



"FAIRFAX XVII"

Weight 2400 Pounds, Exhibited by A. B. Cook, of Helena, Mont., at Pacific International Livestock Show.

STOCK SHOW OPEN

Idaho and Oregon Contest Closely for Highest Honors.

University of Idaho Has Best Sheep and Steer—Oregon Wins in Dairy Cows and Hogs.

Portland, Or.—Oregon and Idaho divided honors at the Pacific International Livestock Show at the Portland stockyards.

It was an Oregon herd—that of J. B. Stump & Son, of Monmouth—that swept everything before it in the Jersey cattle division, and it was the University of Idaho exhibit that made almost a clean record in the fat sheep and the fat steer competitions.

The Stump family added further to its honors by winning four championships and two grand championships with their Berkshire hogs.

Competition among the hog classes was confined principally to Oregon entries. R. W. Hogg, of Salem, took high honors in the Poland China division and E. Schoel, of Albany, in the Chester White division.

In the Holstein division of dairy cows the famous herd of Monroe & Co., of Spokane, took a number of blue ribbons. "Corona Clothilde de Kolb II Girl," a Monroe entry, was

given first place among Holstein cows, 3 years old and over, in a field of 11 entries. Professor Grout, of Duluth, who judged Hosteins and Ayrshires, studied for more than an hour before making his decision on this lot.

It is probable that Kasper Jenny, of Brush Prairie, a heretofore inactive Holstein breeder, will take high honors with his aged Holstein bull, which already has won the blue ribbon in his class.

The Holstein herd of W. K. Newell, of Gaston, Or., also has made a good showing.

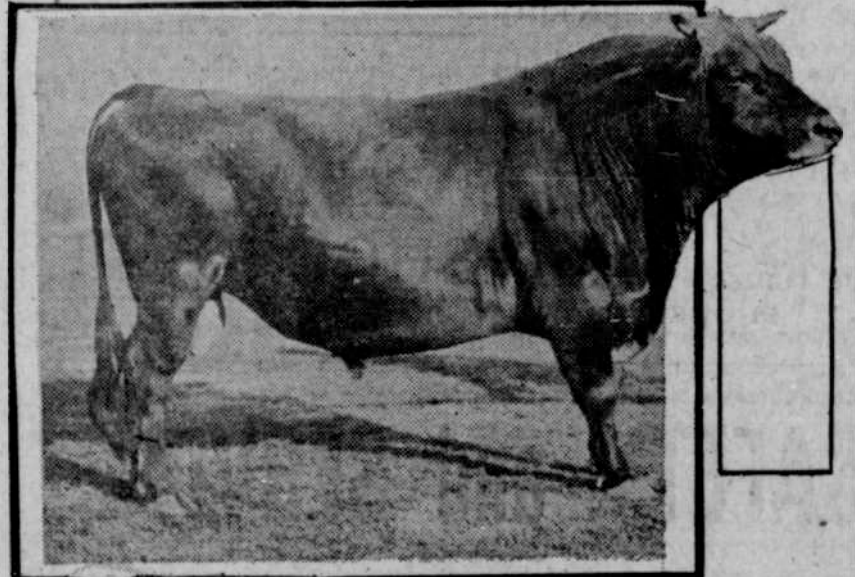
G. M. Harvey, of Salem, won honors in Duroc Jersey hogs, the University of Idaho in Oxford Dawn sheep, and J. L. Chapman in carload lots of sheep.

Visitors at the Livestock Show crowded about the Jersey building, not so much to see the judging as to visit "Ula of Fairacres," the yearling heifer of the Stump herd that recently won the championship of the world at the National Dairy Show in Chicago. In fact the whole Stump herd came in for much attention.

Tom Dempsey, of Westerville, O., who judged the Jerseys, says that the Stump herd is competent to compete against anything in America.

"I am surprised at the quality of stock I found out here," said Dempsey. "This is a strictly Western show. There is no Eastern stuff here, but the whole display is much better than many that I have seen in the East."

"While I say that the Stump herd has a right to show against the Eastern breeders, I am not saying that the other Jerseys are not competent to engage in the same competition. I speak of the Stump cattle principally because they made the best record."



GOLD MAID'S PRINCE

Exhibited by J. B. Stump & Son, Monmouth, Oregon, at Pacific International Livestock Show.

