

BIGGEST SAVING MADE CERTAIN BY TARIFF IS IN THE CLOTHING BILL

Estimates Vary From 15 to 45 Per Cent in Placing Reduction Under New Law.

By Bond P. Geddes.
(Staff Correspondent of the United Press.)
Washington, Nov. 15.—Better clothing, and cheaper, too, is the joyful prospect for Americans as a direct and early result of the new tariff law. More real, tangible reductions of the "high cost of living" are a result of tariff legislation will be effected by the reduced duties on clothes and wearing apparel of all kinds than on any other commodity. Many Republicans, as well as Democrats, concede that clothing will be both cheaper and better because of tariff slashing. It is estimated the actual saving will be as much as \$60 a year for the average family of five persons.

President Wilson today has before him statistics estimating the probable, concrete savings Americans may expect on "wearables." The United Press is able to present exclusively these estimates, which were prepared by the official statistician and "tariff expert" of the Democratic party, who drafted the Democratic campaign "handbook" used in the presidential election last year. The figures will be used by the Democratic congressional campaign committee during the forthcoming congressional campaigns. They are the Democratic dictum on the probable reduction of the "high cost of living" as a result of the new tariff. Here they are:

Articles	Present Estimated Price	Reduction
All wool serge suit...	\$27.00	\$3.00
Worsted suit.....	\$18.00	\$4.50
Overcoat.....	\$25.00	\$6.40
Shawl.....	\$4.00	1.50
Shawl.....	\$2.00	.90
Collars and cuffs, doz.	2.10	.30
Flannel cloth, yd.....	8.00	4.00
Woolen cloth, yd.....	1.95	.50
Blankets.....	1.70	.45
Knit underwear.....	2.05	.46
Wilton carpet, sq. yd.	3.35	.75
Brussels carpet, square yard	5.54	.66
Tapestry Brussels, sq. yard	1.14	.34
Wool Ingrain, sq. yd.	1.24	.28
Flannel, 12 in. wide	1.24	.28
Woman's dress goods, square yard	.77	.36

The Democratic statisticians figure that the ordinary family will be able to have under the new law between 15 and 45 per cent each year on clothing, or between \$20 and \$60 a year. Republicans admit there will be a saving on clothing, but the amount will be small. It remains to be seen which is right. But the greatest tariff slashing was done in the wool, cotton and linen schedules, and some saving is bound to result. In any event, admission of wool duty free after next spring will enable manufacturers to give consumers better quality if retail prices are not actually reduced.

For the man who buys suits costing from \$7.50 to \$12.00, little retail saving will be possible. Neither will tailor bills be any lower. But "hand-me-downs" selling now from \$15 up ought to go lower at retail—and certainly they will be of better quality. Few ready-made suits are imported, however, and the imports are not expected to grow very much larger. But cheaper mill costs are regarded as certain to follow.

Retail prices on wearing apparel, however, can hardly be expected to drop before next spring, although wholesalers and retailers may decide to "advance" present stocks at "bar-train prices" in some instances, in anticipation of the inevitable. Shoes probably will not be any cheaper, as a result of tariff revision. Leather has been on the free list, and shoes become cheaper at retail soon afterward. Lower import duties on shoe machinery and material used by tanners and shoe manufacturers, it is not believed, will cause any retail price reductions on shoes.

JOHNSON WARDEN OF SAN QUENTIN PRISON

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—The state prison board today accepted James A. Johnson's resignation as warden of the Solano penitentiary and immediately appointed him to the wardenship of San Quentin, from which John E. Hoyle resigned a few days ago. He will assume charge of the larger prison tomorrow. Johnson will remain temporarily under command of Captain of the Guard J. J. Smith.

Findings Appendix Is Useful.

