Voman's World

Miss Alcott's "Little Women" Dramatized by Miss De Forest.



on

We

Miss Marian De Forest, who dram zed "Little Women," is the dramatic itie for the Buffalo Express. She a considerable reputation as a dratic critic, but never before tried her nd at playwriting. She is an enthustic lover of Miss Alcott's works. her dramatization was made with rerending the book. Miss De Forexplains that she did not want to tied down by incidents, as is often case when the dramatist consults book in conjunction with the work

s a play "Little Women" has been il received, and the famous story is lendidly and accurately portrayed. e role of Meg is taken by Miss Alice ady, the daughter of William A. ady, who produced the play.

IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

al Suffrage Obtained Among the Norsemen In the Viking Age.

lany of the women of today who de themselves upon being "modern" "advanced" and who are making h a brave struggle to obtain rights privileges which certainly should theirs without any contention would surprised to know how far equal rage obtained among the old Norsein the age of the vikings. igh and violent as they were in se days, they had a respect for man, and their laws were made to teet her and to give her an inendence she had not possessed ough the succeeding centuries. At een the woman of the viking period ame of legal age and was allowed transact her own affairs of busi \$0000000 She owned property in her own it, which, after her marriage, still mined her own. After one year of ringe a man and his wife became tners, and whatever was acquired he way of lands, stock and other perty was owned jointly, and the band could not sell nor move it to ther town or country without the e's consent. This would seem a tific state to those women of Eng whose husbands, legally entitled

and dispose of them without a your leave" or "thank you." marriage the viking maid could be coerced. Although the men of family could offer their advice. was not bound to take it Mare was a civil compact only, and, le even in those faroff times the nufactue had a dowry, the groom had to against this a countergift. After

lo so, take from their scanty earn-

wedding the wife became her hurd's companion, and both at home rtunity in the community her counsels ortmente of great weight.

togetner the position of women in Prviceal days of the sagas was decidedly Terior.

What a Wife Needs.

lay eas

ie needs a good temper, a cheerful st price osition and a knowledge of how her oand should be treated

and place needs a capability of looking on ith bra bright side of life and refusing to vorried by small things. ength he needs a secure grasp of such sub-

s as are of interest to men and ald not be above studying even polin order to understand should her D | ee(band speak of it. ie needs a sympathetic nature in

er that should sorrow fall upon n she may be able to give comfort ier husband. ne needs to understand something

what to do in cases of illness is but seless thing. he needs considerable tact and pae-the one to enable her to know en to remain silent, and vice versa,

ick norsing. A wife with no notion

the other to put up with him when temper is ruffled.

The Length of Skirts.

everal inches longer. way with chopped ones. wo inches and two and a half s the proper height from the ground. 'he shoe top will now go into rement. proteckirts may not be any wider,

lut they are longer, which helps

ome folks may drop their hammers

() Usually there is another up their ve for the next change of fashion. Ielgh-ho. but busybodles cannot be perted to neglect their jobs!

Spray's Column METALLURGY TO BE CONSIDERED American Mining Congress to Take

STORE YOUR POTATOS WITH ME

I have room in my brick store building for several carloads. Grade your the Federal Bureau of Mines. potatoes and store them where they can be shipped at any time, and I think before spring you will be able to "sell them at a fair price.

J. W. Thornton has a good brood sow for sale.

Five-horse-power Fairbanks - Morse gas engine and drag saw for sale cheap. Call 23, Sentinel. Fisher's Blend flour at Spray's.

I have one 10-acre tract and one 18iere tract yet unsold, two miles east f Cottage Grove, under irrigation ditch, also near city pipe line. If you

home, come and see me. J. F. Spray. Curtis Veatch has for sale Billie Goats and Cotswool rams

F. M. Gibler has for sale India Runner and white Pekin ducks; also hard wood; Saginaw Oregon.

Drain your land with tile. It will increase the yield, make the land easier worked. Often one wet weather spring will keep several acres soaked all winter when a few rods of tile would take care of it and make it the best land on the farm. As a rule the land in this part is not flat enough to need tiling all over, but all low places should be looked after. Try putting in a few rods and see how it works. If I sell you \$10 00 worth this year 1 will sell you \$100.00 worth next year.

