

STATE NEWS
IN BRIEF.

Salem.—Salem children under 18 years of age must attend school at least five hours a week under a new law passed at the last regular session of the state legislature, and put into effect by the local school directors.

Philomath.—President Epley of Philomath college has returned from California where he raised \$12,000 for the college endowment fund. The subscription brings the total to \$35,000 of the \$50,000 proposed in increased endowment.

The Dalles.—The suit against Clyde Bonney, principal of the Antelope high school, and former Wasco county school superintendent, has been dismissed by District Attorney Galloway at the request of H. E. Willerton, county treasurer, and A. E. Gronewald, county superintendent.

Eugene.—Initiative petitions for a constitutional amendment extending the term of office of the sheriffs, county clerks, county treasurers, county surveyors and county coroners from two years to four years, appeared in Eugene recently and many signatures have been obtained.

Roseburg.—J. W. and M. G. Smith, who recently arrived here from the west, both familiar with the sawmill industry, have purchased the Vinson mill at Col's Valley. The deal includes several hundred acres of fine timber and the new proprietors will operate the plant to full capacity.

Bend.—Of 8000 feet of frontage in Bend business section, owners of this property have filed a petition for hard-surfaced streets. Out of town owners are being communicated with on the subject. The improvement, it is estimated, would cost approximately \$64,000.

Salem.—Because of the increased business in the inheritance tax department of the state treasurer's office, A. Reid of Portland was appointed special inheritance tax auditor and will have charge of all Multnomah county estates. Mr. Reid formerly was city clerk of Multnomah county.

Philomath Falls.—A dispatch from Washington last week said that Secretary Lane had definitely decided not to lease 10,000 acres of marsh lands on Klamath lake to Deak & Brown, Francisco contractors, under any conditions, and that as far as he was concerned the matter was finally settled.

The Dalles.—A new bank has been organized in The Dalles with a capital of \$200,000, financed exclusively by local men. The financial institution will occupy the building formerly the home of Hotel Albert. The bank has applied to the state bank commission for a charter for a national or a state bank.

Salem.—When the soliciting teams of their reports last week it was found that more than \$7000 of the \$10,000 to insure the successful completion of the Salem commercial building during the year 1929 had been raised. The remaining \$3000 needed to complete the quota, it is believed, is forthcoming at an early date.

Salem.—In order to encourage contractors to store materials for state use during the year 1929 and thereby against delays of operations due to car shortage, the highway commission at its last meeting authorized state engineer to estimate material at 75 per cent of its actual cost and include the same in the contractor's monthly estimate.

Philomath Falls.—Mrs. Toby Riddle, nee in the Modoc tongue, descendant of a long line of Modoc chieftains, died at the Klamath reservation. She was official interpreter for the government during the Modoc rebellion and was at the conference on July 11, 1873, when General E. R. S. and Dr. Thomas were treacherously slain by Captain Jack, the leader.

Enlargement of the box car to meet future demands and to increase the payroll to a total of \$100 for the year 1929, were among the items in an address by J. H. Meyers, superintendent of the regular weekly luncheon at the commercial club. Last year the club employed 200 men with an annual payroll of \$227,000.

Land Reclamation Varied.—Oregon has more varied land reclamation problems than any other state in the Union. Among them are steep land in the hills, tide lands on the coast, overflow lands on Columbia river, marsh lands in lake regions, and alkali lands in eastern Oregon—3 million acres in all. More than this amount can profitably be irrigated. The reclamation of these vast, rich tracts, call for a small army of highly

Milk Greatest Protective Food

Oregon Dairy Council Asks Cooperation of Schools, Libraries, Welfare Societies and Similar Organizations in Bringing Home the Facts.

(Prepared by Oregon Agricultural College)
Oregon schools, libraries, child welfare societies, women's clubs, parent teacher circles and all similar organizations are invited by the Oregon Dairy Council to cooperate in bringing home to every citizen of the state that "milk is our great protective food," and that not a single family shall go uninformed and unsupplied. How the Dairy Council helped save the industry when threatened with ruin was told at the latest meeting of that body by Prof. P. M. Brandt, president and head of the dairy department at O. A. C., as follows:

The unsatisfactory dairy conditions apparent early in 1918 were brought about by the war. Costs of labor and feeds had advanced and they had become so scarce that it was at times impossible to buy them. The price of dairy products had not advanced in proportion to costs of production, and dairymen were fast growing discouraged and some of them beginning to sell off their cows. This led the far-seeing dairymen who love the dairy industry to call a dairy conference to meet at Portland to save the industry.

