

RAILROAD BUILDER ASKS MEN OF OREGON TO FORM CONSTRUCTIVE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE POLICY SO STATE CAN DEVELOP

Robert E. Strahorn at Salem Conference Says Capital Is Being Discouraged by Failure of Unoccupied Land Tapped by Rail Lines to Settle Up.

"Railways and Reclamation" was the topic of Mr. Robert E. Strahorn's address at the irrigation, drainage and rural credits conference. Mr. Strahorn's address was one of the few really constructive addresses delivered at the conference, and shows clearly how reclamation of wet lands and arid lands would greatly stimulate the state's prosperity. Mr. Strahorn said:

"I have no thought or authority to speak for a railway interest except the one so near my heart in central Oregon. However, bearing in mind that thousands of miles of railways are largely dependent for their revenue upon privately irrigated lands, that the crops grown in 1914 on government reclamation projects alone totaled 130,000 carloads, and that the prosperity, improvement and extension of our transportation systems are so dependent upon the working out of these development problems, I will necessarily indulge in observations involving them generally. The great and highly profitable agriculture of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, which is entirely by irrigation, furnished a large share of the traffic of their scores of prosperous railways.

Benefit Is Sought. "With the Southern Pacific's loss of over \$1,000,000 from operation of its Oregon lines last year, with smaller though important losses by the Hill systems in Oregon, and largely diminished earnings on the Oregon lines of other roads, in spite of their important outlays for betterments of a class from which no additional earnings can be expected, and in view of their now almost unbearable load of taxation, they are no doubt all casting around anxiously for some means of relief.

"May they not find an important measure of this in the matter we are here to seriously consider, and I trust, to wisely promote? I cannot imagine the creation from any single source of such a tide of prosperity and such a volume of increased traffic as would spring from the doubling of the productivity of western Oregon's 3,000,000 acres of wet lands. The accruing benefits would seem to be out of all proportion to the cost.

"Engineers roughly figure the cost of drainage of these lands at \$5 to \$10 per acre, and of tiling where the latter may be necessary, at from \$15 to \$20 per acre, say \$25 per acre for complete reclamation. Properly issued, state guaranteed long-time drainage bonds would be sold as gold dollars and sell at such low interest rate and on such liberal terms of repayment that the benefits could readily be utilized to meet them.

Benefits of Drainage Explained. "Our expert farmers estimate increased yields after drainage from 50 to 100 per cent, or easily sufficient to pay the entire expense in three or four years. Drainage is the best permanent improvement, ordinarily less expensive for maintenance than irrigation works and means the maximum instead of the minimum yielding and taxpaying ability of the land.

"Providing it can be financed, this looks good for the farmer. But what about its effects on the railroads and development generally? Take the Willamette valley alone, which is as well served by railroads as average similar areas in Illinois and Iowa.

"Under present conditions this wonderful vale of the Willamette, the pride of the Pacific, deducting its handful of hill lands in fruit, and its mere speck of bottom lands in hops, produces less tonnage acre for acre for its railroads than the Palouse country or the Walla Walla uplands. Large areas of the wet sour lands are in close proximity to the railroads.

"With an increased production of only 50 per cent on the 1,000,000 acres of Willamette valley wet lands alone, increased tonnage of that amount from that source and increased property, activities and traffic of all kinds, it is not hard to figure where industrial and general prosperity would be vastly enhanced and an important part of that railroad deficit would be wiped out. What could do more to fill up our over-built cities and create the tonnage that would bring ships to our docks?"

Railway Bill Languishes. "When we built the Portland, Eugene & Eastern it was confidently expected that ways would be devised to drain the great areas of wet lands between Corvallis and Eugene especially. That would have insured a profitable traffic and greatly encouraged the completion and electrification of the entire system.

"But efforts for drainage failed, and the railway project still languishes in part. Miles upon miles of that beautiful level territory is far less productive today than when first settled 50 or 60 years ago, and will continue depreciating under present conditions.

"The Oregon Electric and Southern Pacific are furnishing the best railway facilities in the country to many thousands of acres of such lands almost in sight of the great market of Portland. There are numerous other similar examples in western Oregon.

