

GRANTS PASS DAILY COURIER

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1923.

OREGON WEATHER

Pacific Coast States: Normal
+ temperature and generally fair
+ but with probability of occa-
+ sional showers on the Wash-
+ ington coast.

Fair tonight and Friday.

Today's temperature, 87.

Water at bath house, 70.

SHOW THEM THE VALLEY

The visit of A. S. Dudley, manager of the state chamber of commerce, to Grants Pass yesterday, again directs the attention of the people of the community to their one great problem is concerned with getting the lands of the Grants Pass Irrigation district settled and in cultivation, for Grants Pass will be no more prosperous than the territory surrounding the town. The city is not self-sufficient but must depend upon the prosperity of the farms surrounding it, as well as other industries, for its growth.

Every day there are hundreds of tourists going through the city. Several hundred stop here every night. Many of these might be induced to locate if they could be shown the resources and the advantages which are here. Grants Pass needs every person obtainable to help put the 19,000 acres of land under the irrigation canal into cultivation. Many of the people going through see little of the valley for they enter the eastern and northern parts on the Pacific highway and traverse little of that part which is now producing. There are scarcely a dozen farms along the highway from the Jackson county farm and the Merlin hill and but few of these are advertisements for the valley.

The tourist must be shown what we have here. Last year an attempt was made to get a car to take some through the valley every day. It did not materialize, however. If this plan could be revived and a dozen, or even half a dozen interested people could be taken to some of the more prosperous places and shown what the valley lands will produce, there might be startling results. The plan has worked in other places and should work as well here. The state chamber is going to help in the land settlement movement but it is really up to the communities themselves to see their own lands are displayed and the people brought into the state by the Oregon advertising, be made to locate.

Founded United States Navy.
An act was passed by congress authorizing the building of six warships in the year 1794. This was the founding of the United States navy.

Boys' Shoes

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. RIGHT AT THE TIME OF YEAR YOU NEED THEM.

36 pairs of boys' mule skin and elk shoes, sizes 9 to 2, very special, to clean up.....\$1.45 pair

36 pairs of boys dress shoes, broken sizes, browns and blacks, sizes 9 to 5 1/2, very special to clean up \$1.95 pair

Golden Rule Store



Whose turn is it? Who is "next" at the Gulbransen? The folks can hardly wait—everyone from Grand-Dad down to Little Mary wants to play that splendid Gulbransen! It's so easy to play—it invites playing. It makes you want to pour out all the music that has been locked up in your soul for so many years and which your untrained fingers cannot express.

You may play a Gulbransen for half an hour—or half a day—and the thought of effort in connection with peddling never comes to mind. Because there is no effort.

This leaves you free to concentrate on better playing of the Gulbransen. The result is that within a few days, or a week at most, you can learn to play the Gulbransen, through the pedals, in such a way that the music cannot be distinguished from the finest hand-playing.

Gulbransen Instruction Rolls help you to understand and master this art of correct playing. They are simple, fascinating—show how to do things, through the pedals, that it would take years to learn by hand.

ROWELL'S PIANO HOUSE
Largest in Southern Oregon

Daily News Letter

Gossip & Staff Correspondents
at World Centers of Population

Shanghai, Aug. 23.—(I. N. S.)—Smothering heat and drought, dread forerunners of famine and cholera, have settled over certain sections of China, causing thousands of suffering people to pray to the gods of rain.

Recently while visiting friends in an interior city where there was no rain for weeks and where cholera claimed many victims, I rode to the City Temple, where hundreds were worshipping at the shrine of the god of wind and rain.

In the narrow mat-roofed streets the stench was terrible. Flies, millions of them, crawled lazily over the fruit in the open stands. They swarmed over the hungry dogs, for once too lifeless to bark at a foreigner. They worried the half-naked, half-dead beggars in the shade of the City Gate.

The coffin makers were working night and day. At last we reached the yellow-walled temple on the banks of the stagnant canal. Priests, in brown robes, were selling paper charms to the crowds of listless men and women. The priests declared that the charms would protect them from the merciless hand of the Plague God.

Wrinkled, bent old women were hobbling on their "Golden Lilies" among the gilded and painted idols which lined the walls burning incense, red candles and silver paper spirit money before many of them.

Young wives, with drawn faces; soldiers, in tattered uniforms, pompous merchants, amahs carrying fretful babies, pale-faced scholars, bronzed-backed coolies were all waiting their turn to "kow tow" before the gilded Wind God. They were imploring him to drive the Plague God out of the city.