War Opens on Bad Wine.

Berlin—The Catholic clergy and the German government joined forces in condemning imitation wines. The Catholic bishop of Wurzburg issued an edict to the clergy of his diocese warning them against the use of "cheap and deceptive substitutes for wine" in the communion and at the same time the government announced that it was about to assist the winegrowers by making restrictive regulations concerning temperance beverages. These, it says, are making heavy inroads on the sales of wines.

Portland Puts Foot on Bonds.

Portland, Or.—Complete returns from 157 out of 168 precincts in the city show that every proposed charter amendment and bond issue voted on at the special city election was overwhelmingly defeated. Not even the proposed \$25,000 public market bond issue, which was considered the strongest measure on the ballot, pulled through, it, with all the others, being snowed under by votes ranging from 2 to 1, to 5 to 1 against adoption.

Municipal Xmas Tree Is Built.

Chicago—Supported by a thick pole, 75 ordinary sized Christmas trees will be used in building Chicago's first municipal Christmas tree, which will be erected in the lake front in Grant Park. Work on the tree has already begun. A few days before Christmas the entire tree will be sprayed with water to add a decoration of ice and its branches wound with festoons of colored lights.

"Wets" Divide With "Drys."

Boston—Two of the 16 Massachusetts cities which held elections Tuesday changed their attitude on the license question. Lynn broke a "dry" period of six years by voting in favor of licenses; Newburyport returned to the no-license column after a year in which liquor was sold legally.

CANCER MICROBE FOUND BY NOTED SCIENTIST

Montpelier, France—Dr. Bosc, professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Montpelier, who has been making extensive investigations into cancer, declares he has discovered the microbe of the disease. It is of the protozoa type and is found principally in water. A large number of insects, fish and warm blooded animals act as carriers.

Professor Bosc says he has traced several cases of cancer to insect bites and pricks from fish bones. He has also found intestinal cancer prevalent in villages where snails are eaten in large quantities.

Teamsters Resume Work.

Indianapolis—Two thousand union teamsters who have been on strike for a week will return to work, according to union officials. Several more team-owners signed union contracts within the past few days, it was reported at the labor temple.

No action was taken at the union meeting for a general settlement of the strike, and only employees of the team-owners who have signed agreements to pay the union scale and not discriminate against union men will be permitted to return to work.

Runaways Upset Hearse.

Cripple Creek, Col.—When the body of Samuel Sorenson, a miner killed by the recent slide of rock in the Golden Circle mine, was recovered and started overland to Victor, through a storm, the horses hitched to the hearse became frightened and broke loose from the conveyance. The casket and corpse were hurled down a 40-foot declivity into many feet of snow. It took shovellers two hours to dig the body from the drift.

Higher Price for Hops Is Predicted By Grower

Portland—Conrad Krebs, one of the best-known hopgrowers in the West, believes this commodity should bring higher prices. He bases his belief on the fact that an unusual quantity of American hops is being shipped to Europe and that sooner or later the American brewers will wake up to the situation and find there are not enough hops left to go around. Manipulators, who sold a large part of the Oregon crop "short," have been trying to force the market to a lower level, but Mr. Krebs declares that conditions warrant much higher prices. He said:

"Taking statistics as a basis for the prices of any farm product, hops should sell at 40 cents, but in reality the present market stands at 20¢@21¢. If production and consumption have anything to do with the ultimate price of 1913 hops, then we will see at least 35 cents paid before next September."

"The maximum crop of the United States is estimated at 300,000 bales. Present indications point to the probable manufacture of 70,000,000 bar-

rels of beer the coming year. According to the internal revenue figures 7 pound per barrel of hops are being used, or a total of 269,000 bales, to which must be added 10,000 bales required for other purposes, such as yeast, etc., making a grand total of 279,000. Exports to all countries amount to 105,000 bales, and by the time the entire crop is marketed, the exports will be at least 130,000 bales. Imports will not exceed 20,000 bales. That leaves for home consumption 190,000 bales, or a shortage of 89,600 bales.

"Assuming that the 1911 crop, with the surplus on hand at the time, did not more than meet requirements, and the 1912 crop did not leave much surplus, we are confronted with a peculiar condition. The reason for the present low price of hops must be assigned to the financial condition of the brewers, who, unlike other years, must pay cash, and they simply buy for immediate requirements, not realizing the great shortage existing and the probable advance of 20 cents per pound later on. I can see nothing but 35-cent hops."

