

MEN OF THE NAVIES LIKE BIG FAMILY

American and British Sailors Best of Friends, Says Writer.

JACKIE LIKED IN ENGLAND

Fight Among Themselves and All That Sort of Thing, Says Charles Daw-barn, but No Happier Crowds Could Be Imagined.

London.—Writing in the Daily Chronicle on "The United States Fleet in Being" and discussing America's invaluable services, Charles Daw-barn says:

"It is not the American way to fear publicity. Uncle Sam likes to act in the broad eye of day and to have his deeds emblazoned for his own encouragement. But the English are secretive—perhaps this is one of the revelations of the war. In any case, a veil of silence has been dropped over American naval action in the service of the allies—in conformity with British traditions. Being in Rome, the good Americans do as Rome does. In this particular Rome holds its tongue and looks wise. Not the least of American services to England is her readiness to become dumb and anonymous, because that is the immemorial way with the British navy.

"And yet it would not do to suppose that our cousins have not contributed very sensibly to the reduction of the peril which awaits us on the water round the coast. Sir Eric Geddes paid handsome tribute to them in his maiden speech as first lord in the commons. The United States 'Jackie' is a fine fellow, and one of his finest attributes is his speedy adaptation to the new conditions of service in European waters. He has become our own Jack Tar's firm friend.

The Family Feeling.

"Gratifying examples of co-operation between the two services are furnished every day. Officers and crews of the two fleets like each other so well that they 'get mad' at each other, as the Americans say—just as if they were members of the same family.

"In courts of inquiry both services participate when both are involved. Perhaps the senior officer will be British and the two juniors American, or the senior will be American and the others British. The unity is such that British and American destroyers swing at the same buoy and follow each other in their sea practices. At sea they exchange signals; on shore they use the same clubs and hats. At one base a converted cinema hall is now a rendezvous for the bluejackets of the two nations. There they fraternize in the most cordial manner. Between scenery painted by sailors and in front of an orchestra of destroyer musicians English and American artists sing their songs and deliver their monologues to their brothers of the sea.

"The incessant work of the destroyers and patrol boats in conveying troopships or merchant ships, or in chasing the submarine, has not blunted the edge of the seafarer's keenness. If you speak to him about his present

6 FEET 7 INCHES NOT TOO TALL FOR ARMY

Little Rock, Ark.—W. E. Hale, a farmer, appealed to the local draft exemption board to discharge his son, W. P. Hale, because the lad is "just naturally too tall for the army." But the board rejected the application. The young soldier is 6 feet and 7 inches from the soles of his feet to the top of his head.

MAKE REAL CITIZENS

Americanizing America Feature of D. A. R. War Work.

Calls on Women to Make All-American City or Town of Place Where They Live.

A new opportunity for women to help in the war is offered by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through their war relief committee, of which Mrs. Matthew T. Scott is chairman. It is sending out a call to the women of the country to make an all-American city or town of the place in which they live. It asks enlistment for this special service which works directly with the unassimilated immigrant, ignorant or indifferent to America's history, customs and laws, unpledged to support our flag, rearing a family with un-American views of life and reading only foreign language papers.

'metter,' and compare it with his penitence labors, he will declare that the latter were heavier to bear. There was the eternal maneuver for the action which never came, and, after it, officers had to analyze the theoretical results. Navigating and engineer staffs lived in an atmosphere of paper problems. Nowadays they are swept away. There is no time for them. And the spice of danger has given zest to the daily round. To understand that, one must understand the psychology of the sailor.

Danger Is Real.

"His danger is real enough. Hydroplanes and other appliances have not proved a sufficient solution. The only real solution is man and ship power; the policeman on the spot to catch the thief.

"A hit, a palpable hit, perhaps, and yet the result is uncertain. This is the common experience of submarine chasing. You are never certain of your bag. But whatever German apologists may assert, the number of 'tin fish' disposed of by our ally steadily grows greater, and the system of convoys—a number of ships 'in a bunch,' surrounded by destroyers—has at least this advantage, that it brings the enemy to the defense force and thus obviates a search for him. And in 'taking care'

of the traffic, British and neutral, in the sea lanes leading to these isles, the United States navy is performing a duty essential to our existence and reaffirming the old maxim—consecrated once before at sea—that blood is thicker than water."

DANCING CURES HER NERVES

Woman Testifies in Alimony Suit That Physicians Pronounce Her Improved.