At night the walls of the mourners, the beats of the priests' drums, the groans from the thousands of Chinese trying to sleep in the courtyards, doorways, on roofs and streets were terrifying. But more pitiful were the haunting cries of the moth-

ers who were imploring the spirits of their dying children to return.

A few days later the wind and rain came.

There was great rejoicing throughout the city, and I rode again to the temple. The Wind God was given credit for driving out the God of Plague. Garlands of sweet-smelling white jade flowers hung around his fat gold neck. Incense burned at his feet, and gayly-colored lanterns, which would be lighted in the evening, festooned the temple grounds. Before the Wind God the grateful living were humbly offering their gifts.

In Tsangchow, Chihli Province, the long drought is causing great anxiety. Two years ago, when this section was facing a similar situation, the priests brought famous rain-producing iron tablets from a northern temple and secured immediate aid, in the eyes of the superstitious populace, phenomenal results.

The priests reaped a rich harvest in offerings. This year, however, the miraculous tablets failed to function. The people are amazed.

Suspicion has now fallen on the priest who went after the tablets. On his return trip he stopped in Tientsin over night to attend a theatrical performance. The rain which should have come to Tsangchow fell on that particular night in Tientsin—without doubt the rain which was intended for Tsangchow.

The priest who yielded to the allures of the gay city is a sad man these days.

BORN

CARTER—To Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Carter, of this city, Thursday, August 23, a son.

FORCE—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Force, of Gold Hill, Monday, August 20, a son.

ROBERTS—To Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Roberts, of Murphy, Thursday, August 23, a daughter.

TWO 36-HOUR TRANCES
ONLY FEW HOURS APART

Amesville, Ohio, Aug. 23.—(I. N. S.)—During a revival here, attended with much excitement, a young woman, seeking "sanctification," went into two trances, each lasting 36 hours. The trances were only a few hours apart.

PORTLAND MARKET

Portland, Ore., Aug. 23.—(A. P.)—Cattle and hogs steady; lambs 50c higher; eggs, 2c higher; butter, steady.

Choice steers	\$7.25 @ \$8.00
Hogs; prime light	\$9.50 @ \$9.75
Choice lambs	\$9.50 @ \$10.00
East Mt. Lambs	\$10.00 @ \$10.50
Butter, extra cubes	42 1/2c @ 43c
Butter, prints	46c
Eggs	30c @ 32c
Eggs, selling prices	30c @ 35c
Wheat, soft white	\$1.01
Wheat, hard white	\$1.07
Wheat, western red	\$1.00

Apples—Per box, Calif., Gravensteins, \$2.25-\$2.50; Ore., Medford, Gravensteins, \$2.50; Jumble, \$1.50-\$1.75; cookers, \$1.00-\$1.50.

Bunched Vegetables—Per doz. bunches carrots and beets 35-45c. Radishes 30-35c. Onions 30-35c. Cabbage—Oregon bulk per cwt., \$1.50-\$2.00. Fancy Danish Ball, \$2.50-\$3.00.

Cantaloupes—Calif. Turlocks, standards, \$3.25-\$3.50; ponys 45c, \$2.75, ponys 54c \$2.50, flats, \$1.75; Ore. and Wash. Burrell Gems, standards, \$3.50, ponys \$2.50. Corn—Oregon sacks, 6 doz. 75c. \$1.00. Yellow Bantam, \$1.25-\$1.35. Cucumbers—Per box, Oregon outside, 60c, mostly 40c-50c.

Egg plants—Ore., ped lb 8c-10c. Lettuce—Per crate, dry 3 doz. \$1.25-\$1.50.

Onions—New crop per cwt., Walla Walla Yellow Globes, \$1.50-\$1.75, mostly \$1.75. White Pickling, 9c-12c lb.

Peaches—Ore., Early Crawford, \$1.00-\$1.25, Wash. Elbertas, \$1.05-\$1.25, mostly \$1.10-\$1.15, small all varieties, 85c-\$1.00.

Pears—Calif., Wash. and Oregon, \$1.75-\$2.25. Peppers—Per lb. Oregon 6c-8c. Plums—Damson, 6c lb.

Potatoes—Sacked per cwt., new crop Oregon white, best \$1.75, poorer \$1.25-\$1.50.

Sacked Vegetables—Per cwt., Carrots and Beets \$2.00-\$2.50; Rutabagas, \$2.00.

Summer Squash—Per standard crate, Oregon, \$1.00-\$1.25; bulk, per lb. 3c-4c.

Tomatoes—Oregon, per box \$1.50-\$1.75.

