

GRANTS PASS DAILY COURIER

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1924.

OREGON WEATHER

Pacific Coast States: Generally fair, but with probability of rain or snow by middle of week. Temperature will average below normal.

Oregon—Fair tonight and Friday. Cooler tonight.

THE MATTER OF LIVING

To the average person, the matter of living is a mystery that he never attempts to solve. He knows that he must breathe and naturally seeks fresh air, he gets hungry and seeks food, he gets cold and seeks warmth, he needs rest and he seeks sleep. These things are but instinctive and he does not inquire into the reason for them. But when he feels that he is not well, the average man will seek his physician. That is not a natural or instinctive trait but is rather the outgrowth of the social life now in existence. It is a habit confined solely to humans.

As the daily life becomes more strenuous, man becomes more and more susceptible to many ills to which life is subject. When a delicate machine is operated at a low speed it needs little attention but when it is run at a greatly increased rate, constant attention is necessary. So it is with the human life. Yet the individual, as a rule, exercises but little care until forced to do so. How much better it would be to use a little more care in the rounds of daily life than to wait until it is found that the matter of living is really more serious than one thinks.

The Oregon state board of health is attempting to spread certain fundamentals concerning the proper care of the body. Humanity lives and has always lived on some elementary or fundamental provisions. The more simply one lives, the more he safeguards his future.

The state board suggests a few simple rules to assist the individual in adjusting himself to his surroundings. Personal hygiene consists of the personal adjustment of a person to his surroundings. These 10 fundamentals are:

1. Have fresh air where you live and work.
2. Breathe deeply, slowly, and regularly.
3. Eat slowly, regularly, and moderately simple natural foods.
4. Keep clean, internally and externally.
5. Do not allow poisons and infections to enter your body.
6. Exercise an intelligent control over your nervous system.
7. Work efficiently and diligently eight hours.
8. Play constructively and intelligently eight hours.
9. Sleep out doors or in a well ventilated room eight hours.
10. Have an expert examination at least once a year.

DAILY NEWS LETTER

Gossip of Staff Correspondents at World Centers of Population

Harrisburg, Jan. 10.—(I. N. S.)—Pennsylvania's state police in the 18 years of their existence have had a lot of problems to contend with and a lot of things to look after, but prohibition enforcement is proving biggest of all. Pennsylvania was the first state to have such a body of men, and hundreds of magazine articles and a dozen books have been written on various angles of their activity. Now, however, the weekly reports they make look more like lists of a wholesale liquor house taking a yearly stock of its cellars than the work of men who must enforce all the laws on the books, or at least a majority of them.

When the Pinchot administration came into power just one year ago the governor declared war on bootleggers and others of their ilk. Sprout, the retiring governor, said there was much to be done in his farewell speech, and Pinchot asserted he was going to do it. County and municipal authorities were slow to act, and Pinchot lost no time in throwing into the situation the organization which had to act—the state police. Officers of the police here were instructed to direct all troop commanders to make every effort to have their men watch for infractions of the dry laws.

The troopers had been on the roads only a few days when rum-running became rather a hazardous job. Troopers stationed near distillery towns, bonded warehouses and on roads leading into Pennsylvania from other states began to make big hauls of illicit liquor. Arrests for a single week often ran over 100. When those engaged in the traffic saw the troopers and the administration back of them meant business bribes were tried. The pay of the average trooper was not large, and not all of them were above suspicion when they had an opportunity to make more money in a night than they had been making in a year. Several of them fell and lost their jobs. Quite a number, however, did not fall, but managed to carry on their negotiations with those who offered bribes until it was possible to get the money in their hands. Then they arrested the would be bribers and reported the money.

Each week the five troops, which comprise the police command, make reports to Harrisburg on the amount of liquor they have seized in that period. During the early months of 1923 the amounts were always large. Then they fell off rather sharply, but there was not a single week in the entire year when a good amount of liquor was not seized. Recently, because of the holiday demand, the seizures again have picked up.

