

## INDEPENDENCE AND MONMOUTH RAILWAY

### From Independence to Dallas

Train No. 64 leaves Independence daily at 6:00 a. m. and Monmouth at 6:15 a. m. and arrives at Dallas at 6:40 a. m.  
Train No. 68 leaves Independence daily at 10:50 a. m. and Monmouth at 11:05 a. m., and arrives at Dallas at 11:30 a. m.  
Train No. 70 leaves Independence daily at 6:15 p. m. and Monmouth at 6:30 p. m., and arrives at Dallas at 6:55 p. m.

### From Independence to Airlie

Train No. 61 leaves Independence daily at 7:30 a. m. and Monmouth at 7:45 a. m., and arrives at Airlie at 8:20 a. m.  
Train No. 73 leaves Independence daily at 2:20 p. m. and Monmouth at 2:50 p. m., and arrives at Airlie at 3:25 p. m.

### From Dallas to Independence

Train No. 65 leaves Dallas daily at 8:30 a. m. and Monmouth at 8:55 a. m., and arrives at Independence at 9:15 a. m.  
Train No. 69 leaves Dallas daily at 1:00 p. m. and Monmouth at 1:35 p. m., and arrives at Independence at 1:40 p. m. (This train connects at Monmouth for Airlie.)  
Train No. 71 leaves Dallas daily at 8:00 p. m. and Monmouth at 8:25 p. m., and arrives at Independence at 8:40 p. m.

### From Airlie to Independence

Train No. 62 leaves Airlie daily at 9:00 a. m. and Monmouth at 9:10 a. m., and arrives at Independence at 9:45 a. m.  
Train No. 72 leaves Airlie daily at 4:05 p. m. and Monmouth at 4:40 p. m., and arrives at Independence at 4:50 p. m.

### DEPARTURE OF BOAT

Lauch Independence leaves the Independence dock for Salem at 8:30 a. m. daily.

### RETURNING

Leaves Salem dock at 4:00 p. m. Fare 50 cents each way.

### AUTOMOBILE TIME CARD

Leaving Independence at 7:30 a. m. arrives at the McNary crossing in time to catch the east bound train. Leaving Independence in the evening at 3:30 p. m. and arriving at the crossing in time to make connection with trains going both ways, and return at 4:45.  
Fare 50 cents for each trip.

## INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

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### W. E. VINCENT

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HOMER LODGE, No. 45 meets every Monday evening in their castle hall, Independence, Ore. Visiting Knights welcome. 7:30 is the hour.  
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ETC.

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Dallas, Oregon

## SHOPPING NOTES

### Buyer of Dry Goods Need Not Take Clerk's Word.

By Mrs. Helen Bryce Brooks, of the Dept. of Domestic Art, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Women are the great shoppers of the world; it is they who buy the large output of cotton and woolen mills, linen and silk manufacturers. Do they transact this immense business wisely and intelligently? The many and varied adulterations of textile fabrics are evidences of the lack of serious and conscientious business principles or the most deplorable ignorance of the fabrics daily used.

What was the matter with the last dress purchased? Did it fade; did it shrink badly; did it go to pieces when rubbed on the washing board; did it look like linen—smooth and glossy—and then after washing look coarse and dull; did it spot, did it prove to be of more cotton than wool, although you were assured that it was "all wool"? In fact, did you simply take a clerk's word for the purity of the fabric rather than your own judgment?

There are a few simple tests that may be used, which would aid materially in the selection of textile fabrics. Do not go by looks alone. Get a sample of the material and test in the following ways:

**For Fading.**—Cover one end of the sample with a piece of cardboard. Expose the rest to sunlight for a number of days and then note the effect.

**For Shrinkage.**—Measure the length and width of your sample. Dip in hot water, or wash it with warm water and soap. Is it very much shorter or narrower? Would it shrink a great deal in a yard?

**For Strength.**—Where strength in wearing and washing is desired, place the thumbs and first fingers over the cloth, pressing down hard and pulling the cloth in both directions, with the warp and with the woof. Do you find the threads weakened? Is one set of threads much stronger than the other?

Materials are sometimes weak because of imperfections in the weave, or because one set of threads is stronger than the others. Hold the sample toward the light and see if you can detect a difference.

Cords running only one way weaken materials. Cords running both ways give strength. Loosely woven cloth catches on splinters, nails and other sharp things. Closely woven cloth is more satisfactory.

**For Finishing.**—Rub the material in the hands or pick at the surface with the finger nail. Does the starch come out? Wet the finger and rub on the cloth? When the cloth dries has the gloss disappeared?

Sometimes cotton cloth which has been on the market for some time is weakened by the action of the chemicals used in bleaching, dyeing or in the sizing. This may be detected by tearing the cloth.

Beware of low-priced cotton goods with a thick gloss or a pasty look. They are probably filled with starch. Do not expect linen at cotton prices. Linen is much more expensive than cotton, and when linen prices are paid linen should be demanded. Since the two fibers are rather hard to distinguish, especially when heavily starched, and given a good finish, it is quite easy to deceive the buyer. "Linen" collars are frequently largely cotton; "linen" handkerchiefs may not have a thread of linen, as is likely to be the case with rather inexpensive embroidered handkerchiefs; table "linen" may be mercerized cotton, cotton and linen or even ordinary cotton.