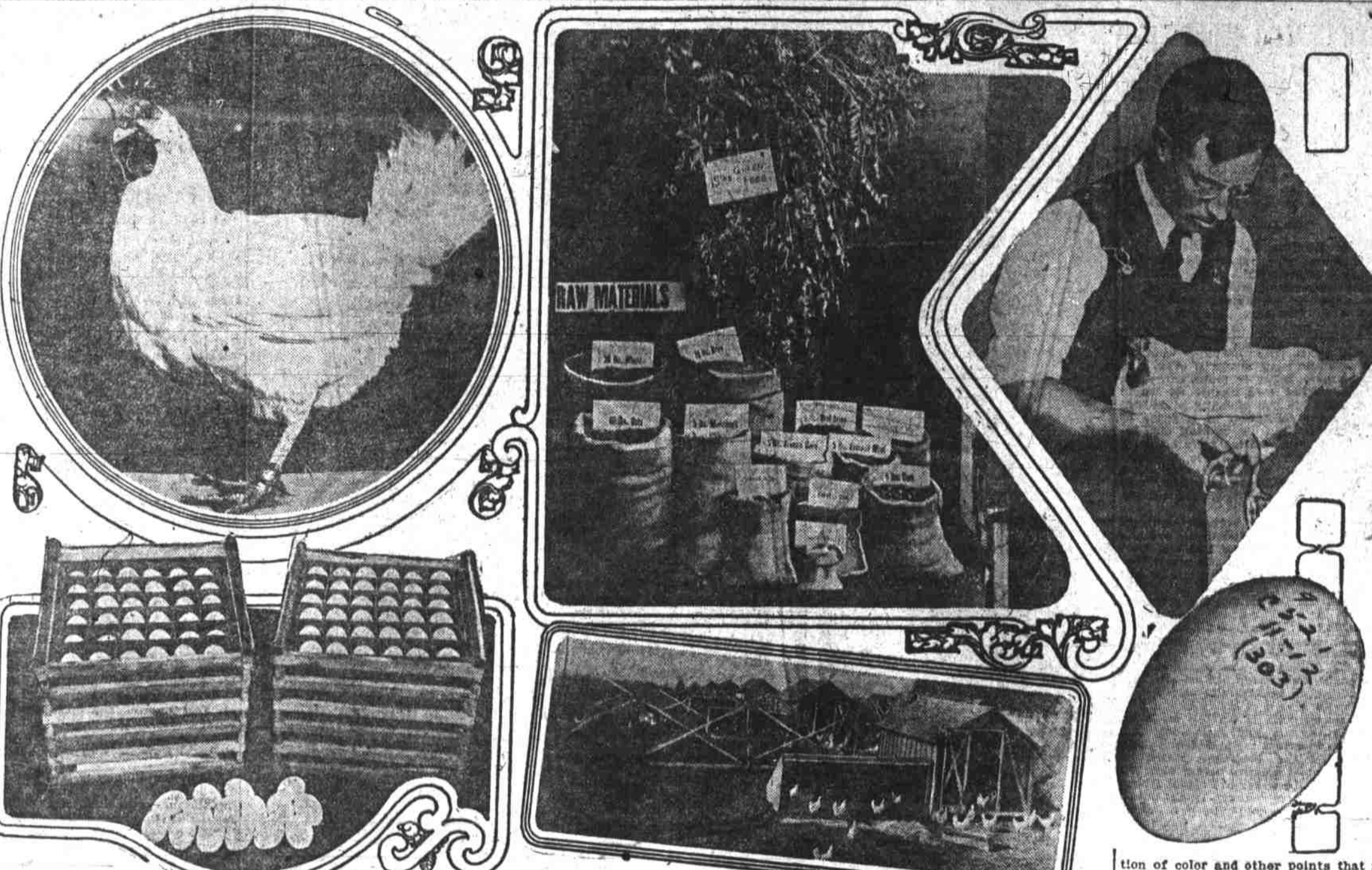
Paris, Nov. 15.—Dr. Edmund Perrier, of the Academy of Sciences, made public this week the discovery that the secretions of the gland had a strong effect on the intestinal muscles and makes a strong plea that the academy should suggest to French surgeons that they abstain from performing appendix operations for any but urgent reasons.

Omega Oil

FOR RHEUMATISM and LUMBAGO

The first thing to do, if you suffer from Rheumatism or Lumbago, is to rub the aching parts with Omega Oil; then soak a piece of flannel with the oil, lay it over the place that hurts and cover with a piece of oiled silk. This treatment usually gives relief and is worth trying. Trial bottles free.

THE 300 EGG HEN IS A REALITY--PROF. DRYDEN EXPLAINS METHODS



Science Again Improves Upon Nature in O. A. C. Experiments.

(Special to The Journal.)
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Or., Nov. 15.—The Oregon Agricultural college has placed itself far above the other institutions of the country in the lines of poultry breeding, by the recent developments of the work carried on by Professor James Dryden, head of the department at this institution. The 300 egg hen, for decades being only a dream of the fancier, has at last been made to come true and the work is being carried on to increase even this high standard.

