PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE ON CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Washington, Jan. 14.—President Taft's special message on conservation of natural resources sent to Congress today is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our natural resources for discussion in a special message as follows:

"In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our natural resources and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For this reason, I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to the Congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways and on the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the re-classification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement, mineral, coal and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

"In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have in addition 368,035,975 acres of land in Alaska.

"The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as national asset for the liquidation of public debt and source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts on aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways in order to open up regions in the West then almost inacessible.

"The principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the pre-emption and timber culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable lands and many of our natural resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitation.

As To Land Fraud.

"Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoilation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain government control over that part of the public domain on which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil, and phosphate, and in addition thereto to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of lands, along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the poits of its use, known as water power" sites.

"Investigations into violations of public land laws and prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding power sites.

"Since March 4, 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore covered 229 per cent more streams than were covered by the withwrawals made prior to that date. The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of precious metals and purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering, on the one hand, sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development with restrictive conditions and on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or a misuse of the lands or their products.

Rights are Obscure.

"The power of the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of lands, the disposition of which, under such statutes, would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public with the hope that Congress might affirm the action of the executive by laws adapted to the new conditions.

"Unfortunately Congress has not, thus far, fully acted on the recommendations of the executive and the question as to what the executive is to do, is, under the circumstances, full of difficulties. It seems to me that it is the duty of congress now, by statute to validate withdrawals which have been made by the secretary of the interior and President and to authorize the secretary of the interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to Congress of recommendations as to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise. "One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use. This ought to be done by that department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the interior department through the geological survey. Much of the confusion, fraud and contention which has existed in the past has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents.

Mineral Lands.

"It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such and at the same time to reserve for other disposition, the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface giving the necessity use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land in the general agricultural statute, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and possession of such lands with other of similar character which seems to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the least should contain suitable provision subjecting to forfeiture the interests of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States.

"It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such a manner as to secure the governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away investment of the necessary capital. Hence, it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at.

"The extent of the values of phosphate is hardly realized, and with the need that there will be for it as the years roll on and the necessity for fertilizing the land shall become more acute, this will be a product which will probably attract the greed of monopolists.

"With respect to the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunity to convert water power into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public question is presented. There are valuable water power sites through all public land states. Opinion is held that the transfer of soverignty from federal government to territorial governments as they become states, included water power in rivers except that owned by kiparian proprietors. I do not think it necessary to go into a discussion of this somewhat mooted question of law. It seems to me sufficient to say that the man who owns and controls the land along the stream from which the power is to be converted and transmitted, owns land which is indispensable to the conversion and use of that power.

Water Power Sites.

"In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water power sites have come under absolute ownership and may drift into one ownership, so that all the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the water power sites now owned by the government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding fifty years with proper means of determining a reasonable graduated rental and with some equitable provision for fixing terms and renewal it would seem entirely possible to useful lands by power monopoly, prevent the absorption of these most As long as the government has control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

"In considering the conservation of natural resources of the country, the feature that transcends all others including woods, waters and minerals, is the soil. It is incumbent upon the government to foster, by all available means, the resources of the country that produce the food of the people. To this end the conservation of the soils should be cared for with all means at the government's disposal.

Reclamation of Desert.

"But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain, which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds.

"I urge that the nation ought to afford a means to life them out of the deep rate condition in which they are now. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste, or any corruption on the part of the reclamation service. It only indicates an over-zealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many states as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue not exceeding $30,000,000 of bonds from time to time as the secretary of the interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more, to be taken up by the proceeds of returning to the reclamation fund, which returns as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount..

"Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain not included in National forests because of their isolation of the special value for agriculture or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands that the act of June 3, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for disposition of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral lands.

"The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent, are under control of the department of agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth as far as it may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests in order that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

"Upwards of four hundred million acres of forest lands in this country are in private ownership but only 1 per cent of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of forests. The part played by forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great flourishing forests goes without saying.

"For reasons which it is not necessary to state here, congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the Interior department and the forest service of the agricultural department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures recommended be taken up and disposed of promptly without awaiting the investigation tha has been deermind upon.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, Jan. 14, 1910.

