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BUILDING PICKLE PLANT AT WOODBURN
 Not Less Than 150 Acres Cucumbers Guaranteed, Plant Cost \$10,000

(The following news item, giving information of great importance to the Salem district, is printed by the Woodburn Independent of Thursday.)
 It is proposed by the Oregon Packing company to construct at once on ground leased from the Woodburn Fruit Growers' Cooperative association a plant for the curing and processing of cucumbers with a capacity sufficient to handle an annual crop of not less than 150 acres of cucumbers to be planted within a radius of not less than 15 miles of the city of Woodburn, with the exception that such territory must not extend south farther than two miles in order not to conflict with the Gervais contracts. The building was begun this week and the cost of the structure and necessary equipment will be from \$10,000 to \$15,000. This new industry is made probable by the guarantees signed by the business men of Woodburn that there will not be less than 150 acres in any one year so long as this company may elect to operate such a plant.
 The company in this contract agrees to pay prices not less than those of competitors in this section, or if there be no competition then the average prices paid by the company throughout the state of Oregon. The company also engages in the business of packing fruit and vegetables, and there will be a big market here at least for cabbages and pumpkins.
 Work on the construction began on Monday. The building will be 80 by 140 feet, frame, rustic on outside, and with the redwood tanks will cost about \$10,000. This means business on the part of the company, which started building as soon as the banks obtained the necessary number of guarantors. The Spaulding Lumber company furnishes the lumber for the building. The grower will realize over \$250 an acre and the plant will place in circulation in the neighborhood of \$100,000 annually.

Otto Klett natatorium, at Ferry and Liberty, is also progressing, and the basement has been practically completed. Damage to the roof of the new concrete garage being erected on Ferry at South Church street, is being repaired and the building practically completed.

Low Record Established For Building Permits
 Building permits were lighter this past week than any other week over a period of a great many months. Only two permits were issued from the office of the city recorder, for dwellings, with a total cost of but \$4,000. One of the dwellings will cost \$2500 and the other \$1500.

CANNERY RUNNING CONTINUOUSLY
 The Walker Canning company plant has been operating day and night in order to care for fruit maturing at this time, and it will continue at the high rate of speed for several days yet. The plant will be closed at noon today in order that the employees may have some opportunity to celebrate the ever glorious.

The pack of red raspberries and Royal Ann cherries is about finished. The cherry pack has been heavy, larger than expected. The yield of the C. A. McLaughlin orchard alone was about 17 tons. Black cherries and logans are now receiving consideration and large quantities of them will be handled.
 An unusual condition exists the product of the plant. The demand is so keen that brokers are coming here from Portland in an effort to contract for fruit and vegetables in car lots. Usually it is a selling proposition to dispose of a cannery pack, but this year there is a shortage in other localities making the demand exceedingly keen.—Independence Enterprise.

FOREST FIRES

PORTLAND, Ore., July 5.—July opens with the forest fire situation on the Pacific coast not greatly changed during the past month, being in the main still well in hand but extremely critical, according to the bulletin issued today by the Western Forestry and Conservation association from reports by official and private agencies in five states.

Although in most localities the dryness and hazard has increased, temporary favorable weather has also enabled coping with the normally numerous fires of early June, so that the patrol and fire-fighting forces have held their own. Nevertheless, it is one of the earliest and most threatening seasons ever experienced. Grave concern is expressed in nearly all the reports that, without rain, the situation may get out of hand at any time unless settlers, loggers, and forest visitors use excessive caution with fire in any form, including matches and cigarettes. Slashes are becoming almost explosive and fire near them should be extinguished instantly.
 Two airplanes have been stationed at Eugene, Ore., by the war department to assist protective agencies if the smoke blanket obscures the mountain lookouts. The Oregon state chamber of commerce, urging similar action elsewhere, is making a drive through local chambers to organize citizens' "Stop Forest Fire associations," with members furnished educational material and blank pledges of care with fires, matches and cigarettes. The forest service has initiated a speaking campaign through the facilities of civic associations. Two of the largest oil companies doing business on the coast are arranging to distribute warnings to all customers of filling station.
 In California the situation is doubly serious because there is little hope of more rain. The national forests have had over 400 fires already, 180 of these caused by lightning, with some 35,000 acres burned. The government has made 66 arrests and already secured over 40 convictions. Outside of national forests, California reports 135 recent fires, covering 36,000 acres of forest and open land with a money loss of \$120,000.
 Washington and Oregon have lost only a few million feet of merchantable timber, but fires have run into the hundreds and before controlled have done heavy damage to second-growth, logs, equipment, and improvements.
 The worst existing conditions of low humidity and potential danger at this date are in north-eastern Washington and along the Oregon-California line, but may be duplicated anywhere almost instantly by wind and low humidity.

