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INSIDE INFORMATION ON COUNTY EXHIBIT AT FAIR

One would think from reading the Oregonian last week that Yamhill county came within one of winning the booby prize among the dozen counties who were allotted space in its pavilion. That paper as well as the judge of exhibits did this county a great injustice in publishing such a list of scorings before even showing it to the managers of the booths and the first information many of them got as to whether they even received a prize was after buying a paper next morning.

The score card as published in the premium list was entirely abandoned and a new one adopted based on census valuations of each crop and the amount of money brought into the county by sales.

Yamhill county sells annually \$238,000 worth of eggs and poultry but poultry is not allowed in county exhibits, so a few dozen eggs were all we could exhibit to represent this vast industry. One of the greatest industries of this county is its small fruits. Yet these being all out of season could not be shown. Why should we be penalized in our scoring because we did not show field beans, buckwheat, flax, hemp, grass seeds, tobacco, teezels, etc., when we do not grow them at all in a commercial way.

The new score card was said to be mailed to the county commissioners but those in charge of the exhibit never heard of it until after the judging was all done.

Everyone knows how crowded we were for space having been assigned a much smaller booth than ours of last year and the judge evidently penalized us again on this score and the only information we got out of him was that if we had ditched half of the exhibit we would have scored 100 points higher.

The article in the Oregonian is misleading in regard to awards as each and every county scoring 666 points receives the \$100 prize and we not only came home with the bacon but were the recipients of scores of compliments from newspaper men, public officials and tourists who were loud in their praise of both the products displayed and the taste and beauty of arrangement. The flowers donated by Mrs. Critch of Newberg were a great addition to the attractiveness of the display. The commercial club missed a grand opportunity it seems in that they failed to supply our representatives there with literature relative to our resources. The few county booklets on hand were eagerly sought for and soon gone.

Regarding plans for another year. A meeting was held of the managers

of all county exhibits and resolutions were passed urging that the art exhibit be moved to the Educational Building to make room for more counties; that each county be given equal space; and that all counties be put in competition. Also that uniform ceiling decorations be put in by the state to avoid delay and expense by each county.

All exhibits which were requested returned have been put into the basement of the court house, where owners may get them by proving property.

H. C. Bateham.

GO BACK TO RUSSIA TO DIE

Soldiers of Czar, Broken in Body and Shattered in Mind, Return From German War Prisons.

Moscow.—Ghosts of the old Russia are coming back to haunt the custodians of the new.

They are the bodies of faithful soldiers of the czar, living on after mentality has fled. They come, four carloads of them, from the German war prisons, where frightfulness of imprisonment and memories of the battlefield drove out reason from those it did not kill.

There are other thousands of them, hopeless, nervous, twitching wrecks of men, quaking at the slightest sound. They are coming back four years after the remainder of humanity knew that the cause for which they fought had won, though the institution for which they fought was wrecked.

Pinched, wan faces look out with uncomprehending eyes from behind the barred windows of the train into a Russia they never knew. A red flag has replaced the standard which they loved. Now they are coming to the guardianship of the Bolsheviks, the sworn enemy of their Little Father. The Soviet department of health is receiving them, placing them in asylums, where they will live over again and again the scenes of battle until the end.

Transportation of these war victims has been delayed these four years for lack of facilities. Russia had been unable to care for her able-bodied and mentally alert citizens. Things are better now and arrangements are being made to bring back all of Russia's insane from German camps.

Works Six Days Without Water

An ordinary camel will carry its pack 25 miles a day for three days without water, while there are some that will go without water 50 miles a day for five or six days.

CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ARMY TANK

British Captain Says Great War
Weapon Was Invented by
Him in 1914.

GOT ORDERS FROM KITCHENER

Credit for Invention Has Been Claimed
In Many Quarters, Notably by Win-
ston Churchill—Question in
Parliament.

London.—One of the few really new weapons which the late war developed was the tank. Credit for this invention has been claimed in many quarters—notably by Winston Churchill, now colonial secretary, who was said to have submitted it to Mr. Asquith on January 5, 1915.

Now the Morning Post has come forth with a claim for Lord Kitchener and a Captain Bentley, under whose joint auspices, the newspaper asserts, the first tank was produced. The controversy has come to light again through the inability of Captain Bentley to obtain from the tanks award committee of the war office any award or compensation for his work.

The real story of the genesis of the tank, according to the Morning Post, is this:

On October 18, 1914, Captain Bentley had just returned to England from abroad to offer himself for war service. The next day he received a telephone call from Colonel Fitzgerald, military secretary to Lord Kitchener, directing him to report at the war office in Whitehall. When he arrived there he was taken to Lord Kitchener, under whom he had served in South Africa and to whom he was well known.

Real Story of Tank.

Kitchener, the story runs, greeted him as follows:

"Downstairs, in the quadrangle, there's an armored car Woolwich has made for me. It's the result of the united brains of the army and navy experts. We want it for this trench fighting which they've begun in France. Go down, have a look at it and tell me what you think about it."

Captain Bentley and Colonel Fitzgerald inspected the car for about five minutes and then returned.

"Well," Kitchener asked, "it's no good for your purpose," Captain Bentley said. "You can't take it off a road."

