

BAGS IN BIG DEMAND

Washington Applicants Ask for 3,748,675. While But 850,000 Are Available at Penitentiary Mill.

Walla Walla—Applications for 3,748,675 grain bags were received at the penitentiary Thursday, with but 850,000 available. A few counties did not take all their allotment, and this left 70,000, which were distributed among other counties.

The heaviest demand came from Walla Walla county, where, with an allotment of 112,200 bags, applications asked 1,662,130. A pro rata increase from other counties not taking bags gave Walla Walla 148,548 for distribution. This means that Walla Walla gets but 9 per cent of its demands, or one bag out of every 15 sought.

Whitman county got 24 per cent. Her allotment was 916,700, and this was increased to 212,930, while applications totaled 876,615.

Columbia county obtained 12 per cent. The allotment was 28,000 and was increased to 33,327, while applications totaled 259,650.

Garfield county had 27,700 allotted, and this was increased to 29,720, while applications were for 112,624. This was 25 per cent.

Prison bags were sold for 19 cents, while the same grade bag is bringing in the open market from 25 to 26 cents. If more bags are made than were contracted for they will be sold later.

Use Road Funds to Buy Bonds.

Hoquiam—No road work is to be done in Grays Harbor county this year, except what is absolutely necessary, and any money the county can spare is to be invested in bonds of the Third Liberty Loan, according to announcement of the board of county commissioners. It is expected from \$190,000 to \$200,000 of the county's funds will be invested in Liberty Bonds.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard white, \$2.05. Soft white, \$2.03. White club, \$2.01. Red Walla Walla, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grades handled by samples.

Flour—Patents, \$10; whole wheat, \$9.60; graham, \$9.20; barley flour, \$13@13.25 per barrel; rye flour, \$10.60 @12.75 per barrel; cornmeal, \$5.75 per barrel.

Millfeed—Net mill prices, car lots: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$77 @79; rolled oats, \$76.

Corn—Whole, \$77; cracked, \$78 ton. Hay—Buying prices, delivered, Eastern Oregon timothy, \$27 per ton; valley timothy, \$24@25; alfalfa, \$24@24.50; valley grain hay, \$22; clover, \$18; straw, \$8.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 47c pound; prime firsts, 46c; prints, extras, 49c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 51c delivered.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 35c per dozen; candled, 36@37c.

Poultry—Roosters, old, 20@22c per pound; stags, 24@26c; springs, 27@28c; broilers, 35c; ducks, 32@35c; geese, 20@21c; turkeys, live, 26@27c; dressed, 35@37c.

Veal—Fancy, 20@20c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 21@21c.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$2.75 per crate; cabbage, 3@4c per pound; lettuce, \$2@2.25; cucumbers, \$1.25@1.75 per dozen; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; artichokes, 85c@1 per dozen; garlic, 7c; celery, \$3.75 per crate; peppers, 40c per pound; sprouts, 21c; rhubarb, 10@12c; asparagus, 15@17c; peas, 17c per pound; spinach, \$1.25 per crate.

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

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 90c@1.10 per hundred; Yakimas, \$1.25@1.35; sweet potatoes, 8c per pound.

Onions—Jobbing prices, 1@1c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 44@55c per pound; valley, 50@55c; valley lamb, 45@50c; mohair, long staple, full year, 50c; six months, 40@50c; burry, 35@40c.

Cattle—April 4, 1918.
Med. to choice steers, \$11.00@12.00
Good to med. steers, 10.50@11.50
Com. to good steers, 9.00@10.00
Choice cows and heifers, 9.75@10.75
Com. to good cows and hf, 8.00@ 9.50
Canners, 4.25@ 6.25
Bulls, 5.00@ 9.00
Calves, 7.50@12.00
Stockers and Feeders, 5.50@ 9.50

Hogs—
Prime light hogs, \$17.00@17.25
Prime heavy hogs, 16.75@16.90
Pigs, 14.75@15.75
Bulk, 16.90

Sheep—
Western lambs, \$15.00@15.50
Valley lambs, 14.50@15.00
Yearlings, 13.00@13.50
Wethers, 12.50@13.00
Ewes, 9.00@12.00

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The state fish and game commission plans to distribute 18 carloads of game fish and salmon fry in various streams of the Willamette valley this spring, according to F. M. Brown, chief clerk of the commission.