Buy a fanning mill. It is a money saver. All the crushed and small grain is only a detriment to sow, but it is all right to feed. Every weed takes up room and lessens your grain yield. Then why sow them when you can buy a good fanning mill of Spray for \$30.00.

Vetch seed at Spray's

Wanted, One good Angora Billie lurgical investigation. coat. C. H. Haight.

Archie Thomspon Las nice sandy loam lirt to sell at 75c per yard delivered any place in town. Just the thing for parking, lawns and garden.

Charles McFar'and has good Cotswool Ram lamb for sale.

Walter Garoutte has good work horse for sale. Weight 1300 pounds.

Seventy-five goats, mostly nannies, will sel or trade for sheep or cattle. Two yearling buck sheep for salc. a cross of Cotswool and Dalone Moreno.

John Deere and Oliver plows at

Lime and cement at Spray's.

Hood River Niagara Sprays, the best by every test at Spray's. Buy your feed and flour of Spray.

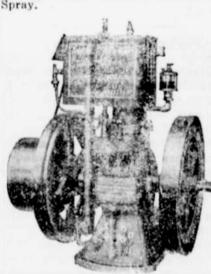
Shingles and posts. Phone 162. I deliver free to all parts of town. pray, phone 162.

When you buy flour of Spray you buy t straight from the car to the consum-

Second-hand light wagon for sale at

Spray's. Tell Spray what you need to buy, also what you have for sale. Get it

Remember this column is free-don't cost you anything. Salt by the carload, Salt your hay when you think salt. Come and see



The New Way gas engine goes and goes right.

If you need an engine see our engine and get our price before you buy. Good second hand roller feed mill for

Old growth fir. also oak grub wood at Spray's.

Wagons, buggies, plows, harrows, cultivators, discs, binders, mowers and rakes at the big hole in the wall.



Remember the goat. He will kill he brush and make the grass grow while you sleep. I pay cash for chickens, eggs, hides,

Wedding invitations-The Sentinel. and the soil replaced.

METALLURGY TO BE CONSIDERED

Up Important Subject.

One of the most important subjects light from below. to be considered at the meeting of the American Mining Congress, which will be held in Spokane November 25-29, will be that of the propo ed metallurgical investigations to be carried on by

In almost every mining district in the United States there are large deposits of ore carrying a number of valuable metals, but not enough of any one metal to pay the cost of extraction by any known method.

That chesp methods of extracting these metals can be devised, if metallurgical investigations are carried far lurgist who has given the subject any consideration.

The time and expense necessary to carry these investigations to a successwant something that will make a nice ful issue practically places the subject beyond the reach of the individual, while if such a method should be devised by an indivdual or corporation, the results would be not available to the small mine owner because of the royalty which would be exacted for the use of the method.

The American Mining Congress, recognizing these facts, early began a campaign to have the government carry on such metallurgical investigations as would lead to this desirable result.

The first step was in securing the reation of a Bureau of Mines, through which the work could be carried on. Two years ago the Bureau of Mines was created, but in its passage through Congress, the bill creating the bureau was so amended as to virtully limit the work of the bureau to the coal mining industry.

During the past session of Congress, a bill was introduced, broadening the scope of the bureau, thus making it possible to extend the work into the field of metal mining, while the Secretary of the Interior was induced to ask for an apprepriation of \$100,000 to be used by the bureau for metal- ble of easily cutting the yield material-

The first bill is now upon the Senate calendar for third reading and as no opposition has developed, it is believed that it will pass the Senate in the early days of the coming session.

The appropriation of \$100,000, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior was lost in the House by a tie vote but was put back in the bill by a Senate amendment, and finally during the last days of the past session, the Conference Committee compromised upon an appropriation of \$50,000, and it was

It is hoped that the work done under this and such other appropriations as may be hereafter secured for this work Page field fence is a spring steel, best by every test. Phone 162. will be so serviceable to the metalliferous mining industry of the West that ore bodies now unavailable may be treated with profit and that an impetus will be given the mining industry similar to that which followed the investigation of the Agricultural Department inte field of agriculture.

HOW TO KILL GOPHERS AND MOLES

Pest Expert Lovett of O. A. C. Says Problem Not Simple.

That it is no simple task to get rid of gophers and moles and other rodents is the opinion of A. L. Lovett, pest expert at the Oregon Agricultural Colinto Spray's column and do business. lege. He believes it is necessary to use a combination of treatments rather than any one system.

