

OREGON'S RECREATION AREAS IN GOVERNMENT FOLDER

Washington, D. C.—A handsomely illustrated folder which includes a map of the principal highways for the entire state of Oregon, has just been issued by the forest service. This is the first time this branch of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a map of an entire state. The new publication should prove of immense value to all persons, particularly motorists, seeking recreation in this region with such a variety of natural attractions.

The booklet is entitled, "Road and Recreation Map of Oregon," and contains descriptions of recreation spots in the natural forests of that state. These picturesque areas, many of them heavily forested, are "in every sense free recreation grounds," says the pamphlet, "and no trammels are put on your enjoyment. All the forest service asks is that you be careful with fire and that you look to the proper sanitation of your camp."

Not only is this wonderful characterized by scenes infinitely varied, but as the map shows, they are easily accessible. In the construction of the present highway system the forest service has played an im-

portant part, having built many miles of road. When all plans have been carried out, there will be over a thousand miles of good highway in these national forests.

Many well-laid-out camp sites await the out-door enthusiast. Several of these are close-by streams where fish are abundant and where hunting is good. Numerous camp grounds are equipped with stone fireplaces. The extensive telephone systems of the forest service are available to the public free in case of emergency.

Notable among the recreation places mentioned are the Siuslaw resorts in the national forest bearing that name, the Eagle Creek camp grounds, Columbia Gorge Park, Lehman and Hideaway Springs, the Anthony Lake Region, Crater National Park, Dead Indian Soda Springs, Oregon Caves, Wenaha Springs and McKenzie Bridge. The latter is a mecca for tourists and is the outfitting point for many campers and hunters in the north end of the Cascade national forest. Persons desiring copies of this pamphlet may obtain them by addressing a request to the District Forester, Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Duganne, Dentist, office over Independence National Bank.

HOP-PICKING TIME BRINGS REMINISCENCES

Hop picking time approaches. It is something of a vacation and a job for many Oregonians who count the seasons by their hop-picking adventures, says the Albany Democrat. "Box full!" "Wire down!" Memories and anticipation are awakened by the familiar cries.

There is always the element that hies to the hop-yard "for its health." And the rest of the pickers will smile a trifle indulgently at this salute to pride. Yet in fact, health for the mind and body are among the rewards of hop-picking, as well as health for the pocket book.

The sleepy Indian summer, sometimes freshened by showers, plods on through hop season. At the camp, of drowsy evenings, old people sit about the pungent wood fires, and young people drift together in jolly taffy pulls and parties. Small boys and girls run and shriek and play tag with the woods shadows, for reasons none at all save in response to queer inward urges they do not themselves understand.

First there are the long, unbroken trellises, loaded down with strippers and bunches. With song and chatter the pickers start the season. Two or three weeks later the yard

looks as if an army had passed that way. The wires are on the ground and the lemon-yellow vines are torn and pillaged. Load after load of fat hop sacks are waiting at the dryer, and the baler is busy cramming the crop within stout wires and strong burlap.

Tents and camp stove food and acrid wood smoke that somehow is good to draw into the lungs; these are the joys of hop-picking. A deck of hop checks, good for gold at the bank, is really but an incidental. Hop-picking is another pleasant thing held out by Oregon to her people.

Women's Dormitory Begun.

Ground for the first unit of the great women's dormitory at O. A. C. has been broken, the college itself being the contractor. The board of regents sought to let the contract, but all bids submitted were so high that acceptance would have meant inability to construct other campus buildings sorely needed and already planned. So the board assumed the added work and responsibility of construction in order to save the state many thousands of dollars, and supply the buildings required to house and instruct the big army of young people now planning to attend.

THESE ARE NOT PROFITEERS

The proposed Section 9, to be added to article IX of the constitution of the state of Oregon if the measure is successful in November, at the election, is as iniquitous and Bolshevistic a proposition as ever slipped onto a ballot and got before the people. That it will be defeated is certain; but, because it is up for decision, it deserves besides defeat a certain castigation which shall warn its proponents of the futility of achieving Bolshevism by ballot, or any other means.

