

The Observer
MORO. OREGON.
FRIDAY, January 15, 1915
SUMMARY OF THE
OREGON NEWS

The Rapid Reader's Review of
Recent Reports Rewritten

BRIEF NEWS OF OREGON

The number of graduates from the Oregon Normal school for the present term will far exceed 100.

Logging operations in eastern Oregon are greatly hampered this winter by lack of snow in the mountains.

Counties of Oregon paid a total of \$88,408.39 interest on warrants during the nine months ending September 20.

The Siuslaw port commissioners during the week authorized the sale of \$100,000 bonds for the improvement of the Siuslaw harbor.

First company, coast artillery, of Ashland, has asked that Governor Withycombe appoint W. E. Flaser as adjutant general of the Oregon National Guard.

Although the past season was the most dangerous one on account of dryness, for many years, the total loss of timber by fire in Coos county was only 7,000,000 feet.

Ed Westwick of Floras Creek, district was brought into Coquille by Game Warden Thomas, following the discovery of evidence that indicated that he had killed 40 deer.

An aggregate of 92.72 miles of railroad was constructed in Oregon in the year 1914, according to records compiled by the Railway Age-Gazette. The state of Washington built 206.34 miles and Idaho 130.11 miles.

Records of the city engineer and building inspector show that the city of Marshfield expended \$37,000 in the construction of new buildings, repairing others, and for paving and other street improvements during the year.

No more liquor of any kind under any circumstances will be sold in the drug stores in Coos county. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Coos County Pharmaceutical association when resolutions, to this effect were passed.

State Dairy and Food Commissioner J. D. Mickle has prepared drafts of two bills for presentation to the coming session of the legislature, looking toward the correction of existing evils in the present sanitary and cold storage laws.

The Dallas city park association has sold its fairgrounds, just west of the city, to Waco county for \$11,000. The property will be used by the county for a poor farm, but will be maintained in such a way that the grounds will be available every fall for the Waco county fair.

The Oregon Irrigation congress closed its fourth, and largest annual session at Portland. The following officers were elected: President, Asa B. Thomson, Echo; secretary, Fred N. Wallace, Laidlaw; vice presidents, J. W. Brewer, Portland; John Rigby, Vale, and A. M. Crawford, Salem.

County Judge Maloney, who could have held office two years longer, in accordance with a ruling of the supreme court, resigned in favor of Charles W. Marsh, who defeated T. P. Gilliland for the office in the November election, and who was appointed to the position by Governor West.

The legislative committee of the state editorial association met in Portland and decided to recommend to the association that it approve a law requiring a uniform rate on all publications required by law, and that the unit of charge be the line of type, rather than the linear measurement.

Innocent purchasers of lands within the Benson and Hyde school sections will be given confirmatory deeds to the property on payment to the state of \$2.50 an acre if the provisions of a resolution adopted by the state land board become effective. The interior department will be asked to approve the plan.

Representative Hawley, since his return to Washington, has been laboring with the forest service trying to expedite action on the classification of lands in the various forest reserves in his district, and especially the Siuslaw reserve, from which he hopes to have eliminated a considerable area in Lincoln county.

That the state may be saved \$100,000 by doing away with the census this year seems probable. As a result of the suggestion of Secretary of State Olcott to abolish the census, which has been taken every 10 years since 1865, the secretary has received assurances that a bill will be introduced making the new law effective May 10 of this year.

The state highway commission has placed a petition, presented to it by the citizens of Columbia county, asking for the removal of State Highway Engineer Roriby, on file without discussion. The signers of the petition charged the state highway engineer with extravagance and incompetence in the construction of roads in Columbia county.

Pronouncing the present law providing that the fiscal year shall commence on the first day of January of each year, and that it shall close on the day preceding the first day of the same month, unsatisfactory and unbusinesslike, Secretary of State Olcott in his biennial report to the legislature recommends that it be amended to read that the fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July of each year, and close on the thirtieth day of June.

AMERICA RIGHT
IS BRITISH REPLY
Detention Will Not Stop, But
Redress Promised if Fleet
Exceeds Law.

Washington.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the note from the United States government, requesting improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet, was made public here and in London by mutual agreement between the state department and the British foreign office.

Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shipowners, and cites statistics showing an increase, rather than decrease, in certain neutral commerce, in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries. The note promises, however, that Great Britain "will make redress whenever the action of the British fleet may unintentionally exceed" the limits of international law.

Britain's Answer Falls to Satisfy.

The reply, while gratifying in the concessions it makes, has in many respects failed to satisfy the United States government.

Administration officials were unwilling to discuss the note to any extent, declaring that it was better to judge the British attitude when its complete reply was in hand. General disappointment was evident in many quarters, however, for while the note conceded that the principles expressed by the United States were correct, the statistics, which it cited, were regarded as an adroit effort to evade the issue.

The general complaint of the United States is that Great Britain, while promising redress and while conceding the principles of international law, does not square the practice of its fleet with the utterances of its foreign office.

House Refuses to Submit Suffrage.

The house of representatives, by a vote of 204 to 174, refused to submit to the states an amendment to the federal constitution to enfranchise women.

The vote, the second in the history of congress on the woman suffrage issue, came at the close of a day of long-prepared-for oratory, during which many speakers were listened to with frequent evidences of approval or disapproval by packed galleries.

The question was, before the house on the Mondell resolution to submit a constitutional amendment providing that the right of suffrage should not be abridged "because of sex."

A two-thirds affirmative vote was necessary to pass the resolution; it was defeated by a majority of 30.

Voting for the resolution were 86 democrats, 72 republicans, 12 progressives, three progressive-republicans and one independent. Total, 174. Voting against it were 171 democrats and 33 republicans. Total, 204.

National Bureau to Help Jobless.

A national employment bureau reaching into every section of the United States will be put in operation by the department of labor this week.

The general plan of the employment bureau was outlined by Mr. Caminetti as follows:

"Notices will be posted in all post-offices announcing that applications for work or workers will be received by the postmaster, who will be supplied with forms to be filled out and forwarded to the department of labor agent in charge of the zone in which the office is situated.

"Applicants will then be informed of the place where they can obtain work of the kind they seek and at the nearest point to them the postal service acting as the distributing and collection agency for applications and replies throughout the transactions."

SHIPYARD SECRETS.

Precautions Taken to Guard Them by the English Officials.

Every British shipyard that builds for the navy must take great precautions that none of the secrets entrusted to its care shall leak out. Detectives watch all visitors and keep the workmen under observation also. Plain clothes officers guard every entrance, and nobody is allowed to bring in even a small parcel unless it is first examined, for fear that it may conceal a camera. At one of the big construction yards one man in every two dozen is thoroughly searched from head to foot each night on leaving. All the fragments engaged on the drawings of a new warship are sworn to secrecy, and the plans are invariably kept under lock and key when not in use.

These precautions have brought many suspicious circumstances to light. One night when a new cruiser was about to undergo her trials two men crept aboard as she lay at anchor. They were captured and handed over to the police. Shortly afterward, on the day of her trial, the chief engineer thought it would be advisable to have another look at the interior of the turbines before attempting to make certain that no rubbish had got inside to injure the delicate turbine blades. But worse than rubbish was found. When the turbines were opened two heavy steel chisels were discovered inside. If the machinery had been started the damage would have taken months to repair.—Pearson's Weekly.

Uncle Sam Offers
All Americans a Chance
to Feed Starving Belgium

Arrangements Made For Sending Parcel
Post Packages From Rural Districts.
How to Aid the Stricken Little Sister
of the World
By WILL IRWIN



HOMELESS BELGIAN WOMEN ON THE WAY TO THE BREAD LINE.

FOR the first time in its history the postoffice department has been enlisted in a charitable undertaking. From this time forth any American who wishes to give food to the starving people of Belgium has only to stamp his parcel in the regular way and send it through the parcel post. It will go as straight and fast as rail and water will carry it to the doors of the starving Belgians, and the money he has paid for stamps will be refunded to the donor by the American Commission For Relief in Belgium, the executive offices of which are at 11 Broadway, New York city.

Seven million people, mostly women, children and old men, are still shut alone in Belgium. The donor who sends parcels, the groups were mainly out through the payment of fines and indemnities. The donor who sends parcels, the groups were mainly out through the payment of fines and indemnities. The donor who sends parcels, the groups were mainly out through the payment of fines and indemnities.

