

# NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest

## About Oregon

### Crop Shortage Will Be Offset

by Higher Prices This Year

Washington, D. C. — The monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve board, issued this week, discussing business conditions of the Pacific Coast, says:

"While the crops of this section will be less than the average, due to damage by late frosts and drouth, the farmers and fruit growers will be protected from loss through the greater prices which they will receive for their products. Peach growers who last year permitted their crops to rot on the trees because of the unprofitable prices prevailing are this year contracting to sell their product, which will be 40 to 60 per cent of the average, at more than double the prices prevailing at the same time last year.

"The damage from the frost to apples and pears in the Northwest has been quite serious and general but the prediction is made that notwithstanding this the year's crop will exceed that of 1915.

This year's grain crop of the twelfth district will be from 20 to 30 per cent less than that of last year. This shortage is due to the unusual drouth which has prevailed during the spring in certain parts of California. A material decrease in acreage is reported from the Northwest. It is asserted that the carry over from last year's wheat crop in Oregon and Washington equals 20 to 40 per cent of last year's crop.

"Mining during the past year has been the most profitable industry within this district. The next most profitable one has been livestock.

"Recent rains in Idaho have greatly benefited the grazing lands. Sheep, wool and cattle are all bringing high prices in all of the states of this district. Dairying is also prosperous."

### Representative Sinnott Now

Wears Oregon Jackrabbit Fedora

Washington, D. C. — High-grade felt hats can be manufactured from the fur of Oregon jackrabbits. This is no longer a theory, but a demonstrated fact, and Representative N. J. Sinnott, of Oregon, is today proudly wearing the first and only felt fedora ever manufactured in the country from jackrabbit fur.

Last winter Mr. Sinnott discovered that felt hat manufacturers were embarrassed because their supply of German rabbit fur was cut off with the war. It occurred to him that jackrabbit fur might be substituted and he sent to Oregon for a consignment of jackrabbit skins. These he turned over to the largest and best-known hat manufacturers in the East, with the request that they experiment with the rabbit fur and determine its suitability for hat manufacture.

The jackrabbit hat seems to be the equal of any \$5 felt hat on the market. It is of fine, soft texture, smooth to the touch and clear in color and grain. Members who examined it pronounced it a first-class headpiece and one that ought to command a good price in the market.

Mr. Sinnott was told by manufacturers, who entered upon the experiment with some doubts, that the Oregon jackrabbit fur made a much better hat than they had anticipated. He also learned from them that jackrabbits to be valuable for hat manufacture must be killed in the winter months, when the fur is heaviest, and must come from the colder portions of the West.

### New Route Proposed.

Klamath Falls — A new road to shorten the distance from Eugene to Klamath county points and to make a new route for tourists from that section bound for California, is being considered in this city. Arrangements have been completed for taking the question up with the County court next week at its regular July term. The present route from Eugene to Crescent is via McKenzie Pass and Bend, a distance of 170 miles. The proposed route, in connection with the old military road, would make the distance from Eugene to Crescent 109 miles and would have the effect of routing the southern-bound tourist through Crescent via Crater Lake and Klamath Falls and on into California via Tule Lake road, through the Modoc lava beds.

### New Coast Line Hinted.

Cottage Grove — The fact that several routes from here towards the coast have been tentatively surveyed and that it is known that owners of large bodies of timber in the vicinity of Lorne wish to find a cheap way of getting it to market, leads to the belief that a railroad from here in a westerly direction is a possibility of the next few years. The extension of the Oregon Pacific & Eastern in this direction was announced about three years ago, but was abandoned on account of the stringency of the money market.

### Record Mortgage Filed.

Astoria — One of the largest mortgages filed in Clatsop county for many years was recorded this week. It was given by the Crown Willamette Paper company to the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings bank and Frank H. Jones, of Chicago. It covers all the paper company's extensive timberland holdings in Oregon and California and was given as security for \$6,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds, issued by the company.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland — Wheat — Bluestem, 96c per bushel; fortyfold, 86c; club, 83c; red Fife, 83c; red Russian, 83c.

