

# HUNTING MISTLETOE

Christmas Greens Harvested With Aid of Guns.

But it is Better to Climb for It as Seekers Have Learned—Open Season Begins Early in December.

THE hunter took deliberate aim and fired into the higher branches of a swamp elm. Only a bunch of foliage, cut from its supporting bough by the charge of bird shot, fell a yard or so away.

"Missed him?" was the half-queried comment of a "tenderfoot" who had strained his eyes in vain to see the object of the shot.

"Missed nothing," came the rejoinder.

"Shootin' greens," he added by way of explanation. He picked up the clump of leaves flecked with waxen berries and threw into a gunny sack three or four pounds of mistletoe, the reward of his marksmanship.

The open season for mistletoe begins early in December, according to the Kansas City Star, and continues until only a day or so before Christmas, or, in the lean years, until the crop is exhausted. The old method of "shooting" mistletoe has been in large part displaced, however, by agile boys who earn men's wages by climbing for the crop and carrying it to the ground in sacks slung from their shoulders. That preserves the foliage beauty by leaving the berries intact. When the boughs are "harvested" by the shotgun method the charge jars many of the globules from their tiny stems and the fall to earth but adds to the havoc.

Mistletoe jobbers are growing more discriminating and pay top prices for well-preserved greens only, the market varying day by day according to the quantity offered.

The true mistletoe is a European evergreen, but its American cousin resembles it so closely as to baffle all but botanists. The leaves are of the same yellowish green and the blossoms, alike in color, give way in turn to the wax-like berries. Both are parasites, growing on the boughs of deciduous trees.

Apple trees, poplars, maples and elms seem to best support the vegetable barnacle. But it sometimes is found growing in the oaks and other forest varieties. Along the Pacific coast it frequently is taken from oak trees, although the yield in that region is not prolific.

The mistletoe played a conspicuous part in mythology. It is symbolical of the spear with which Hotherus took the life of Balder, the white sun god of summer, who shall be resurrected at Ragnarok, twilight of the gods and doomsday of the world, so runs the old Norse legend.

Among the Druids and the Celts the mistletoe found growing upon an oak was believed to possess powers of healing for many ills as well as being potent for the working of magic charms. Small bits of berries were brewed into love philters for prejudicing the passions.

To the esteem in which the mistletoe was held is directly traceable a certain old English custom which survives today. At the Christmas tide every ardent swain who "neath its shadow leaves tribute of a kiss and each half-sitting maid who pays may know their hearts only bow to rites centuries old and born when Yule logs flickered through candle-lighted halls on wintry nights; when fairies ruled; when imagery held sway; when mountain gods gave curse or blessing and tribute to the mistletoe was a sacrament.



THOUGHTS OF CHRISTMAS.



They were married at the beginning of December, and the 25th was approaching.

"You know, little wife," he said one evening, "we mustn't have any secrets from each other, must we, sweet one?"

"No darling," she whispered.

"So," he continued, "I want you to tell me how much you intend spending on a Christmas present for me, so that I can calculate how much money I shall have left to buy one for you."



One Popular Fat Man.

It is said that nobody loves a fat man, but children at this time of the year are deeply in love with a stout, elderly person with white whiskers and a pack on his back.

Christmas Evening.

To make the table pretty for the evening meal, leave the shades off the candles. Use white candles in glass sticks. Wipe with a moist cloth and dip the candles in diamond dust.

Tough.

"My dear, did you make this Christmas pudding out of the cookery book?"

"Yes, love."

"Well, I thought I tasted one of the coovers."

# MAKING OUR OWN TOYS



No Scarcity of Gifts Because of War

BECAUSE of the European war there has been considerable comment to the effect that there will be a dearth of Christmas toys this year, since the toy woods of France and Germany will not be available to American children. French dolls have been the standard during at least two generations, and Nuremberg, Germany, is famed throughout the world as a toy center.

