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Stanfield. — At a dinner given by the Stanfield community club Friday evening Nicholas J. Sinnott, representative in congress, was the guest of honor and pledged his whole-hearted co-operation with the directors of the newly formed irrigation district here in its endeavor to get the government to take over the project and make it a unit of the Umatilla project.

FOUND THE POSITION OF NEPTUNE

Young English Mathematician Solved What Was Long a Mystery of the Sky.

According to an English writer, many years ago astronomers were puzzled by the weird wanderings of the two gigantic planets, Jupiter and Uranus. Sometimes they arrived at points in the heavens long before they were due; at other times they were unaccountably late. Their paths, too, were strangely crooked.
No one could furnish an explanation. A young English mathematician named Adams set himself to tackle the problem. If these worlds wandered out of their courses, he argued, something must be pulling them astray.
After nearly two years of work upon figures he was convinced of the existence of some still unknown planet, whose mighty bulk was responsible for the apparent confusion. He calculated not only its size and the path that it must follow in the skies, but also the exact places it would occupy on certain future days.

As he had no telescope of his own he sent his calculations to the Astronomer Royal asking him to search the part of the sky he had indicated. At first the authorities were skeptical, and would not make the search, but eventually they decided that there might be something in it.
The huge telescope was swung to the proper quarter of the heavens, and there, precisely in the spot indicated, was a dim point of light. Subsequent observation showed that it was moving. In this way Neptune, most distant of all the planets that swing around the sun, was discovered.
Its size, 17 times that of the earth, was found to correspond almost exactly with Adams' predictions, and he had calculated its year, which is almost 105 times as long as our own.
Formation of Habit.
The more irksome any habit is in its formation, the more pleasantly and satisfactorily it sticks to you when formed.—Thomas Hughes.

Scientists at Odds Over Relativity Theory

Paris.—A division in scientific circles has been made here by the relativity theory of Einstein, challenging old conceptions of time and space.
Painleve, first a mathematician and later a politician, is threatening to drop politics long enough to prove the earth has stopped turning. In fact, he asserts it never did turn. M. Painleve has a brand new theory of the universe, based on mechanics. He

says Einstein is right, except that he is not right enough.
Langevin, physicist of the College of France, inventor of the sounding machine by which ships may be piloted in any sea, has made what his friends describe as a religion of the Einstein theory.
Director Ballaud of the Paris observatory says that in many respects science is still like Diogenes.

