

Central Oregon Owned Cow Produces Most Butter Fat

(From Friday's Daily.) The report of the First Central Oregon Cow Testing association just received by the county agent shows that for the second time a Central Oregon cow heads the list of highest butter fat producers in the state and perhaps in the northwest.

200 cows on test in the association is about 25 pounds of butter fat per cow per month. The average cost of feed per cow during the month of December was \$9.30. Twenty of the cows of the Oregon Cow Testing association produced over 40 pounds of fat. The Honor Herd for the month was again that owned by Bert Torkelson, of Bend. His five Jerseys averaged 554 pounds of milk and 39.5 pounds of butter fat apiece.

THEFT IS CHECKED

Insurance Embargoes on South American Shipments.

Pilfering Formerly Was Credited to the Canal Zone but Has Been Reduced to Minimum.

Pilfering is still a great problem in the case of merchandise shipped to ports on the west coast of South America. At several ports the extent of the evil has been greatly lessened as a result of insurance embargoes on goods destined for those ports or in response to constant complaint on the part of the consignees, according to Commerce Reports.

Formerly it was the fashion to say that much of the pilfering took place in the Panama Canal Zone, and there was probably some basis for the statement in the days when traffic through the canal was stopped by the slides in Galliard cut and freight was badly congested at Colon and Balboa.

Goods transhipped to Colon and Balboa are stored in pier sheds immediately upon discharge. The sheds are large, well built, fireproof, and can be easily guarded and protected. Both in the discharge from ship to pier and in the reloading from pier to ship the Panama Railroad company exercises strict supervision over all operations.

Moreover, a number of watchmen and detectives are employed by the Panama Railroad company. Some of the detectives work as dock laborers. The watchmen cannot be in all parts of the pier sheds, and in a far corner of a shed or a hold the stevedores may handle a case with such roughness as to cause it to break open, enabling its contents to be easily carried off.

Salaries Are Increased. Owing to the great advance in the cost of living, the local government has increased the salaries of all its employees who were paid under 1,800 escudos (\$1,945) per annum.

The resultant excess of expenditure over the budget estimate for salaries is in round figures \$313,200. As the budget could not bear any additional expenditure without a deficit that would embarrass at present and in future hinder the development and the progress of the province of Mozambique, to meet this new expense item the government has increased the fees for licenses for bars, canteens, kiosks, etc., the telegraph and telephone rates, and the export tax on sugar.

Bermuda Potato Crop. It is estimated that the Triumph or fall crop of potatoes which will be reaped in Bermuda will be 82,500 bushels, according to Vice Consul Stillman W. Ellis, Hamilton. This is less by 8,000 bushels than the fall crop of 1916, in spite of the fact that more acreage was planted to potatoes the past year.

Utilize Burning Mine's Blast. At Zwickau, in Saxony, a fire is still burning, or was burning when war was declared, which began in the fifteenth century. This also is a burning coal-mine, and as long ago as 1837 that German thoroughness which the world is learning so sadly to understand put even a burning mine to use, by conveying the hot air through pipes to conservatories of vast extent and productivity.

SCIENTISTS AIDING IN WAR

Experts Have Found a New Work in Which They Are Materially Assisting the Government.

Secretary of the Interior Lane, in his recent annual report, portrays the transition of a peaceful democracy into a nation organized for war. Possession of resources alone, he warns the country, does not win wars, and recounting the enormous progress made on every hand, declares the physical resources of the United States are almost completely at the command of the world's needs.

"What can you do to serve me?" quotes the secretary, replying: "The answer of this department is that it has put every agency and activity which it has at the service of those departments more directly concerned with war-making.

"Our men of scientific knowledge—metallurgists, chemists, engineers, typographers—have found new work at their hands.

"The patent office has been searched for new devices that could be brought into use to kill the submarine or limit its destructiveness, for the plans of heretofore unused lethal weapons and for the formulae of improved or unknown sources of power.

