

THE CHINESE WAY

Taking a Street Car Ride in the City of Shanghai.

A PUZZLE FOR A WHITE MAN.

Experience of an American Tourist Who Made a Bluff at Appearing to Know All the Ropes—A Patient Conductor and an Interested Cargo.

Writing of his adventures in the Chinese city of Shanghai, Homer Croy, in Leslie's Weekly, tells of the experience he had there in taking a ride on a street car:

The car was full of Chinamen, with not another white soul aboard, all sitting there in their skirts, their faces as expressionless as the heads of drums, but as soon as I came in their faces began to fill with interest, one nudging another until the whole car was looking at me.

I felt that something was wrong, but I could not figure out just what. I knew that it shouldn't create that much of a sensation for a white person to get on a car in Shanghai, but still they were looking at me as if I could be signed by a circus. I struggled to look unconcerned, but I knew that my cheeks were backfiring.

The conductor, in his suit of blue jeans, with a satchel over his shoulder, came up and said something to me, while I nodded with earnest carelessness and handed him a twenty cent piece, knowing that he could get enough out of it to satisfy his wants.

"Mun stau chong du?" he asked. I nodded again and held out my hand for the change, plainly showing that I made the trip on the line twice a day.

"Mun stau chong du f'aling kaling shon da?" he asked with more feeling, pointing down the street with one hand. "I didn't catch the drift of his remarks, but I wasn't going to show him that I wasn't an old citizen and taxpayer, so I shook my head this time and nestled back in the seat as if I were all settled. But the conductor became more excited than ever, drafted the other hand and gurgled:

"Mun stau chong du f'aling kaling shon da feah da tsu sz whoo peh quong?" So I waved in the other direction and tried to nestle again, but the conductor came back with another round of monosyllabic re-enforcements. With that his fellow men in the car came to his help with an arsenal of words, each one thinking that he could make it plain by raising his voice just a bit higher than any one else.

Reaching in his satchel, the conductor offered me a slip of paper spooled with Chinese writing. I took it and started to stuff it nonchalantly into my pocket, but he became more excited than ever and came back with another string of empties, while I put the slip back into his hand as if it made not the slightest bit of difference in the world to me whether I kept it or whether he had it—I would leave the details of the trip to him.

The conductor used his hands some more and then turned and signaled for somebody from the car ahead. Another man in blue jeans with a satchel over his shoulder came and listened for a few blocks while my conductor explained. A Chinaman can never explain anything in a sentence or two; he has to go into details and go through his whole selling talk before he feels that the other has grasped the general drift of thought.

The other man bent over. He was evidently a master of English. "How mucbee far you goee, mister? You paze how far you lidee."

Then I understood. When you get on you have to tell the conductor how far you are going, and he charges you for just that distance. But even after my fare was settled the natives on the car kept looking at me and pointing with their chins, as is their custom.

When I went to get off I saw several other white people piling off, but they were all from the front end of the first car. Then I looked at the markings on the car and saw what was the matter—I had been riding in the third class section with the coolies!

All the Shanghai street cars are divided up into classes—first, second and third. The white people all ride first class, the better to do Chinese second, while no one ever ventures third except the coolies.

Nature and Poetry.

Environment aids poetry, but does not create it. Nature is the grand agent in making poetry, and poetry is present wherever nature is. It sparkles on the sea, glows in the rainbow, dashes from the lightning and the star, peals in thunder, roars in the cataract and sings in the winds. Poetry is God's image reflected in nature, as in a mirror, and nature is present wherever man is.—Selected.

His Weak Point.

A man who takes a business view of things when recently asked his opinion of a person of quite a poetic temperament replied:

"Oh, he's one of those men who have sonarings after the infinite and divings after the unfathomable, but who never pay cash!"

Something Else.

"Is loving a verb?"

"O; it's just plain nonsense."

Ha, ing made this reply to his daughter's question. Mr. Grouch looked a few daggers.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

FOODS THE TURKS EAT.

Pilaff is the National Dish, and but Little Meat is Used.

Vegetables, fruits and grains are the staples of the Turkish kitchen. Breakfast on the Bosphorus consists of a small cup of Turkish coffee and a roll. At noon there is a bowl of sour milk, yaourt, and bread. Thick Turkish coffee is taken again in the afternoon to keep up appetites for the principal meal, which comes at night. This meal includes, probably, pilaff (meat and rice), several kinds of vegetables, pastry and thick coffee. The workman's meal is still more simple—a chunk of bread and an onion or a bunch of grapes.

