

HAVE KEEN EYE FOR DANGER

Hunter Asserts That It is Practically Impossible to Surprise the Mountain Sheep.

"The mountain sheep is one of the most difficult of all our American game to approach in the open," says Charles L. Smith in an article on the "Rocky Mountain Sheep in Boys' Life." "It is as if a telescope for keen eyes and an alibi for the hunter's feet were made out of any other animal which I have any knowledge of, and where a considerable herd have been feeding once will see usually one or more standing on some prominent point where they can get a view of the surrounding country. I know of no more inspiring sight than one of those old rams with his massive horns outlined against the sky, standing as motionless as a statue. And it is a wonder to the hunter how they get across the rock slopes with such ease and grace. There has been much written of the mountain sheep, of its wonderful feats of springing from ledges and lighting upon its head and horns, which is without foundation in fact. While it is true they can stand an immense shock in battle, yet if one of those sheep weighing 300 pounds should drop from a ledge of any considerable height and land on his head his neck would be broken. I spent several years in the sheep country in the Canadian Rockies and was near the sheep or among them during all seasons of the year and they seem to be less sensitive to the rigors of winter and the ever-changing elements of the high altitudes than any other animal except possibly the mountain goat, and of those animals I think they have the advantage, because I have a number of times found mountain goats yarded in the deep snow in places where food was scarce, but I have never yet found mountain sheep in this condition."

BOARDING HOME FOR BABIES

Institution in England Had Its Intention in the Shortage of Houses and Housemaids.

A small private hotel for babies is the latest idea of domestic life. The baby gets a change and the mother gets a rest.

The baby's hotel or boarding house is the product of the shortage of houses and housemaids. Parents have been forced into hotels and furnished apartments, and as many hotels have not the conveniences of the nursery, the baby's hotel, where he or she may be received as a paying guest, is making its appearance. There is, of course, accommodation for the baby carriage.

Two certified nurses conceived the idea. They have established a nursery in Hampstead, London. The walls are decorated with ducks and chickens, and each little guest has a white cot with curtains. A medical man and a dentist are in attendance. The tariff is about \$13 a week. The little guests may stay a week, or merely for the week end, while their parents go house hunting or holiday making.

"A young war widow, who has resumed her former post as secretary, brought her baby to the nursery, and Saturday afternoon and Sunday they spend happy hours together, while another woman left her little one in our charge while she rejoined her husband in the tropics."—Continental News.

For European Children.

Italy and neighboring countries, especially Switzerland, at the end of October held at Milan a conference on child welfare to discuss, more specifically, seaside and country homes for needy children, placement of children in foreign countries; vacation camps; also provision of institutional care in cities; state, local and international organization of child welfare; better training of social workers engaged in child welfare service, and improvement of technique generally. The public welfare department of the city of Milan, which called this conference, is especially concerned over the duplication of efforts, the lack of proper care in the smaller communities and interaction between town and country. One definite aim is that of making international co-operation in this field a means of encouraging closer relationship between the peoples.

Immense Herds of Caribou.

Late arrivals at Vancouver, B. C., from the Yukon report that wandering herds of caribou are appearing in immense numbers on the banks of that river. They declare there are millions of the animals. Two men who tried to get down the river just at the time of the first ice were held up for three hours by a multitude of caribou which were crossing the river below them. How long the migration had been going on when they were stopped they did not know. The stream of animals blackened the water on a space one-half mile wide and continued uninterruptedly during the period the men were held up.

Egypt to Have Finest Hospital.

The Egyptian government has decided to build what is officially described as "the finest and most complete medical school and hospital in the world," in Cairo. It is to contain 1,225 beds, and will have accommodation for 8,000 outpatients a day. Attached will be a completely equipped medical school, which will be connected with the projected university, a special dental department, and departments for every branch of medical and surgical science.

BONES OF HISTORIC RACE

Anthropologists Intensely Interested in Discovery of Indian Skeletons in California.

New indications that California was once inhabited by a race of gigantic Indians was furnished when sewer diggers on Ferry and Howard streets, in the heart of the business district of Martinez, Cal., uncovered an Indian burial ground, with skeletons measuring more than seven feet.

Several skulls and one well-preserved skeleton are to be given over to the investigators of the anthropology department of the University of California. The skulls and skeletons are declared to be of highly important and scientific value.

Discovery of the burial ground has revived an old Indian legend that an immense treasure of gold nuggets was interred with a body of a chief of the ancient tribe of the giant Indians. So convinced are the residents in the truth of this legend that great crowds have thronged around the sewer diggers, largely hampering their activities, and more than a score of persons have applied to the municipal authorities for positions on the city's sewer-digging crew.

According to the ancient Indian legend, the vast gold treasure was buried in close proximity to where the bones were recovered.

Eight years ago William Atfman, curator of the museum in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, declared that skeletons unearthed near Concord were the most valuable contributions to the scientific investigations of the state's prehistoric Indians.

FIND SHELLS CENTURIES OLD

Belief That Relics Unearthed by Workmen in Oregon Were Used as Ornaments by Indians.

