

Not the Best in the World,
THE BEST
In Polk County

FALLS CITY NEWS

Laugh, and the World
Laughs With You;
Weep, and You Weep Alone

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PARIS TALK ENDS TEN YEARS' WORK

Carly Says Many Experts La- bored Decade on Apparatus.

ALL OF THEM AMERICANS.

Captain Bullard, Head of Naval Radio Service, Declared That Wireless Telephony Holds Many Additional Advantages—Powerful Current For Latest Achievement.

Chicago.—John J. Carly, the American Telephone and Telegraph company's chief engineer, who directed the long series of wireless telephone experiments that recently reached a climax in the talk between the American station at Arlington and the Eiffel tower in Paris, said at the University club that this latest scientific achievement was all American.

"The great staff of distinguished scientists and employees of the telephone company who have furnished their brains for the development of the inventions, are graduates of American colleges and universities," said Mr. Carly. "We have worked in secret to add this laurel to America's scientific crown. The achievement is American from the ground up. It is rooted in America and will be written on the pages of American history."

"Wireless telephony is the product of American genius, the labor of a staff



JOHN J. CARLY.

of American scientists and others. All I did was to direct the work. The men under me did the rest.

"In this wonderful achievement there is glory enough for all. Two of the principal scientists who labored on the problem and whose researches and discoveries were of great value were F. B. Jewett and H. D. Arnold, both young men.

"Ten years ago the American Telephone and Telegraph company decided to test the possibilities of wireless telephony. There are approximately 500 eminent scientists in the employ of the company. During the last ten years at least fifty of these men have devoted their time largely to the apparatus needed."

"How would a message be sent by your telephony apparatus?" the interviewer asked.

"There is a common telephone at the base of the wireless towers," Mr. Carly explained. "You enter the building where it is housed and take off the receiver, placing it to your ear. The current that flows through the wire from this telephone has little power. It is not severe enough to more than cause your tongue to tingle, providing power of that strength were applied to your tongue.

"Electrical waves caused by the sound of the voice as they pass along this wire reach an electrical apparatus, which is one of the keys to the invention. This weak current is so developed as it runs on and upward that when it passes out along a high tension wire and is shot into the air in the form of electrical waves the voltage would kill a man. This is accomplished by an electrical generator of between fifty and seventy-five horsepower. In other words, this apparatus which develops electrical currents that will pass around the globe develops the same horsepower as the average automobile driven by a business man.

"The waves are sent out in all directions and not in a straight line. They reach everywhere."

Captain W. H. Bullard, superintendent

ent of the naval wireless system, is reported as saying that telephonic communication between the navy department and war vessels at sea was only a question of installing the necessary apparatus.

"We are able to communicate with battleships now by means of wireless telegraphy," said Captain Bullard, "but wireless telephony holds many additional advantages. The person calling knows exactly to whom he is talking, direct contact is established and a reply comes back immediately."

MEDALS HAVE THEIR DUTY.

Hiawatha (Kan.) Resident Uses Them as Paperweights in Office.

Hiawatha, Kan.—Gold medals for prize crops are so numerous with S. G. Trent of Hiawatha, who has just been designated at the Panama-Pacific exposition as champion corn grower for Kansas, that he uses the prize medals as paperweights in his mill office.

Trent has no formula of secret practice that enabled him to raise the 117 bushels to the acre and win the prize. The corn was grown on his father's farm, five miles southwest of town. In a field of eighteen acres Trent measured out an acre, planted Boone county white corn, cultivated it just as he would an ordinary crop and gave it no special attention of any kind. The corn grew and made him 117 bushels.

PREACHER PAID IN EGGS.

Circuit Rider's Story Told at M. E. Conference.

St. Louis.—The hardships of a Methodist circuit rider were brought forcibly to the attention of the city ministers attending the St. Louis conference of the Methodist Episcopal church when one country preacher reported that in the last two months he had received half of a hog and a great many eggs, but no money. He had sent twelve dozen eggs to the district superintendent, he said.

