

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

## BURNED AREAS RESEEDED.

Forest Service Men Plant Larch and Pine Near Bear Creek.

Wallowa—Local officers of the Forest service have begun to plant 45 acres of an old burned area on the headwaters of Bear creek to European larch and Scotch pine. They are using the seed-spot method. In all over 300 acres have been planted in the Wallowa national forest this year, but all but the Bear Creek burn are in areas burned over this year.

The Bear Creek burn, which is several years old, is on the watershed of Wallowa's water supply and as it has not reforested from natural sources, the forest service has resorted to artificial means to better protect the storehouse for the city's summer supply of water. The method used consists of digging seed spots six feet apart each way and planting the tree seeds. While the loss of seed in this manner is a very large percentage, it is considered one of the most economical ways of reforesting burned over areas.

The work is under the direction of Supervisor H. W. Harris, and six men are employed.

## WAY TO IMPROVE ROADS.

What is Known as "Splitlog Drag" Being Introduced.

Portland—The Pacific Highway association is sending out information in regard to the operation and construction of the "King Drag" or "Split Log Drag" for the immediate improvement of road conditions on the Pacific Coast. This information has been sent to every county commissioner in the counties of the state of California, Oregon and Washington, through which the proposed Pacific highway will pass, in order to put this inexpensive method of road improvement into wider fields, not alone for the Pacific Highway but for general thoroughfares.

Great encouragement is being constantly afforded the Pacific Highway association in this endeavor to better the road conditions, especially by the Seattle Automobile club, which at its last meeting voted to affiliate and financially assist the P. H. A.

## Railroad Reaches Butte Falls.

Cottage Grove—The Pacific & Eastern railroad has reached Butte Falls. The last bridge was crossed Sunday and work will be rapid from this time on until the line is ready for use to the timber city.

The road is planning to inaugurate a regular train service to Butte Falls as early as possible. In all probability an excursion will be run in the near future, giving all an opportunity of inspecting the new line.

The Pacific & Eastern belongs to the Hill people and consists of 30 miles of standard track between Medford and Butte Falls. The line is surveyed and ready for grading from Butte Falls to a point on the main line of the Oregon Trunk coming down the Deschutes country.

## 100,000 Acres Will Be Reclaimed

Crescent—Actual work of reclaiming several thousand acres of land near Crescent will be inaugurated early in the spring. All the necessary surveying has been completed.

Some 100,000 acres of land will be irrigated with water to be taken from Crescent and Fish lakes. The project, it is understood, is fathered by the Hunter Land company, of Portland, who own about half of the land affected. The rest will be watered in conjunction with the government reclamation service. About 100 miles of canal will be required. All the land lies west of Crescent, and it now is covered for the most part, with black pine. The country is said to have great promise as a dairying region.

## One Teasel-Grower Left.

Oregon City—With the sale of the Samuel E. Gregory farm, at Carus, there remains only one teasel grower in Clackamas county. He is George E. Gregory, at Molalla.

Gregory brothers came here 15 years ago, and George Gregory bought the teasel farm of J. N. Sawtell, at Molalla. S. E. Gregory has just disposed of his ranch, 57 acres, with the buildings and 25 acres of timber, to Noah Christner, of Eugene, for \$150 per acre. The other 120 acres were purchased by Herman Smith, of Aurora, for \$90 an acre. The new owners will not attempt teasel raising, but will confine their labors to general farming.

Mr. Gregory will go to the Palouse country, in Washington, where he believes opportunities for successful teasel growing are better than here.

## Coo's County Dry.

Marshfield—Complete returns show that Coo's county has gone dry by 23 votes. It is held by the wet faction that the Marshfield charter is such that the city can continue the saloons regardless of the county, but others claim that this matter must be decided in court. This is the first time the county ever went dry.

## TAXABLE LAND \$9,500,000.

Benton County Richer by \$2,000,000 Than Year Ago.

Corvallis—The tax roll of Benton county for 1910 is made up and will soon be turned over to the proper officials. The figures show the total taxable property in the county is \$9,500,000.

The total amount for 1909 was \$7,500,000, an increase of over \$2,000,000. This increase comes from an increase in the assessment of railroad timber and speculative holdings. These properties heretofore have been assessed a very low figure and in some places were never assessed. The several items as shown are as follows:

Tillable land, \$2,249,900; non-tillable land, \$4,002,976; farm improvements, \$356,375; town lots, \$1,191,545; improvements on town lots, \$466,075; machinery, etc., \$67,060; merchandise, etc., \$184,355; shares of stock, \$51,540; farm implements, \$48,675; household furniture, \$78,905; horses and mules, \$166,870; cattle, \$60,130; sheep and goats, \$13,188; swine, \$3,845; dogs, \$1,075; total, \$8,960,514. Railroads and public utilities, \$540.