Atlanta, Ga.—"I have undergone several operations and become very nervous, so I was induced to take dancing lessons. In the hope that my condition would be improved," said Mrs. Hattie Green, a dancer, on the stand in her own behalf in an alimony suit. "Physicians have informed me that my nerves have been greatly improved through my dancing. Counsel for the husband was closely questioning Mrs. Green as to her dancing.

Miner Earns \$348 in Month.

Somerset, Pa.—Lawrence R. Finzel, aged forty-five years, of Hooversville, near here, is believed to have earned the highest wage during the last month of any coal miner in the history of the industry in Pennsylvania. Finzel, it was announced, received \$348 last month. With a 100 per cent car supply it is said he would have earned even more.

MATA-HARI DIED AS SHE HAD LIVED

Dancer Convicted of Spying for Germany, a Stoic to Last Moment.

EYES ARE NOT BANDAGED

Gazes Calmly at Execution Squad Awaiting Order to Fire Fatal Volley—Confesses She Was in the Pay of Germany.

Paris.—In the gray dawn of a Tuesday morning a tall, graceful woman stood erect before the targets on the Vincennes rifle range. Her unbanded eyes gazed calmly at a squad of zouaves from a Moroccan regiment. A signal from their commanding officer and the sharp crack of the zouaves' rifles cut the early morning air. The woman fell backward to the ground, her face upturned to the sky. Mata-Hari, the dancer whose charms had captivated the capitals of Europe, had paid the price of being found out. She died convicted of being a spy in the service of Germany, of having betrayed for money the country that had sheltered her and had applauded her art.

Mata-Hari died as she had lived—mistress of herself and her emotions. When awakened on the fatal morning in her cell at Saint Lazare she knew that the end was at hand. She quickly attired herself in a dark dress trimmed with fur, which she had worn at her trial. Putting on a long coat and a large felt hat, she announced that she was ready. The little procession passed through the dark corridors to the office of the warden. Here Mata-Hari wrote two long letters. She was the least affected by the suspense of any in the party.

Says Last Good-Bye.

Handing the letters to her lawyer she bade the prison officials good-by and, escorted by the prison guards, she entered a military automobile accompanied by the two nuns and Captain Bourchardon. Arriving at the fortress of Vincennes she calmly stepped out of the motor, turning to help one of the nuns to alight. Then the condemned woman was taken to the office of the governor, where the last formalities were quickly gone through, after which Mata-Hari again

entered the automobile, which started for the rifle range, this time escorted by a squadron of dragoons.

On the range all preparations for the execution were ready. A detachment of infantrymen in their blue-gray uniforms were drawn up, forming a hollow square—the targets being at the further end. The firing platoon of zouaves was in the center, the men standing at attention. The automobile stopped at the entrance to the square and Mata-Hari stepped out. She gazed unmoved, almost disdainfully, at the setting prepared for her final appearance, in much the same manner as she had regarded the audiences that had applauded the exotic dances with which she had startled Paris. In the background stood a group of officers from the Vincennes garrison, many of whom had been witnesses of the condemned woman's stage triumphs. With her lawyer on one side and one of the nuns on the other she passed unshaken in front of the silent, waiting troops.

Arriving in front of the targets, Mata-Hari bade these two good-by, embracing the nun as she stretched out her hands to a waiting gendarme who held the cord with which they were to be bound. The commander of the platoon raised his sword and the volley rang out, the corpse was taken to a military cemetery and buried in a section set apart for the interring of executed criminals.

Mata-Hari, whose name was Marguerite Gertrude Zelle, gave Paris a new sensation to talk about when some fifteen years ago she made her first appearance at the house of a well-known opera singer, where in a mystic dance she divested herself of a number of veils which were the only garments she wore. She was a remarkably handsome woman, tall and dark, with a skin that was almost bronze in color. This gave rise to the statement that she was a Japanese, but she was of Dutch parentage and had married in her youth a Dutch army officer, from whom she was divorced.

At her trial her guilt was so conclusively proved that she finally confessed she had been in the pay of the German secret police for a number of years. She had utilized her wide acquaintance in France to collect information of military value which she transmitted through secret channels to Berlin, receiving in return large sums of money.

AMERICAN TO REBUILD TOWN

Dun-Sur-Meuse in France Is Promised Restoration by Man of Same Name.