STATE FEDERATION OF UNION WORKERS CLOSES SESSION

Portland, Or., Jan. 14.—Woman suffrage and free speech without interference of the police were among the more important public matters indorsed by the Oregon State Federation of Labor at the closing session of its convention late yesterday afternoon. A number of other public issues were discussed, and after the election of officers and the selection of Salem as the next meeting place, the convention adjourned.

Yesterday was a day largely devoted to resolutions and matters of general interest were discussed at considerable length.

The efforts of the leatherworkers for an eight-hour day were indorsed. Encouragement was offered fishermen of Astoria in their campaign against the extirpation of fish in the Columbia River. A proposed law making it a misdemeanor to wear a society emblem when the person wearing it is not a member of the society represented was suggested by the delegates present.

Officers Are Chosen.

After the convention adjourned yesterday afternoon the delegates became the guests of the Lyric Theatre, where they were provided seats free.

Following is the list of new officers elected by the convention previous to adjournment: President, Will Daly; vice-president, Charles Grassman; secretary, J. F. Cassidy; executive committee, Joe Moore of Astoria, H. B. Wood of Eugene, J. F. Wisner and R. A. Harris of Salem, R. A. Willison and William Noffke of Portland; election board, C. W. Ryan, W. E. Jenkins, J. D. M. Crockwell; delegate to American Federation of Labor, R. A. Harris; delegates to Oregon State Grange, R. A. Harris, H. J. Parkinson; delegate to Washington State Federation of Labor, Mrs. Frances Ross.

Making Life Safer

Everywhere life is being made more safe through the work of Dr. King's New Life Pills in constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, liver troubles, kidney diseases and bowel disorders. They're easy, but sure, and perfectly build up the health. 25c at W. A. Kuykendall's.

If your stomach, heart or kidneys are weak, try at least a few doses of Dr. Shoop's Restorativce. In five or ten days the result will surprise you. And here is why help comes so quickly: Dr. Shoop doesn't drug the stomach nor stimulate the heart or kidneys, but Dr. Shoop's Restorative goes directly to the weak and failing nerves. Each organ has its own controlling nerve. When these nerves fail the depending organs must of necessity falter. This plain, yet vital truth, clearly tells why Dr. Shoop's Restorative is so universally successful. Its success is leading the druggists everywhere to give it universal preference. A test will surely tell. Sold by all dealers.

A Marion county farmer was arrested for traveling on the wagon side of the street in Salem. An ordinance requires travel on the right side. After paying his first fine, the farmer, pigheadedly did the same thing again and was again arrested.

Probably the greatest coffee substitute known to grocers everywhere is Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. It actually goes a third farther than all others, and beside, it "is made in a minute." No 20 to 30 minutes' tedious boiling is at all necessary. Pure toasted grains, malt, nuts, etc., have been so cleverly blended as to give a wonderfully satisfying, true, genuine coffee flavor and taste. And not a grain of real coffee is used. 100 cups, 25 cents. Sold by All dealers.

The death sentence is never carried out in Greece until an interval of two years has expired.

Real Estate Transfers

Nettie DuBruille and C. C. DuBruille to First Nat. Bank of Albany, 106x50 feet in sec. 4 tp. 21 s. r. 3 w., $110.

H. W. Hall et ux to T. H. Williams et ux, E. 40 feet of lots 21 and 22 in block 4 of Fairmount, $1.

Otis Trout et ux to Etta M. Huston, 5 acres in sec. 25, tp. 17 s. r. 6 W., $175.

E. R. Parker to Fred Parker, 6 acres in tp. 19 s. r. 4 W., $850.

Samuel K. Lewis et ux to The Booth-Kelly Lumber So., SW¼ and lots 5 and 12 of sec. 4 in tp. 22 s. r. 2 W., $100.

H. H. Harvey to Libbie Ruch, lot 20 in block 4 of Fairmount, $1.

H. H. Harvey to W. W. Ruch, lot 19 in block 4 of Fairmount, $1.

A. M. Gilbert et ux to A. W. Gilbert, W. 140 acres of NE¼ and W. 70 acres of sec. 8, tp. 17 s. r. 4 W. Will Mer., $100.

William T. Campbell to Campbell Timber & Inv. Co., 120 acres of sec. 20, tp. 16 s. r. 5 E.; also W½ of sec. 21 and E½ of SE¼ of sec. 20, tp. 16 s. r. 5 E., 160 acres, $100.