Another circuit rider said he had received \$19 in two months, and a third that he had received no money, but that his parishioners had promised to buy him a horse before winter and had entertained him liberally in their homes.

DOG SAVES WOMAN'S LIFE.

Carries Note Which Brings Help After Girl Has Died.

Dallas, Tex.—A report from Cisco, Tex., tells of the feat which a dog performed in getting relief to an aged victim of ptomaine poisoning on a farm nine miles from that place.

Miss Bettie Alexander, twenty-two years old, had died and Mrs. Eliza Powers, seventy-two years, was dying when she wrote a note which she tied to the dog's neck and made him "go home." The dog made its way to Cisco through a rainstorm, and relatives of the victims, hastening to the farm, found Mrs. Powers unconscious.

RETURNS FROM NOME WITH 1,353 WALRUSES

Although Monsters, Hunting Them Is Unexciting.

Seattle, Wash.—The steamers Corwin, Captain J. R. Healy, in from Nome, Alaska, brought 1,353 walrus, by far the biggest catch on record, according to Captain Healy and Oscar Annvik, the chief hunter.

The Corwin left Seattle on May 1 with passengers and freight, reaching Nome on the 21st, being the first boat to reach the far north last spring. Using Nome as her base, the Corwin made two trips among the ice floes. On the first trip 841 walrus were killed and 522 on the second.

The boat carried twenty-five armed native hunters. They approached the ice floes in a gasoline launch, while the steamer stood by.

A walrus must be hit in the head. The hide on the body is so tough that it will stop any bullets. If not instantly killed the walrus flops off the ice and sinks in the sea.

Captain Healy says that walrus hunting is tame and would not attract keen sportsmen. A walrus, he says, will hardly ever fight. Sometimes, of course, accidents happen. A walrus may flop against the boat and smash it, or it may drive its tusks through the planks of the bottom and rip them open. But the steamer is never very far away, and you can swim to it—if you don't freeze to death on the way.

Having killed the walrus, the steamer comes alongside the ice, and the carcass is hoisted aboard and stripped of tusks, hide, whiskers and blubber.

The Corwin brought down 338 barrels of walrus oil, worth 31 cents per gallon, or \$5,070, and four tons of the tusks, about \$4,000 worth, as the ivory is worth 35 to 50 cents per pound.

The whiskers are used in China for toothpicks, and the Corwin brought enough to make a valuation of \$500.

The hides, of which there were 1,352, will go to tanneries in London to be made finally into trunks, valises and other leather things. The hides ought to fetch \$38,700. That makes a total of \$49,270 for the season.

Next to elephant and rhinoceros hide, walrus hide is the toughest leather. The hides use it to polish big guns just out of the foundry.

The Alaska waters offer the finest field in the world for walrus hunting, but there are no tanneries in this country equipped to treat the hides.

"PAUPER" LEFT \$10,000.

Tocchini Spent Last Days in Poor House.

Redwood City, Cal.—B. Tocchini, believed to have been penniless and who died as a pauper at the San Mateo county poor farm, leaves an estate valued at \$10,000.

Two mortgages for \$3,000 each on San Francisco property and certificates of cash deposits totalling \$4,000 were found in his effects by Assistant Superintendent James Urbans of the institution.

BLAMES HIGH MEAT COST FOR PELLAGRA

Says Poor In South Eat an Excess of Fats.

Washington.—The spread of pellagra in the south in the last seven or eight years is largely due to the high cost of fresh meat, which has led the poorer classes to eat too large an amount of carbohydrates and fats. This is the conclusion announced by Edgar Sydenstricker, statistician of the United States health service.

"In the northern states," he says, "the average family was found to consume between 1,000 and 1,100 pounds of protein, while in the southern states the protein consumption averaged between 700 and 800 pounds.

"The southern family consumed nearly a pound less of fresh beef, nearly half as much milk, very much less of other meats and hardly any salt beef, as compared with northern families.