There are, however, some dishes upon the Turkish bill of fare which the returned westerner never ceases to regret. Pilaff is one. It is a food as national with the Turk as the potato with the Irish, as the cabbage with the German. It takes a multitude of forms, but its basic quality, its quality of being pilaff, is derived from rice being cooked in such a way as to preserve each grain firm and distinct. The rice is unpolished and in cooking takes on a gelatinous coat. Somewhat it is boiled in mutton fat, a rich, smooth, inviting dish. Sometimes bits of roast mutton are mingled with it, when it becomes a meat pudding of delicious flavor. It is cooked with small currants and pine nuts, fragrant and spicy. It is stuffed with dates and flavored with orange peel; but, whatever its form, it is one of the treasured memories of a visit to the near east.

Explant is the foundation of another favored Turkish dish. It is stuffed with chopped onions and rice and cooked in oil. It is also stuffed with meat marrows and rice and steamed until it becomes a culinary inspiration. The westerner, furthermore, learns to enjoy many of the milk foods prepared by the Turks. Yaourt, cultured milk as thick as sour cream, prepared from the rich milk of the buffalo cow, is a satisfaction to the most pampered diner. Chicken breast milk, made from grated chicken breasts; jelly-like rice milk, rosewater, and yaourt, with chopped nuts, are other dishes.

The Turks are fond of sweets. They prepare a kind of bread which they soak in honey and eat with rich cream. They also prepare pastry in strings soaked in honey. Meats, with the exception of mutton, are poor in Turkey, but then the Turk is a good deal of a vegetarian.

The Turkish porter, or hamai, dines on a chunk of bread costing a cent, together with a melon or a bunch of grapes or an onion or a piece of cheese, to the cost of another cent, and considers his meal complete. Yet his daily toll consists in carrying packing cases, pianos and other knickknacks around on his back to the astonishment of every visitor acquainted only with the prowess of porters in the west. This rugged Turkish burden bearer eats a dinner at night which costs about 4 cents—a bowl of pilaff with bits of meat in it.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

In an Australian Sleeping Car.

The sleeping cars of Australia are in many ways better than those of the United States. Instead of being of continuous length they are broken up into compartments, each one of which contains two berths running crosswise the track, a separate inventory and divers shelves, racks, books and cubby holes for disposing of a traveler's belongings. The privacy of the arrangement is much to my mind. The porter, who is also the conductor, takes charge of all heavy bags, suitcases and packages and puts them in an apartment specially reserved for that purpose.—Bishop E. E. Boss in Dallas News.

A Varnishing Tip.

When varnishing wood the work must be done in a warm room at a temperature of at least 75 degrees F. At a lower temperature the moisture in the air will give a milky and cloudy appearance to the varnish. On the other hand, at the higher temperature the moisture is not precipitated until the alcohol of the varnish has sufficiently evaporated to leave a thin, smooth film of shellac. The durability and gloss are dependent on this.

Tail English Authors.

Inches would seem not to lack significance in literature. Of the great English writers of the Victorian era almost all were tall. Tennyson, Carlyle, Edward Fitzgerald and Matthew Arnold all reached six feet, Ruskin touched five feet ten, Froude five feet eleven, Dickens and Browning fell short of the six foot level by only a narrow space, and Thackeray turned six feet three.—London Chronicle.

An Anachronism.

When some celebrated pictures of Adam and Eve were seen on exhibition Mr. McNab was taken to see them. "I think no great things of the painter," said the gardener. "Why, man, tempting Adam with a pipple of a variety that wasna known until about twenty years ago!"

Squared.

"By George, Tom, you have been in a fight!"

"No; I just met an old school chum of mine I used to heck when we were kids, and he paid me a debt he's been owing me a long time."—Pittsburgh Press.

Handicapped.

"Jinks is a born poet." "That's no reason why he shouldn't try to make something of himself."—Boston Transcript.

Of all poverty that of the mind is the most deplorable.—Gregory.

ANCIENT MEALTIMES.

When They Rose at 5, Dined at 9 and Supped at 11.

The change in mealtimes is evidenced by the old rimer:

To rise at five and dine at nine,
To sup at five and bed at nine,
Will make a man live to ninety-nine.

But one suspected that the change is in the names of the meals rather than in the hours. Our ancestors would have termed our luncheon dinner and our dinner supper. It is a curious fact that in some of the Oxford colleges, where the founders made allowances for the meals of the students, a much larger sum is allotted for supper than for dinner, implying that the former was the more substantial meal. Taken at 5 or 6 o'clock, it was really "early dinner."