Oregon's Corn Show Opens Visitors' Eyes

Pendleton—With 150 entries and more than 5000 ears of corn on exhibit, the Corn show opened in this city. There were exhibits from every county in Oregon penetrated by the O.-W. R. & N. company, under whose auspices the show was held.

C. L. Smith, agriculturist for the railroad, declares the corn on display compared favorably with any displayed at any show in the country, and says the exhibit demonstrates that there is no section of Oregon in which

corn cannot be satisfactorily grown. Some of the largest ears of corn ever exhibited in the United States were here from Baker county.

With most of the entries were reports of yields per acre and cost per bushel. On irrigated land the production runs as high as 85 bushels per acre, and on dry land from 25 to 45 bushels. The most successful yields are all from seed produced in Oregon. The universal experience is that seed imported from the East does not do well until acclimated.

Oregon Boosters Make Big Showing at Chicago

Chicago—Oregon made good Saturday at the United States Land Show in the Coliseum in the prediction that it would show the Middle West the true meaning of the term "boosting." It was Oregon day at the exposition and if anyone doubted it that doubt was soon dispelled by the Amalgamated Association of Oregon Boosters, not incorporated.

Representatives of nine commercial clubs, development leagues and commissions and special commissioners appointed by Governor West united in celebrating the day.

All day long the aisle near the exhibit of the Oregon State Immigration commission was crowded with visitors. The Oregon boosters gave 14 illustrated lectures in the Great Northern railway lecture hall and the regular exposition halls.

Two men who attracted considerable attention were William Hanley, the Harney county ranchman, and D. M. Lowe, special representative of the Ashland Commercial club, who has an exhibit of 314 products grown on his Rogue River Valley ranch. Colonel Hanley gave two lectures, interesting the visitors with personal stories of how homesteaders are "making good" in Oregon.

In the evening the Oregonians serenaded the different exhibits, accompanying from booth to booth the Rotary Quartet, of Chicago, singing Oregon songs. The Royal Rosarians and the Eugene Radiators, in uniform, accompanied the singers. D. M. Lowe, wearing overalls and carrying a little pig and a hoe, was also along. Sprigs of mistletoe and fir were distributed to the women and envelopes containing small grants to the men. All were treated to Hood River apple cider.

Railroad Buys at Eugene.

Eugene—By agreement, the Southern Pacific company has just paid \$5000 to Mrs. Annie McClaren for 2.31 acres of land at the Western limits of Eugene, in order that a "Y" may be laid to connect the main line of the Southern Pacific with the tracks of the Willamette-Pacific. The connection now made gives direct access to the coast line from the East on the Southern Pacific, and it is desired to have another branch from the Northwest. The whole of the included triangle is purchased.

Cream Rates Protested.

Salem—The Portland Pure Milk and Cream company has filed a complaint with the State Railroad commission against the American Express company, alleging that its rates for sending cream over the O.-W. R. & N. between Portland and other places in Oregon are excessive. Eight other Portland creameries also have signed a petition which has been filed with the commission protesting against the rates.

Oakland Skunks Plentiful.

Oakland—Skunks are so plentiful in this vicinity that catching them has become a lucrative occupation. A local barber has \$135 worth of skins of animals caught during recesses from tonorial duties and Ralph Lucas, a high school boy, took a day off from the study of algebra and composition to catch enough of the animals to bring him \$18.

Many Elk Seen On Eastern Oregon Range

Pendleton—Several head of elk are along the Walla Walla river, just east of Milton, according to the mail carrier on the route extending up the river from Milton. He says he saw a cow and a calf feeding at a haystack near a ranch house, not more than two miles from town, and that a bull, cow and calf were seen at what is known as "The Elbow" on the river, 12 miles from town. This is the first time any of these animals have been seen in that section for many years, though they were numerous in early days.

The matter has been reported to the district game warden here, who says if the report is correct, the animals must be part of a herd brought over from Yellowstone Park last winter by Walla Walla county sportsmen. The theory had been advanced that the animals might be a part of the Oregon herd, brought over from Jackson Hole and now being held in the state's big game refuge in Walla Walla county. The local game authorities do not believe this to be possible.