It must not be supposed, however, that little girls will have to go without dolls this year. Several manufacturers in the United States are turning out dolls by the thousands and they are of the very best type. One large factory in Philadelphia is making, under special processes, a type of indestructible doll from basswood, which is a light and easily worked material and is not likely to split or break. Those who have made a study of this manufacture, in connection with the study of the wood-using industries of the state of Pennsylvania, predict that dolls of the type made by this and other similar factories can gain first place for America in this branch of manufacture. Thus, the new trade slogan, "Made in the U. S. A.," will have a direct bearing in shifting the center of doll manufacture from Europe to America.

The following toys are now made in this country from American woods: Toy animals, blocks, cannon and forts, children's chair, circus sets, dolls, doll furniture, games, Christmas tree holders, swing jumpers, children's pianos, pastry sets, babies' play yards, toy shooting galleries, hobby horses, pop guns, toy wagons, toy autos and wheel-



barrows. Basswood is the principal material for wooden toys and for wooden parts of metal toys. The basswood doll, in particular, is unique and ingenious. All parts of it are made of wood and are artistically carved and enameled in color. It is difficult to tell that it is made of wood when it is finished. The various parts of the body are joined with steel bands which not only give great flexibility and freedom of movement, but together with the wood make the doll practically indestructible.

Next to basswood, sugar maple, beech, birch and white pine are the principal woods used for toys, although elm, oak, chestnut, ash, yellow poplar and others enter into toy manufacture. Pennsylvania, which stands first among the states in toy manufacture, alone uses the equivalent of nearly 6,500,000 board feet of timber for toys, with a total value of \$182,000 each year. The total amount of wood used annually in the United States for toy manufacture is nearly 29,000,000 feet, and the principal toy manufacturing states after Pennsylvania are, in order, Wisconsin, Maine, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Basswood is the favorite for such toys as toy animals, boats, dolls, circus sets and children's pianos. Blocks and dolls' furniture and toy vehicles are generally made of white pine. Stick horses, with a horse's head and a stick to ride upon, a more pretentious variation of the old-fashioned broom horse, are likely to be made of white pine, although the stick head may be made of different material. Rocking horses are usually made of white ash.

In the native forests, basswood occurs sparingly and very seldom in groups or in solid stands. In the lake states in particular it is sawed incidentally with other timber, but the logs are usually kept separate and generally sawed in accordance with standing orders from special industries. It is utilized for many other products besides toys, because it has qualities which fit it for a wide range of uses. It is one of the softest of the so-called hardwoods, it lacks taste and odor, is very easily worked, does

not warp or check badly, is tough and takes paint very well. It is one of the woods preferred for boxes to contain food products likely to be contaminated by the tastes or odors which might be derived from other woods. For the same reasons it finds considerable use in the manufacture of kitchen woodware. It is in some demand as a material for house finish and a great deal of it goes into the unseen parts of furniture and musical instruments. Other important uses are for trunks, picture frames and excelsior.

In farmers' woodlots, in particular, it is a tree which should be favored, because it is a fairly rapid grower, is free from defects, and is usually salable. In selling this tree from a woodlot, the department of agriculture advises that it should be held for special prices and not sold in a lump with others.

Basswood has several advantages as a standing tree in the woodlot. In the first place, its blossoms furnish a considerable source of honey which is always in good demand, and when the tree is cut it readily regenerates itself from sprouts, the best of which should be favored in reproducing the stand.

# PRESIDENT WILSON QUIETLY MARRIED

Ceremony Minus Music at Home of Bride, Mrs. Galt.

HOUR OF EVENT HELD SECRET TO LAST

Couple Go for Honeymoon to Hot Springs, Va.—Episcopal Ring Service Used in Wedding.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt were married here at 8:30 o'clock Saturday night, with a simple ceremony spoken in the bride's home in the presence of fewer than 30 guests, virtually all of whom were relatives.

They left soon afterward for a two weeks' honeymoon in the South, at Hot Springs, Va.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the President and Mrs. Wilson entered a waiting White House automobile and motored to Alexandria, Va., across the Potomac, to take their private car there and avoid a crowd at the railroad station in this city.