"While families in northern states were found to consume larger quantities of butter, families in southern states consumed over 60 per cent more lard and nearly three times as much salt hog products."

The lower wages in the south, even in the mill districts, put the people down there at an economic disadvantage with the west and north, he asserts.

LETTER ON WAY THREE YEARS.

Addressee Gets It With Twenty-three Postmarks on Envelope.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A registered letter mailed three years ago from Vancouver by J. A. Fitzsimmons to D. C. Kling, Ocotlan, Oaxaca, Mexico, was received recently in Long Beach. Twenty-three postmarks showed the trail of its travels.

From Vancouver to Mexico and back it went. The second time the letter was received in Mexico Postmaster Gomez directed it to Los Angeles. Finally it reached its destination at Long Beach.

Huge Steer For Fair.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—George Watt, manager of the Klamath Packing company of this city, intends to send to the exposition at San Francisco what is believed to be the largest steer ever produced in the state of Oregon. He is a six-year-old range fed animal weighing 3,000 pounds and has never been in a stall.

Nests Under Buggy Seat.

Cleveland, Ga.—When Wesley Nix of Etz arrived at camp meeting he discovered while assisting his family from the vehicle a hen sitting on eggs under the seat of his buggy. He prevented Biddy from attending meeting and returned home with the sitting hen still on duty.

SUGAR FOR BRAIN TUMOR.

Experiment at U. of P. Proves Hundreds of Operations Are Needless.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and forty-five medical students are on a sugar diet and daily undergoing blood tests in an endeavor to establish a sugar index by which physicians may positively ascertain before recommending operations whether blindness in a patient is or is not due to a brain tumor.

So far the experiment has proved, it is said, that hundreds of brain operations have been performed needlessly.

The method of "diagnosing" brain tumor up to date has been based on the assumption that a person suffering from that disease could take sugar continually, the belief being that all

of it was absorbed by the tumor. Many medical men regard this test as deficient. Now it is shown that perfectly healthy and normal young men can assimilate just as much sugar without harmful effect to their systems.

HIS FIRST TRAIN RIDE AT 79.

Oldest Pioneer of Knoxville, Ia., Had Peculiar Dread of "the Cars."

Knoxville, Ia.—Joseph Fee, seventy-nine years old, the oldest pioneer of Knoxville, where he has lived since 1849, recently took his first ride on a railroad train, going to Tracy, a fourteen mile trip.

Mr. Fee has resided within a mile of the railroad for forty years, a branch line passing through his land, but he has always had a peculiar dread of "the cars."

A few years ago his friends threatened to rope the old man and take him to the state fair. They abandoned the plan when he vehemently declared he would kill every man in the crowd if such a thing was ever attempted.

BLIND MAN BASEBALL FAN.

John Moore of Decatur, Ill., Seeks Championship Prize.

Decatur, Ill.—John Moore has entered a competition for the distinction of being the most confirmed baseball fan of the country. Moore is blind, but is not depending upon it blindly, but is bringing him any advantage over his rivals. The prize is a ticket admitting the holder to all ball games between professional teams in this country or Canada.

Moore has not missed a game at Decatur, which is a member of the Three I league, in eight years.

RESOLUTIONS

To The Interstate Commission:
Gentlemen:

It having come to the notice of the citizens of Falls City that certain Portland, Oregon, lumber interests are strenuously opposing the recent 4 cent differential rate made by the Southern Pacific Company to the lumber dealers and manufacturers of the Willamette Valley over Portland on Oregon shipments of lumber to California points, claiming that it is discriminating; therefore, we the committee selected in mass meeting by the citizens of Falls City, November 1, 1915, to present the case to your honorable body, from their standpoint submit the following:

Whereas the Portland, Oregon, lumber manufacturers have a favorable differential rate over the Willamette Valley points in shipment to Eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Middle Western Canadian Territory and both North and South Dakota, and