During an altercation at the Wilson shipyards at Astoria, Wednesday night, Private Schultz, one of the troops on guard there, was stabbed and severely injured. A man charged with the act has been arrested by the military authorities.

United States Deputy Marshal Mass picked up three slackers in Medford Wednesday who had been corralled by Sheriff Jennings. They gave their names as Ernest T. Mass, Emmett Harshmann and George Gordon. None of them would explain their refusal to register.

Joshep Hegenwoder is held at Madras awaiting the arrival of United States officers to take him in charge. Hegenwoder is a Hungarian and was arrested at Metolius for seditious utterances, with which he has been very free, especially since the German drive commenced.

Heppner experienced a flurry of snow Monday morning. Farming operations are well along and a record acreage will soon be planted. Lambing is under way and sheepmen report a fine increase. One sheepman in the north part of the county reports an increase of 120 per cent.

While attempting to board a moving logging train on the Kerry railroad, near St. Helens, Alfred Emerson, aged 15 years, fell underneath the wheels and sustained injuries which resulted in his death. The young man had been employed in the camp, and was on the way out when the train came along.

A total depth of snow of seven feet at headquarters camp and about 10 feet at the rim of Crater Lake is reported by H. E. Momyer, assistant superintendent, who came down to Klamath Falls Wednesday for a short time after several weeks' solitary vigil keeping up the records and attending to government routine duty.

The federal government has approved as a postroad project the construction of 48.45 miles of the John Day highway through Wheeler and Grant counties from Sarvice Creek to what is known as the Vadle ranch, at an estimated cost of \$400,433.79. Approval of the project was received by the State Highway department Tuesday.

While up to a short time ago the prospect for financing irrigation projects was better than for several years previous, these prospects have darkened somewhat lately. Assistant State Engineer Cupper said this week, owing to the action of the capital issues committee in refusing to give its approval to certain issues of irrigation securities.

Work on the extension of the Miller Logging Railway to Toledo, 1 1/2 miles distant, began Sunday at the north end of the gap between the two points. Five piledrivers are expected soon at Toledo, when work will begin on the tidelands near the Grady place. The road is to be extended from its northern terminus to a point at the mouth of Cherry creek, on the Siletz river, about 16 miles from Toledo, and with its laterals will cover the best spruce sections on the Siletz.

R. E. Scott, who with County Commissioner J. O. Hannum asked permission to erect a rest and lodging house for mountaineers on the summit of Mount Hood, received a letter from T. H. Sherrard, state forest supervisor, denying the privilege. Mr. Scott and Mr. Hannum proposed to organize a stock company and build a house for the accommodation of tourists who climbed the mountain. Mr. Sherrard states that the Forestry service plans to erect such a house at the summit, to be operated on a non-commercial basis.

Superintendent Churchill has notified all county school superintendents that from March 31 to October 27 all school clocks must be set one hour ahead, in compliance with the terms of the Federal law.

The study of German in the Eugene High school will be eliminated next year, in the opinion of Superintendent of Schools W. R. Rutherford. Mr. Rutherford states that nearly all students have dropped the study.

Hereafter the study of the German language will be discontinued in the Salem schools, according to word sent to all of the instructors in that language by Superintendent Todd.

Word just received by Mr. and Mrs. I. V. McAdoo, of Sherwood, from their son Ferman, who is in the English service, says he is in line for a commission, and that he will know by April 5. If he is appointed, as he thinks, he will probably be sent to the Canadian officers' training camp.

SHIPBUILDING WANES

Tonnage Delivered in March Short of Estimates, and Shipping Board Insists on Knowing Why.

Washington, D. C.—American shipbuilders were called upon Wednesday to explain why their output for March fell behind schedule.

Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, and General Manager Piez, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, telegraphed heads of all the yards in the United States, saying they were "keenly disappointed" in the tonnage delivered and placing the responsibility of turning out ships squarely on the men in control of actual building operations.

"Keystone of present situation is management, leadership," the telegram said. "Money, material and men have been supplied without stint by the Nation. The American people want ships, not excuses."

