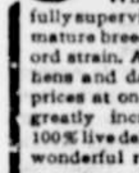
IT isn't the pipe that causes these embarrassing moments, Mr. Puff. It's the tobacco. Isn't it time you discovered Sir Walter Raleigh—patron saint of pipe smokers, who discovered how good a pipe can be? His favorite smoking mixture really *is* milder. It really *is* just about the richest, mellowest, mildest blend of choice Burleys you've ever smoked.

How to Take Care of Your Pipe
(*Hint No. 2*) When breaking in a new pipe, smoke your first few pipefuls slowly. Don't let your pipe get hot. Fast burning discolors and burns the wood and bakes the oils in the tobacco before the pipe is properly "seasoned." Send for our free booklet, "How to Take Care of Your Pipe." Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Ky. Dept. 95.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH
Smoking Tobacco

It's ... *milder*

At Last Relief for Itching or Protruding Piles without the knife, send for free trial package, prescription 101-A and be convinced. Canan Drug Co., Box 4143, Portland, Ore.



CHICKS
Queen Hatchery Huskies for Poultry Profits
R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns—all from carefully supervised flocks of large birds and mature breeders, including world's record strain. Also W. L. pullets, yearling hens and day-old turkeys. Write for prices at once as everything points to greatly increased demand. Prompt 100% live delivery guaranteed. 20 years' wonderful reputation your safeguard.
[Jay Todd] QUEEN HATCHERY
2420 1st Ave. Seattle, Wash.

Average Vocabulary

The average man is supposed to have a vocabulary of only 3,000 words. Prof. J. M. Gillette of the University of North Dakota finds this estimate entirely too low, although few men use more words in ordinary conversation. His own vocabulary includes approximately 127,000 words. One of his students could claim 65,800; another, 52,500.—World's Work.

Everyone knows a great deal that isn't worth knowing; but it is worth knowing if one is a writer.

Go out of your way to favor a friend. You can't have too many.

Garfield Tea
Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

Oregon & California Directory

Hotel Roosevelt
One of PORTLAND'S Newer Hotels
All rooms have shower or tub, $2.00 up. FIREPROOF
221 W. Park St. Coffee Shop. Garage opposite.

HOTEL WILTSHIRE, San Francisco
340 Stockton St., near Union Square Sutter 2250
FRANKLYN B. SMITH, Manager
Outside rooms with bath, $2.50 single, $3.50 & $4 double
Court rooms with bath, $2.00 single, $2.50 & $3 double
Breakfasts 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c; Dinners 85c; Sunday $1.00

Start Now EARN BIG MONEY $5 to $0 per cent paid while learning. Position secured
Lectures weekly 32 colleges Write for catalog
MOLER SYSTEM OF COLLEGES 306 Burnside Street, Portland, Ore

Pipe Valves, Fittings Pump Engines Farm Tools & Supplies
ALASKA JUNK CO.
First and Taylor Sts., Portland, Oregon

HOTEL ROOSEVELT
SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW FINE HOTEL
Every room with bath or shower $2.00 to $3.50. Jones at Eddy. Garage next door.

Hotel Hoyt Special winter rate by day, week or month
PORTLAND, OREGON
Absolutely Fireproof
Corner 6th and Hoyt Sts., Near Union Station.

FARM POULTRY

PAYING POULTRY FLOCK IS GROWN

Spring-Hatched Pullets Carefully Developed Are Best.

Developing the spring-hatched pullets from the time the chicks leave the incubator until the pullets are placed in the laying house is the pathway to profits in the poultry industry.

"The object of this development is to have pullets of stamina, bone and vigor and fully up to the standard weight of the breed," says R. S. Dearstyne, poultryman at State college. "At first the proper mashes are needed until finally the laying mash containing 20 per cent of protein is given. The young pullets must have an abundance of succulent green feed especially, as the grass on the range gets old and tough. When placing birds in the laying house, do this about two weeks before they start laying so that they may become accustomed to their surroundings."