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 Salem, Oregon
 Broadcasting to the Widewake Buyers



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BETTER



Crusade Against The Drinking Cup

Federal, state and municipal health authorities, aided by public and private disease prevention organizations, are united to make aggressive warfare during the summer months against the common drinking cup and certain types of public fountains. The crusade is based upon a stringent enforcement of the laws that now are written in the statutes of all but three of the states and the local health regulations that apply in every city and large town of importance.

The records of illnesses that afflict hundreds of thousands of persons each year—and which leave their deadly mark upon children during the warm months—show that the greater number of communicable disease are traceable to infection taken from common receptacles. Among these are: common colds, grippe, influenza, pneumonia, diphtheria, tonsillitis, measles, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and infantile paralysis.

The menace of these illnesses—all of which are sputum-borne diseases—is through discharges from the mouth and nose, left upon cups, drinking glasses and other vessels of general use. The germs are deposited upon the receptacle through the drippings that flow back from the mouth, are exhaled into the cup or are imprinted by the lips. These await the next user of the glass when it is not properly cleaned. In the case of some types of the so-called bubbling fountain bacteria settle in the bowl or run off the nozzle to be forcibly cast into the nose and the mouth of the persons who follow in the use of the fountain.

These germs are conveyed by persons actually ill, by others conversing from attacks of disease and often by persons in full health whose resistance has made them non-susceptible to the disease germs they carry. In all these cases the persons act as conveyers of germs that have a high morbidity danger and often carry fatality.

The health authorities and their volunteer assistants regard the peril as virulently present in tin dipper, the glasses on push cart stands, the containers used by juvenile or other wayside beverage vendors and glasses in offices and factories. Its greatest presence, however, is in the glasses used in certain soda fountains where the law is evaded through latent or carelessness.

The laws and regulation obtaining throughout the country provide for a complete sterilization of the use of paper cups in such circumstances where neither time nor facilities are afforded to make the glasses sterile. Often, particularly in the rush hours, clerks will neglect to comply with the law and consequently the glass, which one health authority in New Jersey called the "goblet of death" gains an accumulation of disease laden germs.

Professor Alvin Davison, the noted bacteriologist of Lafayette college in Easton, Pa., recently conducted a series of analyses upon the germ-content of glasses taken from various soda fountains and water coolers. He found that in many instances millions of bacteria remain on the brim or inside the glass. In several cases he found as many as 300,000 germs within a half inch of the top of a glass where the lips of the next drinkers would come in immediate contact with them.

Sugar Enters by the Ton Into Southern Moonshine

(By Mail)
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 6.—The ups and downs of the sugar market have a real meaning for the makers of moonshine, according to Robert Kirksey, United States marshal for the western district of South Carolina. His jurisdiction includes that portion of the mountainous regions of the state known commonly as the "Dark Corner," which had a reputation for producing "good corn" in blockades still long before the Volstead edict.
 Sugar and molasses, Kirksey said, play an important part in the manufacture of moonshine liquor and the lower the price of those staples the higher the profits of the manufacturers, who often buy sugar by the ton.

KANSAS NATURAL GAS MAY BE REPLENISHED BY SHALE DEPOSITS

NEODESHA, Kan., July 5.—Natural gas experts and users of the product who have felt apprehension over the possible failure of sand gas wells, see in the development of the shale gas industry hope that perhaps for another generation or longer the supply will be plentiful.

When the great natural gas fields in this section began to show exhaustion, oil men as well as the people saw the impending return to other fuels. In 1923 several practical gas men began to discuss the possibilities of developing what are known as shale gas or brown lime gas wells on a commercial scale. These men recalled that at various places in this section there were small gas wells which had been producing steadily ever since they were drilled. But the gas from these wells was wet. How to commercialize the product by finding a method of separating the water from the gas became the question.

A group of Neodesha men organized to handle the new industry on a large scale. The company leased hundreds of acres of land in this vicinity and drilling operations were started. Wells were drilled with great success, and the men asserted they encountered little of the uncertainty met in drilling for sand gas. In addition, they said there are assurances the wells drilled will have remarkable longevity. The industrial promise of lime gas is a large factor.

The source of shale gas remains unsolved, although the U. S. bureau of mines has advanced the theory that the gas, which is produced in encountering the shale and salt water below the Oswego lime, is absorbed in the water and carried many thousands of miles. The large amount of gas absorbed by the water is given as the reason for the fact that the gas does not decrease when being drawn upon. The bureau believes that until many thousands of wells have been drilled the decrease of the shale gas supply will not be appreciable.

Approximately 500 wells are producing shale gas, some of them through plugs, some outside of the tubing, and others through apparatus rigged up for farm use.

Many of them have produced constantly for upward of 30 years. Shale gas comes from the tubing a perfect mixture of water and gas. It is received into a standing separator, the gas going out of the top and the water returning to a connection at the bottom of the separator, through a pipe line, thence into the big hole between the drive pipe and tubing. Chemical tests show that shale gas contains 98.3 per cent methane and ethane and practically no nitrogen or oxygen, which are noncombustible gases.