"The scientific bureau of the government found themselves converted overnight into adjuncts and auxiliaries in the great international contest. Men who had regarded themselves as modestly useful only in the discovering and revealing of new sources of material strength found that their years of experience in the mountains and on the desert, in laboratories and in mines, called them at once into the thick of the European struggle."

NOT COLDEST AT SOLSTICE

Crest of Winter Weather Comes Much Later Than the Accredited Believing of That Season.

Though the day as a whole begins to lengthen December 22, we have the puzzling fact that the sun continues to rise later for some days, a scientist states. The earth is actually nearer to the sun at this season than it is in summer, but the sun's low angle prevents it from warming things up as it otherwise would.

Though nominally "winter begins" December 22, this is an arbitrary date, and everybody knows from experience that this is not the coldest part of the year. The crest of the cold comes in January and February. The reason for this lag of the cold season is that in December the earth is still enjoying the heat it stored up from the sun in the summer and it does not cool off to its maximum point till a month or two later.

In the same way the hottest part of summer is not at the summer solstice, June 21 and 22, but from a month to two months later, for it takes the earth that long to get warmed up.

An Incident of Sea War.

William McFee, author of "Casuals of the Sea," tells in an English paper, Land and Water, of an attack by a submarine upon a steamer and describes this incident of the engine room before the boat was sunk: "For those three men (the officers) stood by for the better part of an hour. The stokehold was empty, the steam was dropping, and there was considerable water in the bilges, but they stood by watching the speaking tube and the blind white face of the telegraph pointing irresolutely to 'Stand By' (the orders from the bridge). And presently the strain of waiting grew oppressive, so that the chief, looking up toward the skylight, said to my friend, 'Mister, go up and see what's doing. It must be daylight now.' And he went up, and came out on deck and found himself face to face with a problem of some complexity. For the deck of the ship was deserted, and far across the dark sparkle of the sea he saw the boats crawling toward a smear of smoke on the skyline."

Training for War.

If Englishmen considered the football field as the place to win their battles, Prussians have always held that the best way to prepare for victory is by training their young officers in the hunting field, notes a writer. Since medieval times the chase, especially on the continent of Europe, has been advocated by the school of warriors. In the old days, when men were only interested in fighting, and when there weren't really enough wars to keep a healthy feudal nobleman continuously occupied and happy, warring upon wild animals was discovered to be the next best thing to warring on humans.

Officer Ignored Orders.

Early in the war when Field Marshal John French and General Joffre were straining every nerve to hold back the German advance which they did finally at the Marne a French general, so the story goes, refused to open orders sent by an officer who had been promoted over his head. The message, like the dispatch in the Franco-Prussian war, was "lost" and a division, which was left without support, was almost annihilated. The story goes that the general was ordered shot.

Marriages in England.

The war has resulted in 200,000 English people being married between August, 1914, and June, 1917, who in the ordinary course would not have married. The marriage rate for 1915 was the highest recorded, 19.4. These figures are given out by Sir Bernard Mallet, registrar general of births, deaths and marriages in England.

TOO MANY TONGUES

Language of the United States Is Urged for All.

Suggestion is Offered That All of the Earth's People Learn to Speak English.

The next thing that must be done in the way of world efficiency is to get rid of a lot of languages that are floating around to the restraint of trade.

It will be the most difficult feat of all, but it must be done, just the same. This thing of every bunch of people across a river or over a mountain speaking a different language from their near neighbors is the biggest handicap the world has to contend with today, asserts a writer in the Los Angeles Times Magazine.

Moreover, this surplus of languages is the one thing, above all others, that has caused misunderstandings, wars, strategies, spolia, hell-raising, and hatreds generally.

The biggest bar against the friendly relations of one people with another has been the difference in their mode of human speech. It started with the building of the Tower of Babel when the Lord confused the people on purpose because of their wickedness, and he took the best way possible to accomplish the result of the divine will.

But, now that God's people have been making a fairly good stab at getting right with him again—all of us, and our fathers before us for centuries—it is reasonable to suppose that God will let us ditch that Tower of Babel stuff if we make a real good honest try at it.