Nesting material should be changed often, runs cleared of litter, perch poles scraped and freed of mites, and the birds examined for internal parasites. A minimum of four feet of floor space to each bird is needed in the house, and at least two feet of perch pole for each three birds. Dampness in the house and damp litter is to be avoided if the birds are not to have roup and colds. Fresh, clean water is necessary and the mash hoppers are to be kept filled at all times. Oyster shell and grit needs to be kept before the birds, and grain fed twice each day with the heaviest amount at evening.

Mr. Dearstyne says that the poultryman will do well to spend about ten minutes each day in general observation of his flock. This will help him to find any lack of thriftiness or any indication of disease. Birds roughly handled, irregularly fed and watered, infested with parasites or neglected in other ways will not prove profitable.

Caponizing Profitable Way to Market Poultry

Caponizing is one of the most profitable ways of marketing late-hatched cockerels. In an experiment last year fifty June hatched cockerels were caponized. The birds were of dual-purpose breeds and caponized when they had reached a weight of 12 ounces to 2¼ pounds. These birds were sold the following April and averaged six pounds each, dressed for market. They brought 35 cents a pound, or an average of $2.10 per bird. The feed cost of producing these birds was 84 cents each, and with an additional charge of 10 cents for dressing and picking, the net profit was $1.16 per bird.

Another poultryman caponized 191 barred Plymouth Rocks last summer. When sold their average weight was 7.7 pounds each, and they brought 43 cents per pound. The total cost of growing these capons—chicks, feed and labor—was placed at $396.14. There were 176 birds at selling time, which brought a total of $561.14, leaving a net profit of 85 cents per bird.

Poultry Notes

Winter egg profits will depend largely on the care given pullets.

* * *

Hatch the chicks early so that the pullets are mature for winter egg production.

* * *

Don't forget the importance of fresh, juicy greens for both the baby chicks and old hens.

* * *

The first half of April is the ideal time to hatch chicks of smaller breeds such as the Leghorns.

* * *

Giving hens 12 hours of light increases egg production at the season when the prices are high.

* * *

When calcium carbonate is not available in sufficient quantities, hens lay soft-shelled eggs or no eggs at all.

* * *

Making it easier for the hens to consume large quantities of mash aids in the production of eggs. At least 10 linear feet of double hopper space should be provided for 100 hens.

* * *

Culling should not be considered as a substitute for correct management of a flock of hens. Even the good producers may cease laying in the summer if proper care is neglected.

* * *

To carry on heavy production hens must have strong bodies and a good supply of nourishing feeds.

* * *

Good producing hens may become thin if not fed sufficiently. Total feed consumption can be increased usually by giving a moistened mash once a day throughout the summer months.

* * *

Give free range to the birds which are to be used as breeders this spring. They should also be fed an abundance of whole yellow corn.

* * *

Breeding, selection, and poultry culture are employed by alert poultrymen to meet the shifting market demands for poultry and eggs.

* * *

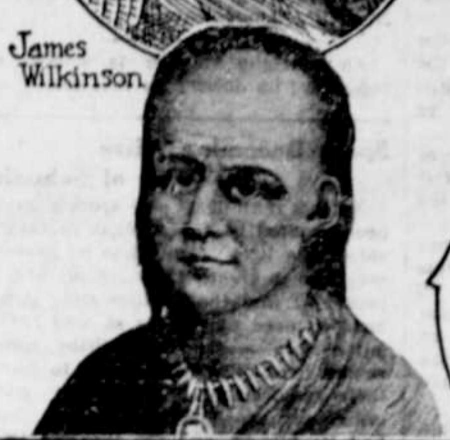
Clean feed is essential in producing healthy chicks. All feed should be fed in troughs or hoppers. This practice may reduce the spread of coccidiosis, round worms, and tapeworms, as most diseases are introduced through the digestive tract.