Contributory Negligence No Relief From Liability

Salem—The Supreme court, Justice Burnett writing the opinion, in affirming a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of O. W. Dunn against the Orchard Land & Timber company, clearly defined the employers' liability act. The plaintiff was awarded damages for injuries received in falling from a slab hauled operated by the defendant company in Lane county. It was alleged that the board walk upon which the plaintiff worked was not supplied with a proper railing.

Citing that the act requires all scaffolding and staging more than 20 feet from the ground or floor shall be provided with a strong safety rail, the court says that contributory negligence of the person injured shall not be a defense, but may be taken into account by the jury in fixing the damages.

The opinion further says: "The statute having made it a criminal offense on the part of the employer to create or maintain an avoidable risk, the contract of the workmen for employment will not be construed to include such a hazard, because that would be to contract for a violation of law by at least one of the parties, and hence void as against public policy."

Wormy Apples Are Found.

Portland—County Fruit Inspector Stansberry condemned 50 boxes of wormy apples on Front street, while on an inspection tour, and ordered them returned to the growers.

The inspector has started on a campaign to rid the markets of unsound fruit and will require everything that is not up to the standard to be returned to the shipper. If this course does not suffice to keep wormy, diseased apples and other fruits out of the city, he will take other steps against the growers.

Salmon Eggs Reach Wedderburn.

Wedderburn—Deputy Fish Warden Jewell, of Portland, came here a few days ago with about 1,000,000 salmon eggs for the Indian Creek hatchery. The eggs arrived in good condition, though Mr. Jewell had a strenuous trip with them, coming on the Breakwater to Coos Bay, thence to Bandon by rail and boat, and from Bandon to Wedderburn on a spring wagon pulled by four horses.

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS

Same Ones Followed Year After Year in Many Homes.

Big Wicker Basket Which Receives Presents of Visitors Opened With Fitting Ceremony—One Established by Little Girl.

In many homes the same customs are followed year after year at Christmas. Thus in one home, where there are always visitors for the holidays, an enormous square wicker hamper, which has done service in the same capacity for twenty years, is brought from the storeroom and placed in the general hall. Festive holly wreaths are tied to the handles and to the top with big red bows, giving it a decidedly holiday appearance. As gifts arrive they go at once into the hamper. On Christmas morning, after breakfast, the father of the family opens the hamper and with fitting ceremony and humorous remarks distributes the gifts.

A large bag resembling a mail pouch and made of brown and tan denim with "U. S. Mail" marked in large black letters on it hangs each Christmas season near the fireplace in the large living room of another house. Into this are slipped family presents and those sent by outsiders. The leather strap which fastens the bag is regarded as sacred and no one would think of tampering with Santa Claus's property till Christmas morning.

A huge red Christmas stocking, large enough to hold all the family gifts, makes its annual appearance in a western home. It is constructed of a firm bright red cotton cloth and a barrel hoop encircles the top, holding it open. It is suspended by wide red ribbons from the second floor stairs landing and before Christmas boxes and packages of all sizes and kinds are dropped in from above. On Christmas morning the family gathers beneath this well filled receptacle, which is lowered and dragged by the ribbons into the center of the living room, where the contents are distributed.

Several years ago, the young daughter of another family established a little custom which is still carried out each Christmas eve. On large red placards, hung with red ribbons, she writes with phosphorus the names of the different members of the family. These she places about the room. The mother's card hangs over the piano, on which her gifts are to be laid. Over the library table is suspended the father's card designating his allotted space. The deep window seat, the davenport, etc., are other places assigned to other members of the family. Late Christmas eve all the lights, except a dim flicker in the hall, are extinguished, the armfuls of presents are brought down and by means of the bright signs the gifts are put in their proper places.

For the past ten years, a miniature sleigh, drawn by six papier mache reindeer has appeared on the Christmas breakfast table of a New England family. Surrounding jolly little St. Nick, who, seated in the sleigh, holds the red lines, are piled the choice gifts, those that fit into small packages, such as jewelry and money. The boxes are opened before breakfast is served and the Christmas tree festivities come later in the morning.

A pretty custom observed by several musical families is for the entire household to come downstairs together early in the morning singing Christmas carols.