Clara M. Noland and James E. Noland to Campbell Timber & Inv. Co., SE¼ of sec. 19, the SW¼ of SW¼ of sec. 20, the NW¼ of NW¼ of sec. 29, and NE¼ of NE¼ of sec. 30, in tp. 16 s. r. 5 E., 160 acres, $100.

W. T. Campbell to Campbell Timber & Inv. Co., 33.96 acres in sec. 16, tp. 16 s. r. 5 E., $100.

Louis E. Bean to Campbell Timber & Inv. Co., 128 acres in tp. 16 s. r. 5 E.

Idaho F. Campbell to Campbell Timber & Inv. Co., 160 acres of sec. 21, tp. 16 s. r. 5 E., $100.

Geo. Melvin Miller et ux to Edith L. Kramer, lot 22, block 44, Miller's part of Florence $10.00.

United States to Forrest N. Whisman, s½ se¼ and lots 2 and 3, sw¼ sec 21, tp 17, 9 w, 126.35 acres; Pat.

W. D. Taylor et ux to F. Whisman, 35.12 acres, sec. 29, tp. 17, 6 w; $800.00.

William H. Ray to William Herman Ray, 60 acres in sec. 6, tp. 17, 5 w; $200.00.

Walter Price to John Schmidt, of Reed City, Mich., sw¼, sec 2, tp. 16, 1 w, 160 acres; $4000.00.

O. K. Bullard et ux to V. C. Brown et ux, lot 12, block 4, Purkenson & Quimby's Add to Eugene; $10.00.

O. Q. Cartwright et ux to William G. Martin, lots 4 and 5, block 6, in Shelton's Add to Eugene; $1050.00.

O. Q. Cartwright et ux to William G. Martin, lot 7, block 4, original town of Eugene City; $3300.00.

Perry McCollum et ux to Henry Hanselman, 15.11 acres, tp. 18, 4 w; $750.00.

Clara B. Maxwell and J. W. Maxwell to Frank E. Sly, 76.76 acres in sec. 10, tp. 17, 4 w; $4,500.00.

Martin Miller to Amelia C. Miller, 10.25 acres, sec. 30, tp. 17, 3 w; $1.

Martin Miller to Amelia C. Miller, lot 10, block 6, Elias Stewart's Add to Eugene; $1.00.

G. S. Keck to Daniel F. Mason, lot 1 in block 50 in Junction City, $900

A. L. Swartz to Daniel F. Mason, 20x70 feet in block 50 in Junction City, $800.

J. M. Cook to Daniel F. Mason, lot in block 50 in Junction City, $3,600.

C. R. Zacharias to F. C. Moullen, part of lots 1 and 2 in block 15 in James Huddleston extended addition to Eugene, $10.

J. B. Young to Mary E. Young, 160x62.5 feet in block 16 in Fairmount, $1.00.

Kate Demarest and Chas. Demarest to Effie J. Staniger, 119x55 feet in block 73 of Springfield Inv. & Power Co's. addition to Springfield.

Blanche H. Thurston to J. M. Kitchen, w. 16 2-3 feet of lot 8 in block 7 of Elias Stewart's addition to Eugene. $10.

Luella M. Brewster to Oliver M. Baldwin, lot 5 in block 10 of University addition to Eugene. $1.00.

W. D. Moxley to Oliver M. Baldwin, lot 4 in block 10 of University addition to Eugene. $1.00.

Mary C. Hyland to Noble G. Hyland, 950 acres in tp. 20, 19 s. r. 1 E. and tp. 36 s. r. 7 E. tp. 16 s. r. 1 W. and lots 1 and 2 and E. of lot 3 in block 9 of Packard addition to Eugene. $1.00.

Transfers Filed January 11, 1910.

Elmer A. Booth to James J. Ritchard, 15 acres in sec. 34, tp. 17 s. r. 3 W., $5,500.

H. L. Bown to Theodore C. Anderson, lots 5 and 6 in block 60 of Chicago addition to Florence; tax deed.

H. L. Bown to Theodore C. Anderson, lot 48 block 7 in Miller's addition to Florence. Also lot 4 in block 6 in F. & B. part of Florence. Also lot 5 in block 6 F. & B. part of Florence; tax deeds.

