

**HIGH SPOTS IN AGRICULTURE**

Mottled butter is due largely to uneven distribution of salt.  
 Operation of gins at rapid speeds injures the fiber of cotton by cutting it.  
 Three C's for caring for milk in the home: Keep it Cold, Covered and Clean.  
 Oats watered to make them weigh more cannot legally be shipped in interstate commerce.  
 A ton of soy beans will yield about 40 gallons of oil useful in various ways.  
 One hundred and twenty-four pairs of birds nest on the average farm in the Northeast.  
 Garlic flavor can be eliminated by heating milk to 145 degrees F. and blowing air through it.  
 The sense of direction in migratory birds is as marvelous as it is mysterious. The familiar inhabitants of the dooryard martin boxes return

the next year, though meanwhile they have visited Brazil.  
 The melting point of southern-made butter is higher where cattle are fed cottonseed products.  
 Fall plowing, disking and harrowing help to destroy eggs of grasshoppers and other insects.  
 Delicious table sirup can be made from cull and waste apples by home methods developed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

**Coughed So He Couldn't Sleep.**

Bronchial coughs, tickling in throat and asthmatic spasms break one's rest and weaken one so that the system is run-down and serious sickness may result. Enos Halbert, Paoli, Ind., writes: "I had a severe cold and coughed continually at night; could hardly sleep. Foley's Honey and Tar cured my cough."  
 Sold by Reed Bros.

**A MOST UNDEMOCRATIC MEASURE**

Portland, Ore.—Not only would the state consolidation commission, appointed by Governor Withycombe, and which recently made public its report, make the office of Secretary of State appointive by the governor, but it would also deprive the voters of the privilege of electing a State Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction and an Attorney-General. The only offices which would be left elective are those of Governor and State Auditor, a new office to be created. All others would be made appointive.

Before these changes could be made, it is pointed out, the constitution would have to be amended. But the commission finds that the state constitution is very much antiquated and recommends that, in the near future, a constitutional convention should be called "in order that a systematic overhauling of the framework of the state government may be made."

When all the elective offices are abolished and the governor is given power to fill them by appointment, the commission also recommends that he should have authority to remove any official at his pleasure without cause. This recommendation is made, the commission points out, so that the governor might have political control at all times.

"Heads of the principal state administrative departments and possibly one chief deputy in each department," says the report, "should be subject to political control through removal at any time without cause, in accordance with Oregon laws of 1915, Chapter 334."

The chief reason assigned for wanting to make all the state offices appointive is given as follows:

"It would relieve the voter of a burden which he is not qualified to bear. Those who give the least thought to the commission's recommendations also see where, if they were adopted, they would place in the hands of the governor power to build the prattiest political machine that was ever seen in this state, which in the past has had experience with some rather fancy political machines.

Other far reaching effects might be expected to follow if all state officials were made answerable to the governor instead of to the people. The experience of Attorney-General Brown in connection with the noted Utah water power case is cited as an illustration. That case had been carried on appeal to the United States supreme court. The issue was clearly one in which the great water power interests were on one side and the rights of the public on the other.

Governor Withycombe ordered Attorney-General Brown to intervene in behalf of the water power interests. The attorney general did not approve throwing the influence of his office against the rights of the public and in favor of a great water power monopoly. But he had been ordered to intervene by the governor. So what did he do? He merely filed in the United States supreme court the governor's letter to him directing him to intervene. He filed no brief or petition of his own writing, and the court and the public knew the attorney general was not in sympathy with the governor's stand.

But if the attorney general, as the governor's consolidation commission proposes, had been an appointive creature of the governor he would have been compelled to resort to any tactics the governor requested to aid the water power monopoly and defeat the interests of the public in the water powers of the state.

The governor and attorney general also were on opposite sides when the governor stood with those who were trying to block the government in its fight to recover the Oregon & California railroad grant lands. The attorney general stood on the side of the people and for recovering the millions of acres which the railroad company had held for years in violation of its covenant with the government.

