

ENTENTE BOMB KILLS OR WOUNDS 900

Amsterdam.—In the recent raid by entente allied airmen on the Belgian town of Roulers, says the Courier de la Meuse, a newspaper of Maastricht, Holland, a bomb fell on a building near the market and killed or wounded 900 Germans.

London.—The official report from British headquarters in France reads: "Our airplanes dropped 143 bombs on a German airdrome and billets and fired many thousands of rounds from their machine guns at various targets on the ground. In particular, a body of 2000 German infantry was engaged with machine gun fire from a height of a hundred feet and scattered."

"Six German airplanes were brought down in combat and four others driven down out of control. In addition one hostile machine was brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft gunfire. Eight of our airplanes are missing."

PRICE PUT ON AMERICANS

German Officer to Give 400 Marks for First Fox Taken.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium.—German military authorities on the western front have shown concern about the imminence of the American army's entry into the fighting by offering rewards for the production of the first American prisoners. The general commanding the eleventh reserve division recently put the price of 400 marks on the first American soldier brought dead or alive, into his lines.

This information has been disclosed by the diary of a Prussian sergeant of the twenty-third reserve infantry regiment. He wrote at the end of July: "We are supposed to have had Americans opposite us for some time now, and two divisions of Portuguese on our right. The man who brings in the first American, dead or alive, to headquarters has been promised the iron cross of the first class, 400 marks and 14 days' leave."

Japan Promises to Stand by the Allies.

Philadelphia.—Speaking beneath the tower of Independence Hall, Viscount Ishii, special ambassador of Japan, asserted complete sympathy of Nippon with ideals of human liberty and promised that he would stand with the allies "throughout the struggle for liberty and for freedom."

Submarine Rumors Discredited.

Washington.—The navy department, after a complete investigation as is possible, is satisfied there is no foundation for reports of a hostile submarine off the New England coast last week.

Shell Just Misses Sayre.

Paris.—Francis B. Sayre, President Wilson's son-in-law, has just returned from a trip to the Italian front with other American and British officials of the Y. M. C. A. after having escaped a six-inch shell by only 40 feet.

With the cost of everything entering into the making of a newspaper increasing, it is absolutely essential that all subscriptions be paid promptly.



A POORLY FED HORSE reflects discredit on its owner, but the owner gets the worst of the deal because economy in feeding the horse affects its working capacity as well as its appearance. If your horse kicks on his feed you can correct it by buying your feed here, as you get the best quality for the least outlay. Farmers, contractors and horse owners generally know that our feed is always up to the standard.

STERLING FEED CO.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, August 14, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. McClane, of Oakridge, Oregon, who, on February 2, 1917, made application to purchase under section 5 Act March 3, 1887, No. 010926, for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33, Township 20 S., Range 3 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of his intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. B. Dillard, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on the 27th day of September, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Arthur F. DeSautel, of Oakridge, Oregon; A. C. McClane, of Oakridge, Oregon; J. B. Young, of Springfield, Oregon; S. E. Walker, of Oakridge, Oregon.

W. H. CANON, Register.

aug16-spt20

DAIRYING AND SOIL CULTURE

DISEASES OF COWS.

Bloat or Hoven is Most Often Caused by Eating Wet Clover.

Bloat in cattle is also known as hoven, or tympanites. It is characterized by a distention of the left flank and by the formation of gas, writes G. H. Conn, D. V. M., in Klumb's Dairy Farmer. It is brought about by a wide variety of conditions, but chiefly by eating spoiled feed or feed that is wet with dew or rain, or it may result from eating too fast, which produces indigestion, with a rapid fermentation and formation of gas. It may also result from choke, due to the closing of the gullet, which prevents the belching of the gas, and consequently the retention of gas causes the bloating. It may also result from the eating of frozen roots or grass or vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, and the like. It is caused most often from eating clover which is wet with dew or rain and in many cases is fatal before the animal is found.

The swelling in the left flank becomes so great that it sometimes extends above the level of the back. The eyes have an anxious and painful expression. As bloating continues the animal shows symptoms of great pain and may reel and stagger when it walks. Death is caused from the pressing forward of the diaphragm upon the lungs, which results in asphyxiation.

If the animal is in immediate danger it should be tapped immediately. If it is not possible to procure immediately a trocar, which is made especially for tapping, use a sharp butcher or pocket knife. Do not attempt to procure antiseptics and sterilize the spot where the incision is to be made if the cow is in immediate danger. The animal should be tapped midway between the last rib and the point of the hip and about the same distance from the backbone. When the animal is not in immediate danger a rope gag is made by tying knots in a rope and placing this bunch of knots in the mouth and passing the ends of the rope up over the head, where they are tied. The animal by chewing the knots in an effort to dislodge them will cause the secretion of saliva which will pass off by way of the gullet or esophagus.