A recent report listed 135 prisoners, 101 of whom were bootleggers and 11 moonshiners. The report also told of the confiscation of 21 automobiles, 4 trucks, 10 stills and the seizure of \$1,000 in bribe money. Other seizures were 3,638 quarts of whiskey, 482 gallons of wine, 540 gallons of alcohol, 177 gallons of cider, which had fermented much too long to contain one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol; 121 barrels of beer and \$6 gallons of moonshine.

Most of the seized liquor is destroyed with little ceremony, and not much of it is analyzed. Plenty of it is raw moonshine, but not all by any means. The business in counterfeit labels is good, the reports show; but they also reveal quite a few thousand bottles of the kinds which once were famous. The once well-

known brands always are found in the weekly reports, and not all of them are counterfeits.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

Erects Veterinary Hospital—
A veterinary hospital is in course of construction at M and Seventh streets, adjoining the Gravelin feed barn. The hospital is being erected by Dr. R. B. Griffin, a recent arrival in the city. It will be completed about the first of the week. Dr. Griffin states that he will be able to handle all animal cases and will also have a number of kennels for the boarding of animals.

GORMAN FIGHTS TO A DRAW

Goes 10 Rounds With Mike DelPinto Portland Featherweight

Portland, Ore., Jan. 10.—(A. P.)—Joe Gorman and Mike DelPinto, local featherweights, traveled for 10 rounds to a draw here last night. In the other 10-round bout Racehorse Roberts, of San Francisco, took the decision from Eddie Richards, Portland Middleweight. In the preliminary, Moose Norbeck, ex-wrestler, of Portland, knocked out Jack Horner, (Oregon Giant) in the second round.

Gorman was offered a chance to fight three bouts at the Madison Square Gardens in New York for Tex Rickard. He stated that if he won the bout last night he might accept the offer but that he desired to stay in Grants Pass. He is contemplating the opening of a gymnasium here.

BIRD MIGRATION INTERESTS MANY

License to Aid in Banding Them for Observation.

DIFFICULT TO FIX MILEAGE

Interest in bird migration is increasing, according to reports reaching the United States biological survey.

In 1915 the survey received migration notes from more than 2,000 different observers. According to recent reports, more than 10,000 persons have applied to the survey for licenses to aid in banding birds, showing how widespread is the recent development of this important phase of nature study.

Migration Mystery.
For more than 2,000 years the phenomena of bird migration have been noted; but while the extent and course of the routes traversed have of late become better known, no conclusive answer has been found to the question, "Why do North American birds migrate?"

According to one migration theory, the birds' real home is the southland. All bird life tends to overproduction and at the end of the glacial era, the birds, seeking in all directions for suitable breeding grounds with less keen competition than in their tropical winter home, gradually worked northward as the retreat of ice made habitable vest reaches of virgin country. But the winter abiding place was still the home, and to this they returned as soon as the breeding season was over.

The beginning of migration ages ago undoubtedly was intimately connected with periodic changes in the food supply. While North America possesses enormous summer supplies of bird food, the birds must return south for the winter or perish, experts point out.

Day and Night Travelers.

Some birds migrate by day, but most of them seek the cover of darkness. Day migrants include ducks and geese, which also migrate by night; hawks, swallows, the night hawk and the chimney swift. The last two, combining business and pleasure, catch their morning or evening meal during a zig-zag flight that tends in the desired direction.

The daily advance of such migrants covers only a few miles and when a large body of water is encountered they pass around rather than across it. The night migrants include all the great family of warblers, the thrushes, the flycatchers, vireos, orioles, tanagers, shore birds and most of the sparrows. They usually begin their flight soon after dark and end it before dawn and go farther before than after midnight.

Migrating birds, scientists say, do not fly at their fastest speed. Their migration speed, it is said, is usually from 30 to 40 miles an hour and rarely exceeds fifty. Flights of a few hours at night, alternating with rests of one or more days, make their spring and fall advances very slow, averaging for all species not more than 20 or 25 miles a day, but with great variations of daily rate among the different species.

Hard to Fix Mileage.