> "In most cases one will have very good success during the early part of the fight with the poisoned bait. Fumigation with carbon-si-sulfid gives very good success in newly formed burrows of the pocket gopher. This method is used extensively through the middle west on a commercial scale and over a large fields. Where the application fails it is usually due to the very extended underground burrows which occur in fields long infested. The carbonsi-sulfid is used at the rate of three to six ounces to each pocket. Saturating dry horse manure and working this down into the burrow is a very good method of application. The material may be poured slowly in to the hole direct. After treating the hole, cover it thoroughly to hold in the fumes. Always bear in mind that carbon-sisultid is as inflamable as gasoline. Do not open it near a hot stove, nor smoke while making the application.

"When the numbers of pests are considerable lessened they seem to become wary of such methods, and then possibly the trap will be about the only way that you can catch them. After the traps cease to be effective, a small boy with a rifle will usually keep them down pretty well. This pest usually appears above ground at certain hours

of the day and can be shot very readily. "There are two methods of preparing the poisoned bait. One consists of simply using pieces of carrot or potato or even raisins. Make an incision in each piece and slip in a crystal of strychnia sulphate. The burrow should not be left uncovered in the case of the pocket gopher; simply scrape away the surface soil to expose the tunnel; the bait may then be dropped into the hole

"In the case of moles, a sharp pointed stick may be pushed down into the uplifted earth around the tunnel and the bait dropped in. Then simply stamp on the burrow to cut out the

"The other method for preparing the bait with poison is as follows: Dissolve an ounce of strychnia sulphate in a pint of boiling water; add a pint of thick syrup and stir thoroughly. Scent this with a few drops of oil of anise. This mixture is sufficient to poison a half-bushel of wheat or corn. Simply pour it over the grain and stir vigorously. This grain, of course. should not be scattered in exposed places where birds and poultry would and by preventing its abuse and posget at it.

"In the case of traps, I do not know that any particular make is to be recommended. All of them have certain enough, is the pelief of every metal- things which make them, in the eye of their manufacturers, a little superior to other types."

WHAT IS THE ALFALFA WEEVIL?

Short History of the Pest and Its Works by O. A. C. Expert.

Because the alfalfa weevil is at present the subject of no little inquiry in letters to the Oregon Agricultural College, and because of the possible injury fail to represent them. of which the pest is capable, A. L. Lovett of the crop pest staff has brought together the following facts regarding the nuisance:

The alfalfa weevil occurs in Europe. Western Asia and Northern Africa but is not generally considered a serious pest there. It was first reported in the United States near Salt Lake City in 1904, but had been introduced, probably materially. The manner of introduction is wholly theoretical. The habits of the weevil are such that it could have come in the clothing or packs of immigrants, in the hole of nursery stock, or any similar material.

In infested districts the pest is prov ing a serious menace. It seems capaly by its depredations, and later of rendering the crop entirely unprofita- majority of these 38 measures are orble. Even in well established fields the crop is more or less delayed and should have gone to the Legislature does not make the growth it should. Alfalfa is without question the favorite host plant. There seems to be a sight low-growing type. In addition to alfe d upon sweet peas, Utah milk vetch, white clover, red clover, alsike clover, burr clover, yellow sweet clover, white sweet clover, black locust, etc.

F. M. Webster thus describes the adult weevil: "The fully developed and fanatic who may be able to raise alfalfa weevil is a small, rather insignificant appearing beetle, slightly under one-fourth of an inch long, of a brown color, mixed with gray and black hairs arranged in indistinct spots and stripes on the back. Rubbed individuals may be very dark verging on black."

E. G. Titus thus describes the immature stages: The egg is oval. rounded at the ends and when first deposited lemon yellow in color. Three of them laid end to end would about reach across an ordinary pin-head, When first hatched the larva is a little larger in diameter than a coarse thread and about as long across as an ordinary pin-head. It is a pale, dirty yellow at first, with a head somewhat darker and with very minute black spots showing

on the body. "With the third molt, or casting of the skin, the larva becomes still darker green, the line on the back almost pure white, and there is a faint indication of a white line on either side. The face shows the characteristic black that so readily distinguishes this species from any other larva in the alfalfa fields. The largest larvae are but a trifle over a quarter of an inch

long and one-third as wide. "When full grown the larvae either crawl or drop to the ground and spin cocoons in the dead leaves or other rubbish present. The cocoon is globular, composed of a rather coarse network of pure white threads large enough for the larva to lie in in a slightly curved position. The pupa or resting stage is at first pale green. As it advances toward the beetle stage it becomes darker and the legs and other parts of the body are more readily recognized."

