

Prize-Winning Boys Study State Fair Exhibits Free

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Agricultural exhibits at the state fair were the basis of agricultural instruction in the boys' State Fair camp and school at Salem.

The students were two boys from each county in the state, who won scholarships in this school with all expenses paid, by superior work in one or more of the industrial club projects. The instructors were specialists from the Agricultural college who were elected for this work because of their interests in the work of young people as well as for their high degree of proficiency in their subjects.

In the forenoon lessons were given in subjects relating to the domestic animals of the farm. The lesson covered the subjects of horses, beef, cattle, boys', sheep and goats, and poultry. How to judge the value of the different classes of livestock for

buying and selling purposes, how to feed and manage the different herds, and the fundamentals of breeding for improvement was part of the work.

In the afternoons the lessons will deal with the subjects of soils and crop production. This group of young boys from practically every section of the state were taught methods of cultivation of standard crops and the treatment of soil best calculated to retain fertility and moisture. The lessons dealt with the subjects of selection of seeds and plants, the classes and types best suited to local conditions and local markets, and the most successful cultural methods of growing them. The classes of crops included the common field crops, special nitrogen gathering plants, and fruit and garden plants. In all this work the exhibits at the state fair together with the methods of production that secure the best results, were made an integral part of the instruction.

Prune Crop Not Large But Exceptionally Good

Newberg—Just west of Newberg are the famous red hills of Dundee, where the Italian prune and the English walnut grow to perfection. At the Prince orchard are the oldest English walnut trees in the state planted for commercial purposes. For many miles the hills are covered with prune trees, chiefly Italian, though the French prune, the leading variety in California, is grown to some extent here, but it is called the Petite, and does not attain the California size.

A trip through some of the prune orchards in the Dundee district was made recently. There has been a general impression that the crop would be light. In some orchards that proved to be true, but the prunes are unusually large.

It was fortunate for the prune orchardists that the hop picking season ended earlier than usual, for the prunes began to drop about three weeks ahead of time this season, and many of those who had found employment in the hop fields at once went to

work in the prune orchards. The English walnut are also ripening earlier this year.

In most of the orchards prune picking will be finished this week. It is noted that those on the lower elevations were not injured by the rains as much as were those up higher. It is said that at the Allan Fruit company's orchard of 250 acres, the crop was injured from \$8000 to \$10,000. This is one of the largest orchards in that locality and gives employment in the busy season to about 140. This company has a packing plant at Dundee, though the orchard is about three miles west of town.

W. S. Allan, whose orchard is about a mile west of Dundee, is the pioneer prune grower of that district. He does not consider the fact that they are large as being of special value to the growers, as the rule of buyers has been to fix the basis of price on the largest size. The Oregon crop is short and the California crop will amount to 85,000,000 or 90,000,000 pounds as against its usual crop of 200,000,000.

Reports From State Banks Show Liberality in Loans

Salem—Reports received from 162 state banks and trust companies out of 176 to September 12 by State Superintendent of Banks Sargent show that they, like the national banks of the state, are not hoarding money, as Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo charged banks in other parts of the country with doing. The report shows that 85 state banks have decreased their reserve percentages and 71 increased them since June 30.

"Judging from the figures in my possession," said Mr. Sargent, "it does not appear that the charges made by Secretary McAdoo against national banks in certain districts apply to the Oregon state banks to any extent. Out of 162 institutions 93, in spite of the unfavorable conditions prevailing, have extended their lines of credit; 40 have been obliged to reduce their loans on account of a shrinkage in deposits, and only 29 have failed to increase their loans with corresponding increase in deposits, a majority of which have fully met the legitimate demands of their customers."

Mapleton Soon to Have Modern Electric Plant

Mapleton—That the natural resources of Oregon can be efficiently brought under control to the betterment of mankind is being demonstrated successfully by R. H. Clow, the Mapleton capitalist, in the near-completion of his electric light and power plant that will serve the people of Mapleton and the near vicinity.

Some months ago Mr. Clow conceived the idea of a water plant for Mapleton and summarily put in a small dam in a canyon on his land about one-half mile west of the town. From there he piped the water to the consumers.

The water from the canyon will now serve two purposes, but to conserve every drop of available water Mr. Clow has erected an immense concrete dam, the largest in Western Lane county.

From the dam Mr. Clow has laid 15-inch prepared wooden pipe to carry the water down the canyon to his powerhouse, which is located in the business section of the town.

Practically the entire town has been wired but light will not be available for several days, as Mr. Clow has been forced to wait for the Southern Pacific to put in a culvert before he can cross their right-of-way on the new Eugene-Marshfield road with his last few lengths of pipe.