Sea shells about six inches across were uncovered by workers recently at Big Eddy, near The Dalles, Ore., lying at the heads of Indian skeletons. They were decayed and crumbled when touched. These shells showed indications of having been used as ornaments. They are of the species of shellfish commonly called "echols" on the Atlantic coast, according to persons who have observed them, and do not grow to the size of those found on the Pacific coast.

Wonderfully perfect spear and arrow-heads, made of obsidian, a rock found no nearer than California, also were unearthed. All of the chipping on the arrow-points found appeared to be much finer than later Indian work, local amateur collectors declared.

The relics found by highway workers at Big Eddy are an accumulation of centuries, in the opinion of D. L. Cates, city recorder, who has lived in and around The Dalles for more than 60 years. He points out that in the hills back of Big Eddy trails worn in the rock may be seen, evidence of the activities of Indians who used these trails for hundreds of years. Mr. Cates says that at Big Eddy the Indians find finer salmon fishing than at any other place along the river and have been making the trip to that place annually probably ever since salmon began running up the Columbia.

Photography 100 Years Old.

This is the centenary of photography. So rapidly does the world progress, so essential a part of our civilization has become the taking of pictures, that it is difficult to realize that the art was unknown when Monroe first entered the White House. Yet in 1820 Niepce, first of all men, succeeded in producing what might be called a photograph, a rude impression on a silver plate rendered sensitive by a layer of asphaltum saturated with oil of lavender.

And though this discovery awakened world-wide interest at the time, this method could not be put into general use, and not until 1839 did Daguerre succeed in producing the first practical photograph. After that date the art advanced rapidly, so rapidly, in fact, that before 1850 the daguerreotype was common in every village, in every family. From the silver plates of Niepce to the motion picture of today is a long step, a step which but illustrates the rapidity with which modern civilization advances.

It Did Come Suddenly.

An unusually interesting communication was received by a New York life insurance company from the Dahlstrom Metallic Door company of Chicago. A letter, pointing out the advantages of insurance, was mailed to Mr. Dahlstrom on November 16, 1920. A part of this letter read as follows: "Have you ever thought that your turn may come suddenly. Suppose it did?" The answer to this supposition, as written by some unknown person, is as follows: "It did. He's dead. Returning letter and postcard. Can't forward. Keeping blotter. Can use this."

Moms That Preachers Came From.

It is interesting to note the type of homes that preachers come from. In the Methodist denomination 88.7 per cent of the preachers come from farmers' homes and 11.8 per cent from preachers' homes. In the southern Presbyterian denomination 47.7 per cent come from farmers' homes and 18 per cent of the preachers come from parsonages. In the Presbyterians of the United States of America 88 per cent come from farmers' homes, while 15 per cent come from parsonages.—From Georgia Methodist Conference Notes in Atlanta Constitution.

LIGHT ON ANCIENT HISTORY

Some Interesting Data Bearing on the Strange People Known to Fama as the "Aeols."

Evidently some one who had eaten a great deal of army cooked beef in Europe wrote this amusing bit in the "Watch on the Rhine," remarks the "Yonkers Companion." The piece is headed, "Documents Published in the Year 2873 A. D. by an American Historian."

I have just been journeying along the Rhine gathering data on the ancient tribe of men known as the Aeols. The origin of this strange people is one of the great mysteries of history. Likewise their sudden extinction has been just as baffling.

The Aeols appeared in western Europe very suddenly about the time of the beginning of the Tertiary dark ages—the latter part of the second decade of the Twentieth century. For a short period they flooded in great numbers the entire territory of Gaul from the Pyrenees to the Rhine. Then they suddenly vanished.

It was recently thought that a clue had been found to the kind of food eaten by these nomads. In an old cellar in Andernach there were found what at first looked like peculiarly shaped bricks, but what later proved to be cans of a strange sort of meat. Certain investigators soon decided that this could be nothing other than elephant meat, and students were about to make trips to Africa in search of further evidence, when the result of some chemical tests was published. This showed that the meat was at least 1007 years old if not very much older; and as the Aeols were in Gaul about 550 years ago, it is folly to believe that this store of food belonged to them. It is much more probable that it was left there at the time Hannibal and his soldiers and elephant supply trains made their long expedition against Rome.

It is probably a good thing for America that the mysterious disappearance of the Aeols came about, for there is plenty of evidence that this barbaric race was planning to migrate to North America and establish itself on that continent permanently.

HISTORIC TREE NEARING END

Elm at Washington, Closely Associated With Samuel F. B. Morse, Will Soon Be Gone.

Another landmark in Washington is near destruction. The old "Morse Elm," under whose shade Samuel F. B. Morse used to spend his leisure hours while working on his invention of the telegraph, will soon be removed. The tree was planted in 1829. In the early forties the future inventor of the telegraph used to frequent with his cronies and newspaper men and crack jokes about the "impossible" and "crazy" invention of the magnetic telegraph on which he was working. The tree was in front of the old Willard hotel.