* * *

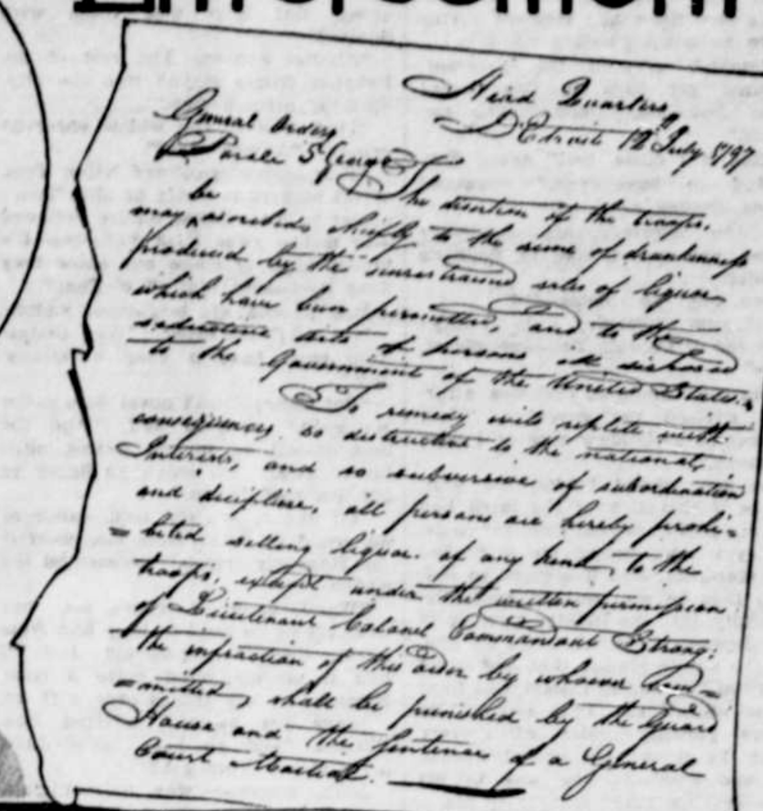
Set 175 turkey eggs at one time if 125 young turkeys are desired. Usually a 70 per cent hatch can be expected. About 25 hens will lay the required number of eggs for such a setting in ten days, and the eggs should be set at the end of that period.