Hay — Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23 @24 per ton; valley timothy, \$18@19; alfalfa, \$14@15.

Millfeed — Spot prices: Bran, \$26 @26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29@29.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn — Whole, \$37 ton; cracked, \$38.

Vegetables — Artichokes, 75c@1 per dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50 @ 1.65 per crate; cabbage, \$2@2.25 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 25c eggplant, 10c; horseradish, 8c; lettuce, \$1@1.25 per crate; cucumbers, 75c@1.15 per dozen; spinach, 4@5c per pound; asparagus, 75c@1 per dozen; rhubarb, 1 1/2 @ 2c per pound; peas, 4c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per crate; beans, 8@9c per pound; celery, \$1 @ 1.15 per dozen; corn, 65@75c.

Potatoes — Old, \$1.50; California, new, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Onions — California red and yellow, \$3@3.25 per sack.

Green Fruit — Strawberries, 75c @ \$1.25 per crate; apples, new, \$2 per box; cherries, 3@5c per pound; cantaloupes, 50c@2.25 per crate; apricots, \$1.35@1.75 per box; peaches, \$1@1.10 per box; watermelons, 2c per pound; figs, \$1@1.50 per box; raspberries, \$2.25@2.75; plums, \$1.35; prunes, \$1.75.

Eggs — Oregon ranch, exchange prices: Current receipts, 21c per dozen; rots and cracks out, 22c; extras, 23c. Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch, candled, 26c.

Poultry — Hens, 14c per pound; stags, 10c; broilers, 17 1/2 @ 18c; turkeys, live, 20 @ 21c; dressed, choice, 23 @ 25c; ducks, 16@20c; geese, 10@12c.

Butter — Cubes, extras, 25c; prime firsts, 24c; firsts, 24c; seconds, 22c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 27@29c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25c, Portland.

Veal — Fancy, 10 1/2 @ 11c per pound.

Pork — Fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound.

Hops — 1915 crop, 8@11c per pound; 1916 contracts, nominal.

Wool — Eastern Oregon, fine, 23@25 1/2c per pound; coarse, 30@32c; valley, 30@33c.

Casaca Bark — Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle — Steers, good, \$7.50@7.75; cows, choice, \$6.75@7.50; good, \$6.25 @6.50; heifers, \$5.50 @ 5.75; bulls, \$3@5.75; stags, \$4.50@7.

Hogs — Prime light, \$8.05@8.25; good to prime, \$8@8.05; rough heavy, \$7.50@7.75; pigs and skips, \$6.60@7.10.

Sheep — Yearlings, \$6.50 @ 7.50; wethers, \$5.50@6.50; ewes, \$4.75@5; lambs, \$7@8.25.

### Higher Prices for Beans Are

Named in California Advices

Portland — There was some talk of an 11-cent bean market Wednesday, but jobbers were adverse to putting out such an extreme quotation, notwithstanding the further advance in the South. In fact, Portland jobbing prices are below a parity with California. It is believed there are enough beans here to meet the restricted requirements during the remainder of the old-crop year, but if the supply is exhausted, it cannot be replenished at existing prices. While the main factor in the strength of the market is the government demand, there is little doubt that speculation has played an important part in bulging prices in the South. The available supply of white beans in California is limited, and appears to have passed into strong speculative hands.

Advices received from San Francisco said small whites were practically cleaned up at shipping points at 9 1/2 cents and very few Lady Washingtons were left at 9 cents. There was a good demand for Limas, which were advancing in sympathy with the high prices of white beans.