The exact number of miles which a particular bird makes during one day's journey has not yet been determined and cannot be ascertained until tagging or banding of birds by means of metal rings is carried out on a more extensive scale. However, in this connection, it may be said that the United States biological survey is perfecting a wonderful and interesting system of bird banding as an aid to the study of migration. The solution of the many interesting scientific problems presented by this mystery of the bird world is of practical value in such matters as the protection and increase of migratory birds. These problems have long attracted the attention of many ornithologists, both in the United States and Europe.

The length of the migration journey of birds varies enormously. A few birds, like the grouse, quail, cardinal and Carolina wren, are more migratory. Many a bobwhite rounds out its full existence without ever going ten miles from the nest where it is hatched. Some other species, for instance, the meadow larks, the pine warbler and the black-headed grosbeak, do not venture in winter south of the breeding range.

Natures at Variance.
With them fall migration is only a withdrawal from the northern and a concentration in the southern part of the summer home—the warbler in about a fourth and the grosbeak in less than an eighth of the summer area.

In the case of the Maryland yellow-throat the breeding birds of Florida are strictly nonmigratory, while in spring and fall other yellow-throats pass through Florida in their journey between their winter home in Cuba and their summer home in New England.

The migration of the friendly robin occurs in the middle districts of the United States throughout the year, in Canada only in the summers and along the Gulf of Mexico only in the winter. Probably no individual robin is a continuous resident in any section, but the robin that nests and rears its young in or near the District of Columbia spends the winter near the Gulf, while his hardy Canada-bred cousin is the winter tenant of the abandoned summer home of the southern bird.

PEOPLE'S MARKET

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

WE OFFER a complete photographic service—Portraiture, copying old pictures, enlarging, coloring, kodak finishing—the more difficult the job the better we like it. Artcraft Studio, phone 88. 50tf

WOULD like a sleeping room in private family by week or month. I work at night so room must be quiet. Clyde Roberts, night clerk, Oxford Hotel, City. 89

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for raw furs at Sam's Place, 608 H St. 83tf

FOR SALE—Jersey heifer calf. Phone 602-F-3. Fred Grant. 89

MADAM FLORANEDA—Egyptian Palmist and Clairvoyant. Tells you just what you want to know. Advice on Health, Love, Marriage and business affairs. Satisfaction Guaranteed. No one in trouble turned away, money or no money. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., 724 North Sixth St., Grants Pass. Here for a short time only. 92

FOUND—Wednesday, string black jet beads in front of National Drug Store. Call at Courier office. 89

LOST—Ardale long-haired dog, color blue, was clipped from shoulders back in summer, hair grown out now nearly as long as on shoulders, has shaggy face and large eyes, answers to name of "Tip." One white foot and leg. Any information concerning him will be a \$5 reward. J. B. Newcomb. 88

FOR RENT—Modern two-room apartment. Inquire at Palace Hotel. 90

FOR RENT—Modern light house-keeping room, comfortable for two, very close in. Call at back door of 719 J St., or phone 397-J. 84tf

FOR SALE—Manzanita, pine and fir wood. Houser Bros. Phone 286. 79tf

T. M. STOTT—Insurance Specialist. Automobile Insurance a Specialty. Reasonable Rates. 87tf

FOR SALE—Team, harness and two hacks at Gravin's barn. Chas. Mayer. 85

KEEP THIS IN MIND—Do not decide about that photograph until you have visited THE PICTURE MILL. Quality Portraits only are produced here. 82tf

FOR SALE—Team of fine mares about six years old, weighing about 1250 pounds each, also set heavy work harness; also about 50 tons good baled alfalfa hay, first, second and third cuttings. For particulars write F. J. Newman, Palm Bldg., Medford, Oregon. 73tf

FIRST GRADE manzanita wood, \$4 per tier delivered. C. W. Lambrecht, Phone 155-Y. 90

CORD WOOD PROPOSITION—I own 250 acres of land in the Jerome Prairie district, partially under the ditch, practically all well timbered with wood material. I offer the entire tract in one body at \$12.50 per acre and will take \$500 cash and balance in cord wood, delivery to be made within one year. This is a good subdividing proposition and a bargain. See A. L. Edgerton, owner, phone 198-Y. 90

RIVER BANKS CATTLE REACH DESTINATION

That Southern Oregon possesses the most ideal conditions for dairying and the production of high class dairy cattle was again demonstrated when the shipment of 15 head of the River Banks Farms famous Guernseys arrived recently at Honolulu and took their places in the herd at the Nu Ranch, Honolulu, Oahu. The cattle were imported from other dairy sections of the Pacific coast. The River Banks Guernseys were equal in size to any Guernseys and their production exceeded that of the other breeds represented, although the Guernseys had just completed the 2,994-mile trip from Grants Pass to Honolulu.

