

The Observer

MORO, OREGON.

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OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

Multnomah county proposes to spend approximately \$500,000 on its roads in 1919.

The annual meeting of the Oregon Irrigation congress will be held in Portland on January 9, 10 and 11.

The service of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company has been discontinued at Brooks, Marion county.

Hilliard Bailey, son of Mayor Harry Bailey, and Lane Thornton, son of A. L. Thornton, of Lakeview, were drowned while fishing in Goose Lake.

A recent ruling of the War department prohibiting fraternities from holding social meetings and initiating or pledging new members, has been rescinded.

The fourth Oregon state officers' training camp, which was to have opened at the University of Oregon November 23, has been indefinitely postponed.

Regardless of the fact that 140 convicts at the state penitentiary at Salem were inoculated for the disease, 125 of them are suffering from the Spanish influenza.

According to the figures of the city budget Klamath Falls may have a drop of 3.2 mills in its tax rate. The adoption of an occupation tax by the city is considered.

Storm and high tide last week resulted in greater damage on Coos bay than had occurred in a number of years. The principal damage was to industries, including sawmills, shipyards and allied lines.

A big convention of the Oregon Butter and Cheese Makers' organization will be held in Portland December 11 and 12. In connection with the meet a butter and cheese exhibit will be held in which prizes totaling \$350 will be awarded the winners.

Several hundred Oregon trappers already are at work, according to Carl Shoemaker, fish and game warden, who has issued more than 300 licenses since the trapping season opened the first of this month. The season will close February 1, 1919.

In an effort to provide jobs for soldiers discharged from the United States army upon demobilization, the war department has requested the state highway commission to provide it with information as to how many men can be provided with jobs in Oregon.

As a protest against what they term unsatisfactory wage adjustments by the Macy commission, the boiler-makers' union of Portland will continue to declare Saturday afternoon a half-holiday and quit work at noon, as the men have been doing for a month or more.

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in Oregon as follows: Colton, Clackamas county, Charles P. Hunter; Crystal, Klamath county, C. O. Brown; Odessa, Klamath county, Miss May Kinkaid; Redne, Marion county, Mrs. Marie E. Parker; Threeplines, Josephine county, Mrs. Flora A. Corlies.

Sheriff Chrisman and Deputy Sheriff Jarvis made an important arrest at The Dalles when they captured three convicts who escaped from the Shoshone, Idaho, jail November 6. The convicts are C. W. Darcy, Frank Sullivan and Edward Miller. They are said to be three of the most dangerous criminals in the country.

Power extended to the supreme court to call to its assistance three circuit judges of the state to sit as a part of that court when it is deemed necessary and also power extended to the chief justice of the supreme court to direct circuit judges to sit in any county of the state will be asked by the committee on law reform created by the last legislature.

Small railroads are denied 24 hours' free time on interchange of cars with larger lines in a letter received by Public Service Commissioner Corey from Regional Director Alston. Mr. Alston states that he thinks the small roads are given very favorable concessions now, considering the fact that they own no cars and what cars they use are turned over to them by the larger roads.

Marion county boasts of about 1200 acres planted in English walnuts, according to a census made by County Fruit Inspector Van Trump, and 10 per cent of these are either yielding or paying big returns to their owners. Many trees this year yielded 150 pounds, the product selling on the market at as high as 30 cents. The walnut industry in this section is steadily forging ahead as a money-maker.

Totals compiled by Henry E. Reed, associate director of the state war savings stamp campaign, indicate that Oregon counties for the most part are well up in their war stamp purchases. Eight counties are "over the top." More than half the remaining counties are in such position as to indicate that they will make the goal on schedule time, December 31.

Aroused over the proposed increase in telephone rates, a mass meeting of business men was held at Albany and a committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of consolidating the two systems.

The annual meeting of the presidents and faculties of the independent colleges of Oregon will be held at Newberg November 29-30. Faculty members from eight institutions of the state will be present.

The Rogue River Valley Canal company, of Medford, recently enlarged its main canal and laterals in order to cover 1000 acres more farm land for next year's crops. The Medford irrigation district board, which recently voted \$1,500,000 for the installation of an irrigation system to cover 20,000 acres adjoining Medford, is prosecuting the work of preliminary surveys for its main canal from Butte creek.