Suggestions were requested and the officials said they wanted to know if the fault lay with the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"Please don't overestimate," the telegram urged, after asking for the prospects during April. It was said that the March estimate of 197,075 tons had been made on the promises of shipbuilders, who delivered only 166,700 tons.

In discussing the telegram the chairman said it was his intention to find out exactly where the fault lay.

"Perhaps it may lie with a representative of the fleet corporation, who are co-operating with the builders," he said. "If so, we want to know it and promise to correct it."

"Every man engaged in building ships ought to keep in mind all the time that he is working to back up the boys over there, and that it is up to the shipbuilder and shipworker to feed those boys who are giving their all in this war. If we all could get that idea, there would be no loss of production at any time."

ENEMY POISON HITS FLOCKS

Sheep Shipped to Chicago Yards Die by Scores—Loss \$20,000.

Chicago—Ruthlessness, supposedly of enemy alien origin, has struck a blow against the food resources of the nation by poisoning carloads of livestock at feeding and watering places. The sheep pens of the Union Stockyards are strewn with the bodies of dead and dying sheep, unloaded Wednesday morning from a train of sheep cars shipped by the Portland Feeder company from Burley, Idaho.

Sheepmen in charge of the train declared the 1200 animals were in good condition until their arrival at Belvidere, Ill., where they were fed for the last time on their way to Chicago. It is believed the poisoner mixed some drug with the food given the sheep, causing the loss of \$20,000 worth of mutton.

Veterinary surgeons employed by the packing houses were summoned as soon as the sheep drivers noted the condition of the sheep, many of which staggered down the gang planks into the pens and fell over dead. A thorough examination of the viscera of several of the sheep will be made by chemists, and no effort will be spared in tracing down the guilty persons.

Every one of the sheep in the Burley consignment is affected by the mysterious poison, and veterinarians are trying to discover an antidote to prevent further loss. By noon the number of sheep to die had reached 150 and others are lying about in a helpless condition.

Labor and Capital Agree.

Washington, D. C.—Action on the recommendations of the labor planning board, which has framed a policy expected to eliminate strikes and lock-outs, will be announced this week by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

It is generally believed by both employers and labor interests that the recommendations will be accepted and that the same board which submitted them will be chosen as the National Labor board.

Bolo Pasha Must Die.

Paris—The court of cassation Wednesday rejected the appeal of Bolo Pasha from the sentence of death imposed by court-martial for treason. The court also rejected the appeal of Darius Porchere, an accountant, who was tried with Bolo Pasha and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The appeals of Bolo Pasha and Porchere were denied March 12 by the court of revision.

7000-Mile Trip in Vain.

Chicago—"The man who came back" 7000 miles from Honolulu by way of Vancouver and San Francisco, to enlist in the British-Canadian forces was rejected Wednesday because of an athletic heart. He is W. Gordon Walker, on the headquarters staff of the Hakalau plantation on the Island of Hawaii.

MODERN FARMING

Modern farming is reaching into what but a few years past we spoke of as scientific farming. The modern farmer of this age has to deal with principles as well as facts to succeed in competition with his neighbor. Who has already availed himself of the working principles that govern the production of his crops. Much of the credit for this condition must be given to the painstaking practical research work of the colleges, which has demonstrated cause and effect in practical agriculture. An experiment that does not demonstrate the principles that govern the results is not complete and should not be accepted as reliable evidence on which to establish farm practice. You cannot make a "silk purse out of a sow's ear," no matter how much it may be made to resemble it, and we cannot long keep up the deception.

PREPARE A SEED CORN PLOT

Best Plan to Select Choice Ears and Plant in Separate Rows—Discard Large Cobs.

(R. B. COGLON, Idaho Station.)
No matter how inferior the seed corn may be, some of it is better than the rest.

The tendency is for seed of any kind to produce after its likeness.

If the best ears are selected and planted in separate rows, the rest of



Splendid Seed Corn Ears.

the field, one ear to a row, this will constitute a seed plot, where the best seed for next year can be secured.

The average yield of corn in Iowa last year was less than 35 bushels per acre. Yields were secured in Idaho above 125 bushels per acre.

Buy seed corn on the ear, then you will know whether the rows were straight or crooked. You can discard the ears with large cobs and those that are immature or otherwise undesirable.