H. L. Bown to Mary M. Anderson, lot 4 in block 2, Miller's addition to Florence. Also lot 11 in block 39 F. & B. part of Florence. Also lot block 3 of Florence. Also lot 14 block 45 Gallagher's part of Florence; tax deeds.

S. J. Morrison to Josef John. Lot 4 in block 19 in Fairmount. $1,100.

First National Bank of Eugene to Merritt C. Griswold, SE¼ of sec. 28 in tp. 15 s. r. 7 W. Also lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 of sec. 26 in tp. 16 s. r. 7 W. $1.00.

First National Bank of Eugene to Merritt C. Griswold, E½ of E½ of sec. 12 tp. 20 s. r. 7 W., 160 acres. $1.00.

Olive C. Serfling and A. B. Serfling to Margaret Offutt, lot 3 in blk. 18 in James Huddleston extended addition to Eugene. $1,000.

Geo. H. Woodbury to M. B. Rankin, NE¼ of sec. 9 tp. 15 s. r. 6 W. 160 acres. $1,000.

D. C. Baughman to R. M. Veatch, 63x150 feet in sec. 32 tp. 20 s. r. 3 W. $150.

Eloise M. Wheeler to Oscar H. Wheeler, tract in W½ of NE¼ of sec. 23 tp. 20 s. r. 4 W. $150.

Nellie M. Griswold et al to Alice Richmond, lot 1 in blk. 4 in 3rd addition to Georgetown in Cottage Grove. $600.

Alice Richmond to Ray E. Griswold, lot 1 in blk. 4 in 3rd addition to Georgetown in Cottage Grove. $600.

More Than 20

Ingredients give to Hood's Sarsaparilla its great curative power—power to cure many and varied complaints, including diseases of the blood, ailments of the stomach, troubles of the kidneys and liver.

Many of the ingredients are just what the profession prescribe in the ailments named, but the combination and proportions are peculiar to this medicine and give it curative power peculiar to itself.

Therefore, there can be no substitute for Hood's. Get it in the usual liquid form, or in tablets called Sarsatabs.

Alonzo Edward Wheeler et ux to John Eaton, lot 7 in blk. 9 of Fairmount, $1,400.

John Eaton to Alonzo Edward Wheeler, 10 acres in tp. 18 s. r. 2 W. $1,000.

Mrs. Lena Bergman to Arthur E. Pickle, lots 5 and s½ of lot 6 in blk. 5 of Florence, $10.

Louisa S. Linn to Jesse G. Wells, lot 5 and part of lot 4 of Shaw's 2nd addition to Eugene, $4,500.

Martha A. Hendricks to T. G. Hendricks, E½ of blk. 1 and E½ of blk. 2. All of blks. 3 and 4 in Hendrick's 2nd amended addition to Eugene, $10.

T. G. Hendricks to Martha A. Hendricks, lots 1 to 4 in blk. 4 in College Hill Park addition to Eugene. Also lot 9 in blk. 4 of Elias Stewart addition to Eugene. $10.

William R. Price to Duncan Scott, NE¼ of sec. 11 in tp. 17 s. r. 3 W., 160 acres. $100.

Ingeborg Ness to Rhoda A. Hollandsworth, 219 acres in tp. 19 s. r. 5 W. $500.

Sadie Perkins and A. J. Perkins to Emily J. Perkins and E. G. Perkins, lots 8 and 9 in block 101 in Washburne's subdivision of the Springfield Inv. & Power Co's. addition to Springfield. $1,000.

B. A. Washburne et al to Jonathan E. McKibben, S½ of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 and E½ of S½ of loot 5 in block 111 in Springfield Inv. & Power Co's. addition to Springfield. $250.

J. C. Long to Lydia M. Shepardson, lot 2 in block 3 in Georgetown. $250.

Elizabeth Schenk to James R. Sellers, lot 4 in block 3 of Shelton's addition to Eugene. $740.

J. C. Jones to Geo. A. Johnston, 125 acres in tp. 19 s. r. 3 W. Also 1 acre in sec. 27 tp. 19 s. r. 3 W. Also ¼ acre in D. L. C. 59 tp. 19 s. r. 3 W. B. for D.