The remedial measures are as yet in the experimental stage. The pest is sufficiently important to warrant careful watch being kept for it and in case suspicious individuals are found they should be sent at once to the college for identification.

The weevil passes the winter as ar adult, hibernating in sheltered nooks about the field. Matted grass in fence corners, rubbish and clods and even the crowns of alfalfa plants furnish excellent quarters. In early spring they emerge and spread over the fields, and commence feeding on the earlier buds and shoots. About this time they begin paring, and the females are ready to deposit eggs soon. In Utah this is usually early in March, but depends largely on the season, sometimes being delayed until April. The eggs are usually laid on alfalfa stems.

Proof of Annual Labor blanks for sale at the Sentinel office.

Majority Rule Amendment.

Among the thirty-eight measures, which will appear on the official ballot to be voted on by the electorate of Oregon at the coming election on November 5th, will be the Majority Rule Amendment, This is an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Oregon so as to require a majority of all electors voting at any election to adopt constitutional amendment and pass initiative measures.

This measure is proposed for the express purpose of preserving the Initiative Law for the people of Oregon by preventing its over-use by its friends, sibly its repeal by its enemies.

It scarcely admtis of argument that the Initiative Law as originally intended by its sponsors, is a most worthy measure. But we find it today "working overtime" in Oregon. We find it being grossly abused and prevertedturned from the purpose for which it was originally intended, namely, to be a powerful weapon in the hands of the people with which to get important and necessary legislation after the same had been neglected or refused by the State Legislature. Governor Woodrow Wilson says: It is to be regarded as "a gun behind the door"-to be used only when the people's representatives

After its eight years of use and abuse we find that it is fast pushing the Legislature into a subordinate and secondary place. Beginning with a few measure and a comparatively small official pamphlet, it has grown until today there are 38 measures to be voted upon, and an official pamphlet containing over 250 pages for the voters of Oregon to grope through in some time before as it was then in order to arrive at anything like an insufficent numbers to injure the crop telligent conclusion in regard to the proposed measures.

> What percentage of the voters will take the trouble to give these 38 measures the requisite time and attention in order to vote intelligently thereon?

And yet, it is the bounden duty of every voter to do so, because in this conglomerate mass there may be important measures affecting vitally all Personal Property, Whether Private of the people of the state. A large dinary matters of legislation which where members elected by all of the people are paid for the purpose of passing upon the merits or demerits of preference in favor of the more stocky, such measures, and who are at least supposed to be competent to render an falfa the weevil has been observed to intelligent decision thereon. And yet. we cannot expect any change in the number of measures on the ballot so long as we have an unbridled and unprotected initiative law that allows every paid propagandist, every faddist the price with which to hire an army of professional petition circulators to go forth and solicit signatures to a petition at so much per name.

What is there to prevent special intaining jokers which if let pass may tion. work untold injustice to the people of Oregon? Will the electorate of Oregon take the time and trouble to study this official pamphlet sufficiently to select the good measures from the vicious ones-the wheat from the chaff, so section of the proposed amendment, to speak, and pass favorably on the good ones and reject the bad ones? We say no, and to substantiate our claim time by a county law assess and tax we need only call attention to the fact that you may go forth today-less than a month before election, and consult 10 business and professional men whose business and professional training has taught them to look carefully into important matters before rendering a decision thereor, and ask them if they have looked carefully into the 38 made self-executing, automatically all measures proposed and if they have personal property and all buildings and read the 250 pages of the official pamph- improvements upon land would be exlet. We make the statement without empt from taxation. This would even fear of successful contradiction, that exempt all buildings and improvements at least seven out of the ten will admit upon lands of the corporations which they have not read the pamphlet at all, are mentioned as falling under the and if so, have only given it a super- provisions of the graduated tax secion. ficial glance. If such be the case with Some of the most valuable properties the man who is supposed to give these of such corporations would be entirely matters close attention, what can be exempt from taxation, even to the expected of the busy mechanic and graduated tax. laboring man whose attention is centered in other directions and whose environment is all along other lines? The remedy suggested at the present moment by some of the most promi-