### Baker Wool Not Sold.

Baker, Or. — Out of 148,000 pounds of wool, practically all fine, offered this week in Baker at the annual wool sale, only 23,000 pounds were sold, although other deals which may be closed later were pending. High bids on fine wool ranged from 23 cents to 25 cents, while for 4000 pounds of coarse wool from the Sels-Ashford ranch, in Grant county, a high bid of 28 cents was received. Isador Koshland, of Portland, was the bidder.

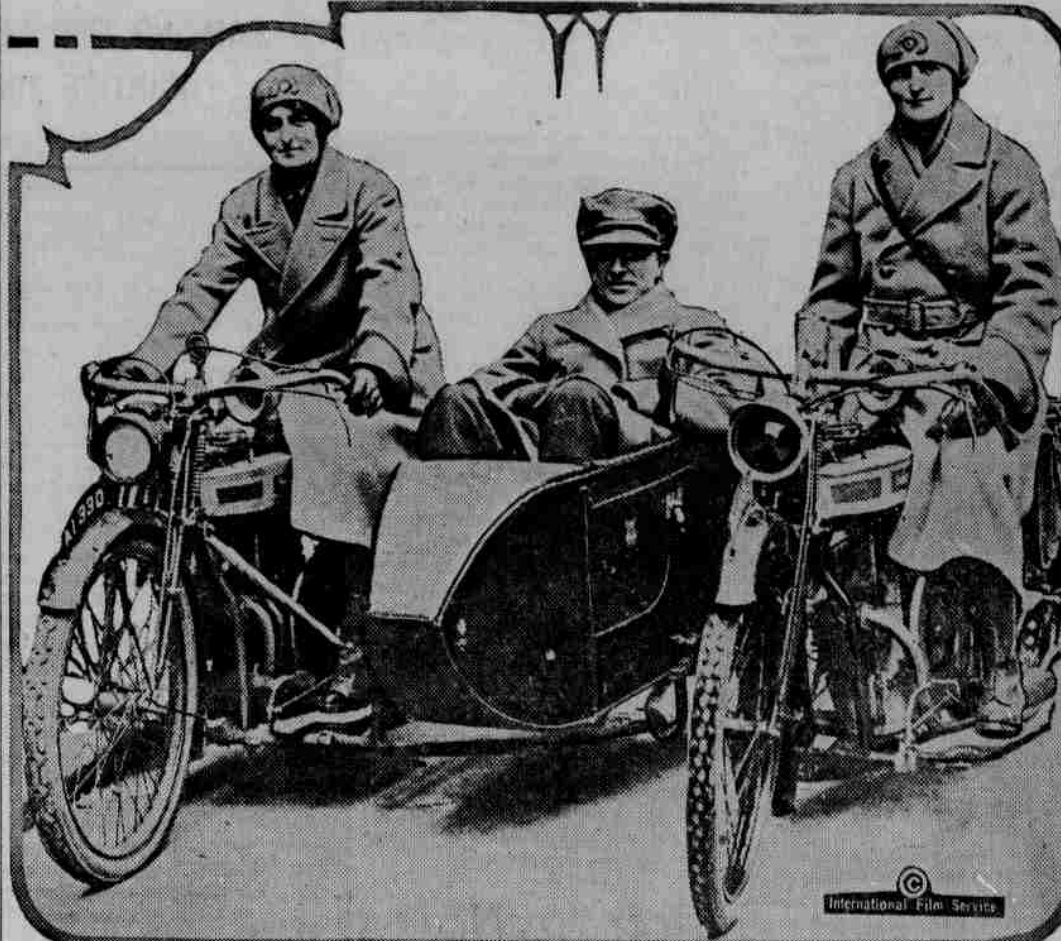
With the exception of 10,000 pounds sold by Walter Steiger, of Baker, at 25 cents, to John Glorieux, of Woonsocket, R. I., all the clips offered were from Grant county. The only other clip sold was that of J. C. Moore, who sold to Mr. Glorieux at 24 cents.