It provides that "The legal rate of interest in Oregon shall be four per cent per annum, on all moneys after the same shall become due, but on contract the rate of five per cent per annum and no more, may be charged by express agreement of the parties, which rate shall be inclusive of all brokerage and commissions. No laws of this state relating to interest or usury are repealed or abrogated by this section except insofar as the legal rate of interest is modified hereby."

The most telling opposition to this measure comes from the users of borrowed capital themselves—the people who are paying interest.

Capital, at legitimate rates, is diffident enough. To protect itself, it passes by many a proposition that, with its aid, might become a flourishing industry—because capital is uncertain of its outcome. If capital is worth anything at all, it is worthy a decent hire. When it cannot get that, by reason of such a law as this proposal would be, capital need not seek far for better fields.

It seems idle, indeed, to point out something of the financial chaos that would result from the operation of this measure. For that matter, it is hard to imagine the full consequences. Capital would be withdrawn from a thousand enterprises, from one-man farms to hundred-men factories, in every sizeable community. Capital, with the burdens it must now bear, could not lend itself out at this fixed rate of rent. Even if it desired, it would lose money on the operation. The banks and all other loaning agencies would be compelled to do business under a losing margin. That is, if they did any business in the state, it would be at a loss.

It must be perfectly evident that capital, already diffident and careful, cannot be coerced. It must be plain to all that capital would turn to other fields; for in these busy reconstruction days money is needed everywhere, and is assuredly worth a safe margin of profit for its use.

There are some profiteers in the land today, whose operations have not been found out. But money-to-loan agencies are not among them. —Albany Democrat.

CANNING WITHOUT SUGAR IS MEETING WITH SUCCESS

Many housewives are just learning that fruit may be successfully canned without sugar.

When canning peaches or apples to be used especially as dessert, they are sometimes canned in syrup. Strawberries are also sometimes canned in syrup. But all other fruits and berries should be prepared for canning by putting them in granite, aluminum or porcelain stewpans with enough water added to come to the top of the fruit, the stewpan covered and the contents cooked until easily pierced with a fork. The fruit is then dipped into heated, sterilized jars, packed closely, covered with boiling juices from the stewpan and sealed.

Only a little water should be added to berries, unless one adds enough water to come to the top which makes enough juice so that when a jar is opened this can be poured off for making a glass of nice, fresh jelly, and still have plenty of berries.

The fruit may be prepared for cooking, packed in jars, covered with cold water and the cooking done in the jars. But unless one has a boiler, provided with a rack for holding jars, it is quite as easy to cook in stewpans or large dishpans and then transfer the fruit to the jars. A good fitting cover retains the steam and insures even cooking throughout.

It is very necessary that all vegetables except tomatoes, beets and cucumber pickles, be cooked in jars.

Fruit canned without sugar should be opened an hour before serving and the sugar added, giving it time for the sweetening to penetrate the fruit.

The permanent snow fields of Alaska only cluster round the crest lines of the highest mountain ranges, as they do in the Swiss Alps, and are less than one per cent of Alaska's total area.



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is maintained by the state in order that the young people of Oregon may receive, without cost, the benefits of a liberal education.

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THE REGISTRAR
University of Oregon
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CHINESE UPRISING OF INTEREST TO THE MARINES

Cable dispatches of another rising in China are being closely followed by the sea-soldiers of marine corps recruiting force Portland, Oregon.

Their interest is natural for attention of marines is held in readiness for just such a contingency as a general guard at Peking, China, under the command of Colonel J. Mason Gulick. And within the of the wireless another battalion of marines can speedily be landed from the cruisers of the Asiatic fleet and rushed to Peking or any other point of trouble. Already a small detachment of the handy fighting men have been dispatched to Tientsin from the legation guard, where looting and disorder are going on and if necessary will bring the American residents to Peking. A Shanghai cable last week brought news that two American marines, operating a Lewis machine gun, were a band of brigands on the outskirts of Chungking in Central China.

These two men, Corporal Elmer Glaser of Milwaukee, and Private Earl F. Witherill of Cheyenne, Wyoming, got their piece into action when the American steamship Robert Dollar was fired on by bandits from the banks of the Yangtze and from sampans.