The lime gas contains, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and at eight-pound pressure, 980 to 990 BTU's (British Thermal Units). This content is higher than that of many sand gases, which fact is pointed out as a basis for its value as a domestic or industrial fuel.

Heroism of British Sailors Recited on Dover Docks

DOVER, England, June 16.—(AP)—A dramatic incident of the war is recalled by the necessity today of removing a British monitor which was sunk north of the fairway at the entrance of Dover harbor.

The vessel had just taken on board a supply of shells and was anchored near the harbor entrance, awaiting a chance to slip out to sea, when she caught fire. Anchored beside her were two ammunition boats. The danger of an explosion and disaster on a large scale was imminent. Troops were ordered out, townspeople were cleared from shore. To save the harbor and town the monitor's bottom was blown out, and many of her crew perished.

Two New Churches are Now Well Under Way in Salem

Work on two new churches is progressing rapidly, that on the new Unitarian church, northwest corner of Cottage and Chemeketa being particularly advanced and will soon be in the final stages of completion. The church is located directly across the street from the new Rigdon Mortuary.
 Extensive alterations, amounting almost to a new building, are being made on the new Christian Science church, northeast corner of Chemeketa and Liberty streets. This work will be completed in another month or two.

CHICAGO WILL SPEND \$2,679,000,000 FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK

CHICAGO, July 5.—Projects which will entail an expenditure of approximately \$2,679,000,000, are in various stages of development for the beautification, utility, health, commercial and industrial progress of Chicago, according to the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. Projects under way, or soon to be, total \$1,374,587,000, a summary shows, while those in the preliminary stage will cost \$1,305,100,000. The latter include the various terminal propositions, municipal purchase of the surface and elevated lines, construction of a subway and proposed new post office and federal building.

Widening, opening and extending numerous streets and boulevards, new bridges, sewage plants, new buildings, hotels, and stores, the union station and Illinois Central project, and telephone improvements are among the activities now under way. The cost of the projects, the summary stated, would equal in value all the farm property of the state of Wisconsin.

Nine major projects of the Chicago Plan commission are yet to be completed, dealing chiefly with street and boulevard revisions. A continuous lake front development extending from Jackson park on the far south side to the Chicago river near downtown, is pointed to as a "civic marvel." Utilization of the "air rights" over several hundred acres of railroad tracks in the heart of the city represents a \$195,000,000 project. Transportation extension as outlined involves an expenditure of \$589,945,000.

Railway terminal solution is forecast by the association in plans which call for \$318,000,000 to be spent. Seven new hotels are valued at \$94,000,000. Educational institutions have a program with a total of \$54,500,000; reconstruction of the Fine Arts building, erection of the stadium, Shedd aquarium and prospective zoological park, \$10,500,000; clubhouses, \$47,000,000; public utilities, \$73,250,000; sewage treatment works, \$120,000,000; and \$200,000,000 worth of minor building.
 Upwards of 100 major projects are itemized and the status given in the report of the association.

Helpful Suggestions for the Housewife
 One Recipe Makes Three Delightful Cakes



IN the old days it was the way to keep trying out new recipes for different kinds of cakes. But the best of modern cooks have taught that this is a poor custom. The modern method is to secure a standard recipe and then adapt that to the various needs or desires of the family, changing its shape or its frosting or its flavor, but always when possible adhering to the basic recipe.

2 cups confectioner's sugar
 2 to 3 tablespoons cream
 Cream butter and add sugar gradually, continuing the beating. Thin with cream until right consistency to spread on cake. Decorate with nuts and strips of angelica, or strips of citron may be used instead.

ORANGE DROP CAKES
 Use 1 cup orange juice instead of 1 cup milk in the recipe for the plain cake. Also substitute orange flavoring for vanilla. Bake in well greased muffin tins in moderately hot oven (400 F.) for 20 minutes.

3 teaspoons baking powder
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1 teaspoon vanilla
 2 cups Spring patent flour
 1 cup milk
 Cream sugar and shortening together. Add eggs well beaten. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Beat thoroughly.

MARBLE CAKE
 To one half of the plain cake recipe add 2 squares of melted chocolate. Drop the chocolate mixture in well greased loaf pan alternately with plain cake mixture. Bake 45 minutes in moderately slow oven (325 F.) Ice with Butter Icing and with wax paper spread thin coating melted chocolate over icing.

Other variations may be made by adding spices or nuts to the plain cake and also by varying the kind of icing used.—From Home Service Dept., Washburn Crosby Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUTTER ICING
 1-3 cup butter

Thus it is possible to make plain cake, coconut cake, marble cake and many other varieties all from the best possible basic recipe. The ingredients must be of the best quality. Patent flour is used and rich milk, the freshest of eggs, and the most delightful of flavorings. Here is the general recipe from which all the other adaptations are made:
RECIPE FOR ALL CAKES
 Use level measurements. Sift flour one time before measuring.
 1/2 cup shortening
 1 cup sugar
 2 eggs