Mrs. Kenneth McRae, of Prairie City, had the largest clip for sale, 615,000 pounds. It is understood that a private bid made tops the price being offered openly. Mascal & Ringsmyer, of Dayville, were offered 23 cents for their 40,000-pound clip by Mr. Koshland, while C. H. Green, of Portland, offered to take over the 16,000 pounds of fine wool from the Sels-Ashford ranch at 23 1/2 cents.

### Growers To Be Helped.

Hood River — The Apple Growers' association has just sent out letters asking all affiliated growers to designate the different kinds of commercial fruits grown by each. Where the association does not handle the product of a grower, it will guide the grower to the trade that will handle it. Royal Ann, Governor Wood and Centennial cherries are maturing this week. The fruit has been sold to the cannery at The Dalles for a net price of 51 cents per pound. The prospects for black cherries are better than ever before.

## HEROINES OF PERVYSE VISIT LONDON



A remarkable trio are the Baroness de T'Serglaes, her husband, the baron, and Miss Chisholm, who are shown in this photograph made in London shortly after their arrival from the front where they spent 19 months. They went out almost at the beginning of the war, and the ladies won for themselves the title, "Heroines of Pervyse." They have been awarded the highest of all Belgian military orders by King Albert. The baron has been twice decorated by King Albert for bringing down German aircraft. The combination motorcycle shown here was especially designed by the baroness for use at the front.

## REORGANIZED SERBIAN ARMY JOINS THE ALLIES



Reorganized and re-equipped, a Serbian army of 100,000 has joined the forces of the allies in Greece. The photograph shows part of the first section of this army marching to the camp at Saloniki.

## SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS



Latest snapshot of Albert B. Cummins, United States senator from Iowa.

### Sternly Rebuked.

A large firm in Aberdeen, says Pearson's Weekly, recently engaged as office boy a raw country youth. It was part of his duties to attend to the telephone in his master's absence. When first called upon to answer the bell, in reply to the usual query, "Are you there?" he nodded assent. Again the question came, and still again, and each time the boy gave an answering nod. When the question came for the fourth time, however, the boy, losing his temper, roared through the telephone: "Man, a' ye blind? I've been noddin' me head off for the last half hour!"

### It Works, Too.

A small boy's idea of leaving footprints on the sands of time is to sneak across a newly-made cement walk — Columbus, Ohio, Citizen.

## JOLLY MILLERS OF NOTTINGHAM



The "Jolly Millers" of song and story have given way, like other time-honored occupations filled by men, to women. Nottingham, England, has a number of girl millers. They attend to all the work excepting the heavy weight lifting, which is done by men. Garbed in overalls, from early dawn till set of sun the "Jolly Millers" go about their task with a song on their lips.

### Arab Brickmakers.

Arab laborers are now successfully operating two American brickmaking machines in what is said to be the original site of the Garden of Eden. When the contract was given by the Turkish government to a British company, the use of concrete was considered. When this plan proved too expensive, it was decided to use bricks made by the Arabs in the vicinity. But these bricks were made by hand, and were as costly as the concrete. Machines for making bricks were next imported from England, Germany and Belgium, and each was in turn found to be too complicated to be used by the Arabs. Finally a couple of American brickmaking plants were installed, and these proved so simple that the laborers could easily work them. Those in charge of the

scheme to irrigate the Tigro-Euphrates valley are so pleased with the results that other kinds of machines are being sent there from America.

### Go to War in Autos.

The soldier goes to battle nowadays just as you go to your office, shop, or mill—in a motor-bus or tramcar. Eighty thousand men went into the battle of the Marne in taxicabs from Paris. Now motorbuses are working like tramcars all along the front. They form an almost endless procession.

### Plain Speech.

"I'm a plain-spoken person," said the aggressive man. "That's lucky. You're at least one subscriber who saves the telephone operator the trouble of asking you to repeat your number."

## PECULIAR EYES OF FISHES

Scientific Study Has Demonstrated Many Facts Not Hitherto Known to the World.