There are several anti-ferments that are good for the treatment of bloat in preventing the formation of the gas. From two to four tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine given in one-half pint of linseed oil or in milk will sometimes be all that is required. Possibly the best treatment is one-half tablespoonful of formalin in one quart of water as a drench. This treatment has been credited to workers at the Kentucky State Agricultural college.

OVERALLS FOR HORSES.

Method of Protecting Animals From Flies in Hot Weather.

The following way of protecting horses against flies, described in Popular Mechanics, might be found useful in other regions than those mentioned: During the summer months, in the Canadian agricultural communities adjacent to Hudson and James bays, farmers are forced to swathe their horses in



heavy cotton overalls to save them from the painful bites of big bull flies. These insects are very prevalent in the fields and make necessary the use of coverings that will protect practically all of an animal's body. As a rule, the legs of a horse are left bare below the knees, but with this exception and that of his nose he is fully clothed. The hood that fits over the head covers the ears and has small openings to accommodate the eyes. When robed in this way the horses are able to work without serious interference.

See That Collars Fit.

Farm horses usually begin the spring work in good condition and during the early spring and summer shrink rapidly in weight. Collars fit all right at the start, but soon the necks are smaller and the collars are loose, and if the weather is hot shoulder trouble begins. Then the "sweat" pad is put in to fill out the collar to fit the neck, which it does not do at all. The draft against the neck remains unchanged, and the poor horse goes ahead pushing against a collar that does not hug close to the neck. A good teamster will look to the collar adjustment every morning before he leaves the stable.

The Dairy Cow.

Give the dairy cow sufficient care and feed for best results and handle her products in the most sanitary way necessary for production of best human food.

Improve the Dairy Herd.

Weed out the poor producing cow. Use a pure bred sire. Save all calves from best producing cows.

AROUND THE FARM.

If it is true that "an army travels on its stomach" it is up to the farmers to furnish transportation.

Milk will sour this summer of course, but that won't affect its value for cooking. Save the waste.

Every weed takes from the soil some three hundred times its weight in water during the season. Cultivation conserves moisture.

If you have no silo and need one, its construction ought not to be put off. Silos were never needed so much as they will be this coming winter.

Housewives interested in preserving fruits and vegetables by drying should send to the United States department of agriculture at Washington for farmer's bulletin 841.

If you have a good sized garden it will pay to have a wheel cultivator. The small garden will be better cultivated with hand tools, especially if the work has to be done at odd moments.

PLOWING FOR WHEAT.

Land Should Be Broken as Soon as Possible After Harvest.

Plow early for wheat and insure a better yield, is the suggestion of S. C. Salmon, associate professor of farm crops in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Early plowing is desirable because it kills the weeds, destroys the Hessian fly larva, puts the land in condition to absorb moisture and liberates plant food, especially nitrogen.

When land is left in stubble without plowing the weeds soon grow and use the moisture and plant food which should be left for the wheat crop. If plowing is done soon after the previous crop has been harvested the weeds will not have had time to make an extensive growth and mature seeds. Early plowing will destroy the larva of the Hessian fly by covering them.

On unplowed land much of the rain is lost because the land is too hard for the water to be absorbed as rapidly as it should be. This moisture should be stored in the soil, and to do this the soil must be put in a condition that will best hold the moisture.

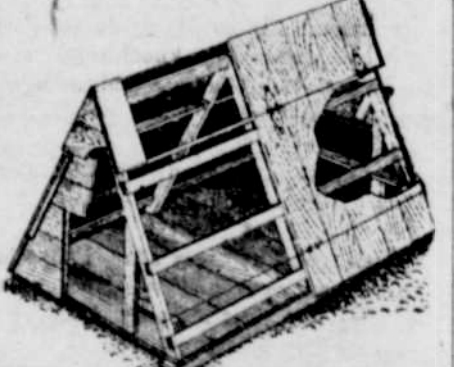
One of the difficulties of plowing early is the fact that the soil is frequently dry and difficult to work. This can be helped somewhat by disking the land immediately after the binder. The disking will prevent the growth of weeds and will aid in conserving moisture.

To get the best results the land should be plowed before the 1st of August. After plowing is done the land should be disked as frequently as is necessary to keep down the weeds. Where the farmer has a large acreage to be planted to wheat it is often necessary to list a portion of the land. The listed land should be harrowed with a disk harrow so as to level the lister furrows and get the soil ready for seeding. Listing is not as good practice as plowing when done at the same time. Early listing, however, is better than late plowing. It can be done cheaper and will insure a higher yield than late plowing.