In some homes the celebration begins on Christmas eve. At a country place near New York the custom is to have a small tree hung with joke gifts in the center of the dining room table. Piled about the tree is the collection of substantial worth while remembrances. After the latte have been distributed, the family and house guests adjourn to the main room, which is hung with garlands of holly and mistletoe. Then the Yule log is brought in and laid on the andirons of the big fireplace. The lights from the blaze and from numerous candles furnish the only illumination. While the gifts are taken from the miniature tree and the attached sentiments read, steaming punch is served and the health of Santa Claus is drunk.

ONE THING LACKING.



"Oh, Kitty! If we only had a piece of candy to put on it, wouldn't it be just lovely!"

A YEAR OF PLENTY.

The Christmas trees nod in the breeze; The candy from them drops. And folks declare they'll surely bear The heaviest of crops. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

IS GROWING BETTER

Each Christmas Sees Nearer Approach to Ideal.

Humanity Affected by Teachings of Him Whose Birth Is Celebrated—Spirit of Helpfulness Prevails Among Men.



EACH year brings the world nearer to the ideal of the Prince of Peace, the ideal of universal brotherhood. Wars may occur from time to time and nations continue to arm themselves, but steadily the thought develops in the minds of men throughout the range of civilization that fighting is a wasteful, senseless, inconclusive method of adjusting differences, and that righteousness and justice can be maintained by other means.

Over nineteen hundred years have passed since Christ was born, bringing the message of peace on earth and good will to men. Before his time the world knew no such doctrine. There was the law of might, and might prevailed. There were rights, but rights were dependent upon the strength of arms and often suffered. The strong arm governed in the affairs of men. The doctrine that Christ preached was one of enlightenment, an appeal to the reason, addressed to the higher self of man.

Those who are discouraged by the occasional outbreaks of strife between nations should take comfort in the thought that there is a steadily increasing sentiment for pacific adjustments, that the essential spirit of Christianity is at work throughout the world to bring men into more reasonable relations, and that in the international as well as the private conditions of life the doctrines that were first preached in Judea nineteen hundred years ago are becoming steadily more dominant.

Christmas day naturally causes a reflection upon the state of humanity as affected by the teachings of him whose birth is celebrated. Men are unquestionably kinder and more thoughtful toward one another now than ever before. There is more charity in the world, and more justice, and more earnest disposition to bring humanity up to a higher level. There is more widespread education as a result of this spirit of helpfulness, and there is less suffering. Men are devoting themselves and their lives to the study of the needs of the less fortunate and to the amelioration of their condition. In all lands practical Christianity is working to the end literally of bringing peace on earth and good will to men.

The observances of Christmas are mere tokens of the essential spirit of the day, which is more than the mere twenty-four hours of this particular calendar time, and extends throughout the year. No matter how elaborate or costly the gifts that are exchanged, how beautiful and impressive the services in the churches, how extensive the decorations, Christmas is no more sincerely commemorated than by him who on this day pauses to remember what it means, who pays tribute in his soul to the glorious example of Christ's life and resolves to conduct his own as nearly as possible in imitation of it. It is the personal Christmas celebration that counts, the individual effort to apply to everyday life that which underlies the occasion, that which began at Bethlehem over nineteen centuries ago.

TEACHES LESSON OF LOVE

Christmas the Season of All Others Where Its Beauties May Be Learned Anew.



LOVE is the keynote of the Christmas season. The greatest mystery of life is love. Who has not sought to sound its unspeakable depths? Who has not felt its all-compelling power? Who has not surrendered to its irresistible force?

Romances are built about it. Wars have been fought for it and religions based upon it.

Love is the dream of the poet, the puzzle of the philosopher, the theme of the novelist and the song of the minstrel.

Love links all the human race. Its note of victory is heard in the royal court and in the peasant's cottage. The song of love is on the lips of the proudest queen and of her humblest subject.

It is the stimulus of parental affection in the home and of patriotism in the nation. Brave men die for it and noble women perish that they may bear its sweet incense with them to the grave.

How sweet and tender is this splendid attribute of mankind! In its smiling presence, anger, bitterness and strife melt away. How much more has the world to hope for from love than from envy, malice and hatred!

In this period of world-wide distrust, of resentment against economic conditions, of protest against authority, human and divine, and widespread defiance of law, can we not turn aside at this Christmas season for a moment and learn anew the lesson of love?

When we shall have learned that lesson, we shall also know the better and fuller meaning of obedience, contentment and peace.