Since those days the old hotel has been replaced by a modern eleven-story hotel. Morse, whose invention came true in 1844, died in 1872. But the tree remained. But it is now in its death hour in spite of many operations of "tree surgery" and all known applications of "tree medicine" practiced by Washington's superintendent of city parks.

Houses of Mud.

Women in California are building houses with their own fair hands. What is more, they are making the bricks. The bricks, however, are of the kind spoken of in the Bible as made by the people of Israel in Egypt—i. e., of clay earth mixed with straw for a binder. The straw is indispensable, and it will be remembered how the Israelites "kicked" because it was not provided. Such bricks are merely sun baked. Missionary priests in California in the early days used them for building churches and other structures which, covered with stucco, were very handsome. These "dobe buildings" were also substantial, weatherproof and enduring, as is testified by many that still stand, unimpaired by the wear of centuries.

With labor so high and materials likewise, the idea of a mud dwelling, which one can put up for oneself, even the children helping, has its attractions.

The Dress Problem in the Orient.

The Yokohama Reform association recently sent a communication to the mayor requesting his co-operation in endeavoring to prevent coolies and workmen appearing in public places with insufficient clothing to conform with western ideas of propriety. The association's spokesman stated that the reason for the request is the presence of a large number of foreigners in the city, and the sight of the scantily clothed persons on the streets and in the tramcars will tend to give them an unfavorable opinion of the city.—From the Japan Advertiser.

Knocking a Tradition.

Turkey is a tradition. Because the Pilgrim parents were rotten shots and couldn't kill a quail on a bet, turkey was all they could find for meat on that memorable day. They had been on a diet of clams so long that maybe even turkey tasted like food to them. But that is no excuse for wishing the blamed thing onto posterity and making it a sacred duty to gnaw a bundle of concentrated saddlestraps on the last Thursday of every November.—Topeka Capital.

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW OF STATE

Portland — New business in the lumber trade showed an encouraging feature for the week just closed in that it was slightly in excess of the total cut for that period, according to the weekly lumber review just issued by the West Coast Lumbermen's association.

Oregon, Washington and British Columbia represent 85 per cent of the total shingle production of the United States and Canada.

Salem dehydrating plant will add unit and cold storage plant.

Reclamation projects of Oregon allowed \$2,105,000.

Corvallis — Prof. Dresser of Department of Economics opposes cash bonus to service men as "least desirable," but favors aid to get farms.

Salem—Manufacturing plants in Oregon have increased 475 in number during the last two years, according to the biennial report of C. H. Gram, commissioner of labor.

Oregon Egg Cooperative association marketed 2,000 dozen eggs, getting 75 cents a dozen instead of 60 cents.

Enterprise — Berkeley Walker has become publisher of the Reporter.

Tidewater fish hatchery enlarged to turn out 15,000,000 salmon.

Multnomah County taxes jump from \$12,000,000 in 1920 to \$14,700,000 in 1921, an increase of 21.9 per cent.

State taxes show an increase over 1920 of 65.2 per cent.

Seaside — Crown-Willamette Paper Co. will resume operations near here employing about 500 men.

Medford has new wholesale candy factory.

Klamath Falls—Strahorn railroad completed Dairy.

Cashy has incorporated a \$50,000 auto at age line.

Lebanon cannery distributed \$200,000 to growers and workers.

Albany to have Cuboid arch supporter factory.

Oregon timbermen spent \$250,000 in 1920 for forest protection.

Douglas County farmers' turkey pool netted 49 cents.

The Northwest will experience a distinct revival of business within the next 60 days, predicts A. V.

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Brown, superintendent of the western division of the N. P. Ry. Marion County state tax increased from \$184,088 in 1920 to \$383,622 in 1921. Coconino—Tunnel in mine strikes ore bed worth \$500 per ton. Reelfoot—Johnson mill has 1,500,000 feet lumber order. Unstilla and Marrow counties, Oregon, and Benton county, Washington, unite for development of hydro electric energy on Unstilla rapids. Salem—Vick Bros. dedicate \$100,000 buildings for distribution of tractors. Echo—Pendleton highway will be completed within week. Canyonville — Cimprya Milling Co. has started grinding. Hood River—Work begun on concrete portals at twin tunnels between here and Mosier. Banks — \$12,750,000 worth stock subscribed for new creamery to be built at once. Salem—40,000 acres prunes now between Portland and Ashland as compared to 10,000 a few years ago. That's Different. Rip Van Winkle world gray from his twenty-fourth age, stood before his wife. "Where have you been, you avay?" she demanded. Rip cowered before her glare. "I was down in New York to get back that scenario I sent you." "Well that's different, you get back so quick."—Film. The Day After. Everett, aged 6, had been left a neighbor while mamma and attended an amateur theatrical. When they were alone the neighbor remarked, "You certainly looked nice. She certainly dressed up." "You're Everett," responded, had an everything new she got Christmas 'cepting her parents.—Carbons Magazine. Wanna and Cathlamet to be connected by an interstate between Oregon and Washington to share expense.

ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE AND ABOUT YOU---

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