Plans have been made to obtain 300 goats to be used in connection with the new milk goat project which is being added to the boys' and girls' club work department of the Oregon Agricultural college extension service. Mr. Seymour has made arrangements with the Portland clearing house to loan to every boy and girl in the state wishing to be a member of the goat club, money with which to purchase an animal.

Pressure from two sides is being vigorously brought to bear to prevent the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company from increasing telephone rates. Through the public service commission, which threatens criminal prosecution, steps are to be taken to declare an increased tariff invalid. The Portland city council is taking drastic action which may result in the revocation of the company operating license in Portland.

In line with the general letting up of restrictions following cessation of hostilities, the capital issues committee has given its sanction to the sale of \$500,000 worth of state highway bonds. Already \$2,190,000 worth of bonds out of the \$5,000,000 issue has been sold. The state highway commission will take under consideration the question of whether or not the bonds will be sold at a meeting to be held in Portland Friday, November 22.

The work which the state highway commission plans to complete with the proceeds of the issue of bonds, the sale of which has now been approved by the capital issues committee, is chiefly the Pacific highway in the counties of Douglas, Josephine and Jackson, and the Columbia River highway in Hood River and Wasco counties. With the exception of the section of the Columbia River highway between Hood River and Mosier most of the work will not be undertaken until next spring.

A mixture of barley and cottonseed meal is an excellent substitute for bran and shorts—mill run—so extensively used as stock feed and now difficult to obtain, points out E. B. Pitts, extension specialist in dairying at the Oregon Agricultural college. "This mixture costs more than the wheat feeds but its feeding value, pound for pound, is 18 1/2 per cent greater," says Professor Pitts. It also provides greater certainty of securing uniform value than the mixtures of bran and shorts sold by the flouring mills as mill run.

Flint was written to the part that spruce and fir forests of the Pacific northwest have played in the war, when orders were issued by the spruce production division to cease at once practically all activities in aircraft work among the camps and mills. All shipments of spruce and fir cants to the huge cut-up plant at Vancouver, Wash., were halted by the order, while no more airplane material shipments are to be made. Similar orders stopped nearly all logging operations, and instructed that falling of airplane timber was to cease at once.

Housewives and all consumers of flour and sugar are elated at the issuance of orders from the food administration, which lift the edicts against these commodities and restore them practically to a pre-war basis. The flour order becomes effective immediately, while the new sugar regulations will be in force December 1. Under the flour order, the four pounds to one rule, of white flour and substitutes, is cancelled, and consumers are now permitted to make their purchases without the handicap of substitutes. The sugar order provides for an additional pound in the per capita allotment, or four pounds per person each month.

Five fatalities were reported to the state industrial accident commission for the week ending November 14 among a total of 522 accidents, and in addition there were five fatalities resulting from injuries previously reported. The fatal cases resulting from accidents during the week were: Frank E. Baldwin, Knappa, logging; Charles A. Brooks, Astoria, iron works; Ray Norton, Coquille, logging; Ellis Pinkerton, Klamath Falls, lumbering; Benjamin L. Ward, Astoria, shipbuilding. The deaths resulting from accidents previously reported were: Frank Dempsey, Bridal Veil, lumbering; George Magill, Lakeview, lumbering; Luther Schumaker, Placer, mining; B. Ota, Westport, lumbering; W. H. Gardner, Portland, steel works.

Have Faith in Yourself. Be on good terms with yourself. Believe in yourself and so live as to deserve this belief. No matter what the world may think of you, it matters little in the end, so long as you, yourself, know that you are right.

Rich Lands in Cuba. The mountain regions of Cuba include many ridges and valleys of extremely fertile land, nearly all untouched, and existing practically as they did before the time of the Spaniards.

HIS COSTLY DERBY

Abundant Reasons Why Owner Clings to Headpiece.

Merely as an Investment It Must Be Conceded as Deserving Care, and is Worthy of Respect as Thing of Value.