Early Day Prohibition Enforcement

James Wilkinson

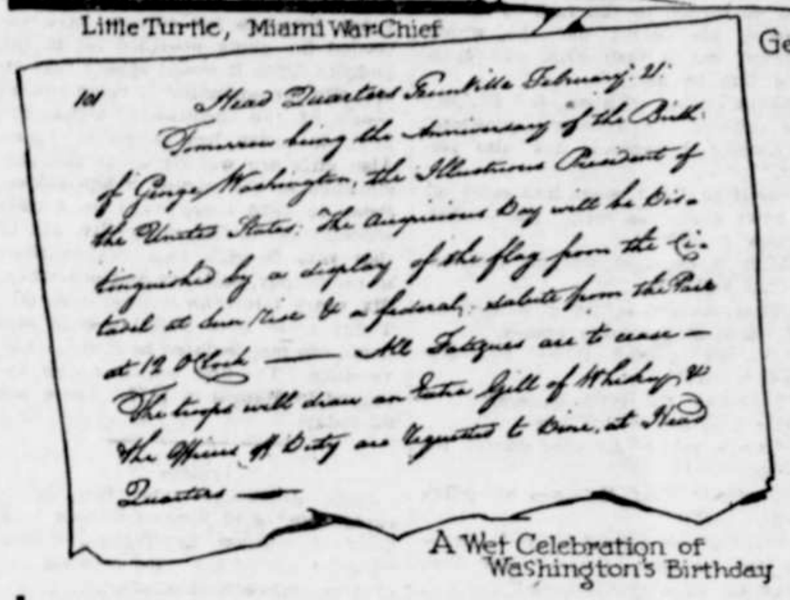


Little Turtle, Miami War Chief



Head Quarters Detroit 12th July 1797
General Orders
Parole St George
The desertion of the troops may be ascribed chiefly to the scene of drunkenness produced by the unrestrained sales of liquor which have been permitted, and to the seductive arts of persons ill disposed to the Government of the United States. To remedy evils replete with consequences so destructive to the national Interests, and so subversive of subordination and discipline, all persons are hereby prohibited selling liquor of any kind to the troops, except under the written permission of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Strong; the infraction of this order by whoever committed, shall be punished by the Guard House and the sentence of a General Court Martial.

Gen. Wilkinson's "Prohibition" Order



101 Head Quarters Greenville February 21
Tomorrow being the Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the Illustrious President of the United States. The auspicious Day will be Distinguished by a display of the flag from the Citadel at Sun Rise & a federal salute from the Park at 12 O'Clock — All Fatigues are to cease — The troops will draw an extra Gill of Whiskey & the Officers of Duty are requested to Dine at Head Quarters —

A Wet Celebration of Washington's Birthday

Facsimiles of Manuscripts, Courtesy United States Military Academy, West Point.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ALTHOUGH we think of prohibition enforcement as a strictly modern American question, yet the fact is that here, as in many other present-day problems, is a curious instance of "history repeating itself." The passing of the Volstead act did not bring into being the first prohibition enforcement officer. That title belongs to an Indian chief and he was given his appointment more than 250 years ago!

In the middle of the Seventeenth century the Dutch in New Netherland were engaged in a series of wars with the neighboring Indian tribes. Finally a permanent treaty of peace was concluded in 1660, the leading signer of which was "Oratamin, sachem of the savages living at Achkinheshacky (Hackensack), who declared himself commissioned by the savages of Tappaen (Tappan), Rechgawawanc (Manhattan), Kichtawance (Kitchawank) and Sintsinck (Sintsink)" to act on their behalf. But this treaty did not end the troubles between the two races, for in 1662 Oratamin (whose name is also spelled Oratam, Oratamy, Oratan and Oraton) complained to the Dutch authorities of the illicit sale of brandy to his people.

As the result of this protest there appeared in the official records of New Netherland this entry:

> Whereas Oratam, chief of Hackinghesseky, and other savages have complained several times that many selfish people dare not only to sell brandy to the savages in this city, but also to carry whole ankers of it into their country and peddle it out there, from which, if it is not prevented in time, many troubles will arise, therefore, the director general and council of New Netherland, not knowing for the present of a better way to stop it, authorize the said chief together with the Sachem Mattanouch to seize the brandy brought into their country for sale and those offering to sell it, and bring them here that they may be punished as an example to others
>
> The Chiefs Oratam and Mattano are hereby authorized to seize the brandy brought into their country for sale, together with those who bring it, and conduct them hither
>
> Done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland the thirtieth day of March, 1662.

Evidently the two chiefs were efficient "prohibition enforcement officers" for there is no further mention of trouble for fifteen months. But it is evident, too, that prohibition then, as now, produced bootleggers, for in June, 1663, Oratam and other chiefs again appeared before the authorities, complaining that brandy was still being carried among their people. "On being told that we tried to prevent and had authorized Oratam to arrest Dutchmen who came into their country to peddle brandy," reads the record, "they replied that they were cheated by the Dutch, who said that the general had given his consent, and showed a letter giving permission to sell brandy in their country, also that they had taken away a large quantity of wampum, whereby the savages were entirely impoverished."

Again they were told to arrest the white men who brought liquor into their country and this time they were further authorized to bring their captives to New Amsterdam in fetters. As a reward for their enforcement work "We promised that they should have a piece of cloth for a coat beside the brandy which such persons should carry, and he who brought in the first should have two pieces." Of this incident one historian says "The piece of cloth can be understood, but one wonders what these temperance advocates did with the brandy; perhaps they sold it back to the Dutch!"