"Those whose capital is invested in such roads will shy from all railroad extension in Oregon until such lands contribute at least a reasonable proportion of the traffic they ought to furnish.

Owners Not Criticized. "This is no criticism of the owners of these lands. They have frequently made attempts to organize the work, but have been appalled by the unfamiliar problems involved. I believe they have always been, and are now, enthusiastically in favor of a proper plant for reclamation, and are willing to pay the price. It is a matter of organization of business with which they are not familiar, and they have a right to expect that the business interests of the state will be applited enough, wise enough, and honest enough to devise the machinery by which such undertakings can be properly and economically put through. The people wish and expect that such projects will be surrounded with every safeguard human ingenuity can provide.

"What is said of drainage in western Oregon applies with considerable force to irrigation. As is well known, such areas as those along the east side of the Willamette valley as far south as Eugene, an important part of the McKenzie valley and much of the Rogue valley, the Umpqua valleys suffer from deficiency in moisture, and could be made more productive by a moderate amount of irrigation which in these cases can be applied at a minimum of expense. Like the drainage of the Willamette valley, many well improved, and now being worth from \$30 to \$50 or more per acre, would be ideal security for the capital necessary to reclaim them.

Reclamation Investment There. "The reclamation problem in Central Oregon and most of eastern Oregon is relatively more important than west of the Cascades. Over there we are blessed with the large areas of land which are naturally productive. We must sink or swim by reclamation of some sort almost everywhere. Dry land farming alone and the measure of reclamation by irrigation and drainage now existing will not warrant any considerable additional settlement, because it will not warrant the additional transportation facilities needed to make the country economically or comfortably habitable.

"What this means to the state of Oregon and to our country may be appreciated from the fact that in five counties of Central Oregon alone, with which I am now chiefly concerned, there are about 900,000 acres of tillable land, an area as large as Massachusetts and New Jersey combined, of which only a little over 10 per cent is cultivated.

"At least half of the land returned as cultivated is natural hay land, leaving only about five per cent of the tillable land actually cultivated. A large proportion of these hay lands produced less than a ton per acre and most of them need drainage, with which, and cultivation to proper depth, they would yield from three to ten times their present food product, according to the crop used.

Water for 1,000,000 Acres. "Including existing irrigated lands, there are in those five counties about 1,000,000 acres of arid or irrigable lands for which an adequate water supply can be obtained, and about 400,000 acres of marsh lands which are not drained and afterwards irrigated, often at reasonable cost. There are some areas whose cost of reclamation would, under present conditions, be excessive, but one-fourth of the 1,000,000 acres are included in projects irrigable at \$25 to \$50 per acre where sufficient settlement and development had taken place to make reclamation profitable and financially safe under present conditions.

"Such a comparatively small developed area would give us increased production, population and general activity equal to Yakima valley with its 100,000 people, its numerous railroads and many towns of from 1000 to 20,000 highly prosperous inhabitants each.

"Most of the marsh lands could be reclaimed on an equally conservative basis. They are among the richest lands in the world. They are also particularly fertile because of the under surface moisture which in such situations is usually present.

"The 100 per cent margin necessarily loaded upon Carey act projects, the excessive costs per acre, terms of payment and other conditions affecting government projects and the impossibility of the man and the further development of traffic producing resources along lines we are here considering.

"It is suggested that we should not embark on this undertaking because lands under existing reclamation projects are not fully settled. Also because some projects which have been mentioned are unsafe and unprofitable. Also because we have thousands of acres of logged off lands and other lands unoccupied.

What Have We to Offer? "The 100 per cent margin necessarily loaded upon Carey act projects, the excessive costs per acre, terms of payment and other conditions affecting government projects and the impossibility of the man and the further development of traffic producing resources along lines we are here considering.

"If we cannot discriminate, profit by past experience and discard the most festly unsound projects and administer such a trust honestly, wisely and discreetly, as thousands of other trusts are administered, then I am unable to answer the second objection.

"The impractical and unworthy enterprises we have with us always, but this does not deter us from proceeding with those which appear to sound reason and ripe experience.

"As to the present abundance of other lands for settlement: Can we really offer them of a nature and on terms which would encourage a family who must start with their bare hands? I think not.