The President dined as usual at the White House at 7 o'clock with his daughters and afterward drove to his bride's home, about a mile from the executive mansion. A cold, driving rain, which swept the city all day, cleared off at sunset and the evening was cool and pleasant.

Because the wedding arrangements and the hour of the ceremony had been kept a close secret, there were few on the streets about the White House, but near the bride's home the crowd was held back by the police lines spread during the afternoon.

Everything was in readiness for the ceremony when the President arrived and it proceeded without music. Neither the President nor Mrs. Galt had any attendants and there were no ushers or flower girls. Neither the army, the navy nor the diplomatic corps was represented and the occasion was essentially what both had wished it to be—a home wedding.

On the first floor of the bride's home, in two communicating rooms, a wedding bower had been arranged with a background of farbyanase and maiden-hair ferns, which extended from the floor to the ceiling. Overhead there was a canopy of green in the form of a shell lined with Scotch heather. In the background and at the center was placed a large mirror, framed with orchids and reflecting the scene.

Mrs. William H. Bolling, the bride's mother, gave her away. The President stood to the right of the clergyman and the bride stood on their left.

At once Dr. Smith began the words of the Episcopal marriage service, the President making his responses first, and then the bride making hers. After the bride promised to "love, cherish and obey," the President placed the wedding ring, a plain band of gold, on her finger and then, after a prayer and while the couple clasped their right hands together, Dr. Smith declared them husband and wife. The brief and simple ceremony was over.

The entire party then turned to the dining room, where a buffet supper was served.

# General Villa Fully Renounces Rebel Campaign Against Carranza

El Paso—Under pressure of his ex-generals, the weight of his defeat in Sonora, and the counsel of his wife, General Francisco Villa is on his way to the border and the United States, his title of commander-in-chief renounced and his determination to continue fighting the de facto government of Carranza until death, broken once and for all.

Telegrams in code from the capital said briefly:

"Peace has been declared here. There will be no more fighting."

Before renouncing his command, General Villa was united to Mrs. Villanueva in a civil marriage. They had been married by a church ceremony several years ago at San Andres, Chihuahua, but the civil marriage was required by Mexican law to make the tie legal.

German Troops in Syria.

London—Dispatches to Reuter's Telegraph company from Amsterdam say:

"It is reported that Field Marshal von Goltz, commander-in-chief of the First Turkish army, is establishing his headquarters at Aleppo, Syria, where the Turkish and German troops under his command are being equipped for an invasion of Egypt."

Several large corps of German professors are going to Turkey under a three-year contract to teach the German language.

Bribed General Suicide.

Geneva, via London—Numerous newspaper reports received here announce the suicide of General Joneco, commanding the Second Roumanian army corps.

According to the story, the general was suspected of having been bribed by one of the powers. The minister of war ordered an inquiry and, his suspicions being confirmed, he sent two officers to inform General Joneco of the result of the investigation.

Two hours later General Joneco killed himself.

Aero Club to Aid Militia.

New York—The Aero Club of America announces that it will give financial aid to all states desiring to buy aeroplanes for their militia organizations. Heads of the militia in 24 states had asked for assistance.

The Aero Club will add 10 per cent to any sum up to \$10,000 raised in any state before February 1 next. The club advocates distribution of 2000 aeroplanes for defense of the United States.

# NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, 96c; forty-fold, 95c; club, 92c; red five, 90c; red Russian, 90c.

Milfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$23; rolled barley, \$23.50.

Corn—White, \$35 per ton; cracked, \$36.

Hay—Eastern Oregon, timothy, \$15 @17; valley timothy, \$12@14; alfalfa, \$18.50@14.50; cheat, \$10@11; oats and vetch, \$11@12.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.10@1.25 dozen; tomatoes, California, \$1.25@1.50; cabbage, 90c hundred; garlic, 15c pound; peppers, 60c@80c pound; eggplant, 10c pound; sprouts, 8 @ 9c pound; horseradish, 8c; cauliflower, 75c@1.25; celery, 60@65c dozen; beans, 12@15c; lettuce, \$2@2.75 crate; peas, 15c.