Grand total, \$9,500,514.

## RAILROADS RUN AT LOSS.

Pacific & Eastern Report Shows Deficit of \$15,400.

Salem—Deficit in railroad operation is shown by the annual report of the Pacific Eastern which has just been filed with the state railroad commission. The income account and operating revenue show a deficit, net, of \$15,400.23. The total operating revenues are reported as \$9,557.69.

D. M. Rohrbrough, of Aurora, has complained to the commission that he shipped an emigrant car from Burley, Idaho, to Newberg, Or., and he was told the charge would be \$128, but when the car arrived he was charged \$198, he alleges. He asks the commission to determine if he can be rebated for an overcharge in this case.

Thomas A. Jensen, of Portland, complains that he shipped a piano from Watertown, S. D., to Portland and was charged \$37.34 for the shipment. This rate, he asserts, is an outrage.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 77@78c; club, 75c; red Russian, 73c; valley, 78c; 40-fold, 76c.

Barley—Feed, \$20@20.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$25 per ton; middlings, \$33; shorts, \$27; rolled barley, \$24@25.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$19@20 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$21@22; alfalfa, new, \$15@16; grain hay, \$14.

Corn—Whole, \$31; cracked, \$32 ton. Oats—White, \$27@28 per ton.

Poultry—Hens, 17c; springs, 15c; ducks, white, 16c; geese, 11c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed, 23@25c; squabs, \$2 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 40c; current receipts, 38c; Eastern, 30@32c per dozen.

Butter—City creamery, solid pack, 36c per pound; prints, 37@37½c; outside creamery, 35@36c; butter fat, 36c; country store butter, 24@25c.

Pork—Fancy, 12@12½c per pound. Veal—Fancy, \$5 to 125 pounds, 12½@13c per pound.

Apples—King, 40@75c per box; Wolf River, 75c@81c; Waxen, 85c@1.25; Baldwin, 75c@1.25; Northern Spy, 75c@1.25; Snow, 1.25@1.50; Spitzenberg, 1.25@2; Winter Bananas, \$1.75@3.50.

Green Fruits—Pears, \$1.25@2 per box; grapes, \$1.15@1.25; 17½c per basket; cranberries, \$8.50@9 per barrel; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box; huckleberries, 6@8c per pound; persimmons, \$1.85 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 10@11c per pound; cabbage, ¾@1c; cauliflower, 40c@50c per dozen; celery, 50@80c; pumpkins, 1@1½c per pound; sprouts, 7@8c; squash, 1@1½c; tomatoes, 50@60c per box; carrots, \$1@1.25 hundred; parsnips, \$1@1.25; turnips, \$1.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.10 per hundred.

Hops—1910 crop, 12@14c; 1909, nominal; olds, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 13@17c per pound; valley, 17@19c; mohair, choice, 32@33.

Cattle—Beef steers, good to choice, \$5.25@6.65; fair to medium, \$4.50@5; choice spayed heifers, \$4.50@5; good to choice beef cows, \$4.25@4.70; medium to good beef cows, \$3.50@4; common beef cows, \$2@3.50; bulls, \$3.50@4; stags, good to choice, \$4@4.50; calves, light, \$7@7.50; heavy, \$3.75@5.

Hogs—Top, \$9.25@9.60; fair to medium, \$9@9.25.

Sheep—Best valley wethers, \$3.25@3.50; fair to good wethers, \$3@3.25; best yearling wethers, \$4.25@4.75; best valley ewes, \$3@3.50; lambs, choice mountain, \$5.25@5.50; choice valley, \$4.75@5.

## ESKIMOS DISCREDIT COOK.

Missionaries Get Terse Story of Wanderings in Arctic.

Chicago—Dr. Frederick A. Cook is further discredited in a special cable dispatch to the Chicago Daily News from its correspondent in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The story is the first publication of Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, as sent by him to his wife in Copenhagen, and now given out by her.

Contained in the story are purported statements of Cook's two Eskimo companions in the Polar quest, Itukusuk and Apilak, in which they confirm Commander Robert E. Peary's charge that Cook traveled in a circle and never even approached the Pole.

Rasmussen, in the story, is quoted as saying he did not himself interview the man, but that their statements were taken by the Rev. Gustav Olsen and Kateket Sechmann Rosebach, missionaries.