It is only a plain derby, beginning to have the permanent duskiness of a peach, in spite of frequent trips to the hat specialist for rehabilitation. It has no claim whatever to any individualism, outside of the initials, which are inside and don't show anyway. It does not do me justice, either. And at any angle I place it, it gives me a top-heavy appearance.

So why do I cling to it? Why? Because anything that costs as much money as this derby, deserves not only care as an investment, but respect as a thing of value. People don't laugh at the Kohinoor diamond, do they? They never poke fun at the Great Ruby? Then why should they be amused at my derby?

It cost a great deal of money. The first time I bought it I mean when I selected it in the hat shop and paid for it, supposing that it was wholly mine, the price was four dollars. The paying over of four of my dollars to the hat man gave me, at least to my simple, one-track mind, sole right and title against all pretenders until the end of the world. But only a simple mind could believe a thing like that.

Alas, like many other things in this surprising world, it was not my derby. It never has been and probably never will be. For I have been buying it ever since the first sale in the shop—almost like one does on the installment plan. Only the installment plan entails a set expenditure each week or month; you know just what it is going to be and can be prepared for it.

But when you get your derby from a hat boy or hat girl in hotel, restaurant, theater or wherever the grafters are permitted, you do not know what it will cost you. It all depends on the haunter of the hat boy or girl in charge. Some of them have the appearance that anything tendered less than fifty cents would be faux pas beyond thought. Then the surroundings play such an important part in gauging the amount of blood money, or hat money, just as you desire to designate it. A mass of towering palms, much marble and occasional rugs, means a runsum. Less marble and only one or two palms mean less indemnity. And simple mahogany and no palm mean ten cents.

Why do men ever select such a piece of headgear in the first place? I know why they hang onto it after they get it, but what can be the reason for wanting one in the beginning? They are not beautiful on or off the head. They are hard to keep clean. Also they dent very easily and grow shabby without an effort. It is a mystery.

There is no sentiment in my case toward my derby. I respect it, the same as I respect anything that costs a lot of money, but I don't love it. I don't gaze at it with the tenderness I bestow on my tulip bed, nor do I look at it with the fondness which my old briar pipe inspires. These I would not part with.

But anyone who will advance to me one-tenth the sum which I have paid out may become the owner of one black derby, a trifle fuzzy perhaps, but still capable of exciting the envious eyes of hat boys and hat girls—Harry Irving Shumway, in Judge.

Snails in Aquariums. A large glass tank is not necessary for a house aquarium, says Boys' Life. Small, inexpensive glass boxes that make desirable indoor aquaria, as well as glass tubs and jars, may be obtained from dealers.

Do not buy a glass globe for an aquarium. These give a distorted view of the contents and are evidently uncomfortable for their animal inmates. Goldfish are pretty and interesting, but they are common in such globes and not enough can be learned from them by the average student of nature. Fit up the aquarium as if you intended it for goldfish, then get something else.

You can catch many things, but do not put too many into one aquarium. One of the most interesting aquatic animals is the common water snail. These are ordinarily kept in goldfish aquaria as scavengers, to clean up the debris and take off the green material that grows on the sides of the glass. Most people think of snails as aids in keeping the aquarium clean, but they are in themselves real objects of interest.

Army Pronouns. Pronouns and their definitions as the army understands them are quoted in a camp journal as follows: I—the rookie; You—the sergeant; He—the colonel; We—the gang; They—the Hunns; It—the war; His—what the Kaiser will get; Theirs—what the Hunns will get—Outlook.

Always a Silver Lining. He looks as if he might be a member of the diplomatic corps, but he isn't—being a salesman in a time-honored department house on Seventh street, which in one respect, anyhow, is something equally as good. Also, he has a wife who must be a cheerful-robust type of little woman, for when he peeped in on her husband the morning the order went forth that stores were not to be opened until ten o'clock, she accepted the news cloud with the buoyancy of one who knows a silver lining when it comes her way.

"Why, James"—James is the diplomatic-looking husband—"now you can help me with the breakfast dishes, can't you?"

Oh, yes, the silver linings are there, all right—provided we don't concentrate too morbidly on the cloud side of a situation.—Washington Star.