Green Fruits—Pears, \$1@1.50 per box; grapes, \$5 per barrel; cranberries, \$10@14.50 barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1@1.25; Yakima, \$1.10@1.25 per sack; sweets, \$2.50 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1, f. o. b. shipping point.

Apples—Spitzenbergs, extra fancy, \$2.25; fancy, \$2; choice, \$1.25@1.50; Jonathans, extra fancy, \$1.50; fancy, \$1.25; choice, \$1; Yellow Newtowns, extra fancy, \$2; fancy, \$1.75; choice, \$1@1.25; Baldwins, extra fancy, \$1.50; fancy, \$1.25; choice, \$1; Russets, orchard run, \$1.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, buying prices: No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 20c; jobbing prices: No. 1, 42c@44c; Oregon storage, 26@28c.

Poultry—Hens, 11@13c; springs, 11@13c; turkeys, 17c; dressed, 20@22c; ducks, 12@14c; geese, 8@9c.

Butter—City creamery, cubes, extras, selling at 31c; flats, 29c; prints and cartons, extra. Prices paid to producers: Country creamery, 24@28c, according to quality; butterfat, premium quality, 33c; No. 1 average quality, 31c; No. 2, 29c.

Veal—Fancy, 10@10 1/2c pound.

Pork—Fancy, 6c@7c pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 8@12c pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 18@25c; valley, 25@28c; fall lamb's wool, 25c; mohair, Oregon, 25c pound.

Casaca bark—Old and new, 3 1/2@4c pound.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7@7.50; good, \$6.75@7; medium, \$6.50@6.75; choice cows, \$5.25@5.75; good, \$5@5.25; medium, \$4.50@5; heifer, \$4.50@5; bulls, \$3@5; stags, \$4.50@5.25.

Hogs—Light, \$5.95@6.05; heavy, \$4.90@5.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4.75@6.50; ewes, \$4@6; lambs, \$6@7.50.

Canned Milk to Advance.

Portland—The statement was made recently by a man closely associated with the canned milk business that he would not be surprised if there was an advance of 50 cents a case in price in the near future. He based his opinion on the fact that the demand at the moment is exceeding the supply, and manufacturers are facing a hard game.

It is said that 130,000 cases of canned milk have been shipped recently to France and that one Eastern manufacturer who puts out a brand of milk under his own name is in the market for 50,000 cases. It is presumed this is wanted to fill an export order. Up to the present time it is believed no fewer than 250,000 cases have gone abroad.

All jobbers are now asking \$3.10 for Marigold milk. The advance of 15 cents was made some time ago, but was not adhered to by the entire trade, for various reasons.

Country Creameries Unite.

Eugene, Ore.—That the Eugene Farmers' creamery will unite with other co-operative creameries of the state to protect themselves and assist in marketing products of the plants was the sense of a meeting of the shareholders of the local plant. The meeting was similar to others held in different parts of the state where there are located co-operative creameries. It is the outcome of discontent and charges that the butter market of Portland has been manipulated in some manner. S. Schrock, representative of the state dairy and food commissioner's office, and G. F. Provert, of the United States department of agriculture, were present at the meeting. It is the plan to hold a big meeting of the representatives of all the co-operative creamery associations in the state in the near future.

Bearish Wheat Reported.

Chicago—Heavy profit-taking by longs who asserted that the government crop report was likely to prove bearish, wiped out the greater part of a lively advance scored Thursday in the wheat market here. The close was heavy at a net gain of 1/4c to 1 1/2c, with December at \$1.16 1/2 and May at \$1.17 1/2 @1.17 1/2.

The setback that ensued from the top level of the session was most apparent in the May option, December contracts remaining comparatively firm owing to fears that a strike in progress on the Chicago Belt railway might interfere with current deliveries.

Wheat Goes to New York.

Pendleton—For the first time in the history of wheat raising in this county shipments are now being made directly from local warehouses to the New York Markets.

