

POISON OAK IS MEANEST OUTLAW IN PLANT WORLD

Shrub or Vine Is Same as Poison Ivy, Only It Is Changed by Its Environment.

FALL FOLIAGE BEAUTIFUL

Leaves Turn Rich Red and Tempt Unwary City Folk to Pick Them for Decorative Purposes.

By Sheba Childs Hargreaves Portland Garden Authority

There is a particularly beautiful shrub, or in some instances, owing to its ready adaptability, it is a clinging vine, which grows most luxuriantly on many of the vacant lots in Portland. It even hangs over the pavements in some places. It may be known by the trifoliate arrangement of the leaves, which, being interpreted, means arranged in groups of three to the single stem.

The texture of these leaves would immediately call it to the attention of any lover of beauty; they are glossy and reflect the light. The edges are slightly wavy and in some cases serrated or toothed. In the fall it makes a magnificent display, turning to a rich glowing red. It is so attractive that city people have been known to gather all they could carry with a view of trimming the flat. They did it, though, to their everlasting sorrow, for this beautiful shrub is the worst outlaw of the vegetable kingdom—poison oak.

ALL THREE SAME

There is a popular misconception about the species of this plant. Its readiness to change its form to suit the environment has led most people to believe that poison oak and poison ivy are different plants. There are, according to Gray's Botany, three different names for varying forms of the same plant. But if the root and any one of the three forms were placed under different circumstances the result would be one of the other forms.

Rhus Toxicodendron is the trailing or ivy form; it climbs by means of aerial rootlets which attach themselves firmly to any support at hand, but should the seed be scattered on an open hillside, where there is nothing on which to climb, the stem is stiffened, the aerial rootlets almost disappear, and we have Rhus radicans, or poison oak. The appearance of the leaves, too, will be different, if the hillside happens to be sunny and the soil rocky and poor.

This noxious shrub is native to all parts of the United States, but it grows ranker and in greater profusion on the Pacific Coast—every other form of vegetation does for that matter. The form we have with us is called Rhus diversiloba, from its diversified leaves. If occasion arises, produce both trailing vines and stiff upright shrubbery in the same plant. It may be seen all over Portland and in greater profusion on the hills and on the slopes of the city, and telephones with a wide area of stiff upright shrubbery surrounding it on all sides.

SPREADS EASILY

The reason for the widespread growth of this plant is not far to seek. Aside from the fact that it is so difficult to handle and so is not molested very much, the small hard fruits, or berries, containing a single seed, are ingeniously designed to be widely distributed. The poison oak flowers are small, white and insignificant, being well concealed under the leaves, the same is true of the fruit, until the foliage drops off in winter, when the small, hard berries are to be seen in great profusion. No self respecting bird will touch them as long as there is anything else in sight to eat. In winter, a variety of birds that winter with us, and either the berries soften and become more palatable when subjected to continual freezing, or an account of the scarcity of winter foods, these birds are forced to eat them or go hungry. At any rate they become the main ration of our winter birds. The seed is hard, so that it passes entirely through the alimentary canal unharmed and is thus scattered freely in fence rows or anywhere the birds are in the habit of gathering.

When viewed from the standpoint of personal discomfort, the poison oak is without doubt the worst outlaw of the vegetable kingdom with which we have to contend, and yet very little has been done to eradicate it. The case is parallel to the justly famed one of the council of mice who decided to bell the cat. The only difficulty was to find some one to do the work. And yet, especially in the city, some concerted effort should be made to eradicate the pest, or at least keep it from trailing.

Corns 'Tween Toes? Use Easy "Gets-It"

Any Corn or Callus Comes Off Peacefully, Gloriously, Never Falls.

It is easy for "Gets-It" to reach "hard-to-get-at" corns, and better yet, it is easy to remove them, because "Gets-It" makes them come right off just like



Any Corn Peaks Off With "Gets-It." You can try to dig or drag out your corns with a knife or slice them with a "bloody" razor, or use bandages and tape and wrap up your toe into a package, but that's the "treat-ment-rough," painful, foolish way. Use "Gets-It" or a drop of "gets-it" that's the peaceful, safe, common-sense way that never fails. You reach the corn easily with the little glass rod in the cork of every "Gets-It" package, and that's the "true blessing." Try it, trot and smile! It's a blessing; never fails.

Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Portland by Owl Drug Co., 21 stores on the Pacific coast—Adv.

