

WEST CHELSEA

The different Fourth committees are busily preparing for the event.

Those who attended the Sunday school picnic report a very good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brisbane were in Portland and Yamhill the past week.

Miss Lela Yergen spent a few days in Newberg the past week visiting with relatives.

Pete Rogers and family were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Agee.

D. P. Shaw and wife and B. F. Yergen and wife were Sunday callers at the Calkins home.

A rock crusher has been installed on the Patten farm. The much needed rock is being hauled on the lake road and other nearby roads.

Earl Anderson motored over from Salem Saturday afternoon. He took Prof. and Mrs. Anderson and Lewis Amoth and wife home with him.

Harry Davis and mother, Mrs. Joanna Davis, motored to Portland Saturday evening in order to be able to make a trip to Mt. Hood with relatives the following day.

At the annual school meeting the outgoing members of the board were re-elected, making S. M. Calkins, Swan Benson and E. G. Fendall directors and N. P. Nelson Clerk.

Claude Calkins came down from Dallas last Thursday to visit his sick mother. On Friday S. M. and son Dean took Claude and Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale to Dallas.

Saturday afternoon S. M. Calkins visited Clackamas, and on

Sunday J. N. Hesgard and wife, Mrs. Tilda Hesgard, Lewis Amoth and wife and Crystal Smith visited Clarence Amoth who has become a member of the militia.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Joseph Bixby and wf to Ira and Margaret Ann Hutchenson lot 7 blk 3 City Park add to Newberg \$1.

Chas Fisher and wf et al (by sher) to U S Inv Cor lim s 1/2 n 1/2 Thos J Hubbard dlt c 3 r 4 w \$6119.14.

Harrison C Conklin and wf to Sarah A Fisher lot 16 and n 1/2 ac lot 17, Little Homes subdivision \$1.

Ernest Eckerson and wf to F. H. Griffith and wf lot 20 Church add Newberg \$1.

John Gillanders and wf to Wm Bochart 107.56 ac Carmi Goodrich dlt c 4 s r 3 w \$1443.75.

F. Groshen and wf to John E and Maude P Wilson 111.56 ac s 35 t 2 s r 3 w; 394.44 ac J R Bean dlt c 2-3 s r 3 w \$15000.

Chas Dewitt Hayner and wf to Hannah S Imus tracts 66 and 67 Dundee Orchard Homes No 1 and lots 1-6 Dundee \$1.

B F Laughlin and wf to S O Curtman 30 ac Wm D Stilwell dlt c 3 s r 4 w \$4200.

Edward E Peckham to John D Praggastis 1.31 ac John H Hess dlt c 3 s r 2 w \$10.

Henry Samuelson to D H and I E Huffman lot 6 blk 3 City Park add Newberg \$1.

Ed Shuck to Alice Shuck 106.57 ac Andrew Shuck dlt c 12 t 3 s r 5 w \$1.

Guy Smith and wf and David B. Smith to L O Griebeler n 1-2 nw 1/4 con 80 ac s 25 t 2 s r 4 w \$1000.

J. V. Springer to Margaret Katch 18 1-2 ac nw 1/4 sw 1/4 s 2 t 4 s r 5 w \$1000.

BOLD CAR THIEVES

Tricks of the Clever Crooks That Steal Automobiles.

DARING IN THEIR METHODS.

One of Their Pet Schemes is to Disguise Themselves as Repairers and Openly Tow the Car Away—Ordinary Safeguards Are a Joke to Them.

The man who steals an automobile is one of the cleverest mechanics in the country. He knows every make of car from the steering wheel to the tire, and there is scarcely any precaution taken by the owner of the car to safeguard his property that the automobile thief cannot beat.

Some car owners fondly imagine that when they chain the wheel of their car with a fairly thick steel chain they have made it impossible for any crook to move the auto from its anchorage. The simplicity of this safeguard must cause hilarity among the motorcar crooks, for the ordinary steel chain can be cut in a second with the appliances that the motor thieves carry in their outfit.

But most car owners consider they have made the car immovable by merely locking the switch box. It will interest them to know that the car thieves can beat this precaution very easily. The clever mechanic who makes a business of stealing cars can cross wires so as to cause ignition and move the engine without bothering with the switch box at all. A method that is kindergarten to the car thief is to connect wires from the dry cell battery direct to the ignition coil, thus starting the motor without difficulty.

Some cars have devices by which the gasoline supply can be locked, and this is regarded by some owners as placing a hopeless barrier in the way of the thief who would run off with the standing car. For how can a car be moved when the supply of gasoline is shut off? Nothing easier. The motorcar thief carries with him his own supply of gasoline in a flask. With this gasoline the automobile thief can negotiate a good run with the car by connecting his flask of gasoline direct to the carburetor. Feeding the gasoline to the carburetor through a rubber hose, the automobile thief can send the car sufficiently far to enable him to put the gasoline tank and the car in regular commission and speed where he will to safety and a sale.