While Belgium needs everything, she needs most of all just food—non-perishable food which will stand the test of ocean transportation, such as flour of any kind, peas, beans and preserved meats. The donor has only to put on his gift in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds nor more than fifty pounds, stamp it in the usual way and mail it at the nearest postoffice. If the donor adds his own name and address, TOGETHER WITH THE LET "TRIP" it, the money he has paid for stamps will be refunded to him by the commission.

Packages mailed from OREGON should be addressed to MUNICIPAL DOCK, INC., PORTLAND, who are collecting agents for this district.

SAVED THE FLEET.

Brilliant Exploit of a Brainy Wisconsin Lumberman.

A BIT OF WAR-TIME STRATEGY

The Red River Was Dammed, and Admiral Porter's Gunboats, Shot the Rapids, Though the Scheme Had Been Ridiculed by Army Engineers.

In the spring of 1864 a Wisconsin lumberman by a brilliant exploit saved the Red river fleet of the Mississippi squadron from destruction. To thwart the intrigues of Napoleon III., who had sent a French army into Mexico, the federal government desired to gain a strong military foothold in Texas. To this end it was planned to send an army and fleet into interior Texas by way of the Red river, which was navigable only in the spring.

The army under General Banks, supported by Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats, began the ascent of the river. But matters went badly almost from the beginning. The leaders quarreled among themselves, the preparations made were inadequate, and, worst of all, the Red river suddenly began to fall, when by all precedents it should have risen. Admiral Porter, fearful that his fleet would be caught in the shallows, hurriedly descended the stream, and the army, already savagely handled by the opposing Confederate forces, followed after.

At Alexandria, in central Louisiana, the retreating federals found themselves face to face with a crisis. At this point the Red river is broken by a mile of rapids; the stream had fallen so quickly that the gunboats could no longer navigate the channel. The water was but three feet four inches, whereas Porter's larger gunboats drew at least seven feet. Here was indeed a desperate situation—the army far from its source of supplies, the victorious enemy pressing in hot pursuit, and the \$2,000,000 fleet marooned by falling water. It seemed to almost every one that the only course open was to blow up the vessel.

But Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey of the Fourth Wisconsin, who was working at the time as acting engineer of the Nineteenth army corps, came forward with a plan for bringing the ironclads to safety. It was to raise the level of the water above the rapids by constructing a great dam across the river. When a sufficient depth of water had accumulated he proposed to break the dam in the center, thus forcing the vessels with the outpouring flood through the shallows and into the deep water below. Before the war Colonel Bailey had been a lumberman and had often seen this scheme employed in the Wisconsin planities to "lift" stranded rafts of logs to safety. The project was at first received with ridicule by Colonel Bailey's superiors. It was declared impossible, of achievement by the best engineers in the army.

But there was nothing else to be done, and at length the Wisconsin lumberman was dubiously granted permission to put his project to the proof. His first step was to requisition detachments of "plumy boys" from the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin regiments, who understood what was to be done and how to go about it. In all 3,000 men were employed in

PREMIER VIVIANI



Premier Rene Viviani, the French statesman who is reported to have said there will be no peace compromise.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

The winter storms and floods, while they have put an end to any military operations on a large scale, have not been able to prevent the armies in the east and west from pursuing the offensive at isolated points along the two extended fronts.

In the snow-covered hills of the Caucasus the hardy Siberians are searching out the routed Turks, who are reported to be surrendering by thousands, while in Flanders, which is virtually all under water, the allies assert that they have found it possible to make some headway.

The struggle in Alsace continues in spite of the heavy rains. There is more than a foot of water in the trenches. The Germans already have lost in killed and wounded 6,000 men, according to reliable reports, and Bel-fort, the great French fortress, is filled with the prisoners—men mostly 40 years old or more.

Steinbach has been taken and retaken six times, which accounts for the conflicting reports in the official statements.

Taking advantage of the continued and increasing cold weather, which has frozen the marshy lands adjacent to the numerous rivers of North Poland, the Germans are now initiating another attempt on Warsaw from the north, having contented themselves with fortifying and taking the defensive west of Warsaw, along the banks of the Brura and southward between Skienewice and Grodsk.