Oratam, however, was not the only chief who was destined to be concerned over the liquor question. American history is full of cases of Indian leaders who saw with alarm what the white man's "firewater" was doing to their people and who protested, usually in vain, to white authorities to stop the sale of it. One of the outstanding of these was Chief Little Turtle of the Miamis in Indiana, conqueror of Generals Harmar and St. Clair during the Indian wars after the Revolution. After his defeat by "Mad Anthony" Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, Little Turtle settled down near Fort Wayne, Ind., and devoted his efforts to trying to improve the lot of the Miami tribesmen by teaching them to learn to "walk in the white man's road" and to avoid the pitfalls placed in that road by the white man.

During a visit to the East in 1796, Little Turtle visited the yearly conference of the Society of Friends, at Baltimore, and appealed to them to use their influence to stop the transportation of liquor to the Indian country. Accordingly the Friends addressed a memorial to congress asking that this be done. But nothing seems to have come of it, for in 1802 and 1803, we find him making a personal appeal to the legislatures of Kentucky and Ohio for their aid in suppressing the liquor traffic among his people. "We had better be at war with the white people," he declared, "for this liquor is more to be feared than the tomahawk. More of us have died since the Treaty of Greene-Ville than we lost by the years of war before, and it is all owing to the introduction of liquor among us."

Mention of "Mad Anthony" Wayne recalls the fact that a regular ration of liquor was considered an indispensable part of the soldier's daily fare during the early days of the United States army and in that respect its use by Wayne's forces during the campaign against the tribes of the Old Northwest was in accordance with the custom of the day. The original manuscript "Orderly Books" of the western army, commanded first by Wayne and later by Gen. James Wilkinson, are preserved in the library of the United States Military academy at West Point, and in them are some entries which make curious reading in these days of the Eighteenth amendment. For instance, on July 4, 1792, when headquarters of the expedition were at Pittsburgh, Wayne issued a general order for "a double allowance of spirits to the troops today, being the anniversary of the independence of the United States." On February 21, 1796, at Greenville, General Wilkinson ordered that the soldiers were to be allowed to "draw an extra gill of whisky" with which to celebrate Washington's birthday. The same extra allowance was authorized for the celebration of St. Patrick's day on March 17, although it was accompanied by a warning that "the brigadier-general will have no riot or drunkenness."

The next year, however, when headquarters were at Detroit, the use of liquor by the soldiers was causing so much trouble that Wilkinson was forced to issue an order prohibiting its sale to them. This order was issued on July 12, 1797, and read as follows:

> The desertion of the troops may be ascribed chiefly to the scene of drunkenness produced by the unrestrained sales of liquor which have been permitted, and to the seductive arts of persons ill disposed to the government of the United States.
>
> To remedy evils replete with consequences so destructive to the national interests, and so subversive of subordination and discipline, all persons are hereby prohibited selling liquor of any kind to the troops, except under the written permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Strong; the infraction of this order by whoever committed shall be punished by the guard house and the sentence of a general court martial.

Within the last year or so the state of Michigan has received widespread publicity because of its famous "life-for-a-pint" liquor law, especially when several women were convicted under that law. And these convictions were another example of "history repeating itself," for the first conviction and punishment of a woman liquor seller was the result of Wilkinson's order of July 12, 1797. The woman was Lydia Connor, described as a "follower of the army," in the report of the court martial at which she and two men were tried. All three were found guilty but only the woman was punished. What her punishment was is recorded thus in the orderly books:

> The court finds the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against her, and sentences her, under the General Order of the 12th. Instant, and the 23rd Article of the 13th Section of the rules and articles of war, to be drummed with a bottle suspended about her neck, with the Rogues March, together with William Mitchell, a prisoner convicted of the like offense, her right hand tied to his left, through the Citadel in front of the troops, paraded, thence through the streets of the town, thence to and around the front of the Barracks of the soldiery in Fort Lernault, thence out of the fort to and along the main street, and out of the west or southwest gate of the town not to return therein or within the lines and fortifications of the troops of the United States, on penalty of receiving such punishment as may be inflicted upon her, by sentence of a court martial.