Appeals were sent through the press urging the farmers to retain their cows. The public was urged to use more milk, butter, and cheese, and efforts were made in a general way to encourage those in the dairy industry, it being felt that better times were coming.

Money was raised among the creameries and milk distributors of Portland, advertisements were placed in newspapers, and exhibits on the food value of milk and the cost of milk production were made at public exhibitions and fairs. It becomes evident as the situation was studied that one thing that would help to bring more satisfactory conditions was an increase in the price of milk and other dairy products so that the producer could receive more for his efforts. But the public had to be taught the real value of dairy products before it would be willing to pay an increased price. A desire to help create this willingness led to the formation of a permanent organization known as the Oregon Dairy Council.

Milk and its edible products are looked upon as left overs to be bought after other things for the table are provided. A great part of the adult population in a city like Portland has been raised in the country or in a small town. The family cow was an institution that especially in the days of cheap feed was hardly looked upon as being an expense. With these facts in mind, it is less difficult for us to read the mind and follow the reasoning of the average householder. It goes something like this: "We used lots of milk when we had it because we didn't want to throw it away, but when we have to buy it, we'll just get along with a little."

What the dairymen must do in order to win the confidence of the consumers is to first convince him of the food value of milk and all its products. Ordinarily advertising is used to create a greater demand for an article which has an already recognized place in our needs. The shoe manufacturer's problem is mainly to convince the public that his style or quality of shoe is the best to buy. He does not first have to

Submitting statistics on the net earnings for 1919 as representative of bituminous mines producing more than 30 per cent of the total output in the central competitive field, operators told the coal strike settlement commission that if the present 14 per cent wage increase were applied throughout the year 1920, these companies, on a basis of their 1919 tonnage, would "realize less than 1 per cent net return on the capital investment." Any increase in wages above that amount, they declared, would mean a correspondingly greater deficit below the recognized equitable return of 6 per cent.

Salem.—H. J. Schulderman, state corporation commissioner, has issued a permit authorizing the Wallowa Pine Lumber company to sell \$50,000 of its stock in Oregon. The corporation has its headquarters at Wallowa and is incorporated for \$350,000.

Land Reclamation Varied.

Oregon has more varied land reclamation problems than any other state in the Union. Among them are steep land in the hills, tide lands on the coast, overflow lands on Columbia river, marsh lands in lake regions, and alkali lands in eastern Oregon—3 million acres in all. More than this amount can profitably be irrigated. The reclamation of these vast, rich tracts, call for a small army of highly

convince the consumer that he would wear shoes.

The dairymen must first convince the public that it wants milk. Then he can talk about drinking more milk and he can argue about different brands or milk from different breeds of cows or about butter from different creameries. The second plan of work then can be analyzed.

The place to first teach that milk is a necessity and a very valuable article of food is in the home. Every member of the household must be convinced that there is no substitute for butter and that cheese and ice-cream are articles of food value. This is fundamental and must come previous to or simultaneously with ordinary advertising methods.

The Oregon Dairy Council has put forth most of its efforts along this line. Most of its work has been done in Portland but the results of this work have been felt in all parts of the state.

Two distinct surveys have been made of the milk consumption of the school children of Portland by the council working with the school organization. The first survey showed that about one-fourth of the children in Portland were drinking no milk. As soon as this information was available a series of milk programs as prepared and sent to the parent-teacher circles to be used in the regular meetings of these organizations. Through the teachers the pupils were caused to write essays on milk. Later when another milk survey was taken only one-fifth of the school children were non-milk consumers.

The secretary of the council extended this work to some of the schools in the small towns near Portland. Milk programs were later sent to practically every parent-teacher circle in the state. When you introduce a study of milk as a part of the curriculum of the public schools, a big fundamental step has been taken. You will have to wait but a few years to find every educated person in the state or community looking upon the dairy industry as being essential to his welfare.

The various women's clubs have been converted to the doctrine of more milk and at the state federation of Women's clubs the program of the council was recognized and endorsed. The Library association has recognized the significance of the movement and has cooperated with the council in making more easily available milk literature. A special list of books has been prepared which include those easily available on the use of milk, its food value and its production.