Mapleton can boast of being the only unincorporated town that has a water and light plant within itself and not owned by a corporation.

Mr. Clow has set a flat rate of 25 cents a lamp for residence purposes. The entire cost of the project will aggregate about \$6000.

Pension Test Case Is On.

Salem—The suit of Maud E. Zachary, of Polk county, to compel the county to pay her pension of \$40 a month under the widow's pension act, passed at the last session of the legislature, was argued before the Supreme court. She has five children and her husband is confined in a state institution.

The county court declined to grant her a pension and the Circuit court granted a writ of mandamus. The county appealed. It is the first case under the widow's pension act to be appealed and is in the nature of a test suit. The Marion county court has declined to issue pensions under the act, and if the court ruling in the Polk county case is favorable to Mrs. Zachary it is believed numerous demands will be made upon the court here for pensions.

Linnton Rate Suit Started.

Salem—Suit to restrain the State Railroad commission from putting into effect an order increasing the passenger fares of the United Railways company from Linnton to Portland was instituted here Tuesday. The plaintiffs are Mark Crandall and other residents of Linnton. Officials of the town filed suit several weeks ago for an injunction against the rates of the commission being put into effect. It is charged that the order is unconstitutional and in violation of a decree of the Multnomah court fixing rates.

Portland Man Buys Berry Juice.

Salem—The Longanberry juice output of the Salem Fruit Union has been bought by F. A. Breck, of Portland, who is the head of a company that plans to engage in the business on a large scale. Mr. Breck was engaged in the manufacture of grape juice in New Jersey for 28 years, and says longanberry juice is far superior to grape. Salem Fruit Union, under the direction of a professor of the Oregon Agricultural college, pressed about 2500 gallons of longanberry juice.

Bombardment of Outer Defenses of Antwerp Begun

Amsterdam—The Germans have begun their attacks on the first line of defense of Antwerp, according to dispatches received by the Amsterdam papers. Moll, which is an important railway junction near the Dutch border, was occupied by the Germans Tuesday, and Wednesday the Germans, who again occupied Malines, began a bombardment of Lierre, directly in front of Antwerp.

They also continued their bombardment of forts of Waahle and St. Catharine. It is believed heavy Austrian artillery is being used.

Lierre, according to a message to the Handelsblad, had been under shell fire since early morning. The people at first hid in cellars, but subsequently fled to Antwerp, being joined by fugitives from the surrounding villages. It is reported that many houses have been destroyed and some of the inhabitants killed and wounded. One shell fell on a hospital, killing nine persons.

CARRANZA READY TO QUIT; ASKS VILLA TO DO SAME

Mexico City—In his reply to the petition of Francisco Villa's generals asking him to resign in favor of Fernando Iglesias Calderon, and thus avoid civil war, General Venustiano Carranza says:

"I will gladly take such action if it is ratified by the general conference; if not, I will fight reaction and the old regime, which appears now to be headed by Villa, who, it may be, is an unwitting tool in this, as was Orozco in his fight against Madero."

General Carranza asks General Villa's chief to demand the retirement of their leader as commander of the northern division of the army, in view of his, Carranza's, willingness to retire if the army so votes.

The general conference of military chiefs will be held soon when the resignation of General Carranza will be considered, although but 26 generals will be present. It is believed here that further fighting is unlikely. General Carranza's attitude of abnegation is warmly commended by the local press.

Japanese Drive Germans Back; Goal Is Sighted.

London—"The Japanese occupied all the high ground outside Tsing Tau (seat of government of the German concession of Kiau Chau) overlooking the German's main line of defense before noon Monday," says a statement given out by the official news bureau. The communication continues:

"They began an attack on the advanced positions four kilometers (two miles and a half) from the enemy's main line at dawn. In a spurt of fierce flames from sea and land they drove the enemy from his position."

The Exchange Telegraph company publishes a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the Japanese have occupied Wei Hsien and control the Tsi Nan Fu Kiau Chau railroad.

This action was taken, the correspondent says, because of the discovery of a German mine outside the zone of hostility, and as an offset to this German violation of Chinese neutrality.

A missionary writing from Ping Tung Chau, in Shan Tung province, contrary to other reports received here, says the Japanese troops have behaved well. The conduct of 5000 Japanese who went through this city was exemplary, he said.

It is a fact that they stole chickens, but they paid more than the market price for their purchases, and there was neither plundering nor attacks on women.