William Mitchell, who was tried with Lydia, found guilty and sentenced to suffer the same penalty was a suttler, i. e., a person licensed to sell to the soldiers. The other man was James Frazer, a merchant of Detroit, who was also found guilty. However the court martial, in finding him guilty stated that "as there is a possibility (from the words 'ardent spirits' being included in the proclamation and not in the general order) that he might have misconceived the latitude of the order." So, they only sentenced him, "to be repremanded by the commander-in-chief in such manner as he may think proper."

When these sentences were presented to General Wilkinson, he acted upon them thus. "The sentence passed upon Lydia Connor, a notorious offender, is to be carried into execution at six o'clock this afternoon. However highly merited, he remits so much of the sentence passed upon Mitchell as relates to drumming and he flatters himself that this instance of his clemency may not be misapprehended, as no further indulgence must be expected."

In the case of Frazer, Wilkinson was even more lenient probably because Frazer was a prominent merchant in the little town of Detroit, and by dealing lightly with him the general may have hoped to curry favor with the citizens. This Wilkinson was not an admirable character, it will be remembered, for later in his career while commander-in-chief of the American army, he was guilty of what closely bordered upon treason, more so even than Aaron Burr, upon whom the greater odium of the conspiracy with the Spaniards in the Southwest fell. So there is reason for reading in a cynical frame of mind the following unctuous words:

> With respect to William Frazer, the commander-in-chief will observe that, as he can never be indifferent to the feelings of any person, should the transgression have originated in misapprehension, he regrets the occasion; otherwise, he hopes the process may be received as evidence of the impartiality of his administration, and of the duty of the court, and that it will have the effect to prevent a repetition of the offense which cannot be permitted or pardoned.
>
> The measures of the general since he took command of the post have been directed by motives of public utility, and the effects are visible to all. Acting above personal consideration—he abhors every emotion of a vindictive spirit and disdains the principles of a narrow and insidious policy—bound by the solemn obligations of public trust, and personal honor, he will sedulously guard the interests confided to his charge. And it will be a source of pleasure to him, should he, in the discharge of his duty, give satisfaction to citizens and aliens, but this is a secondary object. The first is the promotion of the national interests and the approbation of his superiors. The commander-in-chief is here to render public service, not to court popularity or subserve the accommodation of individuals

THE DIFFERENCE

"What's the trouble?" asked Jones, when one of his most popular jokes failed to score a chuckle.

"Let me see," said the solemn one, thoughtfully. "I've got to buy some flowers, some chocolates, and the theater tickets, and—"

"Doing mental arithmetic?" asked his friend.

"Sentimental arithmetic," sighed the young man sadly.

BAD LUCK AND WORSE

George—"You heard of Jim's rotten luck? He was nearly drowned, but a girl rescued him." Harry—"Yes; but he had even worse luck later—she married him."

Stay Down

"Up like rockets, down like sticks,"
The timid fellows bawl.
They get themselves in such a fix
They never rise at all

Real Worry

Blinks—It says here some scientist predicts a group of stars headed toward the earth at the rate of 200 miles a second will crash into it in about a million years.

Jinks—That doesn't worry me. What scares me stiff is seeing a motor car headed toward me at the rate of ... miles an hour that will arrive in about one second.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wanted Him Personally

"You are wanted on the telephone sir," said the office boy.

"Who is it?" asked the manager.

"Your wife, sir."

"What does she want?"

"I don't know. I only heard the word 'idiot.'"

"Come away. Don't you realize she wants to speak to me personally?"

Football Stuff

They used to play football together. One is now a railroad president and the other tackled him for free transportation.

"I used rush tactics," he told a friend later.

"Did they work?"

"I dunno. I may get it. It's a delayed pass."