Further southward along the left bank of the Vistula the Germans are now reported to be making preparations for an advance.

While Roumania has not taken the fateful step, the belief exists in the countries of the allies that she soon will do so. Other developments are expected. The relations between Greece and Turkey have reached the breaking point over the alleged ill-treatment of Greeks in Asia Minor. Italy is growing restless over Turkey's delay in giving satisfaction for the violation of the Italian consulate at Hodeida, from which the British consul, who sought refuge there, was forcibly removed.

Reports reaching Rio de Janeiro say that the German battle cruiser Von der Tann, which was recently reported as leaving Heligoland to reinforce the German squadron of Admiral von Spee, has been sunk with all on board in a battle with the British battle cruiser Invincible. According to the latest report, the Invincible was unhurt, and has reached port. The reports say that the battle took place off Pernambuco.

Naco Peace Pact Is Finally Signed.

Naco, Ariz.—Brigadier-General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, successfully concluded the negotiations for peace along the Mexican border. Both Governor Maytorena, the Villista commander, and General P. Elias Calles, commanding the Carranza troops in Naco, Sonora, have signed the agreement eliminating factional warfare along the Sonora border.

Emden's Captain Is Held.

London.—Captain von Muller, commander of the German cruiser Emden, has arrived in England and is a prisoner in one of the officers' detention camps in Wales. The place of his internment is being kept secret.

Mother-Teacher Victor.

Albany, N. Y.—A teacher may not be dismissed because she absents herself from the public schools to be a child, Commissioner John H. Finley, of the state department of education, decided.

Nine Quakes Shake California City.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Nine distinct earthquake shocks were felt here at intervals of a second.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1914.

Dr. Wiley Prepares an
Ideal Food Box For
Starving Belgium

New Plan of Relief Suggested by Washington Woman—How You Can Aid the Stricken Little Sister of the World
By WILL IRWIN



MRS. JOSEPH DARLING DIRECTING THE PACKING OF IDEAL FOOD BOXES.

THIS is going to be a pretty hard winter in America. The war in Europe has disturbed business in every direction. We have a few hungry people ourselves. And yet Belgium, a brave little, thrifty little nation of 7,000,000 people, is going to starve to death this winter unless America feeds the Belgians. How are we going to take care both of our own and of the "stricken little sister of the world?"

A woman solved the problem. Mrs. Joseph Darling of Washington had been knitting stockings and scarfs for European war sufferers until it occurred to her that she might be using her brains as well as her fingers. She sat down forthwith and thought out the idea of "food boxes for Belgium." Mrs. Darling saw Dr. Harvey Wiley, who laid out the ideal food boxes for Belgian relief, and their plan has now been taken up by the woman's section of the commission for relief in Belgium, of which Mrs. Lindon Bates is chairman.

Dr. Wiley's box for Belgian adults, as slightly revised to get its weight inside the parcel post regulations, is as follows: Three No. 3 tins of beans, three No. 1 tins of pink Alaska salmon, one five-pound sack of rolled oats, one five-pound sack of yellow cornmeal, one five-pound sack of yellow split peas, one two-pound sack of granulated sugar, one three-pound sack of California prunes, one seven-pound sack of wheat flour, one one-pound sack of salt, one can opener, one box.

That, however, is only a guide to the kind of food which the Belgians need. It is intended mainly for such Americans as can afford to go and order boxes from the grocer. Belgium wants any kind of food which will stand ocean transportation, which excludes fresh fruit and vegetables.

The commission for relief in Belgium has arranged with the postoffice department to transmit all Belgian relief foodstuffs free of cost to the donor. If you put your name and address on the package and add the letter "R" the money expended for stamps will be refunded by the commission. The package should weigh not less than twenty pounds and not more than fifty.

Packages mailed from OREGON should be addressed to THEODORE B. WILCOX, MUNICIPAL DOCK, PORTLAND, who is collecting agent for this district.

NERVE IN GOLF.

Vardon's Shot That Won a Match That Was Considered Lost.

In the American Magazine Jerome D. Travers writes on Vardon, whom he calls the greatest golfer. One year Vardon played over a hundred grilling matches over the longest and toughest British courses and averaged 74 for the season. In the following extract Travers describes what he considers Vardon's best shot.

