

# PRESIDENT WILSON SOON TO MARRY

Mrs. Norman Galt, Widow of Jeweler, To Be Bride.

## EXECUTIVE'S DAUGHTER FAVORS MATCH

Brief Announcement of Engagement Is Formally Given to Public by Chief's Private Secretary.

Washington, D. C.—Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, announced Thursday his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington. The date of the wedding has not been fixed, but it probably will take place in December at the home of the bride-elect.

The brief announcement from the White House made by Secretary Tully came as a surprise to official Washington, but to several intimate friends it has long been expected. From this circle came the story of a friendship whose culmination was viewed as a happy turn in the troubled and lonely life of the nation's chief executive.

It was Miss Margaret Wilson and her cousin, Miss Bones, who drew Mrs. Galt into the White House. They met her first in the early autumn of last year and were so much attracted by her that they sought her out more and more frequently and the friendship between them ripened into an affectionate intimacy.

Mrs. Galt spent a month this summer at Cornish as the house guest of the President's eldest daughter. It was through this intimacy of her daughter and cousin that the President had an opportunity to meet and know Mrs. Galt. One of the most interesting facts about the engagement, indeed, as told by friends, is that the President's daughters should have chosen Mrs. Galt for their admiration and friendship before their father did.

Mrs. Galt is the widow of a widely known business man of Washington, who died about eight years ago, leaving a jewelry business that still bears his name. She has lived in Washington since her marriage in 1896. She is about 38 years old and was Miss Edith Bolling, born in Wyeville, Va., where her girlhood was spent and where her father, William H. Bolling, was a prominent lawyer.

For many weeks Mrs. Galt and her relatives have been frequent dinner guests at the White House. Often she has accompanied the President on motor rides. She is not quite as tall as Mr. Wilson, has dark hair and dark eyes and always is in stylish attire. Her tastes are said to be strikingly similar to those of the President, with a deep interest in literature and charity work.

## Goethals Returns to Panama to Clear Away Slides From Canal

Goethals has withdrawn his resignation of governor of the Panama canal zone.

This fact was announced by General Goethals on his arrival on board the steamship Cristobal from New York after a vacation spent in the United States. His action was taken, he said, in view of the recent slides in the Gaillard cut, which have closed traffic through the canal.

General Goethals said he would remain in Panama indefinitely until such time as the condition of the canal would permit his departure. Further than to make this announcement and his announcement that he had cabled Secretary of War Garrison withdrawing his resignation, which was to have become effective November 1, General Goethals had nothing to say concerning the canal.

He did not seem worried over the situation, but eager to enter on the work of combatting the slide. He will discuss the situation with Lieutenant Colonel Chester Harding, engineer of maintenance, and afterward make a personal study of the slides.

## Gaffney's Resignation In

Washington, D. C.—The resignation of T. St. John Gaffney, American consul general at Munich, requested by the State department because of unneutral utterances, was received Thursday and accepted by cable.

Accompanying the resignation was a cablegram bearing the names of about a half dozen American residents of Munich, who said that Mr. Gaffney had performed his duties in a manner which, so far as they could see, was satisfactory. Mr. Gaffney's successor has not been named.

## Streetcar Wins in Chase

San Francisco—A policeman commandeered a streetcar Thursday and won a race with a jitney down crowded Market street which ended with the detention of Miss Kate Cohen and Jacob Lindenbaum, of Seattle. The girl's parents telegraphed the police to hold the two when they arrived here by steamer.

The message was late, but the marriage clerk was notified in time. He called a policeman when the couple appeared, but they escaped in a jitney, and the race followed.

## Limit Put On Passports

Washington, D. C.—Explaining the State department's recent refusal to issue passports to several Mormons who desired to go to England and other European countries for missionary work, department officials said no passports were being granted missionaries of any faith for work in Europe. The department's policy is to grant passports to countries in the war zone only to those persons traveling on imperative business.

# OREGON STATE NEWS

New Coal Era Is Seen.

Eugene—The completion of the Willamette-Pacific railroad from Coos Bay to Eugene will change the character of fuel burned in the Willamette valley, in the opinion of Judge John S. Coke, of Marshfield, who arrived here to preside in Circuit court cases in which Judge G. F. Skipworth is disqualified by reason of previous association or personal interest.