She's at It Again. "I'm so fond of those delicious cadaver sandwiches," enthused old Mrs. Blunderby.—New Haven Register.

Continued from page 1.

Livestock Subcommittees of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task. The members of the Conference were:

Producers—H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Eward, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; E. G. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John Gratton Bloomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dodson, Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G. H. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis D. Hall, F. E. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John A. Agr. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.; Boyd Dunham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provisions Co., Cleveland, O.; Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy, Wis.; J. Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dunlevy Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provisions Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Powers Beag Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kings & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer & Bro., Sedgewick and Beethoven streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Bart, Chicago, Ill.; J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts &

Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Hoke & Bros., New York City; W. O. Routh & Co., Loganport, Ind.; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Thayer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

Uses Chinese Wood Oil. Tung-yu, or wood oil, is widely used throughout China as a paint oil for outside purposes. As a drying oil it exceeds even linseed oil. One of its greatest local markets is found among the boatmen, who never paint their boats, but coat them with the crude grades of wood oil, which not only gives the woodwork a bright, lustrous finish, but also acts as an excellent preservative. When certain mineral substances known as t'utsu and t'o-hen are added to the wood oil and the resulting mass is heated for about two hours, tung-yu, or wood oil varnish, is produced. This wood oil varnish is used as a waterproofing substance for silks, pongees, etc., and also as an ornamental varnish when coloring materials are added.

Big Tithes for Bishop. A champion pluralist was Bishop Luxmore of St. Asaph. To his own use he contrived to impound the tithes of some two dozen parishes, which gave him an annual income of nearly \$20,000. A staunch believer was the worthy bishop in the maxim that blood is thicker than water. For his eldest son, whom he made dean of St. Asaph, he obtained other ecclesiastical appointments which brought him in over \$8,000 yearly. A second son had preferences to the tune of a mere \$2,000, while a nephew had to be content with a beggarly pittance of \$1,000. It was reckoned that the four Luxmores, who flourished in the early years of last century, drew from their manifold appointments the sum of about \$125,000 yearly.—London Times.

Moslem Polygamy. The only passage in the Koran that refers to the subjects of polygamy is the third verse of the fourth Sutra. It reads: "And if ye are apprehensive that ye shall not deal fairly with orphans, then of other women who seem good in your eyes marry but two, or three, or four; and if ye still fear that ye shall not act equitably, then one only; or the slaves whom ye have acquired; this will make justice on your part easier." Since at the time of Mahomet the Arabians were allowed to marry as many wives as they pleased, this passage, instead of being an encouragement of polygamy, must be interpreted rather as a diplomatic recommendation of monogamy on account of the difficulty of realizing the conditions involved with the privilege.



Why Compare Beef and Coal Profits?

Swift & Company has frequently stated that its profit on beef averages only one-fourth of a cent a pound, and hence has practically no effect on the price.

Comparison has been made by the Federal Trade Commission of this profit with the profit on coal, and it has pointed out that anthracite coal operators are content with a profit of 25 cents a ton, whereas the beef profit of one-fourth of a cent a pound means a profit of \$5.00 a ton.

The comparison does not point out that anthracite coal at the seaboard is worth at wholesale about \$7.00 a ton, whereas a ton of beef of fair quality is worth about \$40.00 wholesale.

To carry the comparison further, the 25 cent profit on coal is 3 1/2 per cent of the \$7.00 value.

The \$5.00 profit on beef is only 1 1/4 per cent of the \$40.00 value.

The profit has little effect on price in either case, but has less effect on the price of beef than on the price of coal.

Coal may be stored in the open air indefinitely; beef must be kept in expensive coolers because it is highly perishable and must be refrigerated.

Coal is handled by the carload or ton; beef is delivered to retailers by the pound or hundred weight.

Methods of handling are vastly different. Coal is handled in open cars; beef must be shipped in refrigerator cars at an even temperature.

Fairness to the public, fairness to Swift & Company, fairness to the packing industry, demands that these indisputable facts be considered. It is impossible to disprove Swift & Company's statement, that its profits on beef are so small as to have practically no effect on prices.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



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