A GOOD REASON, TOO

"How did you come to miss your train?"

"Why the derned thing was on time this morning."

The Ostrich

The ostrich may be queer as sin
But do not notice that;
For he has put a feather in
Full many a lady's hat

Rule Doesn't Apply Here

Visitor—In China friendship is cemented by the breaking of a piece of china.

Mistress of House (hearing crash)—I think that if we lived in China we should have to regard our maid as a special friend.

Stern Reproof

Lady of the House—I've called you in about a damp patch in the kitchen.

Plumber—'Ere! Steady, lady! Strong language never 'elped!

Promptly Settled

"Now, Albert," said the teacher, "if you had four apples and your little sister asked for half of them, how many would you have left?"

"Four," responded Albert, without a moment's hesitation.

Lots of Worries

Tonks—It's not the cost of the car that worries the average motorist. It's the upkeep.

Banks—And sometimes the turn over.

No Reason at All

"What caused your husband to leave home?"

"I haven't the least idea. He just packed up and left the morning after my mother and two sisters came to spend the winter with us."

Order of Scruples, Please

Woman in Butcher Shop (indignantly)—Have you no scruples whatsoever?

Butcher (amiably)—No, ma'am, but I can order you some for tomorrow

A FAMILY DOCTOR'S LAXATIVE IS BEST

Your health is too important! You cannot afford to experiment with your delicate bowels when coated tongue, bad breath, headache, gas, nausea, feverishness, lack of appetite, no energy, etc., warn of constipation. This applies not only to grown people, but more particularly to children. That's why a family doctor's laxative is always the safe choice.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is prepared today under strict laboratory supervision from fresh laxative herbs and other pure ingredients, and exactly according to Dr. Caldwell's original prescription.

Today, millions of families rely on Dr. Caldwell's judgment in the selection of their laxative. For Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, in bottles ready for use, sold in all drugstores, is now the largest selling laxative in the world!

The Retort

"Some one told me today that I was the handsomest girl in our street."

"Oh, that's not incurable!"

"What do you mean?"

"The habit of talking to yourself."—Sidmouth Observer.

Stubborn Coughs Give Up to Boschee's SYRUP
Don't let coughs and colds wear down your strength and vitality. Boschee's Syrup soothes instantly—ends coughs quickly. Relief GUARANTEED.
At all druggists

Well Trodden

P. Latitude—Concentrate! If you excel in any one thing the world will soon make a beaten path to your door.

N. Devver—That's nothing. My creditors have already made the beaten path.—Chicago News.

BILIOUS?
Take NATURE'S REMEDY —NR—tonight. You'll be "fit and fine" by morning—tongue clear, headache gone, appetite back, bowels acting pleasantly, bilious attack forgotten. For constipation, too. Better than any mere laxative.
At druggists—only 25c. Make the test tonight
FEEL LIKE A MILLION, TAKE
NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

Forestry Investigation

To determine how many trees are grown in forests of the United States and how fast they grow is the object of an economic survey to be conducted by the United States forest service. The information gained will form a basis for developing a forest policy and practice for the future. Dr. A. E. Ziegler, former director of the Mt. Alto Forest school in Pennsylvania, will have charge of the study of the financial aspects.

Use Russ Ball Blue in your laundry. Tiny rust spots may come from inferior Bluing. Ask Grocers.—Adv.

From the Greek

The alphabet takes its name from a combination of alpha and beta, the first letters in the Greek alphabet.

Every man makes up his mind that the next traveling bag he carries shall cost more.

Mother of Four Babies

"Although I am only 22 years old, I have four babies to care for. Before my first baby was born my mother urged me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was so terribly weak. I had to lie down four or five times a day. After three bottles I could feel a great improvement. I still take the Vegetable Compound whenever I need it for it gives me strength to be a good mother to my family."—*Mrs. Vern L. Dennings, 510 Johnson Street, Saginaw, Michigan.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.