Test each ear for germination; then you won't be cultivating puny stalks this summer and cultivating and watering hills where no corn grew at all.

MANURE IS MOST VALUABLE

Humus-Making Material of as Much Benefit to Soil as Commercial Fertilizer.

It is difficult to compare the value of stable manure with commercial fertilizer since the fertilizer has its plant food in a more available form than the stable manure; then, on the other hand, the stable manure has a value as a humus-making material which is almost, if not altogether, as valuable to the soil as its content of direct plant food. The stable manure contains much more potash and nitrogen than it does phosphorus, so that, considering the high price and scarcity of both of these in a commercial form, it is more important that the manure be carefully saved and applied to the soil.

FEED BEES DURING WINTER

If Inadequate Stores Are Provided for Them, Little Insects Starve Before Spring.

Excessive and unnecessary heat production and the death of colonies by starvation—a common occurrence—are closely connected. The more heat the bees are called upon to generate the more honey will they consume. In consequence if inadequate stores are provided for them they starve before the winter is over.

SHELTER TURKEYS AND GESE

Fowls Will Do Well in Winter if They Have Shed Opening to South, With Cotton Curtain.

Turkeys and geese will get along nicely if they have open sheds facing towards the south, with a curtain of cotton cloth which can be rolled down in front to keep out the storms and the winds on cold days. Turkeys and geese should not be kept in the same shed,

NEW AGENTS ARE PLACED AT WORK

Now at Labor in Thirty-Three Northern and Western States.

LARGE INCREASE IS NOTED

Part of National Plan to Augment Production and Conservation of Food Supplies to Meet War Emergency Needs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 700 county agents and emergency demonstration agents are now at work in the 33 Northern and Western states. The increase in agents since emergency appropriations became available was more in two months than the average yearly increase during any of the past four years.

County agricultural agent work is conducted by the United States department of agriculture in co-operation with the various state agricultural colleges and local organizations representing the farmers of the county in which the agent is located. The county agent is usually selected by a committee representing the county organization, on recommendation of the county agent leader at the agricultural college. There is at present an unusually great demand for men qualified for work of this kind to carry out the plan, adopted under the food production act, of employing an emergency demonstration agent for every agricultural county in the United States not having a regular county agent. This is a part of the national plan to increase the production and conservation of food to meet the war emergency needs.

Agent in Each County.

Organization of new counties is rapid, especially in states of the central West, several of which have given assurance that there will be a county agent or county emergency demonstration agent in each of their counties by February 1.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware already have an agent in each county, while New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania are almost completely covered. Nearly half of the agricultural counties in the Northern and Western states are now being served by a local demonstration agent, and the indications are that the country can be completely covered before the beginning of another crop year.

One of the most gratifying features of the organization campaign in the Northern and Western states thus far has been that most counties taking up the work are arranging for it on a permanent basis—many of them making plans for periods of three years.

Must Have Thorough Training.

The qualification requirement of agents are somewhat different in the various states. Graduation from an agricultural college is not in all cases required, though training substantially equivalent to a four years' course at such college is usually insisted upon. A considerable amount of farm experience is a universal requirement, and it is preferable that some of this experience should be secured since completing the college course.

Additional information in regard to county agent work and the organization of farm bureaus can be had by writing to your state agricultural college or to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Grain Ration for Cows.

On some farms, where barley and soybeans were raised, the two ground together are forming an economical yet satisfactory grain ration for the dairy cows.

Protein for Young Sow.

The young sow needs a greater proportionate amount of protein supplement than does the mature sow, but from 0.2 to 0.4 pound a day of meat meal tankage should cover the range.

Beef and Dairy.

It is impossible to get beef qualities and dairy qualities all in one animal. Farmers have been trying to do this ever since the first cows were brought to America, and have failed.

Clean nests in a secluded situation will not only induce contentment, but avoid hidden ones which are often not discovered until their contents have attained some age.

Buy stock for next spring's breeding now while poultry keepers have a larger and better stock to pick from and while the price is as low as it will be, and perhaps lower.

When the pigs are born the attendant should be on hand to see that everything goes well. If the pigs are strong and the sow lies quiet it is better not to interfere.