**For Spotting.**—Shake some drops of water on the sample. Does it lose lustre where the drops have dried? Hang out a piece of cloth in the sun and submit to the action of sun and rain. Does it lose its color and become gray and dull?

To prevent spotting, lay a damp cloth on the wrong side of the material, roll the two together and when evenly damp, unroll and press through the damp cloth with a partly hot iron; press until cloth is thoroughly dried.

**Tests for Cotton or Wool.**—Ravel a few threads at the edge of the material and pull them partially off and burn them. Is the odor offensive, like burning hair? Test the threads of both warp and woof. If the odor differs, one set of threads may be wool, while the other might be all cotton or mixed cotton and wool.

Another burning test shows that cotton burns rapidly, while wool burns slowly and chars. A practical test may be made by boiling a sample in a five per cent solution of caustic potash for twenty minutes. The wool becomes dissolved and the cotton remains. If the material is all wool there will be nothing left.

A mixture of cotton and wool when wet wrinkles more than pure wool. **Tests for Cotton or Linen.**—The old test of moistening the finger and putting it under the cloth is not always a sure one, as the moisture will not come through heavy linen or one with starch in it, and it will come through sheer, tightly twisted cotton. A better test is to put a drop of olive oil on the cloth and press between blotting paper. The linen becomes more transparent than the cotton.

Linen is cooler to the touch than cotton. The breaking test is rather satisfactory. Linen threads are much

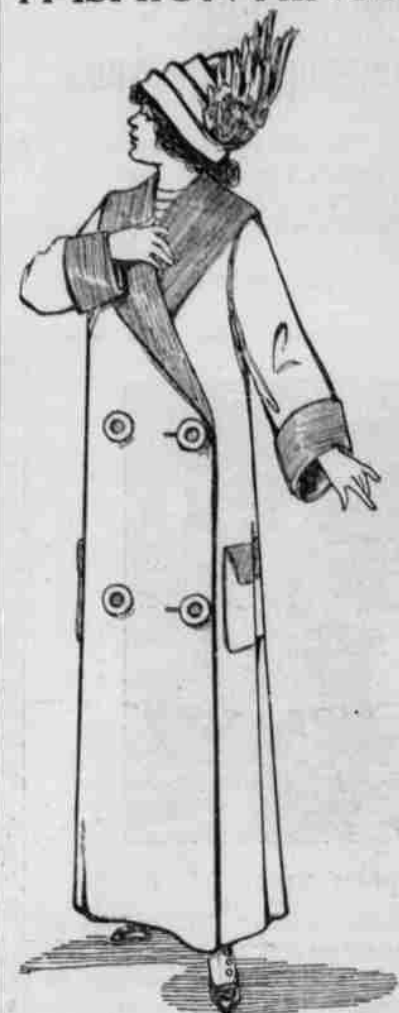
stronger than cotton and when broken the ends are very uneven and straight, while ends of cotton appear fuzzy.

**The Wise Shopper.**—Knows she has a certain sum to spend and never spends more. Knows what she wants before she goes to the store and insists on having it. Does not depend on clerks to tell her what or how much to buy. Knows what materials and colors wear best, the look and feel of good cloth of all kinds, the prices that should be paid, and the stories that can be depended upon for reasonable and substantial goods. Buys one good garment rather than two cheap ones. Does not buy material with dots in, or with woven figures that have loose ends.

The secret of good shopping is never to buy materials until need is felt and then to determine what is appropriate for that need and finally to insist on having it.

At the present time the rush to the bargain counter, the enormous amount of cheap, poor material manufactured and the great waste in dress, all go to prove that there are many women who are not intelligent buyers.

## FASHION HINTS



Comfort, warmth and attractiveness are all rolled into one where a coat of this kind is concerned. It is handy to slip over the afternoon card-party frock as well as for train wear over the evening gown.

## KING GEORGE AN ATHLETE

His Majesty Has Practiced Most Forms of Manly Exercise and Especially Likes Shooting.

The king's reception at Buckingham palace recently of the team of polo players who are to represent England in the United States, recalls the fact that his majesty played regularly when he was a naval lieutenant. He was a good player, too, and could hold his own with some of the best representatives of the two services. Almost every form of manly exercise has been practiced by his majesty, and there is not the slightest doubt that every kind of sport will benefit enormously during his reign.

Shooting, of course, holds the warmest place in his majesty's affections. "I love a gun," he confessed recently, "but I am almost as happy when I am fishing the pools of Dee with a long day before me."

Next to shooting and fishing, King George's warmest admiration is reserved for the Rugby code of football. Not long ago he expressed the opinion that Rugby was the ideal game for all ranks of the army and navy, as it kept the men "fit," taught them to realize the virtues of self-discipline, and to withstand hard knocks.

Then, again, his majesty is a capital swimmer, and has actually saved life from drowning. This interesting event took place when, as a youth, he went around the world with his brother in the Bacchante. A bluejacket fell overboard and King George went in after him and held him up until assistance arrived.