But the commonest and therefore the safest trick of the automobile thief requires no expert mechanical knowledge. It simply requires nerve, which these thieves possess to an unusual degree. This trick is the old one of driving up in an auto that looks like a garage repair wagon, hitching a rope to the car that is to be stolen and towing it away. The thieves dress for the part in oil soaked overalls. When they have selected the car to be stolen, picking one that is in a side street and not likely to be under the eye of a policeman who may have been tipped to watch the car, the thieves come up to the scene in their old car, looking like the ordinary crew sent for from the garage to repair a car that is in trouble or isn't working as well as its fastidious owner would wish.

They alight from their own car and make a great pretense of examining the car that they intend to spirit away. They remove the hood and scrutinize the motor. They get out a kit of tools and tinker for awhile with some part of the machinery. If any one should happen to be watching them or looking on from a neighboring window all the men do has the appearance of natural work by honest workmen from the repair shop. Presently the men hold a consultation, pointing to some part of the motor machinery, and apparently come to the conclusion that the car cannot be started with the tools at their command. Then they hitch a rope to the car and tow it away at the end of their own car. Could anything be more simple?

How can you beat such a game as this? Carrying away part of the machinery does not prevent the thieves from towing the car away. One sure way to prevent robbery is to have the car watched. The policeman on that patrol will keep an eye on it if you are only going to make a visit to some office building and coming back in a short time. But if you keep your car in the street the entire day no one can watch it. You are simply taking a chance with the car thieves.

There are other ways of making the path of the motorcar crook as steep and difficult as possible. One motorist believes he has solved the thief problem by having a slot cut in the clutch pedal shaft. Through this he passes a bar which he locks. So far his car has not been stolen. Another way is to remove the rotor. This makes it very difficult for any thief to steal the car, for he would have to carry a number of rotors to be sure of having one that would fit that particular motor. — Philadelphia North American.

Dry and Moist Air.

A cubic foot of dry air weighs more than a cubic foot of moist air at the same temperature and pressure. The addition of vapor to a cubic foot of dry air enlarges the volume of the mixture if the air is free to expand, as in the atmosphere, and as the vapor has only about two-thirds the density of dry air at the same temperature and pressure the density of the mixture is less than that of dry air.

Don't put off thatching till the storm is at hand.—Irish Proverb.

BOOTH AS HAMLET.

His Stage Business Was Used by Both Fechter and Mounet-Sully.

Like all men before the public, Edwin Booth was frequently the victim of malicious detraction. He was accused of imitating other actors, at first his father, then the tragedian Fechter and others.

Fechter was at that time very popular in England and in this country. He was called on the younger actor and said with brutal frankness, "I hear them say you imitate my business, and I am going to watch you like a hawk." It must have been rather trying to play to this rival glaring conspicuously from a stage box, but at the conclusion of the performance Fechter came back to say that the charge was quite unfounded.

Shortly after this experience Booth took a night off and went to see Fechter, and he was astonished to see the German actor following the ghost in "Hamlet" with the handle of his sword uplifted as a cross. Booth remarked dryly that Fechter had evidently approved that part of his business and had adopted it. Shortly after this the critic of a New York paper made the interesting discovery that Booth had purloined this bit of business from the foreign actor.

Booth smiled at the extravagant praise bestowed upon Mounet-Sully for his wonderful business in "Hamlet" in swearing by the shadow of the cross made on the stage by his sword. Booth's comment was that he had done that years before Mounet-Sully ever played the part of Hamlet. Both pieces of business were the results of accidents. On one occasion his sword stuck into the stage so that he could not pull it out, and he noticed the shadow cast by it and realized its significance as he pointed to it. On another night, as he was struggling with Marcellus and Horatio—"Unhand me, gentlemen, or, by heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me"—he lost his hold on the sword; it flew up into the air, and as he caught it he noticed that the light made the sign of the cross; he caught the eloquence of its meaning, and it became a permanent part of his performance.—Edwin Milton Royle in Harper's Magazine.

CANINE SWIFTNES.

Eskimo and Siberian Dogs Are Fast, but the Greyhound Excels.

Few people realize of what remarkable speed dogs are capable. Some statistics in regard to this have been gathered by M. Dusolier, a French scientist. After pointing out the marvelous endurance shown by little fox terriers who followed their masters patiently for hours while they were riding on bicycles or in carriages he says that even greater endurance is shown by certain wild animals that are akin to dogs. Thus the wolf can run between fifty and sixty miles in one night, and an arctic fox can do quite as well, if not better.