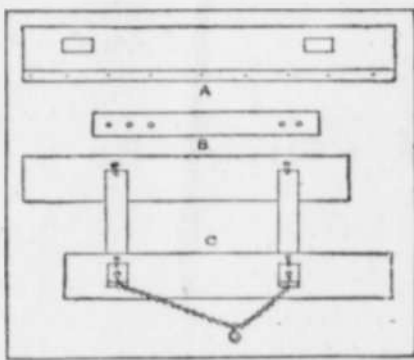
A First-Year Happening

By BERTHA M. JONES
(©, 1923, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
Thursday was the day, and clothes washing was Mrs. Andrew Ayer's occupation. Now Thursday was not Mrs. Ayer's usual wash day. Monday was, and on that very Monday the regular laundry, which now lay neatly folded in drawer or clothes-press, had been washed and dried as per schedule in that little home.
And yet this morning, a dark, foggy, hopeless sort of morning it was, too, found Mrs. Ayer splashing and rubbing clothes over a wash board. A checked house dress, a pale blue afternoon dress, a striped street dress and one of Mr. Ayer's best shirts were being treated to an impromptu cleaning.
A picnic, perhaps, was coming the Ayers' way when the sky cleared, or an evening at the theater if the moon broke up cloudland.
Oh, no! Mrs. Ayer's plans were as gloomy as the morning. She was preparing to leave Andrew forever, and to make her way alone in the world.
She had arrived at this decision the night before as she lay sleepless, listening to the angry shuffling of leaves as Andrew progressed with the book he was pretending to read, and to the tower clock nearby which thundered its strokes (forty-eight in all) directly at her aching head. Even the clock seemed to have turned against her, and was driving home the terrible words Andrew had hurled at her that evening: "Go! If you don't like my ways, go! I've lavished my love on you and done everything I could do, and you don't like my ways, and you don't like my friends."
"Go! Go! Go!" thundered the tower clock. And Mrs. Andrew lay with a great big hurt on her heart and pondered ways and means for living without Andrew.
Morning came early in the Ayer household that Thursday, for neither of its members had had a night of rest, but only horrible, black waking hours.
Mr. Ayer descended to the kitchen in semi-darkness, and, starting the gas, prepared his light breakfast. Mrs. Ayer followed, and found her husband seated sternly at the bare dining table, eating toast and drinking strong coffee.
On happy mornings he was never so hurried that he could not wait for Mrs. Ayer's pretty touches to the table and her fragrant, steaming breakfast dishes.
"Have an omelette this morning, Andrew?" asked Mrs. Ayer casually, as she passed his chair on her way to the kitchen.
"No, thanks," was the cold response. "Don't let me make you any trouble. I'm going at once."
"Good-by," crustily, a minute later. "Good-by," floated pertly in from the kitchen. Mrs. Ayer was busy cleaning up the mess that her husband had left on the kitchen table when he made his toast.
She came and stood in the dining room door. Mr. Ayer stood in the hallway, hat in hand. They looked at each other for a moment. It was too dreadful, parting this way—Mrs. Ayer impulsively held out her arms. Her husband crossed the little room in two strides, and she put her arms around his neck. They kissed each other, though not so warmly as usual, and the door banged after Mr. Ayer.
To Mrs. Ayer it was their last parting. She turned and looked out of the window hopelessly. The yellow cat was sitting just outside waiting for its breakfast. She had always disliked the thing, but now it assumed the proportions of a dear pet.
The tiny backyard garden which Andrew had helped her to make into vegetable and flower plots never before seemed so alluring. How beautiful that ugly board wall would appear when covered with sweet-pea and morning-glory vines, the seeds for which she had tucked into the little trenches Andrew had prepared for them. How delicious the fresh lettuce and radish would taste just a few weeks later! How Andrew would exclaim with delight when he came home and found them garnishing the dinner table!
These were yesterday's thoughts. Now her world had turned upside down. She had fallen hopelessly among her broken plans, and the only way out of the mass of troubles had a gloomy, forbidding appearance.
She turned resolutely from the window and, opening the kitchen door, gave the yellow cat his breakfast.
The fog had raised slightly by the time her dresses were ready for drying and she hung them on the clothes-line outdoors. Then she took the morning paper, which came from a nearby city, and studied the advertisements asking for domestic help. At last she found one that seemed to meet her needs. It stated that the family was small, the wages large and no references required.
Of course Mrs. Ayer did not intend to be a domestic indefinitely. But in this way she might earn some money till her once beloved studio work could again be located. She shuddered at the thought of being alone in a strange city without money or work. She shuddered still more at the thought of making her escape from Andrew and home.
The telephone bell called impatiently.
"Yes," she replied forlornly.
"Hello, Flo! I've a rush order of



Farmer Can Construct Practical Road Drag

Every farmer should have a road drag. There is no excuse for not having one when it can be had with so little cost. Good road drags may be purchased or made at home.
On almost any farm some old plank can be found. Get two pieces of plank, oak if you can find it; 3 inches thick if it can be had; if not, 2 inches thick will be all right; 8 or 10 inches wide and 6 or 7 feet long. Three-inch plank is best as it is much heavier and will stand more heavy usage. You will also need two pieces of 2 by 5 or 3 by 4 preferably, if it can be had, 3 feet long. Some good tough wood is best.
Make these like illustration B. Bore five one-half inch holes in each as illustrated; one to be about 6 inches from the end, with a second one 3 inches or 2 inches from that inward, according to the thickness of your two large pieces of plank. At the other end bore one hole about 3 to 4 inches from the end, this hole to be used to hold clevis pin for the hitch. Bore another hole 6 inches from this end of the piece, and a third hole 2 or 3 inches inward from the second, according to the thickness of the large pieces of plank used.
In each of the large pieces of plank make two holes as in illustration A, one at each end 2 1/2 inches from top edge of the plank. One hole should be 10 inches from the end, the other 16 inches from the end; make these