Canada Getting Best Men. "We no longer have that type of pioneer who without a dollar of capital can expect to acquire an entire productive tract of the cheapest available land logged off lands anywhere. Without deprecating the settlement of logged off lands, we all know that it costs vastly more money and an effort to make a start on them than on even the most expensively irrigated or drained lands. There are many deservingly families who would make a success, with modest assistance by way of credit, on lands reclaimed and sold on proper terms, which the district's credit backed by the state's credit could safely offer. Also that one to two hundred thousand of our best bone and sinew annually by giving every man who is a worker such a start every man who has a dollar or not, they may be able to do about Carey act projects. It must not be forgotten that they have been chiefly responsible for the increase of 6000 people and a valuation of over \$3,000,000 of farms in Central Oregon. Also that in spite of the untoward conditions recently prevailing, of the 70,000 acres reclaimed 50,000 acres have been actually sold.

State Should Be Willing. "If this could be accomplished during the hardest period for such projects within our memory and under the much more rigorous terms than would be imposed under state auspices, might we not reasonably expect a much greater degree of success from well conceived and properly administered district projects enjoying the low interest rates and other advantages of state participation? The state being the chief beneficiary through increased taxable area, population and production would be giving but small return by its carefully safeguarded guarantee.

"Our state, in its administration of the school funds, of which it is now loaning over \$6,000,000 to our farmers at a cost of one-fifth of one per cent of the net revenue, furnishes an illustration of its ability to care for such trusts, as well as the best private business organization. Doubtless some of this same machinery could be economically utilized to care for details of rural credits and guarantees of district drainage and irrigation project financing.

"It is plain that the national government will not take up any new project in Oregon for years. It is agreed that capital cannot be obtained for such private or corporation projects on any terms. National rural credit legislation applicable to our wants is apparently far removed, and yet it is perfectly apparent that if we are to increase our farming industry or its efficiency to any marked extent, it must be done along these lines.

"Are we then in this imperial state so devoid of men and measures and public spirit and financial resources that development of half of our available area must be abandoned? Does any man in this room, or any outside of it, believe that there is any question of our united ability and disposition to provide for these undertakings without saddling upon the state a penny of real liability or loss? If not, then shall we meekly sit down, see our best industry go backward and conspire to discourage the greatest railway development that has been inaugurated in many years? Surely in this great commonwealth we can find enough character, ability and enterprise to stem us from the shores of parsimony and stagnation on the one hand and from the rocks of extravagance and speculation on the other."

"No man, no matter how deserving or what his possessions or product may be, can borrow any money at any rate of interest even in the best communities of that dry belt. I recall one valley in a favored part of which there are 27 schools and where some farms produced as high as 12,000 bushels of wheat last year. More of them want to do the same and they need a modest amount of financing to do it.

"I have spent days in Portland and Spokane earnestly endeavoring to get money for some of the best of those people on what I call the best security in the world, a real working family, good farm and everything they have with it, but could not, even at 10 per cent.

Do Justice to Pioneers. "I appeal to you men from the wet belts or the irrigated belts who are more comfortably situated than this is something wrong about this.

"Those pioneers over there have a right to live and enjoy the fruits of their work and to be considered the important factor in our state building which they are. And we should devise some way to put them on their feet with as many more like them as we can come over there and board them there, whether it be by a little more judicious railway building, rural credits or state guarantee of reclamation bonds or all together.

"But two of the five railroads which have painfully worked their way up through the canyons to the outer edges of the Oregon plateau pay operating expenses, to say nothing of interest on cost of construction. It is a fact, ominous for Portland and our Oregon railroads, that the two exceptions are the lines that have been constructed from southern and central Oregon by San Francisco.

Taking Business From Portland. "A third road approaching from the east is unintentionally performing the same good office on Harney and Malheur valley business for Boise and Salt Lake. No only is great loss already being suffered, but trade, movements and financial interests are thus being created which will not be easy to reverse.

"With this rapid alienation of a large proportion of our own state, our own business interests, and our people, should we leave any stone unturned to insure the prompt building of railroads from the direction of Portland rather than from these foreign trade centers?"