Campbell Timber & Inv. Co., to Arthur Winslow, 160 acres in tp. 16 s. r. 5 E., and 160 acres in sec. 21, tp. 16 s. r. 5 SW¼ sec. 20, tp. 16 s. r. 5 W., and W½ of SW¼ of sec. 21 and E½ of sec. 20 in tp. 16 s. r. 5 E., and 33.96 acres in sec. 16, 128 acres in tp. 16 s. r. 5 E., and 160 acres in tp. 16 s. r. 5 E.

J. A. Cheshire et ux to T. T. Varney, lots 1 and 2, block 88, Washburne's sub-division to Springfield Inv. & Power Co.'s add to Springfield; $75.00.

J. J. Thomas to D. Perozzi and G. S. Butler, 130 acres sec 33, tp. 16, 3 w; $10.00.

F. B. Howard et ux to Samuel Johnson, 60 acres in tp. 15, 4 w; $2340.00.

Howard Pope et al to George M. Hawley, interest se¼ sw¼, sec. 26 and ne.. nw.. sec. 35, tp. 16, 10 w, 80 acres; $213.40.

Lewis E. Mann to George M. Hawley, all interest in se¼ sw¼ sec. 26, and ne¼ nw¼ sec. 35, tp. 16, 10 w, 80 acres; $250.0.

C. W. Mann et ux to Lewis E. Mann, all interest se¼ sw¼ sec. 26, ne¼ nw¼ sec. 35, tp. 16, 10 w, 80 acres; $1.00.

J. T. Short et ux to W. C. Monroe, lot 3, block 3, Currin Park Add to Cottage Grove; $800.00.

Lane Co. Inv. Co. to Aaron Porter and Guy Porter, lots 9 and 10, block 7, Gross Add to Eugene; $200.00.

Rufus H. Smith et ux to Arthur Winslow, se¼ sw¼ and lot 5, sec. 25; lot 8 ne¼ se¼ sec. 24; nl sec. 25 and nw¼ sw¼ sec. 25; e½ nw¼ and n½ se¼ and ne¼ se¼ and se¼ sw¼ all in sec. 28; e½ nw¼, w½ ne¼, the ne¼ ne¼, the nw¼ se¼ and ne¼ sw¼, sec 33, tp. 16, 4 e; also lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, sec. 19, tp. 16, 5 e, containing 1286.98 acres; $10.00.

H. H. Sandblost et ux to Hjalmar L. Sandblost, n½ lot 1, block 1, Fairmount Heights; $500.00.

O. & C. R. R. to Juda Brumbaugh, se¼ sw¼, sec. 7, tp. 21, 2 w; $188.64.

A. E. Trump et ux to Geo. A. Barger, n 53 feet of lots 1 and 2, block 17, James Hudleston's Extended Add to Eugene; $550.00.

C. R. Mead et ux to J. W. Machen, und. ½ interest in lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 1, lots 7, 19, 20 and 21, block 2; lots 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 15 and 16, block 3, Valley View add to Springfield also lot 9, block 15, Frazer & Hyland's add to Eugene; $1.00.

J. W. Machen et ux to C. R. Mead, lots 7 and 9, block 1; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 18 and 23, block 2; lots 5, 6, 7, 10, 13 and 14, block 3, Valley View add to Springfield $1.00.

Samuel J. Calkins et ux to Henry Neff, e¾ nw¼, sec 14, tp. 16, 2 w; $10.00.

United States to Frank P. Retzer, s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼, sec 15, tp. 15, 10 w, 160 acres; Pat.

Rose G. Osburn et vir to Peder Ophus; 7.86 acres in Hendricks add to College Hill Park, Eugene; $10.

C. B. Hays et ux to Gottlieb Scheufele, 4 acres in sec. 27, tp. 20, 3 w; $1500.

C. A. Feenaughty et ux to Mrs. Retta M. Dunn, und. 1-8 int. in lots 12 and 13, the ne¼ sw¼ and nw¼ se¼, sec 6, tp. 22, 2 w, 156.61 acres; $10.00.

S. G. Lockwood to Anna F. Lockwood, 1-3 of an acre in sec. 29, tp. 20, 3 w, McFarland's 5th add to Cottage Grove; $1.00.

S. G. Lockwood to Ursula H. Lockwood, 1-3 acre in sec. 29, tp. 20, 3 w; $1.00.

S. G. Lockwood to Gertrude E. Lockwood, ½ acre in sec. 29, tp. 20, 3 w; $1.00.

S. G. Lockwood to Mildred G. Wallace, 1-3 acre, sec. 29, tp. 20, 3 w; $1.00.

Julia Berkshire to B. F. Mulkey, lot 4, block 5, University add to Eugene; $700.00.