H. W. Collins expects to ship out 3000 tons this week from his warehouse to New York. There is not much left of the present local supply of wheat which will be acceptable in New York for the reason that the Atlantic port calls for A1 quality. There are no facilities for cleaning wheat on the Atlantic seaboard as here.

Sales of Cider Never So Large.

Tacoma—More cider has been sold this season than ever before, as far as Tacoma is concerned, say merchants. Retail dealers are laying in big supplies for Christmas and New Years and are anxious to know if there is any chance of a scarcity should their supplies not be large enough. Commission men inform them that there will be plenty on hand. The varieties offered are Jones Brothers and Schultz Oregon ciders, said to be equal to any made. Fresh ranch eggs are now wholesaling at 40@42 cents a dozen.

# SPAN FALLS UNDER STREETCARS INTO SPOKANE RIVER; FIVE DIE

Spokane—The north span of the Division-street bridge across the Spokane river gave way under the weight of two passing streetcars Saturday. One of the cars, carrying 15 passengers, plunged into the river and five men were killed and 10 injured. The other car, that had reached the end of the bridge, slid back until the rear end rested on the river bed. The two passengers and crew escaped uninjured.

A seven-ton steel beam was knocked off by the top of the car that fell into the river and fell lengthwise of the car on the seats, holding the passengers on that side under the water for several hours. The passengers on the other side of the car, after being submerged, crawled up the twisted girders of the wrecked bridge and were rescued.

The bridge, as it fell, took away the water and gas pipes and the telephone.

# DOCTOR BOBO



This is the only posed photograph of Doctor Bobo, leader of the revolution in Haiti which the United States has undertaken to suppress.

and electric wires which supply the northeast section of the city. Escaping water and gas and charged electric wires hindered immediate rescue of the survivors.

Late in the day the car was still submerged. A railroad wrecking car was preparing to lift it from the water. The police announced that all bodies had been recovered after 10 hours' work. Of the injured, one man's condition is serious. The dead were readily identified as being residents of Spokane. They were passengers on the car's first trip of the day.

# Ford Peace Delegates in Bitter Dissension; Some May Desert Ship

London—The correspondent of the Daily Mail aboard the Ford peace ship, Oscar II, telegraphed from Christiania:

"Disensions among the members of the peace party are as widespread and bitter, as they were on the day following the mutiny, which was precipitated by an attempt to coerce the delegates into signing a declaration concerning President Wilson for his preparedness plan. There is no disguising the fact that a majority of pilgrims now realize that they are on a fool's errand.

"There is an overwhelming feeling of depression in the party. At least a dozen of the delegates intend to desert before they make themselves ridiculous.

"Eight Norwegian and Swedish reporters came aboard at Christiania and were immediately received privately by Mr. Ford and Louis P. Lochner, secretary of the International Peace Society.

"Afterward the stage was set in the second-class salon to hoodwink the Scandinavian newspaper representatives into the belief that there was a harmonious crowd of innocent merry-makers aboard. A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the party to all efforts to end the war.

"This was the first motion passed without a dissenting vote since the party sailed. The newspaper men seemed puzzled as to how the reported lack of harmony originated. They were soon enlightened.

"Up sprang S. S. McClure. He said he had heard rumors that seven New York reporters were to be expelled from the party for 'unprofessional conduct' and that a committee at that moment was secretly 'framing up' these men."

Chinese Threaten War.

San Francisco—Chinese from all sections of California attended a mass meeting here Sunday in the Oriental quarter to protest against the return of China to a monarchical form of government and to arrange for the collection of funds to finance a revolution if Yuan Shi Kai dons the crown he has agreed to accept.

Tong King Chong, president of the Republic association said: "We are willing to permit Yuan Shi Kai to resign peacefully. If he does not there will be war."

Hoquiam Hears Balboa.

Hoquiam, Wash.—A record for amateur wireless apparatus is believed to have been established here when one of the local stations clearly heard the station at Balboa, Panama, sending. The local stations also were able to hear the long-distance wireless telephone conversations recently, though too indistinctly to understand the words.