In the "boom" period of cycling, his majesty was often seen a-wheel, while cricket, of course, he has constantly played and continues to follow with the interest of a keen observer.

### Is This a Hint?

"Why do you smoke cigarettes?"  
"Why not?" Robert Louis Stevenson smoked them."  
"Yes—but he went and lived on the island of Samoa while he did."

### Blistering Once Universal.

Blistering formerly was an almost universal treatment for internal congestion to draw the diseased fluid to the surface. It acted as a counter-irritant. It was also used for rheumatism. Blistering is still used to a considerable extent, but a milder application is more frequently employed.

### Man's Period of Foolishness.

Of all literary compositions the love letters of men contain the maximum of twaddle and the minimum of sense. The only explanation is that every man in love tries to become a poet.

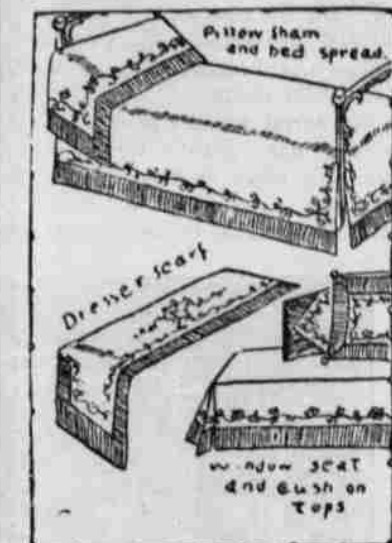
## SOMETHING for the LITTLE ONES

### BEDROOM SET FOR THE GIRLS

Very Pretty, Simple and Inexpensive Furniture May Be Made of Plain, Heavy Muslin.

A very pretty, simple and inexpensive bedroom set may be made of plain heavy muslin, the kind that you pay ten cents a yard for. Make the bed spread in the shape of a wide sheet, slashed at the lower corners so that it will hang over the foot and sides of the bed nicely. About the edge of the bedspread put a broad band of fadeless red or blue cotton cloth. Above this band—which should be about six inches wide—draw a design of a winding vine and small tendrils and leaves. This should be close to the band. Chain-stitch the design in fadeless cotton the same color as the band.

A dresser scarf and pillow valance or shams are made in the same way, as are the covers for cushions, trunk,



Pretty Bedroom Set for Girl's Room.

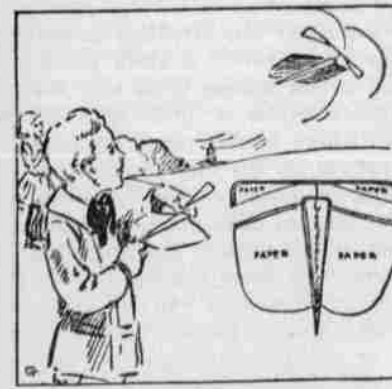
shoe box and window seat. Even the window curtains may be made of the muslin, trimmed in the same way as the rest of the set, with pleasing effect. As these covers can be tubbed frequently, a girl may have a fresh and immaculately clean room all the time.

Another pretty set of bed room covers is made of a striped cotton stuff. Avoid dark colors. Pale pink, lavender and light brown make up a harmonious whole which is pleasing in effect. The bed spread if made of striped or colored material should have a broad valance, reaching from the edge of the top of the mattress to the floor. The window curtains, pillow, box and trunk covers may be made of the same, as also the cushion tops. But the dresser top should always be in white.

## NEW PLAYTHING IS INVENTED

Little Flyer Can Be Used Indoors or in Open Air—It Is Quite Easy of Construction.

This little flyer can be used outdoors or indoors. It is so light that it will not mar the ceiling. Out of doors it will attain a height of twenty-five feet and upward and sail about for some time. The total cost is but one cent. All that is used of any value in the construction is a piece of raffia, 23 inches long, which may be found around the house or purchased for one cent. Cut it into the following lengths: One piece 10 inches long, one piece 11 inches long, and two pieces 3 inches long. Find the middle of the 11-inch piece and make a hole in it with a knitting needle. One-



Little Flyer.

half inch from each side of this hole bend the raffia back so that the ends meet; fasten them with a piece of fine wire, having it long enough so that the end can be bent into a small hook. Take the 3-inch pieces and fasten one on each side with a thread and a little glue, near the front, as the diagram shows.

### Janitor Was Sensitive.

The janitor in a Milwaukee school gave up his place the other day. When asked what was the trouble he said: "I'm honest, and I won't stand being suspected. If I find a pencil or handkerchief about the school when I'm sweeping I hand or put it up. Every little while the teacher, or some one that is too cowardly to face me, will give me a slur. Why, a little while ago I seen wrote on the board, 'Find the least common multiple.' Well, I looked from cellar to garret for that multiple, and I wouldn't know the thing if I met it. Last night, in big writing on the blackboard, it said, 'Find the greatest common divisor.' Well, I says to myself, 'both of them things are lost now, and I'll be accused of stealing 'em, so I'll quit.'"

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