"Our Portland roads have balked and cannot reasonably be expected to connect up these rich but distant fields, not partly because of some unfavorable competitive conditions, but mainly because of the broad zones of lean territory intervening. The present losses are few far between and limited in area. More and larger ones

can be created where the settlers are already upon the ground by this proposed reclamation program. Oregon has no larger question before her today than the recovery by adequate railway construction of what is being lost in her eastern half, and the greatest step, the one vitally necessary step in fact, is the further development of traffic producing resources along lines we are here considering.

"The impractical and unworthy enterprises we have with us always, but this does not deter us from proceeding with those which appear to sound reason and ripe experience.

"As to the present abundance of other lands for settlement: Can we really offer them of a nature and on terms which would encourage a family who must start with their bare hands? I think not.

"We no longer have that type of pioneer who without a dollar of capital can expect to acquire an entire productive tract of the cheapest available land logged off lands anywhere. Without deprecating the settlement of logged off lands, we all know that it costs vastly more money and an effort to make a start on them than on even the most expensively irrigated or drained lands. There are many deservingly families who would make a success, with modest assistance by way of credit, on lands reclaimed and sold on proper terms, which the district's credit backed by the state's credit could safely offer. Also that one to two hundred thousand of our best bone and sinew annually by giving every man who is a worker such a start every man who has a dollar or not, they may be able to do about Carey act projects. It must not be forgotten that they have been chiefly responsible for the increase of 6000 people and a valuation of over \$3,000,000 of farms in Central Oregon. Also that in spite of the untoward conditions recently prevailing, of the 70,000 acres reclaimed 50,000 acres have been actually sold.

Answer in Rhyme Comes to Youth From Hoosier Poet

During letter writing week * * * * * Yearl Crooks, a pupil of the * * * * * Highland school, invited James * * * * * Whitcomb Riley to visit the * * * * * Rose Festival in June. In reply * * * * * the poet sent the following * * * * * poem: * * * * * On the Sunny Side. * * * * * Hi and whoop-hooray, boys! * * * * * Sing a song of cheer! * * * * * Here's a holiday, boys, * * * * * Lasting half a year. * * * * * Round the world and half is * * * * * Shadow we have tried; * * * * * Now we're where the laugh is— * * * * * On the sunny side! * * * * * Robins in the peach-tree; * * * * * Bluebirds in the pear. * * * * * Blossoms over each tree * * * * * In the orchard here! * * * * * All the world's in joy, boys, * * * * * Glad and glorified * * * * * As a romping boy, boys, * * * * * On the sunny side! * * * * * Where's a heart as mellow— * * * * * Where's a soul as free— * * * * * Where is any fellow * * * * * Who'd rather be? * * * * * Just ourselves or none, boys, * * * * * World around and wide, * * * * * Laughing in the sun, boys, * * * * * On the sunny side! * * * * * —James Whitcomb Riley. * * * * *

Newberg Has Hopes For New Factory

Jones Brothers Company of Portland Investigate Field With View to Establishing Branch of Their Business. Newberg, Or., March 13.—The possibility of having Jones Brothers & Co. of Portland establish a branch business in Newberg for the making of cider and vinegar and also putting up loganberry sauce, is encouraging. President Jones of that company was in Newberg on a tour of investigation and was favorably impressed. Thursday of last week two members of the Newberg Commercial Club—R. J. Moore and George Larkin—called on Mr. Jones at the factory in Portland and was requested by President Jones to secure if possible a lease on a portion of the cannery building here. At a meeting today of the cannery board it was voted to make the lease desired. There are about 1000 acres of commercial apple orchards just east of Newberg in this vicinity, in addition to many acres of family orchards and in no part of the state are grown loganberries superior to those grown here.

Crushed by Machinery. Tacoma, Wash., March 13.—(P. N. S.)—Three heavy crates of machinery toppled over on Robert Fryk, aged 26, a longshoreman, at the Milwaukee dock last night, and probably injured him fatally. The crates were about to be loaded on a steamer for Russia, when two of them became unbalanced and fell against the third, which Fryk had just arranged in position.

create our farming industry or its efficiency to any marked extent, it must be done along these lines.