Watermelons—California, per lb., uncrated 2 1/2c-3c; Ice Creams 3 1/2c; Casabas, 4c; Honeydews, 7c; Oregon—The Dalles, Kleeley Sweets, best 2 1/2c.

ORIGIN of the NAMES of the STATES

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

In running down the origin of the names of our states, it is found that only one has a name that, like "Utah" and "Brodingnag," was made out of the whole cloth. The name of California was originally given by some of the followers of Cortez, the conqueror of Lower California, whence the name spread to the present state. The imagination of Cortez's men had been fired by the reading of an old Spanish romance of chivalry called "Las Sergas de Esplandian," in which was described a fabled island called California, where gold and precious stones in abundance were found, and they gave this name to the new land which they had discovered. It is strange that a name accidentally given should later prove so descriptive.

As to Oregon, the best information obtainable regarding the origin of its name is of varied nature, and several theories are equally well supported. The first recognized theory is that the name was taken from that of a species of wild sage called "origanum," which grows in profusion on the coast of the state. The second is to the effect that the name is derived from the Spanish word "Oregones," meaning "Big-eared Men," supposed to have been given to the natives by a Jesuit priest who settled in that country in the early days.

Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," said that the name came from the Spanish "Aura Agua," meaning "Gently Falling Waters." It is on the strength of these two latter theories that this name is included with those of Spanish origin.

American and Indian Names. Two states may be said to have American names. The first is Washington, named for the Father of His Country, and the second Indiana, so called on account of the purchase and subsequent settlement by various Indian tribes of large tracts of land north of the Ohio river and within the present boundaries of the state.

When we review Indian state names, we must remember that there was no one Indian tongue. Most, if not all, of these Indian terms have suffered corruption at the hands of the white men, in some cases to such an extent that all connection with the original word seems to be lost; but the names as they remain still retain their beautiful and sonorous sound.

The first state to bear an Indian name was Massachusetts, which was named for the bay—indeed, until 1789 the state bore its colonial name of "Massachusetts Bay" and has been nicknamed "Old Bay State." The word means "At or Near the Great Hills," and probably has reference to the heights of land around Boston, seen from the bay when approaching that city.

The transition from Quonoketac to Connecticut is an example of how Indian names suffered corruption at the hands of the white man. The word means "River Whose Water is Driven in Waves by Tides or Winds," a typically long and descriptive title and taken from the principal river of the state, which was probably so named from the aspect of its mouth.

In 1541 Hernando de Soto, the Spanish discoverer of the Mississippi, gave battle to a tribe of Indians at a place called Alibamo, on the Yazoo river, in Mississippi. This place was the fortress of a brave tribe called the Alibamos or Alibamas, who, after this battle, migrated eastward to the shores of a river to which they gave their name and which in turn gave the state of Alabama its name.

Our greatest river, the Mississippi, gives name to one of our Southern states. The Indian word means "Gathering in of All the Waters," or "Great Long River," which have been interpreted by some to mean "Father of Waters," although this is not a technically correct translation.

Texas, our largest commonwealth and the only one acquired by annexation, has for a name an Indian word which originally meant "Friends" or "Allies," and which was also used as a form of greeting. Later it came to indicate a group of tribes generally allied against the Apaches of Arizona.

Some of Uncertain Meaning. Like many other states, Tennessee is named for its principal river, although this name was originally given to one of its southerly tributaries and later spread to the main stream. The name is of Cherokee origin and came from a village or locality, Tananase, inhabited by this great southern tribe. The meaning of the word has been lost and interpretations, such as "Bend in the River," from the meanderings of the stream, are merely fanciful.

The Blue Grass state, Kentucky, also bears a name of uncertain origin and meaning. Reliable authorities state that the name was derived from an Indian word, "Kentake," meaning "Meadow Land." On the other hand, George Rogers Clark, one of our greatest pioneers and one of the conquerors of this region, claimed that the word "Kentake," meaning "River of Blood," gave the state its name. It has also been said that the word is of Shawnee Indian origin and means "At the head of a river," from the fact that

this tribe used the Kentucky river in its migrations north and south. The popular translation of "Dark and Bloody Ground" was given to Daniel Boone, the famous borderer of the early days of the state, and the title is supposed to have been descriptive of the bloody warfare in colonial times, not only between the Indians and the whites, but also between the Indians from both sides of the Ohio river, who used this region as a battle-ground.

The Buckeye state, Ohio, takes its name from its principal river, which bore a long Iroquois Indian name, meaning "Beautiful River."

Illinois is named for the Illini tribe of Indians, who lived in that section and whose name meant "Men," and to which the French added their adjective termination, "ois."