Details of Practical Drag.

holes so your two 3-foot pieces will slip into them easily. You will also need eight old bolts, one-half inch in diameter and 6 or 7 inches long, these to go into holes in the 3-foot pieces.
Put together as in illustration C, having one plank with long end at one end, and other piece with short end at same end; slip in the 3-foot cross-pieces, drive bolts in front and behind the large piece through all the holes but the two for the clevis, having the end of each cross-piece containing the three holes toward front. Get two clevises and put in the remaining holes.
It will require about one-half day's time to make this drag, and cost you nothing for material if you can find the plank and old bolts on the farm. But even if you must purchase these it is well worth having if you only need to use it on driveway and lanes. However, there are thousands of miles of roads that would be improved wonderfully if the farmers along those roads spent but a few hours occasionally in pulling a drag over them.
You can give your road drag longer life by nailing a piece of angle iron on the lower front edge of the plank as shown in illustration A. Nail a few boards across the top to stand on while using the drag. These can be nailed on the upright planks, from front to back plank, or can be nailed on the cross-pieces, lengthwise. Either place will be all right. You can then ride on it and help to hold it down when extra weight is needed.

ODD WAYS OF FISHER FOLK

Habits and Customs of Dwellers on the East Coast of Scotland Are Peculiar.
The fisher folk of the east coast of Scotland have habits and customs different from those of any other section of the working classes.
Except in selling their fish or purchasing the actual necessities, or occasionally borrowing from the bank when assistance is required in the buying of an old or the building of a new boat, they have next to no traffic with the outside world.
It is seldom that a fisherman marries other than a fisher lass, and even should she allow her affections to wander, the line is firmly drawn at a cooper or other fish-worker with the "codling bleed," which means that he belongs to a fisher family.
There is a distrust of the "front"—as outsiders are termed—almost amounting to a racial distinction, and this is emphasized in the implicit confidence one fisherman will place in another, although they may be utter strangers to each other.
It is safe to say that the majority of the Scottish fisher folk are teetotalers. An odd fisherman may be met in most of the villages who is teetotal until asked to have something. Then it is: "Well, I'm a teetotaler in a kind of a way. Nae bigoted, ye ken; I never took any pledge. A man's eye best that can temper himself! Oh, I'll drink yer health—no! that I care a preen p'nt for 't. Na, thank ye, I never tak' water."
And half a gill of mountain dew that could peel the bark off a granite monument vanishes.
The fisherman is emphatically a religious turn. As a preacher he is a marvel. With fewer opportunities than most men for the cultivation of correct speaking, he can go out into the square at Stormoway or Fraserburgh, where thousands of his fellows have gathered for the summer herring-fishing, and discourse on a text for twenty minutes or so with an eloquence and grip of his subject which might be envied by many members of the cloth, says a writer in Mac Matters.
The fisherman has his share of weaknesses, and not the least of these are the superstitions, long discarded by others, and some peculiarly his own, to which he still clings.
\$8,350 Animals Killed.
The number of fur-bearing animals trapped or killed in the Fort William district of Ontario for the season of 1922 was \$8,350. The total value of pelts, including bounty received by local trappers on 15,000 timber and bush wolves, was \$1,029,750. Some of the more valuable catches were: Beaver, 30,000, value \$420,000; silver fox, 100, \$7,500; mink, 7,000, \$40,000; timber wolves, 3,750, \$150,000, and 1,000 fisher, \$50,000.