Volunteer wheat should be killed regardless of the method of preparing the land for wheat. This should be done especially where the Hessian fly is numerous. If the volunteer wheat is allowed to grow the Hessian fly is sure to damage the crop on the same or adjoining fields.

Practical Hog House.

Farmers will find the individual hog house shown in the sketch practical since it is easy to build and can be moved from place to place readily on the skids provided, says Popular Mechanics. The frame is built up of 2 by 4 inch studds, braced with seven-eighths inch strips. Three A frames give the main support to the house, and the cross braces are notched into them. It is eight feet long and six feet wide, with a door at one end and ventilating doors on the sides and the other end. The frame is covered with siding, ship-



INDIVIDUAL PEN FOR HOGS.

lap or plain seven-eighths inch board's. The floor is of heavy planks. The construction provides for ventilation spaces at the gables of the ends. The side doors are hinged at the top and can be raised and set under props fastened to the ends of the house, permitting the air and sunlight to enter freely and making it easy to clean.

Hogging Off Corn.

The practice of hogging off corn is one that is affected by weather conditions. A dry autumn is favorable, while rainy, wet weather is undesirable. Muddy fields may result in the hogs wasting some corn. Extremely hot weather is unfavorable for rapid and economical gains, especially when the hogs used are carrying considerable fat. As a general rule it may be said that cool, dry weather is best for hogging down corn.

MAYOR THOMPSON



Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, whose utterances and actions in the pacifist cause have aroused much criticism.

SWEDEN REALIZES SERIOUS SITUATION

Stockholm.—Sweden realizes the seriousness of the situation created by the recent disclosures at Washington regarding the transmission of German dispatches and expects to take all steps possible to put matters right. Foreign Minister Lindman stated during an informal talk. All transmission of German dispatches had been stopped, he said, and Germany had been asked for an explanation of the abuse of the privilege formerly extended.

The foreign minister, during the entire conversation, seemed imbued with the desire to see the situation cleared up fully and completely on a basis satisfactory to the United States and Sweden, and in a way to permit the continuance of the most friendly, cordial relations with the American government and people.

"As soon as I was informed of Secretary Lansing's statement," he said, "I immediately gave orders to cease this practice. This would have been done earlier as a matter of course had my attention been called to the undesirability of the practice."

The foreign minister has as yet been unable to explain the exact circumstances under which the practice of transmitting dispatches in code for Germany had come into being, as it was an inheritance from the administration of his predecessor. He had ordered a rigid investigation within his department as to the origin of the system, he said.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS

In Flanders, Berlin admits the success of a local British attack on the Ypres Menippe road.

In Champagne and in the Verdun region the German crown prince has made ineffectual attacks against the French lines.

On the Bainsizza plateau, northeast of Gorizia, and in the region of Monte San Gabriele, the Italians on Saturday advanced their lines on the southeastern edge.

There has been increased activity near Riga and on the Isonzo. A stubborn battle is in progress near the Zegevdorf farm, on the Riga-Pskoff road, 30 miles northeast of Riga.

British troops, in a successful raid into the German lines near Cherisy, southeast of Arras, wrecked dugouts and defenses. Berlin officially sees in this effort an attack in force and announces its repulse with heavy losses.

Northwest of Rheims the French repulsed a strong German attack in the region of Loivre. Northeast of Verdun, on the right bank of the Meuse, the French fire drove back the Germans, who essayed an attack north of the Caubieres wood.

General Korniloff, leader of the recent rebellion against the provisional government, and General Lokomsky, the commander of the northern front, who refused to take command of the Russian armies after Korniloff was deposed, have been arrested and the revolt is ended.

Ship Builders Strike in San Francisco.

San Francisco.—All work on \$150,000,000 government shipbuilding contracts in San Francisco and the bay region was suspended indefinitely when 24,000 members of unions affiliated with the Iron Trades Council struck for a higher wage.

Farmers Big Borrowers.

Spokane, Wash.—Up to the close of business Saturday 869 farmers of the northwest had borrowed approximately \$2,000,000 through the federal land bank here.

CONGRESS HOPES TO ADJOURN IN OCTOBER

Closure May Be Resorted to if Necessary to Speed Up Action on Bills.

Washington.—Congressional plans contemplate adjournment early in October.

Speed in the senate alone is essential to carrying this plan into effect. The house has almost completed its work and conferees are making all possible haste to reach agreements on measures that have passed both houses.

Indications are that the senate will co-operate, as it rushed through the trading with the enemy and the war bond bills last week in record time and has taken hold of the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, one of the two remaining big measures it has to pass, with an apparent determination to expedite consideration of it. Closure may be resorted to if necessary.

Aside from the insurance measure and the \$7,000,000,000 war deficiency bill, most of the big legislation of the session will be in conference this week. They include the war tax, war bond and trading with the enemy bills.