The name of another Indian tribe, Ah-hee-ooba, is perpetuated in Iowa. The name meant "Sleepy Ones," or "Drowsy Ones," and this probably goes far toward explaining why this tribe was nearly exterminated by the Sioux. Its members lived in the valley of the state's principal river, to which they gave their name and after which, in turn, the state was named.

The Indian's penchant for naming places after bodies of water is further illustrated in the name of Michigan, which comes from an Algonquin word, "Mishigamaw," meaning "Big Lake," or "Great Water."

Now we come to another state name the origin and meaning of which are uncertain. Wisconsin, written by the early French explorers of that region as "Ouissconsin" and named for its chief stream, is thought to have come from a Sauk Indian word translated as "Wild Rushing Channel," and also as having reference to holes in the banks of streams where birds nest.

Others Named From Rivers. Another river-named state is Minnesota, derived from a Sioux Indian word meaning "Cloudy Water" or "Sky-Tinted Water."

Our greatest Western stream gives its name to Missouri, and its yellow flow toward its mouth well merits its meaning, "Muddy Water."

The popular meaning often given to Arkansas is "Bend or Bow in the Kansas," but it is manifest that this is erroneous, for this river does not enter the state. One of the Indian tribes of that region bore this name, which was written by early French explorers as "Arkansas," or "Arkansas," and in many other forms. The meaning of the word has been lost. In 1808 certain pioneers resident in Arkansas county of Missouri territory petitioned congress to establish the territory of Arkansas; hence these men are the ones who perpetuated the Indian name.

The wide plains of the Dakotas were the home of the Sioux, or Dakota tribes, and this name, which, according to dialect, was also written "Lakota," "Lahkota," or "Nakota," and signifies "Allies," was used as the common name of all the confederated Sioux tribes.

The Sioux tongue also gives us Nebraska, an Ojibwa Sioux word meaning "Shallow Water," or "Broad Water," terms descriptive of the river for which the state is named.

The state of Kansas was named for an Indian tribe which inhabited that region and lived along the river to which it gave its name. The Kansas or Kanza Indians were of the Kiowa family and their name means "Wind People," or "People of the South Wind."

Oklahoma also bears a tribal name, taken from the Choctaw tongue. It has the peculiarly significant meaning of "Red People."

It is a strange fact that a valley in Pennsylvania, famed for a Revolutionary massacre, and a far-western state should bear the same name; yet the latter is named for the former. Two meanings, both well supported by competent authorities, have been given to the word Wyoming. One is that it is a corruption of a Delaware or Leni-Lenape word, "Mough-wau-wamm," meaning "Extensive Plains." The other interpretation which has been put upon it is "Mountains With Valleys Alternating." Both of these meanings could be fittingly applied to the state of Wyoming.

One of the most highly civilized Indian tribes in the history of the New World, the Aztecs, has given us a state name, for our Southern neighbor derives her name from the word "Mexicilli," an Aztec tutelary divinity, hence New Mexico. Another meaning given to this word is "Habitation of the God of War."

A small Southwestern tribe, the Papagos, a peaceful people and sadly harassed by the warlike Apaches, gives us the name of Arizona. It is taken from a former locality of theirs called "Arizonac," or "Arizonaca," meaning "Place of the Small Springs." The Mormon state, Utah, takes its name from the Ute tribe of Indians, who lived in that section. The origin of the name is unknown.

Idaho is named from an Indian word meaning "Gem of the Mountains"—a most descriptive title for that high-land state.

BLUE BOAR

English Type - Triply Blended

Frankly, it isn't the tobacco alone—other cigarettes might have 8 varieties—it's the triple blending that gives exclusive superiority to Blue Boars—it produces the unique bouquet—a welcome surprise to men who seek a superfine, non-common-place smoke.

To create Blue Boars we depart from ordinary practice—it costs more in time and money, but it's worth much to attain a new cigarette which has met with such a hearty reception from critical smokers the nation over.

Everywhere—20 for 25c. Try—Compare—Today.

One man tells another

***** ADDITIONAL LOCAL *****

Cavemen Dance Tomorrow

The Cavemen will spring some new features at their dance tomorrow night at the county fair grounds pavilion. One of these will be a feature dance by Miss Iris Burns, queen of the Cavemen. It is also hinted that there will be a liberal sprinkling of good moonlight waltzes, with nature and a number of automobile spots furnishing the light. The dance starts immediately after the band concert.

Vivacious Engine

An engineer was giving evidence in a case in which a farmer was suing a railway company for damages resulting from the death of a cow, which had been run into by a train.