The work of the Oregon Agricultural college is not a matter of a few months or even of a couple of years. Long preparation was made by the man at the head of the work before he came to the college, and it has only been through six years of hard work since he came here that the practical results have begun to tell.

The agricultural college established the department of poultry husbandry for the purpose of assisting the industry in the state. Professor Dryden saw that improvement of the egg laying capacity of the fowl was the most valuable way to render service to the state. A careful canvass of the state demonstrated that there were but few poultry ranches in business for egg production alone. It was found that the great part of the Oregon product came from the districts where chicken raising was merely a branch of diversified farming and carried on simply as a side issue.

Egg Producing Qualities Sought.
Two methods suggested themselves to the department when this condition was found. One was to give the chickens better care, thus getting larger returns from them for the labor expended, and the other was to develop by breeding a type of hen that would lay more eggs per year than the present type. Up to the present time it was found that all breeding experiments had been conducted with the thoroughbred strain of a prettier fowl from a show standpoint.

Concentration on egg laying capacity of the hen was the first move in the breeding work. Although many have attempted to breed a fancy thoroughbred strain of stock along this line, still, they have incorporated in their efforts, attempts to get the desirable qualities of color, comb, shape, size, weight and other points dear to the poultryman's eye. Although this might be accomplished in a long period of time, it would take incomparably longer to do than if the efforts were

Top, left to right—Hen C-521, world's champion layer, bred at Oregon Agricultural college, photograph taken on day she had laid her 303d egg during year; food fed champion laying hens, figures on tags show amount of several kinds of grain and green food eaten by each during year; Assistant Russell holding Hen C-521.

Center, left to right—Hen C-521 laid during year number of eggs shown here, her last two eggs exceeded 2 1/3 ounces each in weight, which is above the average; chicken houses at Oregon Agricultural College experiment station, Corvallis; 303d egg laid by Hen C-521 within year.

Bottom—Type of trap nest used in egg producing experiments.

centered upon the egg production alone. It was admitted that there were other points of importance, but all of them were rated below egg production. The egg laying qualities exhibited by breeds of hens was not found to be a matter of breed. There were found to be more than 100 breeds of hens in the country, and records demonstrated that as to the number of eggs laid there was very little difference in the strains.

"We started out, therefore, on this basis in our poultry work six years ago," said Professor Dryden yesterday, "and the first question which confronted us was as to the method to follow in breeding for eggs. Concentration Is Essential. There are differences of opinion among the recognized authorities in breeding, and no one has been able to give the best and quickest results. There is one thing, however, that there can be no reasonable doubt about, and that is that if the breeder insists on breeding for 50 distinct points, he will never get a satisfactory result. It is easily demonstrated mathematically and the trouble in poultry standards has been too many points to breed for. If those 50 points had some remote connection with the egg qualities with the

fowl, it would be some excuse for using them in breeding, but a great many of them are not even remotely correlated with egg laying, or productive qualities. "In our methods of breeding at the experiment station, and I am free to confess that there may be better methods about which we know nothing, we think we have made some progress with the methods we have been following. We have worked mainly along two lines—first, we have used several of the existing breeds that are recognized by poultry standards; and second, we have used crosses between different breeds, with the purpose of developing a new strain or variety that will excel in egg laying qualities. "We have used Barred Plymouth Rocks and each year have been selecting the best by means of the trap-nest, keeping an accurate record of each hen in the flock and selecting the best layers for breeding. We now have Plymouth Rocks with several generations of good laying stock behind them and the egg yield this year has shown a most satisfactory increase of the pullets. The original stock was purchased from a number of different breeders. We have also been following up the same selection with White Leghorns and the results have been equally satisfactory with this breed. The results in our crossing, however, up to date, have given us the best results. Our best individual egg yields as well as averages have been from crosses, that is, from

fowls that have been developed from an original cross of Plymouth Rock and Leghorn. Other Vital Factors. "There are other points besides the egg yield that have to be considered in determining the relative merits of different systems of breeding. The question of vigor in the stock as shown largely by the mortality in the flock and the vitality in the chicks, also in the fertility and hatching qualities of the eggs, must be considered. We have got some data on these points that will be forthcoming later that will add a good deal of light to the subject. The results, I think, show pretty conclusively that the egg yield may be improved either by proper selection from existing breeds or by crossing. Certainly the only method is that of individual selection, no matter what breed or class of fowls is used and there will never be progress or much progress so long as poultry breeders make their unit of breeding the flock instead of the individual. "As to the new breed, I might say that I do not think it will be long in making if the breed is to be judged by its practical egg laying qualities. We have a strain now that breeds true when it comes to egg laying than any average flock of the present breeds. A flock that will average 200 eggs each in a year with no poor layers amongst them is pretty well bred when it comes to egg production. Once we are reasonably sure that the flock will reach a desired standard in number of eggs laid and it will transmit with reasonable certainty the same qualities to the offspring, then we may be justified in claiming a new breed of egg layers and letting the farmers and egg producers have the benefit of them. The question

IRON MADE 8000 YEARS AGO IN MINNESOTA

Proof Is Given In Bar of That Metal Dug Out of a Sand Pit.