Uniform Sign Is Urged by the Highway Bureau

Standardize danger signs along American roadways. Make them alike from coast to coast.
So urges the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture. The recommendation is made for the consideration of highway officials, automobile organizations, municipal officials and other persons interested in safe driving.
By standardization of all highway danger signs the department believes automobile accidents may be lessened. Deaths from automobile accidents have nearly doubled since 1915, and the rapid increase of such accidents, the department believes, can be appreciably checked by the adoption of standard danger signs, easily read and distinctive, along American highways.
A tourist at the present time will see almost as many kinds of signs as there are states he visits. Also, in some cases, the style of sign changes in going from one county to another. The subject is under consideration by a committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials.

BOY SCOUTS LEARN BANKING

The Garfield Park State bank of Chicago on a recent Saturday morning placed in all its official positions picked boy scouts; through the instruction of the former officials who remained with them the scouts learned how the banking business is conducted. The privilege extended these lads is typical of the opportunities in vocational training being offered to boy scouts by broad-shouldered men, heart and soul in the development of a resourceful, intelligent manhood of tomorrow.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

ARMY MEN TO AID SCOUTS

General Pershing has accepted the invitation of the Boy Scouts of America asking for the army's co-operation, and has stated formally: "After carefully reviewing the activities of the Boy Scouts of America, their program, objectives, leadership and actual accomplishments, I do not hesitate to say that I should be very glad to see members of the army everywhere take such active part in scouting as official duties and local conditions permit."
"Having kept in close touch with the work of the boy scouts, I thoroughly approve of it as a soldier for the good it does to those who may be called upon to serve as our future defenders, and finally, as an American citizen, I approve of it for the training it gives in preparing the boy to be a worthy citizen of his country."
The army men who become scoutmasters will act in the same capacity as civil scoutmasters. No military tactics will be taught, and there will be no attempt made by the soldiers to militarize the movement.
The above-mentioned invitation to General Pershing proceeded from the following resolution, unanimously passed at the March meeting of the national council:
"Whereas, The Boy Scouts of America is nonmilitary in spirit and in program; and
"Whereas, For this reason officers and former officers of the military establishment have in spite of their genuine desire to do so, expressed a hesitancy to serve as scout leaders for fear that such connection might create a public misapprehension. Be it
"Resolved, That we reaffirm at this time our policy that the scout program is, and shall continue nonmilitary, although encouraging at all times the virtues of courage, loyalty, obedience and endurance; qualities that are no less desirable in civic than in military life; and it is further
"Resolved, That we express sincere appreciation for the splendid co-operation which has been given by officers of the army and navy and by members and posts of the American Legion and others in military and naval service and express hope that we shall continue to enjoy their co-operation in the future to an even greater degree."

BOY SCOUTS AID IN RESCUE

When fire broke out in the infirmary of the State sanitarium at Undercliff, Conn., a few weeks ago the institution's scout troop mobilized instantly and rendered valuable assistance in helping to carry to safety the 75 sick children from the wards, which occupy three floors. A Meriden (Conn.) paper commenting on the incident says: "The fire drills which have been frequent enabled the officers and employees of the institution, assisted by the scout troop, to handle the situation without assistance from the fire department. None of the children suffered any ill effects from the sudden evacuation of the building into the cold outdoors, thanks to the promptness with which the boy scouts conveyed them into the warm dining room."

SCOUTS BEAUTIFY CAMPS

Seattle's ambition to make its automobile tourist camp the most beautiful in the West was actively furthered by local boy scouts, who with other residents, aided in planting scores of flower beds. "I sincerely believe," stated Camp Manager Gates, "that as a result of the co-operation demonstrated by Seattle community organizations and paternal bodies, the tourist camp will become famous for its beauty throughout the entire United States. I wish to thank everyone, especially the boy scouts, for their participation in the ceremonies."

Measures Character.

With an instrument he has invented to measure men's heads accurately a German scientist claims to be able to determine moral character by physical measurements.

Removing Glass Stoppers.

To remove a glass stopper from a bottle when it has become fast, tap the stopper gently with another glass bottle. The top then will come out easily.

Red Cross BALL BLUE
is needed in every department of householding. Equally good for towels, table linen, sheets and pillow cases. Green.

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