1915 Prosperity Predicted To Be Best in History

Atlantic City, N. J.—The "buy-a-bale" movement to help find a market for the cotton crop of the South received impetus here at the annual convention of the National Carriage Builders' association, every one of the representatives of the big factories of the country pledging to buy at least one bale. One St. Louis firm contracted for 1000 bales.

In his annual address William H. Roninger, of St. Louis, president of the association, said that trade had increased wonderfully in the last year, despite the growth of the automobile business. He predicted the biggest year in the country's history for 1915, "because of the opportunities offered by the European war," and advocated immediate steps to secure the South American trade left open as a result of the war.

German Fleet Prepares.

Copenhagen—Travelers arriving here from the Kiel canal say that the Germans are busy placing new ordnance, which the Krupp works has been experimenting with for the past two years, on the armored cruisers and dreadnoughts. The canal is described as being crowded with warships, including the largest battleships. The arsenals are busy day and night, and long trains arrive continually with immense guns for the ships. The Germans are reported as declaring that the whole fleet will soon be ready to fight.

Namur May Be Capital.

London—The Ghent correspondent of the Daily Express has sent the following dispatch: "Persons arriving from Brussels say that the Germans are preparing to move the administrative headquarters of the military government of Belgium to Namur. This is taken to mean that the Germans are getting ready for the next stand near their own frontier."

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland — Wheat trading in the country was limited, not only because of the extreme prices asked by farmers, but also owing to the congested condition of the docks here and at the Sound ports.

Local buyers on the Exchange bid lower for club and red wheat, offering 94 cents for the former and 88@89 cents for the latter, but for forty-fold, bids were advanced half a cent to 98½ cents. Bluestem was unchanged at \$1.02½ bid.

Weakness was in evidence in the oats and barley markets. For spot oats, buyers offered \$25.50 and for November oats, \$26.50. For barley, \$20 was bid. Mill feed was unchanged.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.02½ per bushel; forty-fold, 98½c; club, 90c; red Russian, 88c; red Fife, 89c. Oats—Bid: No. 1 white feed, \$25.50 per ton.

Barley—Bid: No. 1 feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$20; bran, \$23; shorts, \$24.50.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$25@26.50 per ton; shorts, \$28@28.50; rolled barley, \$28.

Corn—Whole, \$38 per ton; cracked, \$39.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$16 @17 per ton; grain hay, \$11@12; alfalfa, \$12@13.50.

The English hop crop is turning out to be larger than was estimated. Every cable received in the past few days makes the quantity greater. The cables estimated a yield of 500,000 cwt., and a cable sent by one of the largest London firms said the crop would be 600,000 cwt. Either the English merchants were badly fooled by the size of the crop before it was picked, for they estimated it then at 350,000 to 400,000 cwt., or they are trying by means of these big figures to get prices down. The market in London has gone off badly. A cable quotation being 50 to 90 shillings per cwt., equal to 10.71 to 19.29 cents per pound.

This break in London prices is not only a severe blow to the English hop growers, but it is also carrying down hop prices on the Pacific Coast. The best price reported in the local market is 13½ cents. The market stood at that figure just before the war. After hostilities began prices started climbing until they touched 18-19 cents and a fraction over. Now they are back again where they started. These low prices, if they are maintained, will give the shorts an opportunity to cover their sales at a profit. Thousands of bales of Oregon hops were sold short for October delivery at 14 to 18 cents. Two individual sales of 1000 bales each are known to have been made within this range of prices. An active covering movement in the near future can therefore be looked for.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 32½c per dozen; candled, 33@35c.

Poultry—Hens, 13@13½ cents per pound; turkeys, young, 18 @ 20c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 10@11c.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 35c per pound; cubes, 30@32c.

Pork—Block, 10½@13c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 12½@13c per pound; rough and heavy, 9@10c.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, \$1.50 per box; eggplant, 7c per pound; peppers, 6c; artichokes, 85c@1 per box; tomatoes, 30@60c per crate; cabbage, 1½c per pound; peas, 10@11c; beans, 6@8c; corn, 75c@1 per sack; celery, 50@85c per dozen; cauliflower, \$1.25 @1.75; asparagus, \$2.25; sprouts, 10c per pound.

Onions—Yellow, \$1@1.25 per sack.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75c@1.50 per box; cantaloupes, \$1 @ 1.50 per crate; casabas, \$1.25@1.50 per dozen; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; peaches, 45@65c; grapes, 75c@1.50 per crate; cranberries, 88.50 per barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.35@1.50 per sack; Yakima, \$1.50.