America itself—the melting pot of nations—is a striking proof that the thing can be done. Here have they come from every land and all the seven seas, the children of all races, speaking every tongue known to man, and before they know it they are all speaking good United States.

Then, why not start a serious movement to get the whole world, here and elsewhere, speaking United States—or English, if that's a better way to say it?

It won't be easy, but it certainly can be done. And when it is done, this will be a happier, a more peaceful, and a more prosperous earth on which to live.

We recommend English—that is to say, the way we speak it here in America—as the universal language, because it is, without doubt, the best language of all, if only for the reason that it is made up of almost all the others.

In French, Russian, German, Spanish, Italian, and all foreign tongues it usually requires 17 words or more to say what we say in one. The Welsh, for instance, have a word with 19 letters in it that we can put in four letters. These other folks fog up their larynges and wear out their nasal passages saying things what we say better with a mere breath and a touch of the tongue against the teeth.

Unless you were born to it, or unless they caught you very young, you might as well try to learn to be a circus tumbler as to learn French or German and earn a living in the bargain. The thing will take up all your time while the potatoes go to pot and the cobwebs grow across the store door. And in the end, you will find that you haven't learned these lines of talk, anyway.

The thing to do is to make yourself as nearly a master of English as possible, and then force the other fellows to speak our language for their own good.

Horse Breeding in Brazil.

Any project which has for its purpose the betterment of animal breeding is certain to attract attention in Brazil, since the country has come to realize its full possibilities in ranching and similar operations, writes Consul General Alfred L. M. Bottschalk, Rio de Janeiro. The development has been going on slowly and almost imperceptibly for several years. Some ranch owners at their own expense have imported various types of cattle and experimented individually with crossbreeding. Work in this direction also has been done by the National Society of Agriculture in Rio de Janeiro, seconded by state cattle associations and ranchmen's leagues.

Recently a commission appointed by the president of Brazil for the study and conservation of the national resources has been at work on a census of live stock, taken from the reports of municipalities.

Oil-Yielding Plants in Denmark.

At a large meeting of farmers' associations recently held in Copenhagen, there was much discussion about the planting of oil-yielding plants, such as flax and hemp. There has been a general tendency toward increasing the areas planted to grain, but on account of the growing scarcity of fats and edible oils, it now seems to be desirable to grow more oil-yielding plants, especially as the residue left after pressing out the oil (oil cakes) will help to supply the great deficiency in cattle feeds.

Irish Crop Report.

According to the agricultural statistics of Ireland the total acreage under crops in 1916 was 4,808,575. The acreage under crops the past year was 5,570,453, showing an increase of 763,878 acres, or 16 per cent. The total area under potatoes in 1917 was 709,263 acres, as compared with 588,308 acres in 1916, an increase of 122,955, or 21 per cent; under hay, 2,532,723 acres, as compared with 2,406,247 acres in 1916, an increase of 126,476 acres, or 5.3 per cent.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

Table with columns for property address and amount. Includes entries like '1 to 4 inc. blk 30' for \$9.57, 'Redmond Townsite Co., lots 2, 3, 4, blk 31' for \$9.92, etc.

Repeat Contributions To The Bulletin Tobacco Fund

(From Saturday's Daily) Today, for the first time since the Bulletin tobacco fund was started, we are obliged to send off a check that is smaller than its predecessor. The check two weeks ago was \$33.50 and today's is only \$22.50. The five-dollar contributions in the last remittance were what brought it up and this time there are none.

Table listing names and amounts: R. P. Minter \$25.50, H. A. Ward .50, Mrs. J. D. McComb .25, Mrs. John Cunningham 1.00, etc.

Advertisement for Lucky Strike Cigarettes. Text: 'YOU COOK YOUR FOOD—WHY NOT YOUR TOBACCO?' 'YOU know what broiling does to steak, baking to a potato—and toasting to bread. In each case flavor is brought out by cooking—by "toasting." So you can imagine how toasting improves the flavor of the Burley tobacco used in the Lucky Strike Cigarette. IT'S TOASTED' Includes image of a cigarette pack and a hand lighting a cigarette.