS

R. A. Wernich of the North Bend Sash & Door factory has returned from a trip to California points. Mrs. Wernich will remain there for a time in hopes of benefitting her health.

Mrs. J. M. Eddy, wife of the contractor who was formerly J. W. Wilsey's local representative, underwent a serious operation at Mercy Hospital, but is reported to be getting along nicely now.

Hank Diers has a card from J. W. Wilsey, who figured on taking over the Kinney properties last year, stating that he is in Brussels, following his trip to London, but he does not indicate what he is doing in Belgium.

SANTA'S GIFT IS REAL BABY

PORTLAND, Jan. 7.—There continues to be lively and interesting discussion among the members of the women's clubs over Lillian Esther Fulmer, the tiny 5 1-2 pound bit of femininity that was an unexpected Christmas gift to her happy parents. Medical circles are also greatly interested in the case.

Santa Claus gave Mr. and Mrs. Perry A. Fulmer, 652 East Alder street, the surprise of their lives, when he left them a baby girl Christmas.

The young couple, who have been married about a year and a half, were preparing to go to the home of friends where they had been invited for Christmas dinner, when "Santy" made a sudden and unexpected arrival with the stork, having abandoned his reindeer because of the weather.

Astonishing as it may seem, this happy young husband and his wife had not the slightest expectation of entertaining a little stranger. Some months ago a physician had been consulted and he gave the assurance then, and several times afterward, that no such event was approaching. Mrs. Fulmer's health was excellent and as she suffered no unusual inconvenience, the young people went about their daily affairs supposing the doctor knew what he was talking about. Any peculiar symptoms were ascribed to other causes.

Three weeks before Christmas Mrs. Fulmer was employed by one of the big department stores to help through the rush season. She clerked until the store closed at a o'clock Christmas eve. If the next day had not been a holiday she would have been at her accustomed place and it is a matter of considerable speculation now with the family what might have been the baby's first cradle.

As the store was closed, they accepted an invitation to a midday dinner and were getting ready to go. But a physician suddenly was summoned and he announced on his arrival that they would be entertaining at home.

The baby weighed five and one-half pounds. She has been named Lillian Esther, and both she and her mother are quite well.

And while much surprised, Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer are very happy.

The visit of little Lillian Esther being wholly unexpected, no "layette" awaited her, and, like the babe of Bethlehem, on the anniversary of whose nativity she was born, she was "wrapped in swaddling clothes."

Times Want ads bring results.

If you have anything to sell, rent, trade, or want help, try a Want Ad

GOVERNMENT WILL INVESTIGATE LABOR DISTURBANCES IN U. S.

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—That a nation-wide investigation of labor disturbances is to be undertaken immediately by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations was announced here today. The decision was reached following five days' executive session. The first step in the proposed inquiry will be the dispatch of investigators to Calumet, the center of the Michigan copper miners' strike, and to Colorado, where there is a strike of the coal miners. Past disturbances at Paterson, New Jersey, Lawrence, Mass., and Los Angeles are also to be investigated. The special agents will report the result of their investigations to the commission on February 2.

APPEAL IS MADE.

Labor Committee Wants Congress to Investigate in Colorado

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—A committee of five appointed by the Colorado Federation of Labor, at the suggestion of Governor Ammons to investigate the Trinidad coal strike and conduct of the Colorado militia, appealed to Representative Keating yesterday for a Congressional investigation.

The committee indicated that they would file charges against General Chase, in charge of the militia, and alleged that the deportation of strike leaders in addition to that of "Mother" Jones, were being planned. Keating telegraphed he believed Congress would order an investigation.

FIVE ARE SAVED OFF OKLAHOMA

(By Associated Press to Coos Bay Times.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Five of those missing of the crew of the oil tank steamer Oklahoma, which was wrecked off Sandy Hook Sunday, were brought into port alive today. They were picked up on lifeboats Sunday by the steamer Gregory. The rescue of these and their story that six companions were lost from the lifeboat accounts for twenty-two of the Oklahoma's crew of thirty-eight, eight having been rescued by the liner Bavaria and three were found dead in a life boat by the revenue cutter Seneca.

BARTENDERS' UNION.

Annual Installation of Officers of Organization Is Held.
At the annual installation of the Marshfield Bartenders' Union Sunday, the following officers were inducted into office:
President, Art Johnson.
Vice president, Bert Stanley.
Secretary, Walter Baird.
Treasurer, Wm. Cox.
Chaplain, George Steinburn.
Guard, Thos. Young.
Delegates to Central Labor Union: Geo. Steinburn, Art Johnson and Bert Stanley.

If you have anything to sell, rent, trade, or want help, try a Want Ad in The Times.

Times Want Ads Bring Results

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY
Complete line of Notions.
SMITH'S VARIETY STORE
North Bend.

Mrs. A. W. Jones

Shampooing, manicuring, facial massage and scalp treatment
ALL KINDS OF HAIR WORK
Phone 185-J. 616 Central Ave.

ADVERTISING

ADVERTISING IS THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC AS TO WHO YOU ARE, WHERE YOU ARE, AND WHAT YOU HAVE TO OFFER IN THE WAY OF SKILL, TALENT OR COMMODITY. THE ONLY MAN WHO SHOULD NOT ADVERTISE IS THE ONE WHO HAS NOTHING TO OFFER IN THE WAY OF SERVICE OR WHO CAN NOT MAKE GOOD.—Hubbard.

Let THE TIMES Be Your Salesman