Hops—1914 crop, 12 @ 13½c per pound; 1912 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 18½@20½c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 16@20c; mohair, 1914 clip, 27c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.75@6.90; choice, \$6.50@6.75; medium, \$6.25@6.50; choice cows, \$6@6.15; medium, \$5.25 @ 5.75; heifers, \$5.50 @ 6.50; calves, \$6@8; bulls, \$3@4.75; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$8@8.05; heavy, \$7@7.05.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4@5.40; ewes, \$3.50@4.50; lambs, \$5@6.

Seattle—Butter is so plentiful that prominent jobbers predict that the market will not move in either direction for at least a month. The public purse is not favorable, it is asserted, so to any fancy prices at this time, and so greater caution is being observed in increasing the cost of the staple. Dealers declare frankly that the people will not pay any more for butter than they are doing at present.

Excessive insurance and exchange rates, it is expected, will bar New England imports as long as the war continues, and the end of the conflict is now so remote that jobbers have practically abandoned any hope of bringing in the foreign product. There is no incentive to do so at this time, since there is plenty of storage butter, and Washington creamery firsts are being turned out at a greater rate than the trade can absorb.

Eggs—Select ranch, 41@42c per dozen; Chinese, 18 @ 22c; Eastern Aprils, 29c; local Aprils, 32c; fresh Eastern, 30@35c.

Hay—Puget Sound, \$14 per ton; Eastern Washington, \$17@18; alfalfa, \$13@14; wheat hay, \$12.

A Few Uncurled Coiffures



NOT all the coiffures that compel our admiration because their wearers look so well groomed are waved. Many women have the knack of arranging the hair prettily about the face, who have never made the acquaintance of the waving iron. Others curl only a small portion of the hair about the forehead and manage the rest without waving.

A simple and very pretty coiffure, innocent of waves, is shown in the picture given here. In it the hair is combed to the top of the head, where it is coiled in a loose pointed knot and ornamented with large shell pins set with rhinestones. The hair about the face is dampened and drawn down at each side, forming two large waves, which are pinned to place with invisible wire pins. It is combed over the top of the ears and wire pins support it in two loose waves at each side of the face.

This style is adapted to a full and rather round face and is especially good for her who possesses a pretty forehead.

Another pretty uncurled coiffure is arranged by means of a pompadour which extends entirely across the top of the head. When the front hair has been combed over the support required for the pompadour it is confined at the back with hairpins temporarily. A shallow part is made at the left side of the forehead and the hair combed toward the right, so that it sweeps across the brow. A curving shell comb is inserted to hold this hair in place. It extends from temple to temple.

The hair is fluffed over the ears and temples and held into position with invisible wire pins. The back hair is arranged in a coil at the crown, or lower, according to its becomingness.

Source of the Current Fashions



BEFORE the clouds of war cast their ominous shadows, those creators of styles in Paris to whom the world of Fashion looks for new ideas, had already launched some of their efforts. There is no gainsaying the wealth of ideas, the keenness of perception and the ingenuity of these authoritaries. In this country we look to Three beautiful costumes, which will bear the most careful scrutiny, are shown in the snapshots taken of French women which are reproduced here. From the crowns of their heads to the tips of their shoes every detail of their clothes shows the exercise of good taste in the employment of new ideas.

All the hats shown are of velvet with small soft crowns and wide brims. They are all simply trimmed, and they foreshadow the styles that may become fashions.

Already the cape coat is an assured success. It is pictured here worn as part of a suit over a skirt which is plain except for platings which drape it to the figure. The coat and caps in one suggest a waistcoat at the front and a full rippled cape from the back. The garment is, in fact, a very clever evolution inasmuch as it introduces the waistcoat, the cape and the coat with wide revers, in a one-piece garment.

It is worn over a thin blouse having a very handsome, wide frill of lace about the neck, wired to stand up after the fashion of the mediæval collar.

The bag, gloves and uppers of the smart walking shoes are made to match the costume.

A remarkably clever skirt appears in the costume, of colored taffeta with embroidery on the bodice and at the foot of the front panel in the drapery. The underskirt is draped in about the ankles, suggesting the Turkish trouser inspiration. Over this is worn a short tunic cut with a long panel at the front.

The bodice has a round neck finished with a turnover collar of organdy. A surplice front is indicated in its drapery, although the opening is arranged at the right side. This is covered by bringing the silk from the right shoulder to the waist line at the left side. The back of the bodice is extended to form a short yoke at each side of the front, and the shoulders are rather long. The full sleeves are set in and wrinkled about the arms.

The fronts of the draped bodice are extended to form a loose girdle about the waist. There is almost no definition of the waist line, which appears to be vanishing from our midst.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.