There are five amateur wireless stations in Hoquiam, and they are easily able to talk with Tacoma, Portland and La Grande.

# AUSTRIAN OFFICERS DEFY GOVERNMENT

Admiralty Approves Conduct of Submarine Commander.

REFUSAL TO DISAVOW ACTS EXPECTED

Loss of Innocent Lives by Sinking of Ancona Regretted, but Attacker Declared in Double Peril.

Vienna, (By courier to Berlin, via London)—The Austro-Hungarian admiralty is entirely opposed to any disavowal of the course of the submarine commander who was responsible for the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona.

On the contrary, it approves his conduct fully and declares that he would have been considered as having failed to perform his duty if he had allowed the Ancona to escape.

The reply to the American note, it is understood, will be delivered soon. The admiralty Thursday stated its case and the attitude of the naval authorities as follows:

"It is a submarine commander's duty to make a report to a designated base as soon as possible, and the commander who sank the Ancona did this as soon as he was within wireless distance of land. He made a supplementary report at Pola and accompanied it with his log. No examination of the crew was held, because the commander's report was considered complete and there was no reason to suppose that the crew could add anything thereto.

"So far as the commander is concerned, his course is clear. The admiralty has received his report and sees no reason to find any fault with his course of action.

"If any such reason existed; that is if the admiralty had found that the commander had done anything contrary to its instructions, it would spontaneously institute an investigation against him without waiting for any demand to come from foreign governments. It can happen that a commander in heat of battle deals contrary to instructions, but nothing of the kind has occurred in this case.

"It appears clearly from his report that his ship was in danger, indeed in double danger, first from the fact that an enemy boat was approaching on a line that threatened to cut off his retreat, and the enemy ship and the Ancona could have established his radius of action and could have set a torpedo boat flotilla on him, and second, there was danger of the Ancona escaping, which, according to his instructions, was to be prevented in all circumstances. Hence the conduct of the commandant, such as the loss of innocent lives must be regretted and deplored, cannot be disapproved.

"On the contrary, if he had departed without destroying the Ancona it would have been failure to do his duty, since the Ancona would have notified other ships of his whereabouts. The loss of American lives is regrettable, as well as that of Americans used a vessel belonging to a nation at war with Austria-Hungary."

# Trial of Plotters Is Being Closely Followed by Government Officers

Chicago—United States secret agents, working out of Chicago, are close to the fountain head of the war plots which have brought destruction to many munition plants, caused loss of life, and at times threatened even to involve this nation in war, a high official admitted here Thursday.

"Under cover" men—agents of the Department of Justice whose identity is never revealed except to the department heads—have wormed their way into the innermost councils of the war plotters. Others in workmen's clothes and covered with grime and dirt, are working in powder plants and munition factories, to keep close on the track of the men engaged by the chief conspirators to blow up or wreck these plants.

State's Wards to Wear Khaki.

Salem, Ore.—Khaki will be worn by inmates of the state institutions next year instead of blue denim. Efforts of R. B. Goodin, secretary of the State Board of Control to obtain bids on blue denim for the manufacture of overalls and other working clothing for the state's wards he said had failed and khaki will be bought instead. Dye shortage is believed to be responsible for the lack of bids on blue denim. The board of control will open bids soon on supplies for six months for all the state institutions.

Allies Again Warn China.

Pekin—The British, Japanese, Russian and French ambassadors and the Italian charge d'affaires visited Lu Chen Hsiang, the Chinese foreign minister, and reiterated the advice previously given to China by the entente regarding her change in government. The necessity of avoiding further confusion in the Far East was urged.

Lu Chen Hsiang again voiced the confidence of China that the change would be accomplished without disturbance of the peace.

Dum-dum Charge is Made.

New York—Charges that a Bridgeport, Conn., factory accepted a contract with the British government to supply the English army with dum-dum bullets were made Thursday in an affidavit filed with Assistant United States Attorney Knox by Dr. Herbert Kienzle.

Dr. Kienzle is one of the six men indicted with Robert Fay on the charge of conspiring to blow up ships carrying munitions of war to the allies.