The dispatch to the Daily News says:

"Already in 1909 when I was on an expedition to Greenland," writes Rasmussen, "there existed grave doubts as to whether Dr. Cook really had reached the Pole, so I determined to find out from his two Eskimo companions, I secured their statements through the missionaries."

This is the story of the Eskimos, as given in the dispatch:

"We traveled from Annatook with eight sledges in company with Dr. Cook, at the first sunshine, February. From there to Ellsmere we slept only once on the ice. It took four days to cross Ellsmere land. Eighteen days out our companions left us. We then had gone only about 12 English miles from land.

"The ice was fine and there was no reason to stop, for anyone who wanted to go on could do so. The 19th day Dr. Cook took observations with an instrument he held in his hand and we then changed our course westward.

"We left here a lot of food for men and dogs and one of us went ahead to examine the ice. He reported it in good shape, which it was, but Dr. Cook looked at it and said it was bad.

"On they way back we stopped at open water near the land. We stopped one day and went over to Ringnas island before the snow had melted (April).

"One day I (Apilak) came upon Dr. Cook sitting down and drawing a map. I looked at it and asked him: 'Whose route are you drawing?'

"My own," replied Dr. Cook. "But that was a lie, because he drew the map a long way out at sea, where he had never been.

"We continued to shoot bears on the ice, until we had enough for the dogs. We do not know how many nights we slept on this part of the journey. The small rivers had only begun to break when we reached Hell's Gate.

"Here as Dr. Cook directed, we left our dogs behind, although they were fat from the bear meat. We had crossed the great sound and had to push our boat along the ice.

"Dr. Cook said: 'We will reach human beings (Baffinsland) within two days.'

"We had slept twice when he looked ahead and said he saw a tent, but it was only a stone. We kept hunting for human beings a long time. Then we came to an island on which eider birds were resting. We followed the land past Cape Sparbo and when our provisions were nearly gone we returned toward Cape Zeddon, where we arranged for wintering.

"It was yet twilight the whole night and we built a house of peat and stone, just as we do at home. We caught walrus, musk ox and bear for winter. It was a fine autumn and we had made provisions for the winter. During the dark time we were inside most of the time making clothes."

## Germany's Budget Grows.

Berlin—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung prints the details of the budget for 1912, showing expenditures of 2,924,945,136 marks, approximately \$12,975,545. The estimate includes for the army \$203,941,844, an increase of \$20,214,155, of which amount \$1,976,124 is for additions to the peace footing. The navy estimate is \$112,639,849, an increase of \$4,128,482. The budget requires a loan of \$24,438,982 to balance the expenditures as against \$47,962,290 borrowed to balance the present budget.

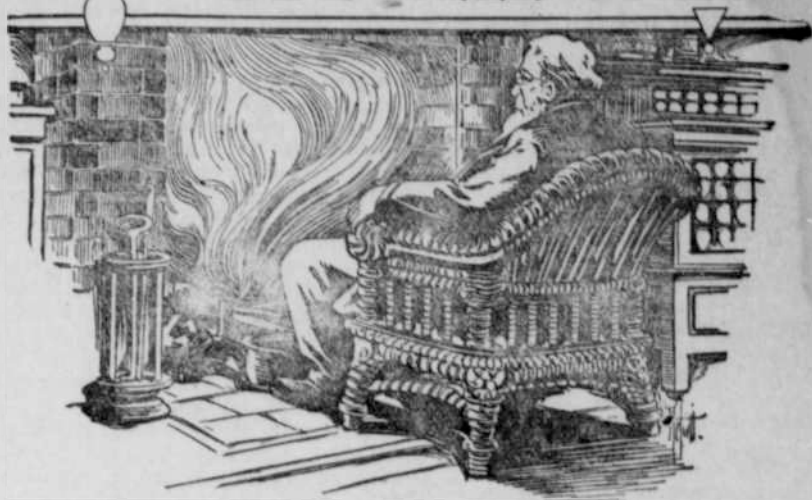
## Poisoned Wine Kills.

Vancouver, B. C.—Four Frenchmen engaged in a drinking bout in a house in the Fairview section of Vancouver. Their port wine disagreed with them, and when the police were called to the house after midnight they found one man lying dead beside a table on which was a half-emptied bottle of port that is thought to contain strychnine. Two others were almost dead from the effects of the liquor and were taken to a hospital, where they are critically ill. The fourth man had disappeared and the police are seeking him.