POISON OAK ON WIRE POLE



over the pavements. Complaints are constantly coming in about it.

ONLY STIMULATES IT To date the efforts that have been made have, in the long run, really done more harm than good. Cutting it down stimulates the root system so that the next season three vigorous shoots will grow where there would perhaps have been only one if it had not been molested. If cutting is done it should be done early, so that the seeds do not have a chance to mature and the brush should be burned, for it will lay around for years and poison just as freely as a green piece of the wood.

If the nature of the poison were better understood, there would not be so much nervous apprehension about it, and by taking precautions any one, irrespectively of those who are extremely sensitive to the poison, could remove it root and branch with perfect safety. There are many people who are entirely immune from it, but even such fortunate persons may suddenly develop a case of poisoning, so any one in making preparation to work with it should provide adequate remedies for applying in case there is any smarting or other suspicious symptoms.

The toxic principle in poison oak is a non-volatile oil, which is not soluble in water. It is present in all parts of the plant and has most amazing staying qualities. It has been found by experiment that a small piece of the wood that had been carefully dried and prepared for a year was just as potent as when freshly gathered.

Being insoluble in water it cannot be washed off, though yellow laundry soap freely applied will sometimes counteract it, if taken at once. Alcohol and ether are both ready solvents, but without a doubt the best and most easily secured solvent is ordinary baking soda, which is made into a paste and applied freely, allowing it to dry on the skin. Before starting work washing in a strong solution of soda will generally prevent trouble. If there is no remedy at hand and poisoning is suspected, a handful of earth moistened with water and applied freely will counteract the poison until other measures can be applied. The worst cases of poisoning in its nature besides having certain healing properties. This alkalinity counteracts the acid in the poison and thus neutralizes it.

HOW TO TELL IT

The point of contact of the poison will be recognized by a chain of small watery blisters which coalesce and spread the poison over a large area. If through carelessness with towels and personal linen the poison spreads, or it may cause serious trouble and be very slow in healing. There is a general idea that the poison enters the circulation, but if this were so, many cases would prove fatal. What really happens is that there is a secondary infection, unless prompt measures are taken. Great care should be exercised in the matter of washing all clothing which is suspected has come in contact with the poison.

There is another idea prevalent in regard to the reappearance of the poison each season. The skin, after a severe attack becomes so sensitive that a whiff of wind blowing off the leaves will poison it. This is unknown to the victim, a contact with a person who has brushed against it. Where it is as common as it is here it would be next to impossible to keep from contracting it. There are many remedies, some good, others worthless, but the base of most of them is alcohol with as much sugar of lead as it will hold in solution. This is effective after the case has gotten beyond the elementary stages. If preventive measures are employed promptly there will seldom be occasion to resort to it.

Persons who perspire freely and are much in the open air are nearly always impervious to attacks of poisoning, while the dark skinned races, such as the Indians, are seldom poisoned. In fact where it is to be grubbed out over a large area, a gang of Italians will handle it with the greatest ease, though of course preventive measures should be applied if any one of them shows symptoms of poisoning.

CARE SHOULD BE USED

There are many individuals who suppose themselves to be immune from poison oak who will suddenly without even a conscious knowledge of contact with the poison develop a severe attack, so that no one should be careless in handling it. As a rule families who live where it grows all about have very little trouble with it, the system seems to become tolerant of the poison. The worst cases of poisoning are in the spring and summer, when the leaves are out, though the poison is just as active in the roots and wood, so that

Miss Geraldine Dare, last season a popular member of the Baker Stock company, is home again from California and will open with the company this afternoon in the new week's attraction, "The Walkoffs." Miss Dare will play second leads.

Miss Dare, during the summer, has been fussing around the m. p. studios in the south and though there is appeal in her in the glare of the screen, she feels that her real work and future are on the spoken stage.

had cases have been reported in the winter.

The best time to clear the pest out is in the fall, then the berries have no chance to scatter through the winter. It is easily done then, too, as the poison is not quite so active as earlier and the leaves being on it is easily distinguished. If only a bush or two is to be removed, it may be done by cutting down and digging about the roots so that they are exposed a little and then pouring boiling brine about them, or after cutting down, a small plantation may be killed by placing tar paper well weighted down with rocks over it so that the roots are smothered. Still another effective method is by soaking the roots after the cutting down with a solution of arsenate of soda, not much more than a pound to five gallons of water is the proper strength.