Some particulars of the mealtimes of our ancestors may be found in William Harrison's "Description of England," published in 1587:

"With us the nobility, gentry and students do ordinarily go to dinner at 11 before noon and to supper at 5 or between 5 and 6 at afternoon. The merchants dine and sup seldom before 12 at noon and 6 at night, especially in London. The husbandmen dine also at high noon, as they call it, and sup at 7 or 8, but out of the term in our universities the scholars dine at 10. As for the poorest sort, they generally dine and sup when they may, so that to talk of their order of repast it were but a needless matter."—London Chronicle.

Melbourne, a City That Planned.

There is and always has been a great amount of public spirit in Melbourne, due, in large part, to the Scotch element that has predominated from the beginning. "The first citizens, led by Scots, as a rule, set to work with magnificent faith in the future. A city was planned worthy of being the capital of 10,000,000 people, and the public buildings were designed on the same generous scale. The soil on the site was deep and rich. That suggested tree planting, and most of the streets are today relieved by handsome foliage, and the parks which ring the city round have trees worthy of the forests of Europe. The avenue of elms in Fitzroy gardens certainly represents that tree at its best."—Bishop E. E. Boss in Dallas News.

LIGHT ON LIGHT.

What It Really Is and How Its Waves Affect Our Eyes.

How many of us could say what "light" is?

Could we explain why the gloom of the streets seems increased tenfold when we leave a well lighted room? And do we know why all of us suffer discomfort, if not actual pain, when from darkness we enter a brilliantly lighted place?

The discomfort on entering a lighted room after darkness is because the optic nerve, which receives light just as the drum of the ear receives sounds, is suddenly burdened with light rays before the pupil of the eye has had time to contract to receive them. The pupils dilate very much in the dark in order to admit every ray possible, and a dilated pupil cannot, without discomfort, suddenly receive an abundance of light rays.

When the pupils contract there is an automatic adjustment to the quantity of light. When we "peer" we are really only adjusting our pupils. Going from brilliant light to darkness, the pupils do not dilate instantly. They remain contracted and cannot for a time collect what light there is. So the darkness appears intensified.

Cats, owls and other animals see in the dark because they have the power of enlarging their broad pupils and collecting light which is invisible to us.

Light itself is a fluid of luminous ether, which fills up the spaces in the air particles. It has an undulating vibratory movement, which strikes on the optic nerve, giving us the sensation of "light."—Penton's Weekly.

THE HEART OF LONDON.

Where the Land Is Valued at Over \$16,000,000 Per Acre.

There is an amazing price set upon the land of London. In the center of the English metropolis tiny lots have been sold for fortunes.

An acre there is the dearest in the world. Many a transaction over ground in the heart of the city has set the figure of \$10,250,000 per acre. One square mile of London is valued at \$750,000,000. The land beneath the Bank of England at low estimate is worth \$35,000,000, and there are only three acres in that tract too.

There are places on Queen Victoria, Upper Thames, St. Mary-at-Hill and Cannon streets where one square inch is worth \$1.25. In Lombard street and King William street prices have ranged from \$200 and \$250 to \$350 per square foot.

Cornhill property has been bought for more than \$12,000,000 an acre. Threadneedle street land for \$350 per square foot, and a church in Austin Friars, not such a large church either, was tempted with an offer of \$3,050,000 for the land beneath it.

The steady lifting of London land in price has brought fabulous riches to the owners. Families have risen to prominence on no other ground than that they owned small bits of ground in valuable sections. Rents are high there, and sales have made owners permanently wealthy.—Philadelphia North American.

Graham and rye flours purchased from the Bend Flour Mill Company are manufactured on a French Burr mill. It assures you quality and purity.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of George W. Urdike, Deceased, to all creditors of said deceased and to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned at the office of H. C. Ellis, in Bend, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

Published the first time, January 12, 1916.
W. D. BARNES,
Administrator with the will annexed.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John F. Vriedt, also known as John Fried, Deceased, to all creditors of said deceased and to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned at the office of H. C. Ellis, in Bend, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

Published the first time, January 12, 1916.
WILLIAM C. VRIEDT,
Administrator.

NOTICE.

AN ORDINANCE regulating and providing for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks within the fire limits of the City of Bend, and prescribing the method of enforcement thereof.

Be It Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Bend:

Sec. 1. That any person or persons, firm or corporation owning or having control of any real property within the fire limits of the City of Bend, as now constituted or as hereafter may be constituted, which has a sidewalk or sidewalks or parts of sidewalk abutting along and upon such real property, lot, lots or parcel of land, shall keep such sidewalk or sidewalks or parts thereof free and clear of snow or ice or either thereof. That such sidewalks shall be cleaned within 12 hours after any snow shall fall thereon, and any ice may be collected thereon.