Whereas, the Portland, Oregon, manufacturers of lumber have a water rate from Portland, Oregon to San Francisco, California by coast wise boats whereby they are enabled to load their shipments on lumber carrying boats, thus removing the necessity of their shipping by rail to points in California, and in order to obtain water transportation, the Valley mills must pay local rates to Portland, and

Whereas, the Portland, Oregon, lumber manufacturers have asked that the 4 cent differential in favor of Valley points over Portland shipments to California be removed we claim that the Valley mills are entitled to the differential it being on an average of 122 miles shorter haul, and

Whereas, the removal of this 4 cent differential rate would practically close the California market to Valley shippers, thereby closing their principal market for lumber, and

Whereas, the closing of this market to Valley mills will mean the loss of thousands of dollars to the respective communities in which the mills are located, as well as a direct loss to the Valley millers, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Falls City Business Men's League and the citizens in



IF YOU BUY YOUR GROCERIES FROM US YOU WILL GET CLEAN, FRESH GROCERIES. BECAUSE WE SELL LOTS OF THEM. WHENEVER YOU WANT ANYTHING TO EAT COME TO US AND GET IT AND YOU WILL GET GOOD FOOD. YOU OWE THIS TO YOURSELF AND TO YOUR FAMILY. WE WILL NOT SELL POOR FOOD AT ANY PRICE. WE PRICE OUR GROCERIES RIGHT. TOO.

N. SELIG'S FALLS CITY DEPARTMENT STORE

general that the differential rate made Willamette Valley to California points are just and equitable in every particular and that the discontinuance of the said rate would practically destroy the lumber industry in the Valley, and

Be it Resolved, That we ask your honorable body to carefully consider the lumber interests of the Valley and if possible maintain said rates, and

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Southern Pacific Company.

Respectfully submitted,
D. L. Wood,
N. Selig,
W. F. Nichols, } Committee.

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION
By R. V. Holland

Helping to Make a Progressive Town.

If you have children to educate, if you are interested in local conditions or religious affairs, if you own, or expect to own a home, or other property in your community, a few minutes' thought will convince you that it is decidedly to your best interest to patronize your local stores at all times, provided investigation proves that you can do so to as good advantage as elsewhere.

I realize that there is a certain class of merchants—and they are still represented in many towns and cities—who will not handle standard products and who expect buyers to pay exorbitant prices for goods of unknown or doubtful quality and origin—merchandise on which they can demand wide margins of profit.

The class of "storekeepers," however, represents a comparatively small minority and is fast going the way of the prehistoric dinosaur and the nearly extinct mossback farmer who "don't have to read nothing about farming."

Villages, towns and communities

develop in accordance with the amount and quality of effort put forth by their citizenship, and progressive, right-living people who have long since learned that it is neither profitable nor pleasant to live in non-progressive communities. In nearly every locality are fathers and mothers whose sons and daughters have been forced to leave home in order to secure profitable employment that should have been afforded locally.

If you live on a farm you want good roads, schools, churches, telephone service, mail delivery and a convenient market in which to dispose of your products and from which to supply your wants.

If you live in town you want, in addition to the above, good streets and sidewalks, wholesome amusements—those things that go to make a community worth living in.

These advantages are the natural outcome of, and are limited to the growth and condition of your locality, which is in turn dependent upon the extent of local trade activities.

Did you ever see a really good town that did not have good stores? The two go hand in hand.

I personally know of an instance, within the past year, where a very wealthy man refused to locate and establish a modern store in a town of some three thousand population for the reason that an investigation developed the fact that the better class of residents adhered to a long-standing policy, or habit, of doing practically all of their buying in the stores of a nearby city, or by mail.

On the face of it, this town had merely failed to secure a new store. On the other hand, think for a minute what this rich, aggressive man, with the up-to-date store he would have put in, embodying his ideas and methods, would have meant to the community. It would have afforded

(Concluded on page 4)