Paris.—The inhabitants of the little town of Dun-sur-Meuse are convinced that, after all, there is a lot in a name. For, thanks to the fact that its patronymic happens to be the same as that of a wealthy and generous American, the ravages caused by war will soon be made good.

The municipal council of Dun-sur-Meuse has met in Paris to be presented to its "godfather" who has undertaken to rebuild the town.

Sees Belled Buzzard.

Martinton, Va.—The belled buzzard was actually seen near here by Jasper D. Dilley while at work on his farm. Dilley heard the tinkle of a bell, the sound apparently coming from overhead, and in looking up he saw a large buzzard sailing over, with the bell tied around his neck. The bell tinkled at every movement of the bird's body.

WASHINGTON IN LEAD

Favorable Report on Dairy Products in Storage—Market for Christmas Poultry Much Improved.

Tacoma, Wash.—Taking the lead in the production of apples for 1917, the state department of agriculture reports the whole number of carloads at 19,815. In some sections the yields are overrunning earlier estimates. Scarcity of boxes, shortage of labor and limited shipping facilities at times seemed alarming, but where proper storage facilities were provided the crop was secured with a minimum of loss. Varieties show a production as follows, in carloads: Winesaps, 4087; Rome Beauty, 1815; Jonathan, 3329; Newtown, 737; E Sopus Spitz, 1486; Delicious, 855; Wagness, 443; Arkansas, 255; other varieties, 6826.

Other fruits shipped were 2112 carloads of peaches, 1465 carloads of pears besides those used by the fruit product factories. Cherries, prunes, plum, apricots, strawberries and other small fruits showed an aggregate of 965 carloads.

Some plants are already reporting shortage of stock and they will not be able to fill their orders. This, says the department, should encourage all growers to conserve every apple and not allow any to go to waste in the orchards, packing sheds or elsewhere, because there is a good market value in them, and as a food product they should be saved.

Fruits and vegetables are in good demand for the holiday trade.

Poultry is having a good sale. Dressed turkeys are quoted at 30 cents.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard white—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen, Galgalus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft white—Palouse bluestem, fortyfold, White Valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White club—Little club, Jenkins club, white hybrids, Sonor, \$2.01. Red Walla Walla—Red Russian, red hybrids, Jones five, Coppe, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less. No. 3 grade, 6c less; other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10. Millfeed—Spot mill prices: Bran, \$33 per ton; shorts, \$36; middlings, \$46; rolled barley, \$60@62; rolled oats, \$62.

Corn—Whole, \$84 per ton; cracked, \$85.

Hay—Buying prices: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$25@26; alfalfa, \$24 per ton; valley grain hay, \$24; clover, \$22; straw, \$8.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 45@46c per pound; prime firsts, 45c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 46@48c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 52@53c, delivered.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, current receipts, 47@48c per dozen; candied, 50c; selects, 55c.

Poultry—Hens, large, 20c; per pound; small, 18c; springs, 18@19c; ducks, 20c; geese, 14@18c; turkeys, live, 20@22c; dressed, choice, 30@30c.

Veal—Fancy, 15@16c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 17@18c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$2.50 per crate; cabbage, 1@2c per pound; lettuce, \$2@2.25 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.35@1.75 per dozen; peppers, 15@17c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.25@2.50 per crate; sprouts, 10@11c per pound; artichokes, 85c @ \$1.10 per pound; garlic, 7@8c; squash, 1c per pound; pumpkins, 1c per pound; celery, \$3.50@4.52 per crate.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.50 @ 1.75; turnips, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.75.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.25 @ 1.60 per hundred; Yakima, \$1.50 @ 1.75; sweet potatoes, 4c per pound.

Onions—No. 1, \$2.50 @ 2.75; No. 2, 2 per hundred.

Green fruits—Apples, \$1 @ 2.25; pears, \$1.25 @ 2.25; grapes, 7c per pound; cranberries, \$13.50 @ 16.50 per barrel.

Hods—1917 crop, 16@20 per pound; 1916 crop, 13@15c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 50@60c per pound; valley, 55@60c; mohair, long staple, 55c.

December 20, 1917.