"Except with the putter there seems to be no shot in golf beyond Vardon's magic. I will explain with one striking example just what I mean: In one of his championship battles he had come to the seventeenth hole at a tie with one of his rivals for the top. His drive here traveled a trifle farther than he had calculated and found a deep rut in a road crossing the course. His opponent, playing first, was wisely on the green in two for a sure four. It seemed that Vardon was beaten to a certainty. His ball was six inches below the top of the green in a deep, narrow rut.

And the green was 140 yards away. "Vardon took out a heavy niblick and, in place of playing to one side to be sure to get out, took his stance in the direction of the pin and brought his club down with terrific force. To the wonder of the big gallery, the ball rose to within ten feet of the cup. It seemed other than got his four, but Vardon got his three, winning a match that had been practically lost."

Fair Offer.

"Can you tell me how to live 100 years?" The philosopher stroked his beard thoughtfully. "I will try," he said, "if you can give any good reason for wanting to live 100 years."—Philadelphia Record.

Africa's Sea God.

Each Tuesday on the Gold Coast of Africa is devoted to the sea god. No fishing takes place, and the fishermen utilize the time in mending their nets.

Much of our lives is spent in marring our own influence.

The Poppy.

The poppy throughout the east is an emblem of death. In many parts of India this flower is planted upon graves and in cemeteries. Whether or not the idea was suggested by the poisonous character of the juice is uncertain. It is believed that the poppy was known as a funeral plant to the ancient Egyptians, for upon the tombs opened by Helzoni there appeared representations of plants which were evidently intended for poppies.—Pittsburgh Press.

Broken Glass.

There is a market for broken glass. Some of it is ground in fine powder-like particles and used for various purposes. At other times it is remelted and made into new glass objects.

No man is more cheated than the selfish man.

Several Species of Fish Are Famed For Their Leaping Powers.

Jumping as a means of locomotion is shared by a variety of animals of widely different classes. Kangaroos and jerboas among the mammals, thrushes and robins among the birds, as well as such familiar forms as frogs, cockles, crickets and fleas—all illustrate this propensity to leap, mostly as a means of getting quickly over the ground, and even lions and tigers, which never spring in ordinary circumstances, readily adopt this method of attacking their victims.

A considerable number of fishes are remarkable for their leaping powers, and several of these performers are on that account specially favored by anglers, since by jumping clear of the water in some cases many times in succession they tax the fisherman's skill more severely than fishes less active and therefore give added zest to their capture.

Members of the salmon family are universally famous for their high jumps. The sea trout are untrusting acrobats, and a fish of a pound weight will more than once jump several times its own length out of the water when hooked before coming to the net. At their best salmon can jump at least ten feet above the surface, a feat achieved by snapping the water with the powerful tail and flexing the body until the head and tail all but meet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Josephine's Many Names.

Josephine, empress of the French, was Yvette to her intimate friends. Her name in reality was Marie Josephe Rose. Napoleon after the marriage expected that she should be known as Josephine. He had a mania for relativity. In the women of his entourage. He made his sister Marianne an Elise, of AnneClaude a Caroline, of Pauliette a Pauline.

Among her numerous friends Josephine remained Yvette. Barras never called her otherwise.

In 1814, on the departure for Elba, the Debats designated Josephine under the paraphrase "the mother of Prince Eugene."

At Riel her tomb bears this simple inscription: "A Josephine, Eugene et Hortense, 1825." The restoration did not permit her recognition as empress.—Cris de Paris.

Original.

"Jinks declares his witty stories are original. Do you believe he tells the truth?"

"Oh, yes. They must certainly have been original with somebody."—Baltimore American.

Fiction and Fact.

In the novels the husband strolls into the conservatory for a little smoke before dinner.

In real life he strolls into the kitchen and raises blue blazes with the light of his life because dinner isn't ready.

Cured of Indigestion.

Mrs. Sadie P. Clawson, Indiana, Pa., was bothered with indigestion. "My stomach pained me night and day," she writes. "I would feel bloated and have headaches and belching after eating. I also suffered from constipation. My daughter had used Chamberlain's Tablets and they did her so much good that she gave me a few doses of them and insisted on my trying them. They helped me as nothing else has done." For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.