While an extremely sensitive person should not take any steps to remove poison oak, the ordinary individual by taking the above mentioned precautions may handle it freely with no bad effects, and the ordinance requiring its removal in the city should be most rigidly enforced, and if it is ever, even to be kept within bounds there must be some little civic pride shown in the matter. A regular campaign for eradicating it from the city would be most timely.

CONFUSED WITH WOODBINE

Another perfectly innocent vine is confused with poison oak by many people. This is the woodbine, or Virginia creeper. There is in fact but one distinguishing feature between the two and that is that while the poison oak invariably shows three leaves to the stem, the Virginia creeper shows five. Children frequently are taught to distinguish between them by the fact that the poison oak has three fingers, while five fingers is the sign of warning, while five fingers is the sign of warning, while five fingers is the sign of warning.

Venezuela produced 48,368 tons of petroleum, all from three wells, and 25,232 tons of coal, all from two mines, last year.

HERE'S Geraldine Dare again, back from Los Angeles, and ready to resume her playing with the Baker Stock company, in which she did ingenue and second lead parts last season. Miss Dare is petite and charming.



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Perry's Triumph in Japan

RECENT discussions of the Shantung amendment to the peace treaty and various phases of America's relations to Japan have revived interest in the historic introduction of the western world to Japan, which was effected by the visit of Commodore Perry in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The National Geographic society, from its Washington headquarters, has issued a bulletin concerning that memorable expedition and the man who headed it, extracted from an address of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels made before the society, March 29, 1918. Upon that occasion Secretary Daniels said: "The early services of Matthew G. Albraith Perry foreshadowed his illustrious career. He was intrusted with the delicate mission to Japan because he had shown constructive statesmanship as a naval officer. He was privileged to choose the location for the first free black settlement in Liberia. He is called 'the father of the steam navy.' He revived the use of the ram in the naval warfare. He founded the naval apprentice system. He was active in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Mexico. He adjusted the Canadian fisheries dispute in 1852.

"He helped greatly in removing dueling, grogging and flogging from the navy. In 1847 he commanded the largest squadron which up to that time had ever been assembled under the Stars and Stripes. It was the first American fleet governed without the lash, flogging having been abolished by Secretary Graham. It was that fleet which decided the day at Vera Cruz and started General Scott on his victorious way to the City of Mexico.

"The triumph of Perry, upon which his fame chiefly rests, was the opening of Japan to the world, one of the most important events in our history. His brilliant voyage to Japan has all the glamor of the stories of the Orient, and is fascinating beyond the imagination of the most fertile novelist. Armed with a letter from the president of the United States to his imperial majesty, the emperor of Japan, saluted as a 'great and good friend,' Commodore Perry made a thorough study of Japan, and the Japanese character before starting on his epoch-making voyage.

"He carried as presents specimens of the products of the farm and factory which he thought by their novelty and usefulness would interest the people of Japan. A miniature locomotive, with tracks and rails to be laid down, one mile in length, and several other instruments, photo-cameras, printing presses, puzzles and toys, some of the newest things in America, were in the cargo.

"The story of his wisdom, his patience, his consummate diplomacy, going into weeks and months and years, and employment of every art that statesmanship and strategy could invent, is as thrilling today as when it was first told. He had gone to Japan with a friendly key to open the door for the furtherance of trade, the protection of life, and to obtain a treaty with a power destined to occupy a large place in the world. Hurrying nothing, observing every ceremony that could appeal to those he would win as friends, Perry's success marked him as a diplomat of the first water.

"When the negotiations had reached a stage where the high contracting party had about agreed, Hayashi wished to insert a clause that no American woman should be brought to Japan. Tradition has it that when this proposition was submitted the commodore excitedly exclaimed, 'Great heavens! If I were to permit any such stipulation as that in the treaty, when I got home the women would pull all the hair out of my head.' And that was half a century and more before those wonderful evangelists, Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt, taught us to believe in woman suffrage as a new creed in geographical and political expansion.

"Overlooking the harbor of Nippon stands a monument to Commodore Perry, commemorating the sailor-diplomat whose wisdom made Japan and America know and esteem each other. The friendship between these two nations has been cemented in the present day partnership in the war for the triumph of free nations, in which they are allies. The spirit of Perry and Hayashi still pervades both countries, which, in the language of the letter borne by Perry, 'live in friendship and commercial intercourse with each other.'