The farmer's lawyer was heckling the engineer, and kept reverting to his pet question, which was: "Now, tell me, was the cow on the track?"

At last the engineer became angry, and answered the question: "Well, if you want me to tell the real truth, the cow was bathing in the stream the other side of the track. But the engine saw her, leaped off the rails, dashed over the bank, and, landing right on top of the cow, strangled her to death without a word."—Milwaukee Journal.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS ARE ADVERTISED IN CHINA

Harbin, China, Aug. 23.—(I. N. S.)—The American Chamber of Commerce has sent into the interior districts a train carrying exhibits from the Standard Oil Company, the Du-

Pont Company, the Singer Sewing Machine Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It is hoped by the Chamber that the train will increase American trade in the interior districts.

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PEOPLE'S MARKET

Advertisements under this heading 5c per line per issue. All Classified ads appear under this heading the first time

FOR SALE—The only greenhouse plant in Grants Pass. Inquire of Barnes the Jeweler. 43tf

GOOD 1-HORSE farm wagon to trade for spring rig. Body no objection. Seen at Cook's blacksmith shop; also pack pony and cow for sale cheap. J. H. Crawford, Rd. 4. 74

FOR SALE—Ford touring car in good running condition; good tires, \$125. 407 K St. 70tf

T. M. STOTT—Automobile Insurance a Specialty. 58tf

FOR SALE—Oak library table, Stickley rocker, electric library lamp, oak bedstead. Mrs. C. L. Hobart, Manzanita and Merlin Road. 75

FOR SALE—A 5-room house with bath, close in. Inquire at 315 E St. 73

WANTED—A buyer for 80 acres at crossroads near O'Brien schoolhouse in Illinois Valley. Irrigation, 60 acres timberland, 20 acres clear, fair 1 1/2 story dwelling and outhouses. Good home and good investment at \$1500. Terms if wanted. See or write H. B. Hendricks, Waldo, Ore., for further particulars. 75

TEAM, wagon and harness for sale, or will trade for truck. Phone 601-F-43, Rd. 4. A. B. Bruner. 74

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, corner Seventh street and Lee Ave., modern conveniences, garage; five-room house on Seventh partly modern; over one acre in two places; could be cut into several good lots; beautiful location; reasonable. Inquire Mrs. W. H. Quail, 832 N. Seventh. 77

FOR TRADE—Hudson touring car. Will trade for house in Grants Pass. Henry Trumbly, 491 E St. 78

WANT TO BUY this summer's pullets or last summer's hens, White Leghorns. Phone 602-F-14. S. C. Gunter, Rd. 2. 75

FOR SALE—New Victor adding machine. Price is right. 411 South Sixth St. C. F. T. Co. 73tf

FOR RENT—Two modern apartments. Both have gas plate and wood range. These places are very close in. Phone 397 J, or call 710 J St. 63tf

FOR SALE—Household goods belonging to W. W. Harmon held in storage and not called for, will be sold at auction Thursday, September 6 at Warehouse at Eighth and 1/2 streets, for storage charges. A. A. Mathes. 75

YOUNG CHICKENS WANTED—State quantity, price and location. Address No. 518, care Courier. 67tf

APPLE CIDER FOR SALE 40c gal., also vinegar at 40c gal. Call at 924 South Fifth St. Bring your jug. 73

FOR SALE—One 13-months old heifer bred to be from next April. Very reasonable price, come and see her. Telephone 502-F-11. T. C. Crosby. 78

FOR SALE—Chevrolet heavy ton truck, with commercial body. A-1 shape. Priced to sell. F. R. Hyde, Murphy, Ore. 76

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Good truck with a good job. It will pay you to investigate this. Write No. 521 care Courier. 75

HAVE NO. 1 sweet and real strawberries, tomatoes, summer squash, cabbage, green peppers, table onions, also No. 1 muskmelons for next week. A. Alberts, North Sixth on highway, Rd. 1. 73

WANTED—5 tons of No. 1 alfalfa hay, must be dry, give price delivered. A. Alberts, North Sixth on highway, Rd. 1, 15 rods from city limits. 73

RESPONSIBLE party wants to lease 6-room house for winter. Must have modern conveniences and be on north side of track. Write No. 522 care Courier. 73

ESTRAY—There came to my place on Rd. 2 two grown sows, one white and one black. Owner can have same by paying charges and proving property. Alva Hammond, Grants Pass, phone 609-F-11. 77

FORD TOURING—\$80. W. S. Magwell Co. 73