The council has made a specialty of educational exhibits. At the prominent fairs and expositions very elaborate exhibits have been installed which have illustrated the salient points about milk and its products. Information has been spread on the feeding of cows and the cost of producing milk. One great problem is how to show the consumer in the city that it costs a lot of money to produce milk.

The remarkable part of the survey is that the children in the small towns receive less milk than those in Portland and the children in the country drink less than those in towns. A campaign is being mapped out so that to all communities this condition will be partly corrected.

Pullman.—J. W. Robinson, of Robinson's bakery has been appointed a delegate to represent the employers of the state at the meeting of the Industrial welfare commission at Olympia March 3. The conference is called to take steps to improve the conditions surrounding the help in public housekeeping establishments and particular attention will be paid to a proposed increased minimum wage for female help in hotels and restaurants. The present minimum for the young women is \$13.20 for a seven-day week of eight hours a day.

Formation of a political labor party would be "detrimental to the interests of labor and exactly in line with that which is most ardently desired by those who seek to oppress labor," Samuel Gompers declared in a letter to William Mitch of Terre Haute, a leader of the Indiana state labor party.

Women Learn Dress-Making.

Two hundred seventy Oregon women made dress forms for making their own dresses during the last six months, with help from the home demonstration agents. Of the forms 172 were plaster paris and cost from 40 cents to one dollar each. The others were padded and cost \$4 each, a saving of \$8 per form if purchased commercially. The entire saving effected is

BIG INCREASE IN
PAPER MONEY

World's Supply Is Seven Times
What It Was in
1914.

FIGURES ARE ILLUMINATING

Statistics Give an Idea of Inflation of
World's Currency—Central Powers
Worst Off—Increase Mostly in
Belligerent Countries.

New York.—The world's paper money is now seven times the amount it was in 1914, while the gold supply, back of the paper, has increased less than one-half in the five years since the war started. This comparison conveys a faint idea of the inflation of the world's currency, which economists reckon as one of the chief causes of skyrocketing prices and high cost of living.

The 700 per cent jump in paper money, too, is exclusive of the issues of currency by the bolshevist government of Russia, which has kept the printing presses turning out shillings by the bale. The situation is brought right down to date by the statistical department of the National City bank of New York, which has just issued world figures to the beginning of 1920. The tables are illuminating.

When the war started in 1914, thirty principal countries of the world had, in round numbers, about \$7,000,000,000 of paper currency. At the armistice it had jumped to about \$40,000,000,000, or more than five times as high. Since the armistice it has gone up to about \$51,000,000,000. This is outside the \$34,000,000,000 which, it is estimated, the bolshevist government has industriously turned out.

\$2,000,000,000 More Gold Reserve.

Meanwhile what was happening to the gold reserves back of the notes in the thirty countries? In 1914 they amounted, roughly, to \$5,000,000,000. They are now about \$7,000,000,000. Notes have thus increased more than 700 per cent and gold less than 50 per cent.

Back in 1914 the ratio of gold reserves to outstanding notes in the thirty countries were 70 per cent. By the time of the armistice it had fallen to 18.4 per cent, while last Christmas time it had dropped still lower to 13.7 per cent.

The allies, so the tables of the National City bank show, taken as a group at the start of the war, had \$3,763,000,000 of gold and \$4,900,000,000 of paper. At its finish they had \$5,217,000,000 of gold and \$25,000,000,000 of paper, and now they have of gold \$5,071,000,000 and of paper \$29,000,000,000.

The central powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey—went into the war with \$600,000,000 of gold and \$1,200,000,000 of paper. At the armistice they had \$686,000,000 of gold and \$12,305,000,000 of paper, while now their paper has gone up to \$18,771,000,000.

To reduce it to percentages, the ratio of gold to paper at the start of the war was: Allies, 76.6 per cent; central powers, 49.7 per cent. At the armistice the ratio was: Allies, 20.9 per cent; central powers, 3.5 per cent. At the outset of 1920 the ratio stood: Allies, 17.1 per cent; central powers, 1.7 per cent.

Increase in Belligerent Countries.

Naturally most of this increase occurred in the belligerent countries. The ratio between gold and notes in the twenty-three countries and colonies which participated in the war fell from 71.3 per cent in July, 1914, to 15.8 per cent in November, 1918, and to 11.2 last December. Among the eight principal neutrals the move-

Newlyweds Lost in
Dense Maine Woods

Lenox, Mass.—A story of how Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert I. Newton were lost in the northern waste of the Maine woods and wandered about for four days without shelter or food was revealed in a letter received here from Mr. Newton.