With unanimous passage by the senate of the \$11,538,000,000 bond bill, congress ended a \$14,000,000,000 week Saturday. This is a record for legislative action involving revenues. The senate opened the week by passing the \$2,416,000,000 war revenue bill; the house passed the \$176,000,000 war insurance bill, and the senate put the bond bill through, making a total of \$14,127,000,000.

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM VACATION

Washington.—President Wilson was back at his desk Monday to find war work far advanced and congress showing signs of early adjournment. After 10 days' rest, a cruise on the Mayflower and a visit with Colonel House, the president is feeling fit.

He let congressional leaders know that he wants action this session on the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill and has other legislation pending which might prevent adjournment early in October.

One of the biggest jobs ahead of the president this week is determination of a fair retail price on bituminous and anthracite coal. His proclamation is expected before October 1.

A gross margin of from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton for retail coal dealers is understood to be favored by Fuel Administrator Garfield.

The consumer who carts away his own coal probably will receive a slight reduction.

CAMP READY FOR 18,000

Men of Various States Will Be Grouped Together.

Tacoma, Wash.—Orders have been received at Camp Lewis to break up the companies into skeleton organizations of 30 men each to prepare for the new draft of 18,000 men. Men of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska will be grouped together when the new draft arrives, and as far as possible the men of the same cities and towns will be together.

Northern California will be a district by itself and southern California another district. The fourth district will include Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and Montana. The arrivals will total 3500 a day. Arrangements have been made for a large receiving shed near the entrance. It is thought the entire 18,000 will be handled as easily as the first 5 per cent.

France Demands Alsace.

Washington.—France's unalterable determination to restore Alsace-Lorraine to the republic was reiterated in a cablegram received here from President Poincare by Daniel Blumenthal, former Alsatian deputy to the German reichstag, who recently came to this country at the instance of the French government to lay the Alsatian situation before President Wilson.

Denies Sending Any Peace Proposals.

Berlin, via London.—The German foreign office denies stories appearing in Danish and other foreign newspapers to the effect that the German government has indirectly communicated its peace terms to Washington, or had sought to sound sentiment in the United States.

May Examine All Registered Men.

Washington.—If a large part of the governors of the states approve a suggestion by the provost marshal-general, an immediate examination of the 7,000,000 men registered for military service and not yet called for duty will be begun. The suggestion was made with a view to satisfying the great number of young men as to what they may expect.

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EVAPORATED
Goat Milk
The Incomparable Baby Food
The Perfect Food for Invalids
Works wonders in restoring health to those suffering with indigestion or stomach trouble. Positively solves the problem of infantile malnutrition.
Put up in 11-oz. Tins
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Physician's Dispensary, San Francisco, Cal.

Just a Tilt of the Pall

Women don't mind filling the knee-high supply can of the new Suction-feed. Only a few inches to lift. No straining of back or arms.

THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator gets all the cream all the time. Any other separator will lose cream when the speed slackens. You can't always turn at exactly the right speed. No one can. It's impossible. The Suction-feed skims clean, fast or slow, and delivers even cream. Capacity increases with the speed. Come in and let us show you how it works.

STERLING FEED CO.

The judicious advertiser—not only takes the surest means of directly benefiting his own business—but his support is a great aid to the newspaper in its work in upbuilding a community, and in its efforts to give the city a newspaper the quality and character of which advertises the city as a live one—from which the merchant gets an indirect return.

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR

A Money-Making Machine



THE U. S. MINT is the surest money-maker in the U. S.—and next to it comes the U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR.

EVERY time you put a milking through the U. S. SEPARATOR you are getting out additional revenue above the cream value. "SKIMMING the Cream" has a double meaning when you use the U. S. Separator, for you are creating extra profits by the saving of time, strength, and repair charges. THE sooner you put one of these U. S. money-makers to work in your dairy, the quicker your "gold pile" will accumulate. Not a drop of cream gets past the U. S. SEPARATOR, and every day in the year it is ready to make your work easier and your profits greater.

DON'T waste another hour of your life fussing with an old-style type of machine. Be modern. Buy a U. S.—the World's Record close skimming separator.

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THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, enrolled 1085 cadets in 1916-17, and won recommendation for O. A. C. from the Western Department of the U. S. War Department as one of the fifteen "distinguished institutions" of higher learning. All cadets will be furnished complete uniforms by the U. S. Government and the junior and senior cadets, enrolled in the R. O. T. C., will be given commutation for subsistence, as well as all transportation and subsistence at the six weeks' Summer camp. **REGISTRATION BEGINS OCTOBER 8, 1917.** Information on request. Address, Registrar, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.