But if he had been an appointive creature of the governor, subject to removal at the pleasure of the chief executive without cause or for political reasons, he could not be an independent legal adviser of the state.

Similar influence from a chief executive, who would stoop to use the power of his office for political purposes or to serve private interests, would also have a harmful effect upon other important state officials. If the attorney general had been subject to control by the governor, the Pacific Livestock Company land fraud case, in which 29,000 acres are involved, would undoubtedly have been ordered dismissed long ago. As it is the attorney general feels confident that he will recover a large body of land which will enrich the state common school fund.

While the attorney general was fighting for an appropriation to pay the expenses of the litigation and was doing all he could to keep the case from being squelched, the governor was seeking to have the case dismissed. The governor sought to have the state land board order the case dismissed. The board declined to take action. He then said he would order it dismissed if Secretary of State O'cott would join with State Treasurer Kay in giving a vote of approval. O'cott refused, and the case was not dismissed.

But if the attorney general had been an appointive of the governor he would have been in no position to make a fight to recover for the benefit of the school children of the state large holdings of land which he has evidence to show were obtained from the state through fraud, when the chief executive favored the company holding the land.

Trusting the people of Oregon will give this matter of proposed consolidation solemn and earnest thought, am,

Very truly yours,  
 DR. C. J. SMITH.

**FELT LIKE MUSCLES WERE TIED IN KNOT**

That Is Exactly The Way Tindall Says His Rheumatism Acted

"I had never taken a dose of Tanlac in my life till some six weeks ago, but I have received more benefit from the three bottles I have just finished than from all the other medicines I have taken put together," said George R. Tindall, of 6003-18th Ave., South, Seattle, the other day. Mr. Tindall is employed at the Skinner & Eddy Ship Yard.

"For several years," he continued, "I suffered terribly from muscular rheumatism and kidney trouble. The muscles of my right arm would draw up at the elbow, and I'd like they were tied in a knot. I had no appetite and the little I forced down didn't do me much, if any, good. My kidneys worried me night and day. I had an awful misery in and down my spine, and my back right over my kidneys would hurt so bad that if I stooped over it would almost kill me to straighten up again. I couldn't rest well at night, and many a time I would wake up at midnight, and never sleep another wink the balance of the night, then my back would start hurting so bad that I could hardly get up out of bed.

"I guess I have taken most every kind of medicine sold without getting a bit of relief, and I was in mighty bad shape when I decided to see if Tanlac would help me. Well, I can honestly say that I haven't had an ache or a pain since shortly after I started on Tanlac. I sleep like a log at night, and my wife tells me that I'm liable to eat us both out of house and home if I keep on with the appetite Tanlac has given me. I feel so well and hearty in every way that I have told the boys down at the ship yard how much good Tanlac has done for me, for I hope that my experience will be the means of helping others who may have troubles like I had."

Tanlac is sold in Burns by Reed Bros., and in Crane by the Vale Trading Co.—Adv.

If you have a chill and your nose turns blue, Go home and take aspirin for the Flu!

Mr. Robin has carried his cheerful red waistcoat and pretty brown coat south for the winter.

**German Geologists in the War.**

In his residential address to the Vesey club, Dr. A. Strahan, F. R. S., stated that the Germans began three years ago to make geologists a part of their army organization, says the Scientific American. A geological staff was created under the direction of a professor of the University of Griefswald, and put to work on the western front, where its advice was utilized in connection with the laying of field railways, the water supply of the army, the examination of marsh lands, the finding of road metal, and protection against landmines due to gunfire. It is said that much more extensive use was made of geological maps than has thus far been disclosed, and that the Germans, with an eye to possible future wars, have been making a very thorough geological study of the occupied territory in neighboring countries.

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**GERALDINE FARRAR**  
 THE WOMAN THAT GOD FORGOT  
 AN ARTCRAFT PICTURE

At the Liberty Theatre, Sunday, October 26

**WOMEN AND THE WAR**



By **MRS. HENRY P. DAVISON**

Treasurer War Work Council  
 National Board Y. W. C. A.