In the effort to discover why fishes are so near-sighted, scientists have been making some remarkable experimental studies of their eyes. One of the most interesting facts which these studies revealed was that fishes' eyes compared with human eyes are relatively large. The length of the eye of a fish is ordinarily about one-twentieth of its length, while the length of the eyeball of a man is from a sixtieth to a seventieth of his height.

The eyes of fishes are in constant use except when they are asleep. Most fishes have no eyelids, their eyes being protected from injury by a shiny material or by a thick transparent skin. The puffer, or swellfish, which habitually burrows in sand at the bottom of the water, has eyelids which cover the eyeballs when closed, the lower eyelid being larger than the upper.

In the experimental work the eyes of normal fishes were first examined with the retinoscope, then by electrical stimulation the focus was changed from distant to near objects.

It was found that, contrary to statements sometimes made, the eyes of fishes when swimming were focused for distant vision. Fishes are able to focus their eyes on near objects—as close as four inches—by the action of the superior and inferior muscles; they have no ciliary muscles. It was found possible by operation on the oblique muscles to make the fish near-sighted, far-sighted, or astigmatic.

## LESSON FROM THE FLOWERS

Gentleness and Tolerance Are Taught by Sweet Things of Garden and Field.

What a freedom from cares and perplexities one finds among the flowers. They are never unkind; you may be with them from morning till night and not have one bitter memory or disagreeable thought to take with you to your pillow. A tiger lily won't dig its claws into your breast, the calla lily will not prolong her call indefinitely. The sweet william's honeyed personality is honest and sincere; sweetness that will not under fancied provocation turn into vinegary revenge.

The snowdrops will not chill you with cold words and looks. The dogwood will not bark at you or dog your footsteps. There is a clump of the beautiful variegated variety bending over a quiet corner of the fish pond, its pretty leaves reflected in the water. It has no canine faults, but all the canine virtues, fidelity—no running away from the mistress to follow strange masters.

Jack in the pulpit does not preach too loudly or make awkward gestures, taking your mind insensibly from the heavenly message he is striving to deliver and which your soul desires to grasp, the mind being willing but the body weak.

## The Swiftest Thing We Know.

So far as we know, Galileo was the first to try to verify the suspicion that light was not really free from the conditions which trammel ordinary motion. In his endeavor to measure the speed of light, Galileo stationed two observers a couple of miles apart at night each armed with a dark lantern. One of them suddenly darkened his lantern, and the other was instructed to do the same, the moment that the first light disappeared. Galileo reasoned that if light really took a finite time to cross the distance, it would be measured by half the interval between the darkening of the first observer's lantern and the disappearance of the second light from his gaze. The argument was perfectly sound, but as the time in question was about one-fifty thousandth part of a second, it is no wonder that the observer failed to detect it. Yet it is on a quite similar plan that all the modern experimental determinations of the speed of light have been made.

## Surely Prize Scarecrow.

An American tourist had been boasting again in the village inn, says London Tit-Bits.

"Talking of scarecrows," he said, with a drawl, "why, my father once put one up, and it frightened the crows so much that not one entered the field again for a year."

He looked triumphantly around his audience. Surely that had settled those country bumpkins.

But he was to meet his match. "That's nothing," retorted one farmer. "A neighbor o' mine once put a scarecrow into his potato patch and it terrified the birds so much that one rascal of a crow who had stolen some potatoes came next day and put them back."

## The Locust as Human Food.

The curious species of insect life, known as the locust, which, according to its family traditions, visits and pays its respects to the outside world once in 13 or 17 years, has furnished much food for discussion among scientists, students and farmers. In addition to these there are others who anticipate with pleasure the advent of the locust, for whatever might be said about the strange creature, in spite of its destructive ability and its appetite for choice foliage, it has one good quality which was probably discovered by no less a person than John the Baptist when he decided that specimens which he found in the desert were good to eat.