The cattle were loaded in an automobile car at Grants Pass and landed in San Francisco four days later. There they were lead up the gang plank of the Steamer Mauna Ala and quartered in canvas covered stalls on the main deck of the steamer for the 9-day trip across the Pacific. Their feed enroute consisted of alfalfa hay and rolled barley. For the first three days after leaving port the cattle suffered seasickness. They would lie in their stalls groaning and rolling their eyes in utter distress and being unable to lean out over the side of the boat and "feed the fishes", as their attendant was doing, they deposited their cuds in the mangers.

Beside the River Banks Guernseys there were also 1500 hogs and 30 horses and mules aboard and all suffered seasickness for about three days. The Mauna Ala carried, also, 200 automobiles, 30,000 cases of explosives, and a large amount of miscellaneous freight.

Water for the stock was pumped up with ordinary pitcher pumps from the large fresh water reservoirs in the hold of the ship.

Upon arrival at Honolulu each animal was placed in a sling crate and landed on the dock by means of hoists. The River Banks Guernseys, coming from a U. S. accredited herd, were held in quarantine only one day, when they were released for removal to their new home on the Nu Ranch, 12 miles from the city.

The Nu Ranch comprises some 3000 acres and has the most up-to-date dairy institution on the island of Oahu. Alfalfa is grown for the hay crop and a cutting is made each month for 10 months of the year. Their yield per cutting, however, is lighter than is obtained in Southern Oregon, their return for the year being from seven to eight tons per acre. The Nu Ranch is the only silo on the island and corn is grown for the silage crop. The milk from this ranch is bottled and sold in Honolulu, a city of 75,000 people, the milk from the River Banks Guernseys going to a special trade at 25c per quart.

Spencer N. Mayhew, herdsman at River Banks Farms and a graduate of Oregon Agricultural College, accompanied the River Banks shipment to Honolulu and was extended every courtesy by the owners of the Nu Ranch upon his arrival. He was put up at the best hotel in Honolulu and furnished free use of an auto with which to tour the island during the six days of his stay. Mayhew also tried surf riding and other water sports at Waikiki Beach and spent a day with Lieutenant Wallace E. Niles, who is in charge of the U. S. Hawaiian ordnance depot at Honolulu, from which Uncle Sam supplies his garrison of 8,000 soldiers, quartered on the island, with all kinds of provisions and equipment. Lieutenant Niles is a son of Manager Clyde E. Niles, of the River Banks Farms.

COMMUNICATED

Mr. Editor:

In answer to W. F. Werth's letter of January 5th.

I want to say that I have not in any of my previous letters made any attack on Werth's business in any way. Have not made scandalous or slurring remarks about him in any of my letters. I have treated him as one competitor would treat another with facts and figures.

Now I will leave it up to the readers of the Courier if he has been as fair with me.

I want to say to Mr. Werth that the Western Meat Company is in this market to stay. There are at the present time about 50 dairymen shipping cream to the Western Meat Company in Josephine County, and a large number from Jackson County.

Three weeks ago the Jackson County Dairymen's Association invited me to Medford to address their

LANG



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Every housewife wants a range that will
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USE LESS FUEL
OPERATE MORE EASILY
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These points enter into the manufacture of LANG RANGES VITALLY. We want you to know more about these "better" ranges, that offer you a guarantee that only the ORIGINAL, PATENTED, EXCLUSIVE features of the LANG can do. Our coal and wood ranges are built to use less fuel, but to burn PACIFIC NORTHWEST FUEL, longer and with less waste. Call at our store and let us show them to you.