It will be possible to ship coal to Eugene to be sold cheaper than wood when mining development, now under way is completed and the new branch line of the Southern Pacific is in operation between the coal fields and this city, he said.

Judge Coke declares that the Southern Pacific and other interests are preparing to open mines on a large scale. At the Beaver Hill mine, owned by the railroad, a depth of 32,000 feet on a 32-degree slope has been reached, he announced.

Judge Coke sees a wonderful future for his home county. "With only water transportation, excepting the recently constructed timber road, a community of 10,000 people has grown up around Marshfield," he stated. "We have the harbor, timber, coal and dairying, an unusual combination of resources."

"Harbor improvement at Coos Bay, representing the investment of \$700,000, has just been completed. The district raised \$600,000 by bonding, and about \$100,000 was contributed by private subscription. We now have 31 feet of water inside the harbor at ordinary high tide and 36 feet of water on the bar at ordinary high tide."

## Banks Report Gains

Salem—Rapid growth of business during the past two months and an early return to normal conditions are indicated in the report of Superintendent of Banks Sargent, showing the condition of banks in Oregon at the close of business September 2 last. In the combined statement of the 175 state banks and 88 national banks in the state comparisons with corresponding figures of a year ago point to a general financial improvement.

Although the total demand deposits of all banks in the state, including balances due to other banks, show a decrease of \$6,212,476.65 for the year, there has been a steady increase during the last three months. The statement just issued shows a gain of \$1,813,538.12, since the statement of June 23 last.

Time and savings deposits continue to grow and now reach a grand total of \$37,520,873.17, an increase of \$2,379,872.58 since the statement of September 1, 1922.

Reductions with the Federal reserve bank amount to \$140,315.50, having increased only \$36,525.57 since the June call. Other reductions and bills payable are unusually high at this time of the year, amounting to \$2,533,430.80. According to Superintendent Sargent, this is because farmers apparently are holding their crops for higher prices.

The national banks of the state now have an investment of \$461,783.34 in the stock of the Federal Reserve bank, and are carrying reserve balances with that institution amounting to \$1,454,509.41.

## Governors Are to Attend

Salem—Governor Withycombe will be present at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at the North Portland Union Stockyards, probably several days, but certainly December 9, for that date has been set as "Governor's Day," and in addition to the Oregon executive it is expected that the governors of at least three other Western states will be in attendance.

According to advices received by Governor Withycombe from O. M. Plummer, general manager of the exposition, Governor Liston, of Washington, and Governor Alexander, of Idaho, have accepted invitations. It is also expected that Governor Stewart, of Montana, will attend. Governor Kendrick, of Wyoming, also may be on hand, and perhaps Governor Hunt, of Arizona.

## Phone Company Replies

Salem—Alleging that section 8 of the public utilities act, referring to common-user facilities, procedure and interchange of business, is in violation of the state and Federal constitutions, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company has filed with the Public Service commission its answer to the complaint of the Public Service League and others of Portland. With the Home Telephone & Telegraph company, the Pacific is defendant in a complaint to force an interchange of telephone service in Portland.

## Quake Rips School Base

Baker—The most serious damage done by Saturday night's earthquake was found with the opening of school Monday when a large crack in the east side of the Brooklyn school building foundation, extending from top to bottom, was discovered. The interior of the building was not damaged and efforts to repair it at once will be made. Reports from outside districts show that the quake extended north and south through Baker in a narrow strip, but points 20 miles east or west felt no tremors.

## Horse Kicks Child in Face

Pendleton—With her face and skull crushed in by the hoof of a horse she had attempted to pet, little 4-year-old Bessie Madden was brought to St. Anthony's hospital here from Hermiton Wednesday by her parents. An operation was performed and although the child's condition is dangerous hopes are held for her recovery. After trying vainly to move the horse lower its head the child walked around and pulled its tail.

## Commercial Club to Reorganize

Corvallis—The Corvallis Commercial club has started a campaign to reorganize under the plan adopted by the Portland Chamber of Commerce and Salem Commercial club. H. V. Chase, who reorganized the Portland and Salem clubs, is here to take charge.