Eskimo and Siberian dogs can travel forty-five miles on the ice in five hours, and there is a case on record in which a team of Eskimo dogs traveled six and one-half miles in twenty-eight minutes.

According to M. Dusolier, the speed of the shepherd dogs and those used on hunting ranges is from ten to fifteen yards a second. English setters and pointers run at the rate of eighteen to nineteen miles an hour, and they can maintain this speed for at least two hours. Fox hounds are extraordinarily swift, as is proved by the fact that a dog of this breed once beat a thoroughbred horse, covering four miles in six and a half minutes, which was at the rate of nearly eighteen yards a second.

Greyhounds are the swiftest of all four footed creatures, and their speed is equal to that of carrier pigeons. English greyhounds, which are used for coursing, are able to cover at full gallop a space between eighteen and twenty yards every second.—Our Dumb Animals.

Meid Bible and Rudder.

Some years ago Japan was neither so free nor so friendly with other nations as she is today. In those old days when a foreign ship entered the Japanese ports the captain was obliged to place his Bible and rudder in charge of the chief officer of the port and leave them there until he was ready to sail. Of course he wouldn't sail without either, and the Japs could easily keep tabs on the movements of all ships in their harbors.

Useless Speeches.

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed on you?" asked the judge.

"Not a word. I made speeches the last three times I was convicted and they didn't seem to do me any good," replied the prisoner.—Detroit Free Press.

Hastening the Evil Day.

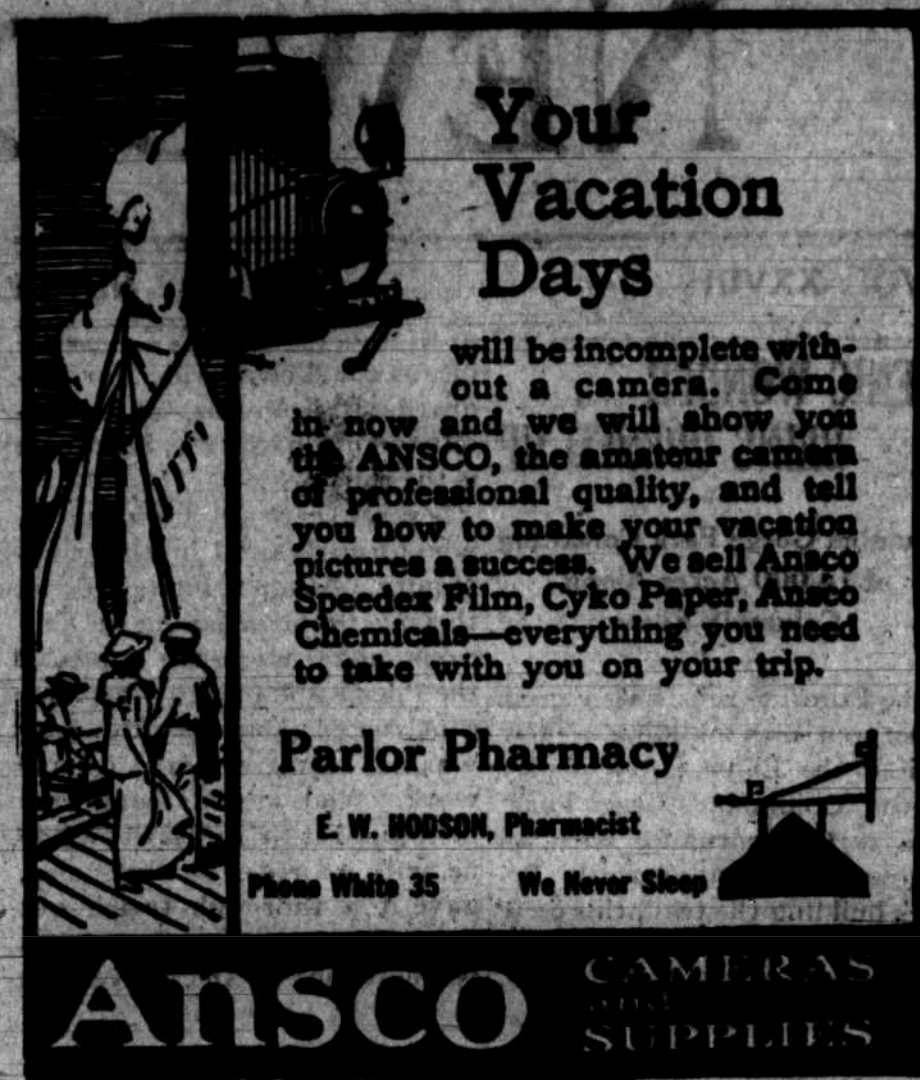
Willie—Pa says he wishes that you'd make haste and propose to sister. Young Man (delighted)—Then he is willing to let her marry me? Willie—Taint that. He says you're not likely to keep comin' here after sis hands you the mitten.—Boston Transcript.