C. F. T. Company

209—South Sixth St.—211

GRANTS PASS, ORE.

STOVES



RANGES

meeting. They were dissatisfied with the treatment they were getting from their local creameries. I spoke at their meeting and the results were quite a number started to ship to the Western Meat Company.

Now the Western Meat Company are churning 15,000 pounds of butter every day of the week, except Sunday. We have a guaranteed agreement with them that they will pay Frisco price for butter fat the year around less the express. Consequently shippers from here are assured of getting the highest market price. So much for the Western Meat Company.

Now Mr. Werth in likening me to the calf that lived all winter only to die in the Spring. I want to inform Mr. Werth that the old man will be right on the job in the spring just as he is now ready to meet him in any debate that he wants to take up. If he thinks that he can run any bluff on me by his threats he has another think coming. Mr. Werth's memory must be very poor. He does not seem to remember when he comes to answering my letters what I have written. He stated that I have said that I have in my possession a cream check from the Grants Pass Creamery, dated on August 1. That he was paying 40c per pound for butter fat. I made no such statement Mr. Werth and I challenge you to show where I did. I said a local creamery and I still have the check in my possession and it shows what was being paid for butterfat at that time on a sour cream basis and that is what all butter fat quotations are made on. Mr. Werth further says that the Frisco market was not paying the price I quoted on August 1. I challenge you to prove that they were not paying that price.

The man who sold the cream to the Western Meat Company will take his oath that is what he received and the cream check will show for its self.

I want to say Mr. Werth that I have on file the market quotations of butter fat of the Frisco Market from August 1 to the present time.

Now in regard to the Portland market on August 1, as printed in the Oregonian. Butter cubes, extra, 40c. Prints, parchment wrapped, box lots 44c. Butter fat 43c, delivered Portland. Station buying \$3.25-\$3.50; low \$2.75-\$3.00.

prices were 41c. Those prices remained in vogue until August 9, when butter fat went to 45c.

Now in conclusion I want to say that I have not made any slanderous or libelous statements about Mr. Werth or his business and I will tell you Mr. Werth what I will do. We will open the grange hall any night you say and we will invite the farmers out to act as a jury and I challenge you to come down and prove that I slandered or libeled you in any way or that I have misquoted the markets. If you prove that I have I owe you an apology if you do not prove it you owe me one.

W. H. LEONARD

PORTLAND MARKETS

Portland, Ore., Jan. 10.—(A. P.)—Cattle slow steady. Hogs weak to 15 cents lower. Sheep steady. Eggs a cent lower. Butter steady.

Steers	\$7.25 @ \$8.50
Good cows	\$3.75 @ \$5.00
Hogs, medium to heavy	\$7.75-\$8.25
Lamb	\$10.85 @ \$12.00
Eggs	28c @ 33c
Butter, extra cubes	46c
Butter, prints	49c
Wheat, hard white	98c
Wheat, western red	94c

Apples—per box, Ore. Delicious extra fancy large \$2.00-2.50, mostly \$2.00-2.25, face and fill \$1.75-\$2.00. Rome Beauties extra fancy large, \$1.75-\$2.00. Fancy 1.50-\$1.75. Spitzenburg extra fancy \$1.50-\$1.75, face and fill, 90c-\$1.00. Cookers, all varieties, 75c-\$1.00.

Brussels Sprouts—Calif. per lb. 15-16 1/2c.

Cabbage—Ore. crates per cwt. \$3.50-\$4.00, sacked \$2.50-\$3. Cal. crates \$4.00.

Cauliflower—Calif. per crate \$2.25-\$2.50.

Celery—Ore. crates best \$5.00; Calif. crates, \$5.50-\$6.00; dor dozen \$1.40.

Cranberries—Wash. and Ore., McFarlin, \$2.00-\$3.50; Mass. Cape Cods per bbl., \$15.00, half bbls., \$7.75.

Lettuce—Calif. per crate, \$3.25-\$3.75; few \$2.75-\$3.00.

Onions—per cwt., Ore. No. 1, vared Portland. Station buying \$3.25-\$3.50; low \$2.75-\$3.00.

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