FRUIT GROWING IN LANE COUNTY IN 1909

Following is the address in full of President H. F. McCornack, of the Eugene Fruit Growers' Association, delivered at the recent annual meeting:

About two years ago a few of the leading fruit growers of Lane county realizing the necessity of a cooperation came together and formed the Lane County Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association, which name was afterwards changed to Eugene Fruit Growers' Association. This association has met with the cordial support of nearly all of the fruit growers in this vicinity and now numbers 117 members. There are still a few fruitgrowers on the outside to whom we extend a cordial invitation to join with us and help us and we will do you good.

It is not necessary for me to speak of the importance of cooperation, of combining for mutual benefit. Of late years it has been the key note of success in all lines of activity from the great railroad combinations down to the union of the small producers. Organization, combination, cooperation; you hear it everywhere. It is in the very air we breathe and water we drink, and nothing else will bring us water for irrigation.

The capital stock of this association is $5000.00, divided into 500 shares. Of this stock $4120.00 has has been subscribed leaving only $880.00 not taken. Soon after organizing the directors levied an assessment of 20 per cent on the stock, and with this small capital, only $820.00, at this time they have been doing business which up to the present amounts to nearly $100,000.00. You may be sure that this small capital has been kept very busy and if it was not for the good financial standing of the association, and the stability and credit of its individual members it would have been impossible to have transacted this business, and I may remark just here that although this association is only two years old it has earned a financial rating recognized all over the United States as among the best of similar associations, and if our modest secretary will excuse me I will say that this high standing has been attained through the careful work and square dealing of our manager, Mr. J. O. Holt.

Last Year's Crop Light.

The 1909 fruit crop of Lane county in common with the entire Northwest was light, but prices were fair and the demand good so that growers realized well on what they had. For example, strawberries sold at an average price of $2.65 per crate, while in 1908 the average price was $1.48 per crate. Peaches this year averaged 95 cents per box and in 1908 63 cents. All small fruits brought a good price. Apples and pears sold readily at a good figure but there were hardly enough of the best grades to go around. Green or fresh prunes were shipped East in refrigerator cars and arrived there in good condition and sold at figures very satisfactory to the grower. I believe there is a great future for our fresh Italian prunes in the Eastern market. Several years ago the brown rot was bad on the Italian prunes and they did not hold up well when shipped East, but the better care, especially the spraying with lime-sulphur solution which the trees have received for the past few years seems to have checked this trouble, and we hope that with better care and more thorough spraying the brown rot like many of our other pests will become a thing of the past.

Successful Spraying.

And speaking of fruit pests we certainly have had some experience with them. One by one we met them and fought them with various degrees of success with a great variety of insecticides and fungicides, and when at last we found the lime-sulpuur solution we fought them not one at a time but nearly all at once and with complete success. I think I may safely say that the use of the lime-sulphur solution on fruit trees is the greatest discovery of the age for horticulture, and our eternal thanks are due to our little "friend the enemy"—the San Jose scale, for this pest taught us the use of the lime-sulphur spray while using it, for the destruction of the scale we found that it not only entirely exterminated the scale but it proved to be the best fungicide known. It stops anthraenose, that most destructive disease in our old orchards. It prevents apple and pear scab, a disease which made it impossible to grow some of our best varieties. Brown rot and shothole fungus have disappeared where it has been thoroughly used, and this destruction of fungous and disease allows the trees to assume a rich healthy color.

Industry in Infancy.

The fruit industry in this country is in its infancy, but it is a very healthy, robust, promising infant. This infant fruit industry went to the Salem cherry fair with an apron full of cherries; she came back with a blue ribbon around her neck and a silver cup in her hand, representing the grand sweepstakes county prize for the best exhibit of cherries grown in the state.

This infant went to the Albany apple fair with a pocket full of apples and returned with another blue ribbon around her neck and another silver cup in her hand, numerous small blue and red ribbons fluttering from her belt and a pocket full of silver, representing the grand sweepstakes county prize for the best exhibit of apples grown in the state and many individual prizes.