St. Paul, Nov. 15.—What may prove evidence of the manufacture and use of iron more than 8000 years ago in Minnesota is a package received by President George E. Vincent, of the State University, from L. K. Anderson, a merchant at Goodhue, Minn., yesterday. The specimen is a small bar of the metal about eight inches long and an inch in diameter, heavily incrustated with rock. Mr. Anderson said that it was found in a sand pit 15 feet below the surface. The package will be turned over to Professor William H. Emmons, of the department of geology by Dr. Vincent for investigation. It is thought that the piece of iron may have been carried into this region 8000 years ago during the glacial period.

Toe Does For Finger.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—Prof. Gontak, director of the department of surgery at the University of Kiel, announces the complete success of an extraordinary operation performed by removing the fourth finger of a patient's left hand and placing it by the second toe of his left foot.

SAGE AND SULPHUR DARKENS GRAY HAIR

Brush this through faded, lifeless locks and they become dark, glossy, youthful.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmothers made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and the practical wisdom of those who value their even color that beautifies their shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe. Nowadays we get this famous mixture by asking at any drug store for a 50-cent bottle of "Wright's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. Besides its hair-darkening, it stops scalp itching and falling hair. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wright's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.



The Doctor's Advice

by Dr. Lewis Baker
The questions answered below are general in character; the symptoms or diseases mentioned are those to which the answers should apply to any case of similar nature. Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Building, Corvallis, Oregon. Enclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address of the person asking the question, or initials or fictitious name will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order wholesale.

Helped by using the following tonic restorative treatment. Get from your druggist 1 oz. tincture cadomene (not caradomene) and with 1/2 oz. of hypophosphites comp. mix, add 1/2 oz. of cod liver oil before each meal. Always shake well before taking.

Mrs. T. R. asks: "Do you think a weight of 130 pounds is too much for a girl of medium height, and what can I do to reduce to about 100 pounds?"
Answer: Your weight is excessive, and if it increases it may cause much suffering and embarrassment. I advise the regular use of three grain tablets, which are sold by most pharmacists in sealed tubes with full directions for self-administration.

"Carpenter" writes: "My liver and kidneys are in a bad condition, I have dizziness, dark spots before my eyes, I feel weak and have rheumatism. Can I be helped?"
Answer: To relieve kidney and liver trouble use three grain sulphur tablets (not sulphur). These are packed in sealed tubes with full directions for taking. They act pleasantly and tone up the bowels and liver and purify the blood. They are convenient, effective and highly curative.

"Phoebe" writes: "The following will correct your children's head-ache. Get 3 drams of tincture rhubarb-rose, 1 dram tincture cubeb and 1 oz. comp. fluid balsam. Mix and give the child from 10 to 15 drops 3 or 4 times a day about one hour before each meal."

"Maud" writes: "I have suffered a great deal with catarrh. It gives me headache, affects my eyes and my breath is awful. Can you prescribe something to cure it, only my nostrils and throat are affected?"
Answer: I have prescribed antiseptic vilane powder and grateful letters from hundreds indicate that it is speedily curative. Use with full directions for use. To prevent a recurrence, get a two ounce original package of vilane powder; use a half teaspoonful to a pint of warm water. From the palm of the hand sniff the water through the nostrils until thoroughly cleaned, two or three times daily, with an ounce of iodine or vasoline and apply well up into the nostrils twice daily and your catarrh should soon be gone.

"Onda" writes: "I am troubled with itching scalp, dandruff and my hair is falling out. It is harsh and brittle."

Answer: Plain Yellow Mineral is the best remedy for itching scalp, falling hair and dandruff that I know of. It can be bought in 4 oz. jars and if used, according to the directions, will cure all diseases of the hair and scalp. If the hair is harsh and brittle and you are bothered with those "straggling" locks, the use of mineral will restore that soft, fluffy appearance and bring back the natural color.—Adv.