# HESSIAN FLY MENACE GROWS.

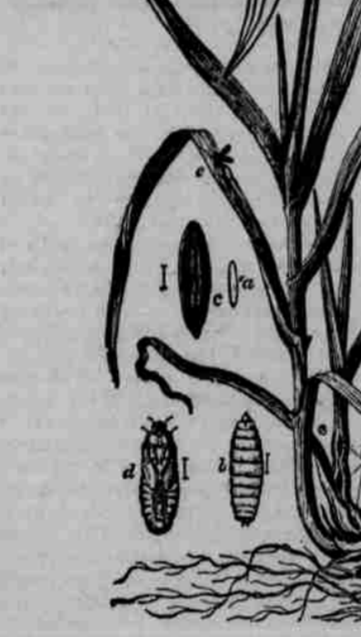
Fall Brood Infests Early Sown Wheat for Spring Depredations.

Hessian flies are shown by investigations recently conducted by the Oregon Agricultural College Entomology department to be occurring in considerable numbers in various parts of the Willamette valley. The adults hatching from the pupae found in the wheat stubble of last year's crop deposit their eggs for the winter brood of maggots in the blades of fall sown wheat. Fall wheat in or near by fields that were infested this season becomes a breeding place for the brood that will attack with more or less damage next season's crop.

The Hessian fly has been occurring in the Willamette valley to a greater or less extent for a number of years, but infestation seems to be much more general this year than for many seasons past. Professor Lovett, assistant entomologist of the college, says that considerable injury has been done to both wheat and barley this year by the Hessian fly (Meiodelia destructor). This injury is shown in the maturing grain,

affords an ideal breeding place and it is often here, says Professor Lovett, that the pest obtains a foothold which enables it to increase in numbers sufficiently to seriously injure the crop. Every reasonable effort should be made to keep the volunteer wheat down, frequent disking being of value. Or this volunteer crop may be allowed to stand during the fall as a trap crop on which the females deposit their eggs and then plowed under early in the winter. The time of sowing the wheat and barley is one of the most important factors in controlling the Hessian fly. The period in the fall during which the majority of flies emerge is relatively brief and if no wheat or barley, either sown or volunteer, is present upon which they may lay their eggs, the main brood is not able to lay eggs to provide a brood for the spring infestation.

Professor Lovett is endeavoring to determine the period of emergence in the Willamette valley, but has not yet secured sufficient data for making a definite announcement. It seems reasonable, however, that propagation of the fall and winter generation must depend very largely upon volunteer or early sown fall wheat or barley.



infested stalks, and discoloration of the plant. The grain is frequently entirely missing in the upper meshes of the head and has a distinctively shriveled appearance in the lower part. The infested stalks are usually coarse with more or less bleached out, while the head is short and hanging down from the weakened stem. Injury is present to a less degree in the young wheat at stalling time, and as it begins to form stalks. The injured plant shows excessive stooling with coarse leaves that soon turn yellow and die.

The pest appears in two broods, one in the fall and the other in the spring. The fall brood, as has been stated, emerges from pupae that developed from the larvae which attacked the crop last spring. The larval stage is of course the stage in which the damage is done. The larvae were themselves developed from the eggs laid by the spring brood of adult flies. Tracing the cycle back further it is found that the spring brood was developed from pupae formed in the winter, developed from larvae hatched from eggs deposited by the fall brood in the early stalks of fall wheat and barley.

It is seen by tracing this cycle of development that the most vulnerable place for attacking this pest is in the fall. By removing the sheathes from the joint adjacent to the head of the infested stalk and at other places along the stalk, as they occur in the field now, the pupae may be found as small, shiny brown flattened objects pressed close against the stalk. They are mostly lying in groups of two to eight or ten about the stalk just above the joint and extending up near the top of the sheath. This stage of development is often referred to as the "flaxseed" stage of the Hessian fly. Being thus in the dormant stage and incapable of movement until development into the flying stage occurs, the insect may be attacked by burning the stubble. If this is not deemed advisable, then resort may be had to cultural methods, disking the surface to mash down the stalks and incorporate them into the top soil, and then plowing under to a good depth and later compacting the soil.