The marines won laurels during the Boxer rebellion in 1900, two regiments taking part in the capture of Tientsin and in the march to the relief of the besieged legations at Peking, and when the monarchist rebellion of 1916 threatened to smother the East abate the marines were the job again.

Early Picked Pears Inferior.

Early picked pears are decidedly inferior in quality to those harvested later, says the O. A. C. experiment station. Pears picked from the middle to the end of the season likewise keep slightly longer in cold storage than the early picked fruit. Growers can get the pear harvesting storage bulletin by writing to the college at Corvallis.

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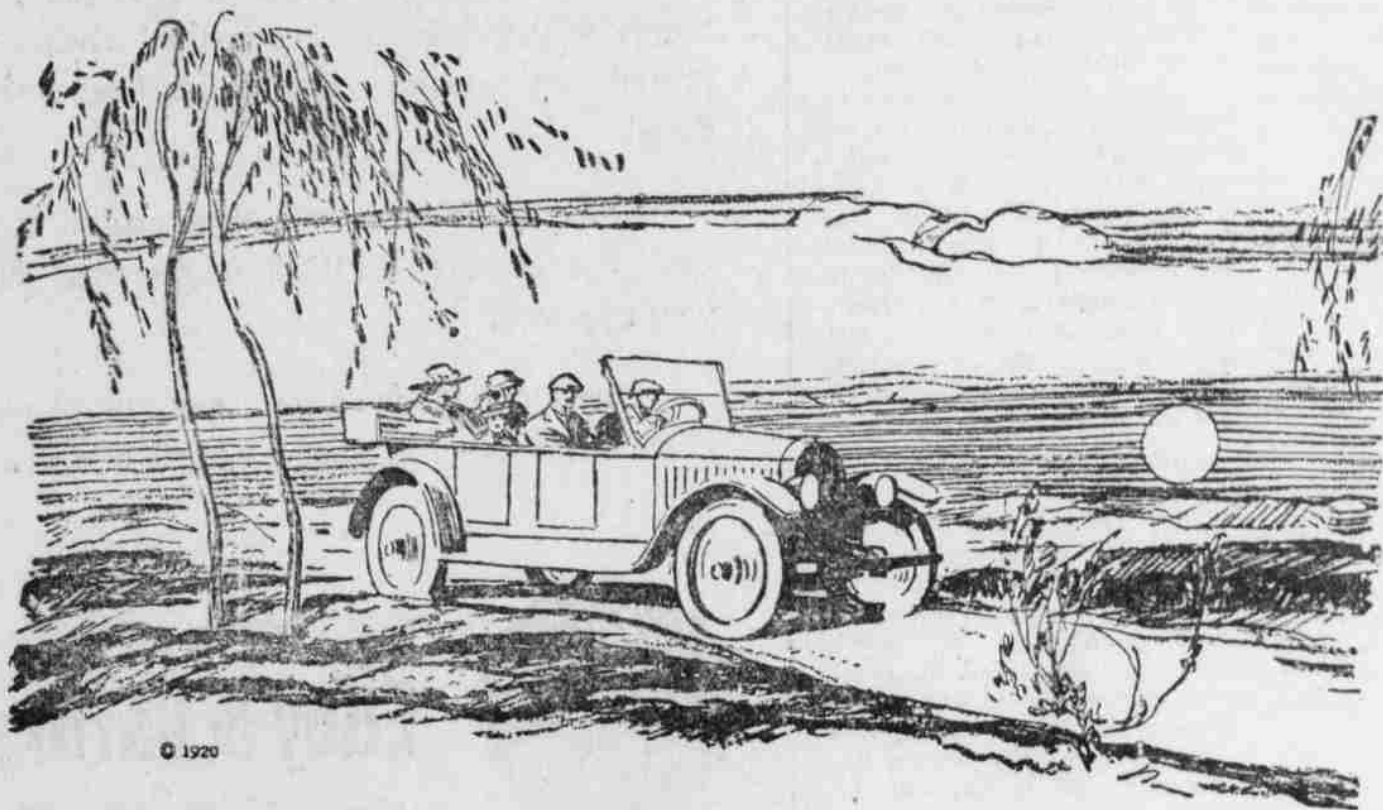
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II

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IV

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