"Are we then in this imperial state so devoid of men and measures and public spirit and financial resources that development of half of our available area must be abandoned? Does any man in this room, or any outside of it, believe that there is any question of our united ability and disposition to provide for these undertakings without saddling upon the state a penny of real liability or loss? If not, then shall we meekly sit down, see our best industry go backward and conspire to discourage the greatest railway development that has been inaugurated in many years? Surely in this great commonwealth we can find enough character, ability and enterprise to stem us from the shores of parsimony and stagnation on the one hand and from the rocks of extravagance and speculation on the other."

"No man, no matter how deserving or what his possessions or product may be, can borrow any money at any rate of interest even in the best communities of that dry belt. I recall one valley in a favored part of which there are 27 schools and where some farms produced as high as 12,000 bushels of wheat last year. More of them want to do the same and they need a modest amount of financing to do it.

"I have spent days in Portland and Spokane earnestly endeavoring to get money for some of the best of those people on what I call the best security in the world, a real working family, good farm and everything they have with it, but could not, even at 10 per cent.

I appeal to you men from the wet belts or the irrigated belts who are more comfortably situated than this is something wrong about this.

Those pioneers over there have a right to live and enjoy the fruits of their work and to be considered the important factor in our state building which they are. And we should devise some way to put them on their feet with as many more like them as we can come over there and board them there, whether it be by a little more judicious railway building, rural credits or state guarantee of reclamation bonds or all together.

But two of the five railroads which have painfully worked their way up through the canyons to the outer edges of the Oregon plateau pay operating expenses, to say nothing of interest on cost of construction. It is a fact, ominous for Portland and our Oregon railroads, that the two exceptions are the lines that have been constructed from southern and central Oregon by San Francisco.

A third road approaching from the east is unintentionally performing the same good office on Harney and Malheur valley business for Boise and Salt Lake. No only is great loss already being suffered, but trade, movements and financial interests are thus being created which will not be easy to reverse.

With this rapid alienation of a large proportion of our own state, our own business interests, and our people, should we leave any stone unturned to insure the prompt building of railroads from the direction of Portland rather than from these foreign trade centers?

Our Portland roads have balked and cannot reasonably be expected to connect up these rich but distant fields, not partly because of some unfavorable competitive conditions, but mainly because of the broad zones of lean territory intervening. The present losses are few far between and limited in area. More and larger ones

can be created where the settlers are already upon the ground by this proposed reclamation program. Oregon has no larger question before her today than the recovery by adequate railway construction of what is being lost in her eastern half, and the greatest step, the one vitally necessary step in fact, is the further development of traffic producing resources along lines we are here considering.

The impractical and unworthy enterprises we have with us always, but this does not deter us from proceeding with those which appear to sound reason and ripe experience.

As to the present abundance of other lands for settlement: Can we really offer them of a nature and on terms which would encourage a family who must start with their bare hands? I think not.

We no longer have that type of pioneer who without a dollar of capital can expect to acquire an entire productive tract of the cheapest available land logged off lands anywhere. Without deprecating the settlement of logged off lands, we all know that it costs vastly more money and an effort to make a start on them than on even the most expensively irrigated or drained lands. There are many deservingly families who would make a success, with modest assistance by way of credit, on lands reclaimed and sold on proper terms, which the district's credit backed by the state's credit could safely offer. Also that one to two hundred thousand of our best bone and sinew annually by giving every man who is a worker such a start every man who has a dollar or not, they may be able to do about Carey act projects. It must not be forgotten that they have been chiefly responsible for the increase of 6000 people and a valuation of over \$3,000,000 of farms in Central Oregon. Also that in spite of the untoward conditions recently prevailing, of the 70,000 acres reclaimed 50,000 acres have been actually sold.

April Butterick Patterns. Delinquent for Subscribers. THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND. Established 1867. 15th, South, Morrison, Alder Sts.