If burning is to be resorted to it is best in harvesting the crop to leave a rather long stubble, then mow the stubble and give it time to dry before burning. This process will destroy not merely the pupa of the Hessian fly, but will kill many other insect and weed pests when present.

Destroy what volunteer wheat may be found either in the field or about the strawstacks. This volunteer wheat

That's Different. "When we want to say something that we don't dare say in English, we use French."

She Guessed Wrong. There is an old woman living in a small town in southern Pennsylvania who makes great efforts to keep abreast of the times. Her opportunities, however, are circumscribed, and she is sometimes compelled to resort to her imagination. She went to a church social lately, and as she entered the room one of the attendants said:

Thoughtless. "What did your husband think of the ball game?" "Oh, he doesn't go there to think. He just hollers."—Washington Star.

Looks Meant a Great Deal. "She doesn't like the way her husband is carrying on with those young girls." "What makes you think so? She seems pleased enough." "I know, but she just looked him that way till I get you home" looked.

Eliminating Risk. "I hope the motto of this railroad is safety first." "It is," replied the man who thinks only of pecuniary precaution. "I notice it never lets anybody travel a mile without paying in advance."

# MUSIC AND HEALTH

Influence Was Recognized Even in Biblical Times.

Through Medium of Nervous System Marvelous Changes, Physical and Chemical, Are Brought About by Tonal Vibrations.

The power of music to influence the health of the listener has been recognized from early times and became historical in the attempts of David to drive out Saul's distemper. We believe no one has been bold enough to ascribe any direct influence of tonal vibration upon the material of the body, but through the medium of the nervous system, marvelous changes, physical and chemical, come to pass, and the effects of the art, which, above all others, plays upon the emotions, must certainly be more than trifling. Even the unmusical, those who are not especially susceptible to sweet sounds, are affected differently by a 1/2 or a funeral march.

A national society of musical therapeutics was founded last year and the names of a number of physicians appear on the list of members. A magazine for the purpose of helping along the movement to use music as a means to health has been started, and it seems as if the subject would be looked into deeply and the place of music as a therapeutic agency placed in its proper pigeonhole, for reference in suitable cases.

One wonders what is the general influence of the present ragtime craze upon the mental and physical condition of its hearers. Being in no wise serious, but, on the contrary, happy-go-lucky in mechanism and performance, it certainly cannot depress vitality and is far better in this respect than the popular melodies of a generation or two since, which were, with a few exceptions, tinged with melancholy. The African jingles of the present day create an emotional atmosphere of restlessness and excitement which is typically American, and which is opposed to health only so far as our national restlessness and lack of poise tend to make us a people whose national disease is nervous exhaustion.—New York Medical Journal.

Does Cat Think with Feet? Ability Always to Land on Them Seems to Point to Natural Conclusions.

There is nothing especially striking about the feet of a cat except its ability always to land on them. Hold a young cat by its feet a short distance from the ground for a few seconds and then let go. The cat's back, being heavier than its feet, should strike the ground first. But it doesn't. Just as the cat is being let go it gives a quick upward thrust with its chest and as its feet are freed they swing under it so it lands on them.

In the case of the young cat that has never experienced this before, it doesn't know that it is going to be dropped. If it were a long drop, there would be time to think, but in the short drop the cat must act and act immediately. In fact, it is really forehanded. The natural conclusion is that this faculty in the cat is located in its feet. It is inherent in them. It wouldn't be anything for a cat to do without anybody ever having shown him how.

Indian Workers in the Country. The great mass of the Indian workers in the United States are engaged in a comparatively small number of occupations. The latest official figures show that 85.4 per cent of the total number of gainfully employed Indians are in seven occupation groups—agricultural laborers, 35.5 per cent; farmers and stock raisers, 29.2 per cent; lumbermen, raftsmen and woodchoppers, 2.4 per cent; laborers in manufacturing and transportation, 6.3 per cent; laundresses and laundresses, 1.9 per cent, and servants and waiters, 2.4 per cent.