Within six months after the United States entered the war, the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council had established girls' clubs near more than forty of the cantonments, barracks, and navy yards.



Mrs. Davison

A trained recreation leader was placed in charge of each club. These workers supplement the efforts of the local Associations, if those already exist. Where the idea is new the workers form club centers, organize the girls, and arouse them

to a sense of their responsibility in this time of great excitement and confusion.

No scolding of girls for unwise actions and no solemn finger-shaking occurs in the clubs. Instead of dwelling on what not to do, these wise leaders urge real patriotism. All sorts of projects are suggested that are more interesting than the dubious and dangerous pleasures which appeal to the ignorant and the thoughtless. At parties, for instance, these wily chaperones, whom no one ever thinks of as supervisors, arrange that there shall always be twice as many soldiers as girls. "Twosins" is utterly impossible where there are not enough girls to go around!

Club leaders do not attempt to banish the gallant soldier entirely from the girls' world; they wish only to bring him down from glorified heights of glamour to take his place as an every-day hero, subject to the same scrutiny as other men.

Instruction and relief work are not neglected. Among the activities offered are dressmaking, cooking, knitting, French, athletics, dancing, singing, Red Cross work, Belgian relief, and work for the fatherless children of France. The world contains a number of things besides soldiers for a girl's imagination to dwell upon. Hundreds of clubs for school and business girls all over the country are offering pleasanter recreation than the gaily lighted streets and the shadowy parks.

"I have a place now to spend my evenings," said a telephone girl in Waukegan, Illinois, to the club leader. "I was so lonely before you came."

Emergency housing for employed girls is closely connected with the more general welfare work. Centers, selected on the basis of immediate need, have been chosen as demonstration grounds to show employers how all employees should be housed.

These centers are near the cantonments.

The Bureau of Social Morality is an important feature of the War Work Council's program under the present abnormal conditions. That ignorance is no shield to a girl is well known to its members. Instead, it is her gravest peril. Any situation shrouded in mystery is dangerous. Women can deal only with what they understand. A true social morality must be built on a foundation of knowledge, and be inspired by high aims.

Fourteen women physicians are talking to groups of parents, school girls, and industrial women. These lecturers bend their best efforts to spreading information on social ideals.

Colored women at this time must meet all the problems confronting white women. Their situation is further complicated by industrial and social conditions. Special clubs are being formed among colored girls in the neighborhood of cantonments. Workers are being placed in industrial centers like Louisville, Kentucky, and Hopewell, Virginia.


Immigrant men who formerly labored in mines, on farms, and in factories, and now serve in our army are, themselves, in need of assistance. Foreign men marry young and many, even of the young ones, have large families dependent upon them. Because of these helpless families, the War Work Council has translators who go into the camps.

The activities of the War Work Council could not be confined to our own country. Our American nurses in France need the Y. W. C. A. social workers. Even the most self-reliant women must have help at the front where women's welfare is a matter of minor importance. A central club in Paris gives hard-worked, courageous nurses a home in a strange land. Branch clubs at all of the base hospitals provide relaxation and recreation for hours off.

When the French women cabled to the War Work Council, pleading for experts to advise them in establishing foyers-canteens for women workers in munitions and other war industries, experts were sent over to have oversight of the building and equipping of some of the canteens and act as adviser to French committees.

A professionally solemn-faced butler in one of the beautiful homes where a drawing-room meeting was being held stood where he heard the stories of the War Work Council's plans and accomplishments. After the guests had gone he approached the speaker with two one-dollar bills. "I give them for my daughter," he said. "I am subject to the next draft. When I am gone someone must look after my little girl. I feel the War Work Council will do it."

**Special Liberty Theatre**  
 Next Saturday, Oct 19  
**"The Law of The North"**



**An Exciting, Romantic Story of The Northwest Mounted Police**  
 Admission prices 10c. and 20c. Loges 30c.