New "Dix Make" House Dresses

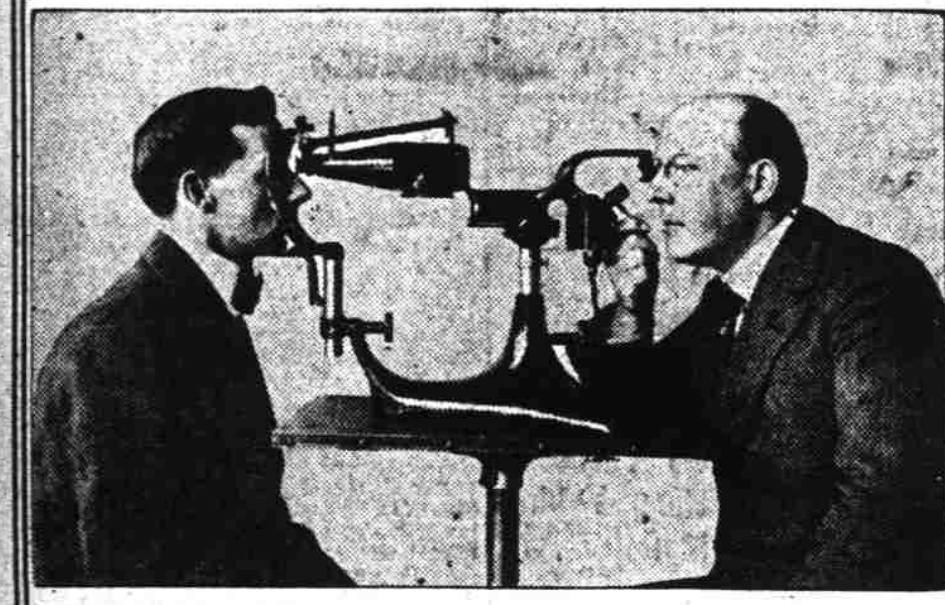
New Spring styles in famous "Dix Make," the smart, neat house dress worn by particular women all over the country and sold here exclusively in Portland. —With pretty touches of hand embroidery, pleated waists and full skirts, every woman who enjoys being neat and dainty in her home should select several. —Scotch ginghams, chambrays, lawns, madras and percales in pretty shades of pink, blue, lavender and green—some striped, some dotted, and some plain—all sizes—in a variety of styles! Priced 98c, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00. —Third Floor, Sixth Street

Mrs. T. B. Wheelock's FREE COOKING LESSONS. The Best Place to Lunch The Dutch Room. PRISCILLA TEA ROOM. —You'll enjoy the quiet, restful surroundings—high above the noise and confusion of the street! —Sixth Floor.

Tomorrow and for the Balance of This Week—a Big Meier & Frank SALE OF Men's and Women's UMBRELLAS

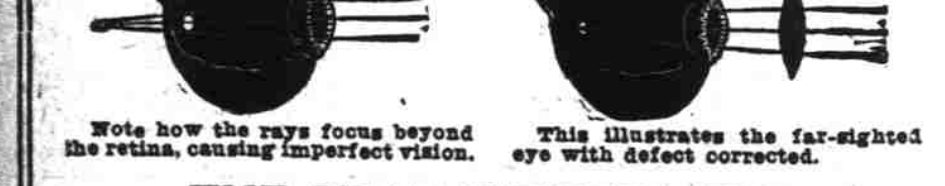
Now is the time to prepare for the Spring rainy season. We have the largest stocks of umbrellas in Portland, and there are marked savings on reliable umbrellas of all kinds. In face of the great advance in steel rods, ribs, runners and all umbrella cloths—this is a truly remarkable sale! If you want splendid, real savings—choose your umbrella in this sale tomorrow! \$3.50 Umbrellas, \$2.85. —Women's black silk umbrellas, 26-inch size, with best steel rods and ribs. Plain, straight handles of natural woods and black crook handles. Colored Silk Umbrellas, \$5. —Genuine rainproofed umbrellas in fast colors. All popular colors—red, green, purple, navy, gray, black, black and white. Made with all-wood sticks and popular "Prince-of-Wales" handles. \$2.50 Umbrellas, \$1.95. —A good, inexpensive umbrella. Fast black, made on 26 inch frame, with detachable handle in many styles, both plain and fancy. Strong steel rods and ribs—a good, durable, everyday umbrella. Special at \$1.95. —Why throw away that damaged umbrella? A new cover for \$1, \$1.50 up to \$4.50 makes it new again! Expert workmanship. —Main Floor, Fifth St.