nent newspapers of the state is, "Vote 2 at 1 o'clock. All members are re-'No' on all measures unless you are sure." Not having studied the merits of the 38 measures, how can the voter be sure? If he votes "No" on all or most all the measure and all are turned down, how about the one, two or perhaps three or four meritorious meas- cents a dozen in local markets and case ures for which there is a genuine need eggs at 40 cents a dozen, the housewife or demand by the people? Are they to in Klamath Falls is hard hit by the meet the same fate as the dozens of high cost of living. Incidentally a ordinary measures which should have large percentage of the old hens in gone to the Legislature in the first Klamath are on a "strike." The hens place, or the vicious or fanatic meas- are molting and at such a time they ures which should be turned down with are not inclined to produce their usual a vengeance?

law for the people of Oregon, both Northwestern. present and future, we must protect it by surrounding it with a safeguard which will prevent its misuse and abuse by those who would use it to further selfish interests to the detriment of the greater number of the Co'.s store, where it will receive people of the state.

The Majority Rule amendment will .. do this by driving all ordinary meas- it's news it's in The Sentinel.

ures of legislation into the Legislature where they belong, and by driving the selfish and pernicous measures into oblivion where they also belong.

The Majority Rule amendment, if passed, will reduce the number of measures on the ballot to a sane basis by giving notice to all that a measure in order to stand a chance of passing must have real merit and that there must be an actual demand for the same, in which case there wll be no difficulty at all in getting a majority to vote in favor of it.

Take the time and pains to look into the Majority Rule amendment and if you do, you will vote for it and preserve the initiative law for the people of Oregon.

Vote 322 X yes. Vote 323 X no.

MAJORITY RULE LEAGUE.

The Value of a Discount Rate. On September 4 the Bank of England raised its discount rate to 4 per cent Business in the world is brisk and money commands good rates. The Bank of England knows that it will be called on for gold and it raised its discount rate to attract gold from countries that have it to spare. The Bank of England never refuses to pay out gold. It raises its discount rate to increase its supply of the basic meal, and the raising or lowering of its discount rate has not failed in half a century to attract or repel gold. It is a scientific system. It enables England to finance the world on a supply of gold which is less than one-quarter the quantity in the United States. In this country there is no discount rate. When we want gold we have to throw

There are ninety-two million reasons why the country's banking system should be reformed, with one additional reason for each individual in the population above that figure.

on the market the best securities we

have at bargain prices. It is time our

archaic banking system was reformed.

JOKER IN GRADUATED TAX

or Corporate, Affected by Proposed Tax Amendment.

Under the guise of placing a graduated tax on the value of corporate property in Oregon, promoters of the single tax theory have concealed a joker in a long constitutional amendment, which will go before the people through the theory of single tax be-

coming a practical reality in the state. This concealing of a joker in sweeping amendments has become a habit in attempting to advance single tax legislation as demonstrated by the so-called county tax amendment which was passed in 1910. In that amendment abolition of poll and head tax was made the catch phrase to lurs the voter, when in reality the amendment as a whole allowed each county to provide terests from initiating measures con- its own system of taxation or exemp-

This year an attempt is made to seduce the voter through a series of graduated assessments on properties valued at \$10,000 or over.

The joker is concealed in the seventh labeled secion (1) and is as follows: "The people of any county may at any personal property and improvements on, in and under land in their county, but except as such property may be assessed and taxed by and under such county laws the same is exempt from taxation in Oregon."

By the provision included in this sentence, as the proposed amendment is

LEGISLATIVE TAX COMMITTEE. Chas. V. Galloway, Chairman.

Notice to Grangers.

Next grange meeting will be on Nov. quested to be present, as there is important business to be settled.

G. W. McFARLAND, Master.

Hard on Housewives.

With ranch eggs selling at 45 and 50 amount of eggs, regardless of the price If we are to preserve the initiative the groceryman offers. -Klamath Falls

Notice.

During my absence, and until further notice, all matters pertaining to Fire Insurance for my attention should be referred to Orville Spear at Powell & prompt attention. D. T. Awbrey. s26tf

If it's in The Sentinel it's news-if