Sec. 2. If any such owner shall fail, neglect, or refuse to clean such sidewalk as herein provided within said time then the city shall have authority to have such sidewalks cleaned and charge the cost thereof to the owner of the property, and in case such owner or owners shall refuse to pay said charges within 30 days after notice of same has been given by the City Recorder, the same shall become a lien upon the property of the owner or owners against which said charges are made, and such lien may be enforced in the manner as is provided by Chapter XIX of the Charter of Bend for the enforcement of liens.

Sec. 3. The term owner as used herein shall include all persons in the possession of any premises as herein described.

Sec. 4. Inasmuch as the passage of this ordinance is for the immediate benefit of the health and welfare of the City of Bend, an emergency is hereby declared, and this ordinance shall go into effect immediately upon its passage by the council and approval by the Mayor.

Approved December 27, 1915.
M. D. KNUTSEN,
Acting Mayor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the undersigned petitioners whose names are signed to the following and attached petition and who are more than fifty (50) of the holders of title to lands susceptible to irrigation from a common source which lie within the proposed Squaw Creek Irrigation District as described in said petition hereto attached will be presented to the County Court of Crook County, Oregon, on the 2nd day of March, 1916, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the County Court room of the said county, said date being the time and place fixed by said court for the hearing of said petition, and all persons are hereby notified to be present at said time and place to make objections thereto, and to otherwise consider said petition.

This notice is published once each week for the period of four weeks, the publication for the first time being the 26th day of January, 1916: IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF CROOK, THE STATE OF OREGON.

In the matter of the organization of the Squaw Creek Irrigation District.

To the Honorable The County Court of Crook County, Oregon.

We, the undersigned holders of title to lands within the State of Oregon and within the Counties of Crook and Jefferson respectfully petition the Honorable County Court of Crook County, Oregon, as hereinafter set forth and each signer hereto for himself says that he is the holder of title to lands susceptible to irrigation from the sources hereinafter described and set out and situated within the boundaries of the proposed Squaw Creek Irrigation District hereinafter described; and said petitioners whose names are hereinafter signed and subscribed to this petition hereby propose to organize said irrigation district, and said signers hereby declare that it is the purpose of said signers to organize said irrigation district under and by virtue of Chapter 7, Title 51, Lord's Oregon Laws as amended by Chapter 223 Laws of Oregon for 1911 and as amended by Chapter 197, Laws of Oregon for 1913, and as amended by Chapter 189, Laws of Oregon for 1915, and other acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof and conformatory with the provisions of the law providing therefor, petition said court for the purpose herein prayed for.

The proposed boundaries of said irrigation district are set forth and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section five (5) Township Fifteen (15), South, Range Ten (10)

E. W. M., within Crook County, Oregon, running east to the intersection of Squaw Creek with the township line on the north side of said Township Fifteen (15) South, Range Ten (10) East, thence in a northeasterly direction down Squaw Creek and following the meanderings of said stream along the center of said stream to the boundary line between Jefferson and Crook counties; thence following on down said stream within Jefferson county to its junction with the Deschutes river; thence in a southeasterly direction up the Deschutes river and following the meanderings of said river within Jefferson County to the line between Jefferson and Crook Counties; and thence following on up said Deschutes river to the intersection of said stream with the section line on the south side of Section Fourteen (14) Township Fourteen (14) South, Range Twelve (12) East W. M. in Crook County, Oregon; thence westerly to the southwest corner of said Section Fourteen (14); thence southerly to the quarter corner on the east side of Section Twenty-two (22) Township Fourteen (14) South, Range Twelve (12) E. W. M., in Crook County, Oregon; thence westerly to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (SE 1/4 NE 1/4) of said Section; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4 SE 1/4) of said Section Twenty-two (22); thence westerly to the quarter corner on the south side of Section Twenty-two (22); thence southerly to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter (NW 1/4 NE 1/4) of Section Twenty-seven (27) of said township and range; thence westerly to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter (NE 1/4 NW 1/4) of said Section; thence southerly to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4 SE 1/4) of said Section Twenty-seven (27); thence westerly to the quarter corner on the west side of said Section Twenty-seven (27); thence southerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4 S 1/4) of said section; thence westerly to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4 NE 1/4) of Section Twenty-eight (28) Township Fourteen (14) South, Range Twelve (12) E. W. M.; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said Section Twenty-eight (28); thence westerly to the southwest corner of Section Twenty-eight (28); thence southerly to the southwest corner of Section Four (4) Township Fifteen (15) South, Range Twelve (12) East W. M.; thence westerly to the southwest corner of Section Three (3), Township Fifteen (15) South, Range Eleven (11) East; thence southerly to the southwest corner of Section Thirty-four (34) of said township and range; thence westerly to the northeast corner of Section Five (5), Township Sixteen (16) South, Range Eleven (11) E. W. M.; thence southerly to the southeast corner of Section Seventeen (17) said township and range; thence westerly to the township line on the west side of said township; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Section Twelve (12), Township Sixteen (16) South, Range Ten (10) E. W. M.; thence westerly to the southwest corner of said Section Twelve (12); thence northerly to the township line on the north side of Township Sixteen (16)