Enjoys Chinook Jargon Learned During Boyhood

Brigadier General Medorum Crawford, Retired, Relates Anecdotes.



Brigadier General Medorum Crawford, retired.

WHEN the first white child born west of the Willamette valley opened his eyes and peered through the Oregon mist, he didn't dream that he would one day be a brigadier general and fight in the Spanish-American war. So he played with his old Indian nurse and learned Chinook.

Now Chinook is a strange language; it never leaves you. That is why Medorum Crawford, 75 years old, brigadier general, U. S. A., retired, and his "old brother," John Crawford, 66 years old, farmer of Dundee, Or., talk Chinook to each other, whenever they have a reunion and sing Chinook songs.

Crawford's father crossed the plains in 1842 and he didn't stop crossing until he had almost reached the Pacific. Just west of the Willamette he pitched his tent and the next year that the first shack was thrown up in what is now Portland, Medorum was born. That was 1844.

But when brother John went out into Yamhill county to care for the old Crawford farm, Medorum went back to Washington, D. C. This summer he has been back on the farm, visiting, and talking and singing Chinook.

"Our father couldn't understand a word of Chinook," he says. "You tell me the story of 'klosh, klosh' and the 'pawnee'."

So John Crawford tells the story. Father, it seems, was inordinately proud of mother's pancakes. They were won't.

Medorum was graduated from West Point in 1867, a "cadet" during the years of the Civil war. He served along the Pacific coast and spent two and a half years in Alaska immediately after that country became United States territory. "The Spanish-American war found him a captain, then a major. He was sent to Cuba, where he served three years. In 1898 he was placed on the retired list. Then he came back to Oregon City to live with his brother.

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derful, brown, light things, such as only a pioneer's wife can make.

He gave some to a hungry Chinook Indian.

"Aren't they great?" he asked.

"Klosh," said the Indian, which, in Chinook, means "good."

"Huh?" said Medorum's old man, "what was that?"

"Klosh, klosh," repeated the aborigine, mouth crammed.

Father seized the plate indignantly. "Well, if you're close you don't need to eat any more," he shouted. "Get out of here, redskin."

And the Indian, hungry, reluctant and bewildered, beat a hasty retreat.

Medorum Crawford has two names in the army: one a colonel, the other a major. He expects to resign Colonel Crawford in Washington in the fall.

There are a great many children like Frances in American families who cause their parents trouble because of their irritability and lack of appreciation of what is being done for them. They would be most appreciative if they received less attention and were left to themselves most of the time without interference, even by members of the family, and certainly by friends and neighbors.

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sweetness from the sugar to announce a price of 15 cents a pound. We have 5000 pounds to distribute at this price. The sugar cost us a little over 14 cents. Our books are open to you. You may see where we bought it, so you may know that the profit we are making does not even justify the handling. We regret the necessity of being forced to sell sugar at such an outrageous price."

Summer Resorts, Tours, Hotels, Travel

The Great Northwest—America's Natural Resort Section WHERE AND HOW TO GO—WHAT TO SEE—WHERE TO STAY

Multnomah Hotel advertisement with image of the hotel building and text: "Where Home Comforts Abound Portland, Oregon"

The Portland Hotel advertisement with image of the hotel building and text: "Dependability is characteristic of this hotel"

HOTEL SEASIDE advertisement with text: "Overlooking The Ocean"

ARRAH WANNA MT. HOOD SUMMER RESORT advertisement with text: "No finer mountain resort in the west"

Elmore Hotel advertisement with text: "Under New Owner ROCKAWAY, OREGON"

MT. HOOD LODGE AND CLOUD CAP INN advertisement with text: "OREGON'S most scenic resorts"

RELIANCE MT. HOOD AUTO STAGES advertisement with text: "Leave ROUTLEDGE SEED & FLORAL CO."

MCKENZIE RIVER HIGHWAY AUTO STAGE LINE advertisement with text: "Match your visit against those of the Hatties and the Dabbs"

Hotel Benson advertisement with text: "PETS \$2.00 up PORTLAND"

The Rainer Hotel advertisement with text: "In the heart of Portland: has the best of accommodations"

HOTEL ALBANY advertisement with text: "ALBANY, OREGON"

The Highway Garage advertisement with text: "Forest Grove, Oregon"

Str. Georgiana advertisement with text: "Leave after Street Dock at 7 A. M. daily except Friday"