Again this infant went to Portland with a big red apple in her hand and returned crowned apple queen of the Willamette valley, the original home infant of the "big red apple." I say a very healthy, promising infant.

Do Not Raise Enough.

Now, gentlemen, we have proven that we can and do grow prize-winning fruit, but we do not raise enough of it. It does not pay to produce common fruit, and this is especially true of the apples and pears. Almost every state in the union grows plenty of common apples and pears. We can not produce this grade and pay freight on it, say to New York, to come into competition with the apples grown there. If we grow something better than they have we find a good demand for it at very remunerative prices.

Now I hope you all agree with me that it does not pay to grow common or inferior apples for shipment, and do the best we can, there will be an abundance of common apples for home consumption. You may ask how can we produce a larger per cent. of fancy apples. It is as simple as falling off a slippery log and sometimes hurts as badly. I will not take up your time by going into the details (class fruit but will simply call your attention to the main points. First, location of the orchard; second, suitable varieties; third, proper cultivation; fourth, pruning, fifth, spraying; sixth, thinning.

Now you can procure bulletins from the Agricultural college describing the various details of this work. And you can get a great deal of information from your successful neighbor. This is all easy enough, but perhaps you are wondering where the hurt comes in. Probably the first thing that starts the pain, will be pulling up the trees. The trees are too close together and there are some inferior varieties. It hurts worse than having a tooth pulled to take out a fine thrifty ten-year-old apple tree, but if they are too close together, and they are in nine out of ten orchards, you can not grow fancy fruit until you give the trees more room. Another pain-maker is thinning. Boys why it doesn't hurt so much to drown kittens before they get their eyes open, so commence thinning while the apples are small, although you think you are taking off too many, a few weeks later you will observe that the tree is overloaded, and although it hurts some you will pull off about one-half of what is on the tree at this time and go to bed early with the backache, heebcache and a kind of sneaking feeling inside. A month or six weeks later you are surprised to see that tree breaking down with nice smooth half grown apples and they are getting their eyes open, a little healthy blush is begining to show on one cheek. Now we are getting down close to the nerve—the tender spot—take a firm hold of yourself, roll up your sleeves, grit your teeth and start in to thin that tree as it should be thinned. No, it is too painful. I will no ask it of you. Hire some one that has had experience in thinning to finish that job and you go fishing. It will be money in your pocket and next year it will not hurt you so badly.

It is only by painstaking care and attention to every detail that we can expect to stand at the head in horticulture. Our soil is right, our climate is the best; we have proven that we can grow prize-winning fruit, now let us all work together for a larger per cent. of fancy fruit.

WARRINER GOES TO PRISON TO BEGIN SENTENCE

Cincinnati, Jan. 14.—Charles L. Warriner, who confessed to having embezzled $843,000, while treasurer of the Big Four Road in this city, was taken to the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary today to begin a sentence of six years, imposed on him, following his plea of guilty to the embezzlement $5,000.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Aldridge, W. L.
Baars, Chris
Bartels, J. H.
Blain, Miss Leona
Clover, Miss Florence
Conroy, Arthur
Davis, Miss V. G.
Farman, Mrs. Lin
Haroun, Miss Pearl
Hull, T. C.
Jordan, Mrs. Jessie
Keefer, Clyde
Koch, Mrs. Thos.
Matteson, Mrs. Alma
McCoy, Miss Veda
Price, Mrs. George
Schleet, Lorenz
Seward, E. M.
Sodeford, Jim
Winberg, Mrs. Clarissa

J. L. PAGE, P. M.

A Wretched Mistake

to endure the itching, painful distress of piles. There's no need to. Listen: "I suffered much from piles," writes Will A. Marsh, of Siler City, N. C., "till I got a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon cured." Burns, boils, ulcers, fever sores, eczema, cuts, chapped hands, chilblains, vanish before it. 25c at W. A. Kuy-

SUGAR TRUST EMPLOYES ARE INDICTED TODAY

New York, Jan. 14.—The federal grand jury returned indictments today against Charles L. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company; G. W. Gerbracht, J. R. Bendernagel, Henry W. Walker, Jean M. Volker and Jas. F. Halligan, employes. There are four counts on the charge of false entries of sugar products, and two counts allege conspiracy to defraud the government in weighing sugar imports.

assisted Mrs. Watson in serving refreshments. The guests of the club were Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Honeyboer