## 'Frazzle' is Remembered.

New York—The following telegram was received at Tammany hall from a Democrat in Oyster Bay: "Roosevelt's own district: Dix, 218; Stimson, 158. Beaten to a frazzle."

# THANKSGIVING RECOLLECTIONS



When the winds of bleak November  
Down the chimney moan and sigh,  
Stirring into life each ember  
Till the flames roar fierce and high  
Then my thoughts revert to boyhood,  
When Thanksgiving Day drew nigh.

In the flames I see the farmhouse,  
And the woodland brown and serene  
Where the sportsman's rifle echoed  
As that day of days drew near.  
Scenes which ever shall be cherished  
In the burning logs appear.

I can see the deep old cellar  
Where the apple bins, piled high,  
Overshadowed heaps of pumpkins  
Golden as the sunset sky,  
And the casks of new fall cider  
Stood along the wall close by.

As the old-time scenes are fading  
While the fire slowly dies,  
Visions of a groaning table  
Are presented to my eyes,  
And I almost scent the fragrance  
Of the mince and pumpkin pies.

## KEEPING THE FEAST

TRUE MEANING OF LESSON OF THANKSGIVING.

Should Be Time of Rejoicing for All, Those Who Have Abundance Sharing With Their Less Fortunate Brethren.

The sober joyfulness of the first New England Thanksgiving did not exhaust itself in a single day. Governor Bradford after the first scanty harvest made deliberate provision for three days' feasting and rejoicing, during which the infant colony entertained more than its own number of visiting Indians. It is true that these guests contributed venison for the feast, as they had earlier contributed corn for the use of the colony, but the heart of the feast was in the hospitality which made them welcome.

We call Thanksgiving day especially a home festival, and its associations are most delightful in family reunions and home pleasures. Yet the precedent of Plymouth hospitality has never been and never ought to be neglected. It is a time when those who are blessed with home joys take pleasure in sharing them with the homeless. Families enlarge themselves to include not only the scattered next of kin, but those also who are far from their own home circle. A touch of the blessed spirit of home joy and mutual helpfulness stretches beyond the limits of the family to

include those for whom the day would otherwise be lonelier than others days for privation of home companionships.

The community was the host in that first Plymouth festival, yet the community divided into families. As they kept the feast in the large family groups into which the necessity of house building and defense had up to this time divided them, did any of them think, we wonder, of the law of the passover established for other exiles and pilgrims so many centuries before: "And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls?"

As a community we are today much further from absolute want and peril of starvation than the Pilgrims were when they began the custom of the yearly feast of thanksgiving. Yet there are many of our people who, if they keep the feast, must keep it in the midst of poverty and peril of want. In the midst of greater want and peril the forefathers invited strangers to the feast, providing what they could. They were wholly free from that false pride, so common nowadays, which thinks most of appearances and is ashamed to offer hospitality unless it is possible, also, to make a show of wealth. Out of what they had the fathers gave God thanks and entertained the strangers at their gates. The other spirit of false pride and shame robs both guest and host of the best joy of the Thanksgiving time—the joy of common faith in the Giver of all good, and of cordial welcome which has nothing to conceal

## Hymn of Praise

We hold our hands to Thee, O Lord of Hosts!  
And praise Thee for Thy blessings manifold.  
We thank Thee for the bounteous harvest yield,  
The garnered opulence of vine and field,  
The work of man with full fruition crowned.

We thank Thee that we live with souls attuned  
To all the beauty of the pulsing world.  
We thank Thee for the heroes of the quiet ways,  
When no man knoweth, but who live thy praise,  
The silent heroes in the ways forgot.  
We praise Thee that no brother lives enslaved,  
Free hearts, free homes! are, let thanksgiving rise,  
The end of strife—the soldier's duty done;  
The rich reward—the joys of freedom won.  
Thank God! ye people, for the gift of peace.

## Foresight.

The dispute over the discovery of the pole having reached the acute stage, naturally it was taken into the courts.

"Have no fear," said the lawyers for one side. "Our case is simple and our proof is decisive."  
"Have no fear," said the lawyers for the other side. "As soon as this trouble started we sent to Greenland and retained every expert Eskimo witness."

Realizing that many years of hypo-

thetical questions were before it, the public turned its attention to the south pole.

## Hint of Etiquette.

"Say," whispers the parvenu at the banquet given to commemorate the reconciliation of the society couple, "my bread is wrapped in a napkin. I'm not up on all these things, you know. Do I eat the napkin?"  
"Oh, no," says his mentor. "Not here. This feast is to celebrate the cessation of chewing the rag."