Cattle—Med. to choice steers, \$9.35@10.00. Good to med. steers, 8.50@9.40. Com. to good steers, 7.00@8.15. Choice cows and heifers, 6.75@7.60. Com. to good cows and hf, 5.50@7.00. Canners, 3.00@5.50. Bulls, 4.50@6.75. Calves, 7.00@9.50. Stockers and feeders, 6.00@7.85. Hogs—Prime light hogs, \$15.35@15.50. Prime heavy hogs, 15.35@15.50. Pigs, 13.50@14.50. Bulk, 15.50.

Sheep—Western lambs, \$13.00@13.50. Valley lambs, 12.50@13.00. Yearlings, 12.00@12.50. Wethers, 11.75@12.25. Ewes, 8.00@10.00.

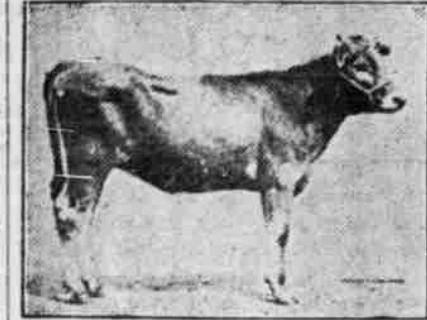
CARE OF DAIRY CALF

Labor Expense in Raising Heifer Is Not Large.

Stockman Who Has Disease-Free Herd Is Assuming Risk of Introducing Disease When New Animal Is Purchased.

(By R. S. HULGE and W. B. NEVENS.) During the past five years the feed cost of raising a heifer to two years of age has probably been about \$60, except where cheap pasture was available. The total cost of raising includes also the items of labor, housing and miscellaneous expenses. In considering the latter items it is well to mention the fact that on the ordinary farm the additional labor expense which the raising of a few calves involves is not large. The expense involved makes it apparent that unless the animal is from ancestry the females of which are capable of producing product that will sell for more than the expense of producing it, the heifer should not be raised. On the other hand, the stockman who has a disease-free herd is assuming a risk of introducing disease when a new animal is purchased. Considerations such as these confront every owner of dairy cattle.

The importance of feeding the calf regularly cannot be overemphasized.



Jersey Calf One Year Old.

The digestive capacity of the young calf is not suited to receive large quantities of milk at a time, but is better adapted for receiving small amounts often. A young calf fed milk three times daily will thrive better than if fed the same total amount in two feeds, providing the milk is always fed in a uniform condition.

A general guide for using whole milk is to feed it at the rate of one pound daily to each eight pounds of live weight, rarely feeding more than 12 pounds per day. The length of the time whole milk should be fed will depend quite largely on whether skim milk is available. If skim milk is to be had, it can be fed to good advantage at the rate of about 15 pounds daily, instead of 12, to calves of the larger breeds. The use of factory skim milk has several disadvantages as compared with fresh, farm-separated milk. If the milk is pasteurized at the factory, it may be too warm to feed when it reaches the farm in the forenoon, and at night it will need warming. In summer there may be times when the factory skim milk will sour during the day, so that it is difficult to keep the milk in a uniform condition for calf feeding. In the feeding of calves, sudden changes either in quality or quantity of feed are to be avoided if the best use is to be made of the feed.

Diseases such as tuberculosis and foot-and-mouth disease may be carried by skim milk unless it is thoroughly pasteurized at the factory.

MAKE BUTTER OF WINDFALLS

No Better Way of Utilizing Sound Portions of Bruised and Wormy Apples in Fall.

There is no better way to use good apples and the sound portions of windfall, wormy and bruised apples than to make apple butter of them. While almost all varieties of apples will make good apple butter, those with distinctive flavor and good cooking quality are most satisfactory.

DESTROY ALL STRAY CANINES

Sheep-Killing Cur Is Trespasser and Law Will Uphold Owner Who Puts Him Out of Way.

Sheep should be protected from dogs at night by putting them into the sheep-barn or inclosing them in fine weather by a high barbed-wire fence. Every sheep owner who discovers a stray dog on his place should not hesitate to fill him with buckshot. He is a trespasser and the law will not touch a man who kills him.

FENCE CORNER FOR QUINCES

Out-of-Way Place in Garden or Back Yard Easily Made to Yield Profitable Crop.

Quinces succeed well in any out-of-the-way corner. It has been said that the quince is essentially a fence-corner tree and an odd corner of the garden or backyard may easily be made to yield a veritable wealth of the most exquisite of jellies, conserves and marmalades, where commonly nothing but weeds would grow.