What Counts.

Grubbs—I met a man today who can draw his check for a million. Stubbs—That's nothing. I met a man who can draw his check for ten and actually get it cashed.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

He Works.

"He never works, does he?" "Oh, yes; he works any one he can for anything he can!"



Your Vacation Days

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4TH of JULY
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Suggestions for your trip

Golf or tennis at Neah-Kah-Nie
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Gathering agates at Newport
Dedication of Springs at Ashland
Fishing is fine at many points
Rogue River Roundup Ashland July 4, 5, 6
Cherry Fair at Salem
Celebration at Newport July 4th

Low Round Trip Fares
between all Southern Pacific stations in Oregon where the one way fare is \$6.00 or less on July 1, 2, 3 and 4. Return limit July 5th.
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC

GLOBES IN NATURE

Why Raindrops and the Planets and Suns Are Round.

THE FORCES OF ATTRACTION.

As a Crowd Gathers in a Circle Around an Object of Interest, So Molecular and Gravitational Impulses in Matter Act Toward a Center.

Falling rain forms into spherical drops for the same reason that the earth has become a globe—namely, because that is the shape in which the internal forces of attraction attain a balance. In the case of a very large and massive body like the earth it is the attraction of gravitation that controls the form, but in that of a small body like a raindrop it is the molecular attraction of the infinitesimal particles.

The intensity of molecular attraction, which is the force that holds the components of bodies together, is far greater than that of the attraction of gravitation, but it is exercised over a comparatively insignificant distance. In each case however, the resultant of all the attractions between the individual particles is a force directed toward the center of mass.

But by the principle of inertia time is always required for any force, or combination of forces to set matter in motion. The larger the volume of matter concerned the longer will be the time needed for the internal forces to group all the particles symmetrically around their common center of mass.

It is upon this principle that the old fashioned shot towers are operated. Molten lead is dropped from a great elevation after passing through a sieve to facilitate its separation into small masses, and during their downward flight these masses are rounded into little spheres by the mutual attraction of their molecules, which group themselves around a common center.

With very large bodies not broken up into small portions the gravitational force plays the principal part in shaping them, because gravitation is effective at great distances and throughout vast masses, while cohesion, or molecular attraction, is extremely limited with regard to the space over which it acts.

Each molecule attracts a little group of other molecules close around it, and these in turn attract their immediate neighbors. Within the space occupied by a raindrop the molecular attraction is the master force and quickly shapes the mass into a sphere.

And just as a spoonful of water thrown from a high tower will descend in the form of one or more round drops owing to the resultant pull of all its molecules toward a common center so the entire ocean if it were flung out into open space would become a gigantic ball of water rounded into that shape by the gravitational attraction acting throughout its whole mass.

It is by no accident that all the planets are spherical. They have taken that shape as inevitably as a loose stone rolls down a steep hill. Their forms are not perfect spheres, because they have been subjected to outside disturbing forces, such as the centrifugal effects of their rotation on their axes and the deformations produced by the attraction of other planets and of the sun. Even the heads of comets are spheroidal, although they are believed to consist of swarms of small bodies like meteors.

This tendency of masses, whose component parts or particles are free to move among one another, to assume a globular outline, is curiously illustrated even by crowds or swarms of sentient beings. Thus a swarm of bees when it gathers close becomes spherical or spheroidal, since that form is best suited to inclose the greatest number of individuals.

A human crowd certainly would take a spherical form if its members were able to choose their positions as freely in, up and down as in horizontal space. Being confined to one level, they arrange themselves in a circle, which is the section of a sphere.—Garrett P. Service in New York Journal.

Political Chances.
"I see when a man runs for office he has to put himself in the hands of his friends."
"Yes, my dear."
"If a woman ran, would she have to put herself in the hands of her woman friends?"
"I suppose so."
"Well, I do not imagine many women will run. Think of taking such chances!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.



The Delight of Children

The self-developed, inner-flavour of New Post Toasties bear a unique attraction for the kiddies—they even like them dry from the package for their lunches. A box of Toasties provides "eats" that will delight the children.

New Post Toasties are usually served with cream and sugar, in which form the flavour is more pronounced and the flakes more delicious. These New Toasties do not "chaff" or crumble in the package and they don't mush down in cream—both common defects of old-fashioned "corn flakes."

Then, too, notice the tiny bubbles on the flakes, produced by the quick, intense heat of a new patented process of making which imparts delightful crispness and a substantial body to the flakes.

New Post Toasties are a vast improvement over any old-style "corn flakes."

For tomorrow's breakfast—

New Post Toasties

Sold by Grocers everywhere.