The Newtons were married in Exeter, N. H. Both loving the wilds, they went into the Maine woods for their honeymoon. From a camp they started for a walk and lost their way. They were without a compass and followed a moose trail which led them away from all human habitation.

Unable to locate their camp or a cabin they passed three nights out of doors, subsisting on dried berries. Finally they came out on a stream and followed it to a hunting lodge.

BARONESS ROMANO AVEZZANO



Baroness Romano Avezzano, the wife of the new Italian ambassador who recently arrived in this country, was formerly Miss Marie Jacquelin Taylor, daughter of the late Mortimer Taylor of St. Louis, and Mrs. Frederick Clark of Staten Island.

astonishing, not to say incomprehensible, feature in the world's finances has been the inflation occurring in the year following the armistice.

Under Same Name 1,000 Years.

London.—In preparing the papers for a transfer of the license of the "King and Tinker" at Enfield, search of the records showed that the place had been run under the same name as a public house for more than 1,000 years, making it perhaps the oldest inn in England.

LOOK OUT FOR
POISON IN FOOD

Federal Food Officials Warn Consumers to Watch for Signs of Spoilage.

RIPE OLIVES KILL SEVERAL

Botulinus Poison Responsible for Fatalities—No Method of Preserving Food Found That Eliminates Occasional Spoiled Package.

Washington.—Botulinus poisoning, which recently killed six in one family in New York, is caused by eating spoiled food infected with the bacillus botulinus, say the officials of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, who have investigated this and other poisoning cases in connection with the enforcement of the food and drugs act. In the New York case death was caused by botulinus poison in ripe olives. The olives remaining in the bottle in this case had an offensive odor. The same condition was found in the food in other cases investigated by the department. All spoiled food does not contain this poison, but any spoiled food, even though the spoilage be slight, may contain it, and for this reason, say the officials, all food showing even the slightest unnatural odor, unnatural color, swelling of the con-

tainer, sign of gas, or any evidence of decomposition whatever, should be discarded.

Trace Poisonous Food.

The department of agriculture has used every possible effort and gone to the limit of its legal authority to remove all dangerous foods from the market by seizure under the food and drugs act, say the officials. Each time when botulinus poisoning has occurred food inspectors have traced through the channels of commerce the batch from which the poisonous food came and have used all measures under the law to remove it from the market. Samples from all other brands put out by the packer have been examined. Since the law authorizes seizure in such cases only when the foods are actually found to be decomposed or to contain poisonous ingredients, since only an occasional package in millions is infected with bacillus botulinus, and since it is physically possible to open and examine but a comparatively few of the millions of cans entering interstate commerce, it is beyond the power of the authorities to protect the public completely. For this reason they emphasize the necessity for scrupulous care on the part of persons opening and serving foods to discard anything which is spoiled. In products not obviously spoiled, if there is doubt in the recognition of the odor, proper to the product, thorough cooking will remove the possibility of danger from botulinus. If spoilage is apparent, destruction is recommended by the specialists.

Mystery About It.

Nobody knows just how the bacillus botulinus gets into any particular food. It has been found in articles put up in the home by the careful housewife and in goods packed in commercial establishments. It may be present in a few packages only of any lot. There is no method, the officials say, by which the packers or home canners can assure themselves by casual examination before canning that the product does not contain the bacillus botulinus.

If the food was in all cases properly sterilized and perfectly sealed, the development of the poison would be impossible, but no method of preserving food has yet been found, the specialists say, that eliminates the occasional spoiled package. Failure to sterilize may not become apparent for weeks, or even months after the canning of the article. If signs of spoilage have appeared when the can is opened, it is clear warning that the product is no longer edible. There is no greater probability of botulinus poisoning in olives than in many other food products, either commercial or domestic. Until this year it has been more commonly found in string beans, asparagus, and the like. It was originally found in sausage. It has been found in cheese; it is present sometimes in stock food, such as mummy hay, and other kinds of spoiled forage, but it

GODFATHER TO SEVEN BABIES



Col. Thomas Tompkins recently acted as godfather at the christening of seven children of officers of the Seventh cavalry (Custer's cavalry).