South, Range Ten (10) E. W. M.; thence westerly to the southwest corner of said Section Thirty-two (32), Township Fifteen (15) South, Range Ten (10) East; thence northerly to the point of beginning; excepting however, from said district all and any land embraced within the boundary and limits of the town of Sisters in Crook County, Oregon, and lying within the proposed Squaw Creek Irrigation District, the land embraced within the said irrigation district lying within both Crook and Jefferson counties, the major portion thereof lying within Crook County, Oregon.

The designation of said proposed irrigation district and the name under which it shall be known is the Squaw Creek Irrigation District; the source of supply from which the water to be used within said irrigation district shall be taken is Squaw Creek and its tributaries and Fall River and its tributaries within Crook county, Oregon.

The signers of this petition who are more than 50 of the holders of title of lands susceptible to irrigation under the proposed irrigation district from the same common source or sources further petition this court that five directors be elected as directors of said irrigation district; that said irrigation district be divided into five divisions and that one director be elected from each division; and that the proposed cost of the organization of the aforesaid irrigation district be the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and your petitioners accompany this petition with a good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), this sum being double the amount of the proposed cost of the organization of the said irrigation district.

WHEREFORE Your petitioners pray that said irrigation district be organized as provided for by law and particularly as set forth and required by the statutes herein above referred to; and that said petition be heard as required by law and that said county court shall do any and everything necessary and requisite to effect the organization of said irrigation district and for such other orders as may be necessary and as may be provided by law for the organization of said irrigation district.

Reference is hereby made to the notice accompanying this petition, stating the time of the meeting at which this petition will be presented to the County Court, which said notice is made a part hereof.

E. R. Peterson, A. J. Weston, Elvah M. Elkins, Edgar W. Gillet, C. F. Chalfan, Guy C. McCallister, P. J. Powers, J. W. Gibson, James B. Elkins, M. W. Knickerbocker, J. O. McKinney, C. P. White, D. P. Moffett, M. E. Burkhard, P. Van Tassel, D. Winkle, C. L. Gist, J. P. Duckett, H. E. Vincent, Linda J. Quiberg, Ellis P. Edgington, P. Huntington, J. D. Bowman, Joe Lister, H. P. Belknap, Will Grantham, John Stapf, G. G. Rivet, C. M. Elkins, L. A. Hunt, Julia A. Scott, Joe W. Howard, Jr., Winnie M. Hunt, Jephtha S. Hunt, Etta F. Howard, Emma Fuller, Mrs. L. F. Rice, L. F. Rice, Frank V. Chapman, G. E. Stadig, Dennis D. Hunt, John R. Howard, Chas. E. Hisecock, Fred Walter, Adolph Kotzman, Carl H. House, Mrs. Martha Chapman, Robt Nitzsche, the estate of G. W. Fuller by A. J. Fuller, S. E. West, Walter Ruble, Katie Ruble, J. A. West, T. F. McCallister, Matilda A. McCallister, Roy L. Kiddler, Geo. F. Scott, Jerry Grosskinger, James Parker, Joe Parsons, C. A. Payne, E. S. Payne, Alfred Leathley. 47-51c

Bend Garage Company

Motto: SERVICE

PUT THE FIGURES ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE LEDGER: Are you aware of the fact that all raw material is soaring? Every day we receive information from wholesalers and jobbers that the price of BRONZE AND STEEL HAVE RAISED 5 TO 10 PER CENT. To-day we hear that RUBBER HAS RAISED 10 PER CENT. Do you know what this means? It means that NOW IS THE TIME TO OVERHAUL THAT CAR and buy from 1916 is going to mark a new era for Bend. Prosperity is here. Be ready. Now is the time to prepare, avail yourself of the opportunity, not tomorrow, but today. This is strictly business, the business man takes advantage of the market.

We are prepared to take care of your every want. It is a pleasure to give estimates and prices. **SEE US AT ONCE AND SAVE MONEY.** 1913 Cadillac, just overhauled, 4 new tires, a bargain for \$750.00.

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BOND STREET.

Bend-Silver Lake and way points

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Each Way Each Day.
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Auto Stage and Truck Co.
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