"Exactly," said Lord Kitchener. "My own opinion. Now, can you design me one of the right type? It's urgent. Let me have it tomorrow."

Captain Bentley, it might be mentioned, was one of the pioneers of motor transport. He had driven automobiles in sandy wastes, and had devoted considerable time to the attempt to develop types of motor vehicles suitable to rough and virgin country. He went home to work out the idea of the caterpillar tractor as it would be applied to an armored car.

On the evening of October 22, Captain Bentley went to Lord Kitchener's house in Carlton Gardens. At the end of three hours the two men, according to Captain Bentley, had agreed upon the basic principles of the tank.

At the close of the interview, Captain Bentley mentioned that he proposed to go at once to the patent office and register his design.

"Wait," Lord Kitchener said. "Are you satisfied to leave this in my hands? I'll look after you."

Finds Kitchener is Dead.

Captain Bentley agreed. The next week, however, he left for service in Russia. Upon his return to England, he was almost immediately recommissioned and sent to German East Africa with the mechanical transport service. Here he was wounded, finally returning to England in 1917.

Until this time he did not know that the invention, which by then was known as the "tank," had ever been utilized. What he did know, however, was that Lord Kitchener had been drowned in June, 1916, and could not give his version of the tank's origin.

Desirous of knowing the official view of the matter, Captain Bentley had a question asked in parliament. The answer gave the credit for the invention of the tank to Winston Churchill, January 5, 1915, a date which, if Captain Bentley's claims be verified, was about two and a half months after the Kitchener interview.

MOVE BLIND ACROSS TURKEY

Near East Relief Workers Send 100
Children From the American
School to Syria.

Aleppo, Syria.—One hundred blind children from the American school for the blind at Harpoot have arrived here safely after a 500-mile hike across the Turkish interior, during which they passed through mountains infested with bandits and over long stretches of desert where camels carried water and provisions.

The children are from seven to fifteen years old. The irregular pilgrimage is part of the plan of the Near East relief to remove several thousand Armenian orphans from Asiatic Turkey. The journey from Harpoot took a month to complete. On the last 20 miles the children floated down the Euphrates on barges. They now are housed in the re-established school in Aleppo, which is the capital of Syria under the French mandate.

10,000 ACRES TO BE OPENED TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY OCT. 27

Klamath Falls, Or., Oct. 1.—Definite assurance that 10,000 acres of land in the reclaimed Tule lake bed will be opened to homestead entry October 27 was contained in a telegram received today by F. D. Newell, project manager, from the department of the interior. Details have not been received, but Mr. Newell said he understood the usual formality of registering and drawing for allotments would be followed.

The homestead area contains about 175 farm units, some of the land being rated as the richest in this part of the state and valued at from \$50 to \$100 an acre. Ex-service men will have preference in the drawing. This is the first homestead opening in the Tule lake bed.

As fast as the land is reclaimed and irrigation supplied, other units will be opened. Eventually upwards of 75,000 acres will be homesteaded. The greater part of this land lies on the California side of the state line.

Tule lake, or Rhett lake, as it appears on some maps, was a much smaller body of water some 70 odd years ago than it is now. The waters of Lost river flowed into it, but it had no visible outlet. However, there must have been an underground outlet through the lava rock, since it remained the same size for years. The Modoc Indians who frequented its shores tell of a whirlpool which was sometimes seen, which once drew an Indian canoe and its occupants into its vortex. But the underground opening must have become clogged with debris, for presently the lake began to rise, and in the following years its waters spread over thousands of acres of the nearly level land on its north and east sides.

The overflowed land remained submerged until nine or ten years ago, when the water began to recede, due to Lost river having been diverted into the Klamath river, and the evaporation of the lake water by the sun. The U. S. government has continued the reclamation of the land, at the same time building a complete irrigation system, until now, the first large area is ready for settlement and cultivation.

The altitude of the region is a little more than 400 feet. The climate is semi-arid. The soil is light and sandy. It is a good dairy country. Cattle and sheep thrive there. While not adapted to general farming, because of the spring and autumn frosts, it is a wonderful alfalfa country, the soil being naturally inoculated with the needed bacteria. Two crops are cut yearly, and some years a light third crop. Fruit as a rule does not thrive unless grown in a well protected place.

The nearest railroad station is Klamath Falls, about 30 miles distant. A railroad line has been surveyed through the Tule lake country, however, and the right of way secured and paid for.

The nearest town is Malin, where there are an excellent cheese factory, a flour mill, a bank, stores, etc., together with a high school.

The central Oregon highway, sometimes called The Dalles-California highway, extends to the state line, a few miles below Malin.

These lands are considered the richest in Klamath county and it is believed that in the course of a few years' time the Tule lake region will be a great dairy section, second to none in the state.

Speed of Wild Animals

Running down wild animals with an auto in the Utah desert of Utah resulted in the following rates of speed: Wolf, 38 miles an hour; coyote, 45 miles; elk, 52; and antelope, 52 miles an hour. This speed was maintained only for short distances. Some of the animals apparently faster than birds fly. An airplane following an eagle found that for ten miles its flight was at the rate of 46 miles an hour, and a wild duck, flying with the wind was at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

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