Domestic Bliss. His wife (during spat)—Perhaps you are not aware, sir, that I had half a dozen offers of marriage before I accepted yours? Her husband (calmly)—Oh, that's nothing. I proposed to more than a dozen women before I met you.

Business Secrets. Customer (in drug store)—What is this bottle of hair tonic worth? New Clerk—The price is one dollar. If I told you what it is worth, I'd lose my job.

Quick Officer—The Wagon! "Why is it," queried the horse reporter, "that you do most of your writing in your shirt sleeves?" "Because," explained the humorist, "that is where my funny-bone is located."

How to Catch a Husband. Mrs. Flatfoot—Yo' horse ain't lucky. How did yo' all catch or second mah band so quick—huh? Mrs. Snowball—Dat was easy. Ah done not a bear trap at de doah ob mah chicken coop.

CORN CRIBS 10 X 16

GRANARIES 8 X 10

Scales and Grain Ho-sees.

FRESH EGGS ARE VALUABLE

LOOSE COLLARS ON HORSES

# CUTTING CORN FOR THE SILO

Wait Until Kernels Are Glazed or Dented—If Thought Too Dry Water May Be Added.

There is considerable of the nutrient material lost in cutting silage corn too early. Corn should not be cut for this purpose until the kernels are nearly all glazed or dented. At this stage it will usually be noted that the lower blades are brown and dry. If it is thought that the corn is a little too mature, water can be added.

Experiments have shown that corn stover (dry stalks without the ears) can be ensiled if an equal weight of water is added as the stover is being cut. The silage should be well tramped as the silo is being filled, especially so around the walls. This is done to exclude as much air as possible. For the average man, the steam engine is easier to run than is a gasoline engine, and not as many delays will be made in filling the silo. Where a number of men and teams are employed, a stop of even a few minutes is costly. After the filling of a silo is completed, it is a good idea to wet the top down thoroughly, after which it should be tramped once a day for a week or ten days. This procedure will save several tons of otherwise spoiled silage.

## SAVE IMMATURE CORN CROP

It Can Be Profitably Utilized by Live Stock Farmer—Silo Pays Big on Investment.

(By M. A. R. KELLEY, Missouri Experiment Station.)

The lateness of planting, the slow growing season and heavy rains all point toward a large percentage of immature corn this fall. What are you going to do with your soft corn? Are you prepared to "can it"?

The live-stock farmer can profitably utilize this soft corn by putting it in a silo. The silo is an investment which pays high interest on the live-stock farm. The man who has no silo will have to do the best he can.

A silo, to be successful, must be air-tight, the walls smooth and strong enough to withstand the outward pressure of silage. A silo that meets these requirements will be successful regardless of the material with which it is built.

Bulletin 133 and other publications on silos and silage by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbia contain valuable hints on silos and the use of silage. Free plans and instructions for building concrete silos can also be obtained. A man will be sent to help start the silo, where the farmer desires and is willing to pay his traveling expenses.

## GRANARY AND SCALE HOUSE

Loose Grain May Be Dumped From Wagon Into Bin or Crib Desired—Cost Is Not Great.

(By J. C. SHAWVER.)

A convenient granary is 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 feet to the eaves. By using a sling carrier it is very easy to raise a wagon bed of loose grain and turn it around, and dump it in any bin or crib desired and the scale makes it possible to know the exact amount of grain handled.

This is also a help to the farmer selling stock, for by using four gates hooked together he readily has stock sections.

The floor of the granary should be concrete with a thin coat of cement, also a low wall of the same and then plank frame above.

Anyone desiring to make it handier about loading a wagon can do so by raising the floor up to about four feet

and this provides good feeding pens for hogs or sheep or even small calves.

The cost of construction is about \$200.

## FRESH EGGS ARE VALUABLE

Safest Plan to Market Only Those Taken From Regular Nests—Store in Cool, Dry Place.