Treating Eyestrain

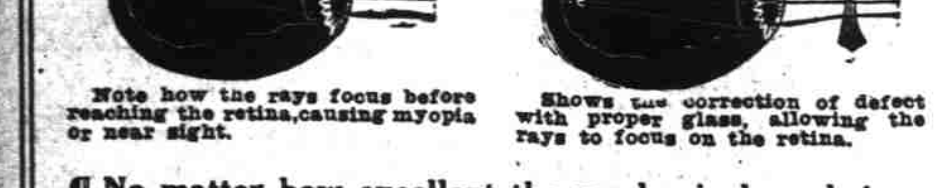


Near-sighted, far-sighted, astigmatic or whatever the visual trouble may be, this wonderful instrument reflects that knowledge with unerring positiveness to the operator.

THE FAR-SIGHTED EYE



THE NEAR-SIGHTED EYE



No matter how excellent the mechanical work in a pair of glasses, it counts for nothing unless the formula from which the lenses are ground is the correct one for your eyes. The formula will only be correct when it is based on the result of a careful examination. Consequently, a thorough examination is the first requisite for a satisfactory pair of glasses. Our system of eyesight testing has no superior. Our 26 years' experience is behind this system.

THOMPSON OPTICAL INSTITUTE. 209-10-11 Corbett Bldg., 5th and Morrison. Manufacturers of the Genuine Kryptok Lenses.

Fourth Floor Sixth Street. Fourth Floor Sixth Street.

Just in By Express—Big Assortment Stylish, Inexpensive New Spring MILLINERY

\$2.75 to \$5.00 Models. —Popular-priced Spring Millinery is in demand — and we're ready to supply it. Table after table is spread with these new models just in and the output of our own expert milliners—every bit as stylish and good-looking as the higher priced millinery! Come in tomorrow and see the wonders we've accomplished.

\$5 Millinery a Leader. —We've a wonderful display of hats at this very conservative price. Flower and ribbon trimmed, newest styles—and chic tailored hats.

\$2.75 to \$4.50 Hats. —Embrace every possible style for early Spring. Sailors, tricorns, toques, turbans—flowers, ribbon and wing trimmed. Black and colors.

Untrimmed Shapes \$1.25-\$3.50. —A huge assortment in Milans and hemps—very latest shapes in black and colors.

Flowers and Foliage, 15c to \$1.50. —For the trimming of these shapes. High and sober colors, every possible effect.

Meier & Frank Co. THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND.



Just In—Complete Assortment New SMART SKIRTS

Lovely satin skirts for wear with the sheer blouses, chic awning stripe, Kaisers silk, goline in high colors and white. Tailored models are mostly on flaring lines, very wide, with set-in pocket and ornamental flaps. These include the jaunty sports skirts of knitted fabric, goline and worked materials. Wash skirts, too, are being worn very early this year. Linenes, repps, wash silks and pique, and narrow and wide striped materials, white and high colors. —Fourth Floor, Fifth St.

Pure Lard "White Leaf" No. 5 Pail, 69c

—A one day sale, in spite of market advances. No. 10 pails specially priced tomorrow, \$1.35. Smoked Shoulders, sugar cured, medium weight, pound, 12c. Sauerkraut, solidly filled No. 2 1/2 cans, the dozen \$1.10, the can, 10c. Fine Bacon, sugar cured, 10 to 12 lb. strips, 1/2 strips, the pound, 20 1/2c. Lima Beans, California dried, 5 lb. cloth sacks, 39c. Italian Crunes, 70 to 80 lb. size, 5 pounds, 25c. White Beans, California large, 5 pound cloth sacks, 39c. Karo Syrup, "Blue Label," No. 5 tans, 30c. White Lily Butter, fancy Oregon make, roll, 70c. Whole Wheat Flour, or Graham, 10 sacks, 35c. Tea-Room Coffee, noted for its flavor, pound, 35c. Solid Pumpkin, No. 2 1/2 cans, dozen 95c, 3 cans 25c. —Fifth Floor, Fifth Street