# PLACE FOR SEED CORN

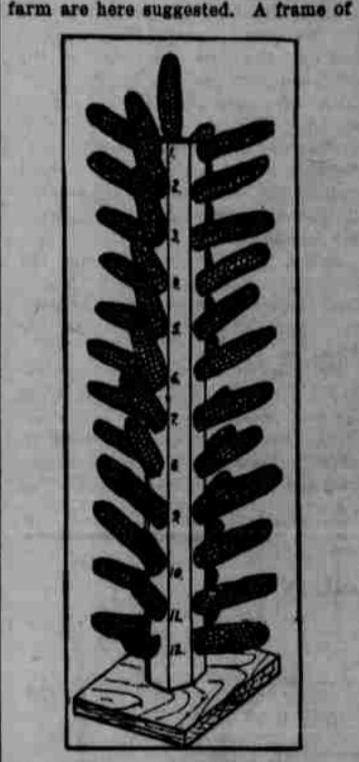
One of Most Important Factors in Increasing Yield.

Three Necessary Conditions for Storing—Air Circulation to Carry Off Moisture, Even Temperature and Early Selection.

After time has been spent selecting seed corn, it would be folly to store it in a place where it would not keep. Freshly gathered seed corn should not be left in piles in a warm room, or on the floor. It will either sprout, mold or do both. Always store seed corn where there is a good circulation of air, so it will dry out quickly. Never leave it in boxes, in piles, on the porch or in the barn. It should be taken care of at once.

There are only three necessary conditions for storing seed corn; and, if these are followed, one may be reasonably sure that 95 per cent or more of his corn will germinate, provided it was properly matured. First, there must be a good circulation of air about each ear, to carry away the surplus moisture. Second, a temperature must be maintained above freezing until the seed is thoroughly dry. Third, seed corn must be selected early enough so that it may have plenty of time to dry before cold weather.

Many devices, easily and cheaply built, are now in use whereby circulation of air can be secured around each ear of corn. Four very desirable methods of storing seed corn on the farm are here suggested. A frame of



Seed Corn Tree—Very Good Device on Which to Store Seed Corn.

3x4s may be built, about four feet square. Braces should be nailed on each end, to make the frame stand upright. After this has been done, stretch chicken-wire over both sides, nailing it securely; using care to make the meshes on both sides to correspond. In each mesh can be placed an ear, no two ears touching. In case chicken-wire is not available, nail boards over the frame, drive temporary finishing nails through the boards from each side, and jab the ears on the nails, but flat. The nails should slant up slightly.

## GETS BOARS INTO CONDITION

Where Animals Have Been Permitted to Get Too Fat Some Breeders Walk Them Before Feeding.

A boar that is put into show condition or permitted to get too fat often fails as a breeder and after being reduced in flesh is still unreliable and uncertain. American Swineherd tells how some breeders handle their hogs to get them in good shape after they are too fat or have come back from the fairs. Several walk them a mile or two miles, sometimes in the morning before feeding them, and have very little corn ration.

One herdsmen purchased two well-known boars that either on account of shipment or too frequent usage before refused to breed. The first one he put in an 8 by 16 foot stall, then permitted no one to annoy or strike him. He cut down his feed and let a sow run around near the pen. In six or eight weeks he had spirited up until the herdsmen was the only one who could handle him and he always used a hurdle, on the ground that a boar should never be ill treated. Results were so good that the same plan was followed when the second boar came. In each case both animals turned out first-class breeders afterward.

## COWS TORMENTED BY FLIES

Dairymen Will Find It Profitable to Use Repellent of Some Kind—Increases Milk Flow.

Ever notice how cows come up on their milk in fly time, when a cool, breezy spell that temporarily checks the flies happens along? It's mostly because the poor beasts get a chance to feed without being driven to it by actual hunger, and they lose less vitality from being tormented by the flies.

Trouble is such spells don't come often enough nor last long enough to have much value, but you can gain just about the same ends by putting fly dops on the cows. It costs little, takes little time to apply and pays well. Try it.

## A Cool-Weather Crop.

Buckwheat is very sensitive to cold and is killed by the first heavy frost. It fills best in cold weather, however, and so the sowings are deferred to allow only time for the crop to mature before frost occurs. By seeding in early July it is most likely to escape injury from hot weather, which, with drying winds and hot nights, causes the flowers to blast and fall to produce seed.