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C. T. MINKLER



Chester T. Minkler of Newport, R. I., who was the inventor of the depth bomb used effectively against the U-boats.

PRICE GUARANTEE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Washington.—Business interests, labor unions and the public generally are to be sounded out as to the sentiment in regard to the guarantee-against-price-decline system said to be in use by many manufacturers and wholesalers in the sale of goods. The federal trade commission announced that it had sent out several thousand letters inquiring as to the opinion of the plan.

The guarantee-against-price-decline system amounts to a guarantee by manufacturers and wholesalers in selling goods that should a decline in price occur before delivery of the goods the buyers shall benefit by the decline, but if the market should rise before delivery the manufacturer and wholesaler would assume the loss.

Complaints lodged with the commission assert that working out of the plan tends to prevent a decrease in the cost of living.

COSTS UP 82 PER CENT

Wage Earners' Living Comparison Made With July, 1914.

Boston.—An increase of 82.3 per cent in the cost of living for American wage earners between July, 1914, and November, 1919, was shown in a statement issued by the national industrial conference board. This represented an advance of 10.4 per cent since November, 1918, 13.5 per cent since March, 1919, when prices dropped temporarily, and 5.8 per cent since last July.

The increase in the cost of five major items in the family budget since July, 1914, was:

Food 92 per cent, shelter 38, clothing 135 per cent, fuel, heat and light 48 per cent and sundries 75 per cent.

Commissioners Stand By Finley Action

Salem, Or.—C. F. Stone, of Klamath Falls, and Marion Jack, of Pendleton, both members of the state fish and game commission, in letters received here by Governor Olcott, stand with Commissioners Fleischner and Warren in refusing to agree to rescind the commission's action in discharging W. L. Finley from the office of state biologist.

10,000 Criminals Rob New Yorkers.

New York.—Criminals, in 10,000 separate thefts, robbed the people of New York of cash and goods amounting approximately to \$25,000,000 during 1919, according to the New York Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.  
Oats—No. 3 white feed, \$63 a ton.  
Barley—Standard feed, \$72.50 a ton.  
Corn—White, \$74; cracked, \$76.  
Hay—Willamette valley timothy, \$24@28 per ton; alfalfa, \$31.50.  
Butter Fat—74@75c.  
Eggs—Ranch, 60c per dozen.  
Poultry—Hens, 30@33c.  
Cattle—Best steers, \$10.75@11.25; good to choice, \$10@10.50; medium to good, \$9@9.75.  
Hogs—Prime mixed, \$9@9.75; medium mixed, \$14@14.50; pigs, \$11.50@13.50.  
Sheep—Eastern lambs, \$13@13.50; valley lambs, \$10.50@11; ewes, \$6@7.  
Seattle.  
Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, \$28@39 per ton; alfalfa, \$35.  
Butterfat—75@77c.  
Eggs—Ranch, 55@60c.  
Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 45c; light, 40c.  
Hogs—Prime, \$15.25@15.75; medium to choice, \$14@15; pigs, \$12.50@13.50.  
Cattle—Best steers, \$11.50@12; heifers, \$8.75@9.50; calves, \$7@15.

THRILL IN SWOOP OF HAWK

Pity for the Victim Cannot Altogether Overcome Admiration for Bird of Prey.

Although the hawk undoubtedly has a right to his dinner, there is frequently little sympathy shown for the bird of prey, but much for the victim that furnishes forth the feast.

It is a thrilling sight to see a fish-hawk, sailing a hundred feet or more above a rapidly flowing stream, suddenly bring his wings nearly together above his back and fall like a plummet to the water below. The action is rapid, the wings are in motion by the time the water is reached, and out of the spray emerges the hawk with a fine fish in his talons, to be borne away to the accompaniment of flashing drops thrown from the struggling fish.

One day on a suburban lawn a mother oriole had coaxed a youngster out of the pendent nest, hung on the extreme end of a branch where no enemy could find entrance. Just as the little one was making the acquaintance of all outdoors, a sharp-eyed hawk saw the newcomer, and in an instant the oriole was taking his first and last flight in the possession of the hawk, while the mother flew alongside pouring out her heart in rage and pain. Thus they passed out of sight.

The strength of the hawk's foot is remarkable. Some years ago a hunter shot a hen hawk of large size, breaking a wing. Down came the hawk and the hunter advanced to secure the chicken thief. The wounded bird made no attempt to run, but faced his foe. When a few feet only separated them he jumped and attempted to fasten his talons in the hunter's foot. A pair of heavy hunting boots were nearly cut through as the sharp claws slipped off the instep. Had the hawk got a fair hold the foot would have been pierced. —Exchange.

HAD ITS ORIGIN IN PERSIA

Word "Check" Can Be Traced to Term Employed in the Ancient Game of Chess.

The historical adventures of the word "check" give an interesting example of how a common term has gained its present meaning.

It comes originally from Persia, and is associated with the game of chess. A shah is a Persian king, and centuries ago the word shah, or something like it, was used to designate an attack upon the king in chess. Under the influence of the medieval Latinist the word underwent a curious change to "scaccus" and later passed into old French as "eschec" or "eschac." From the French it was but a step through the Norman tongue into English as "check" or "cheque."

After its form was established the meaning of the word began to extend from a formidable move in a game of chess to any stoppage or rebuff of something in progress, and gradually it came to designate anything which controlled or restrained anything else, and so came to mean a token or ticket. In the early days of "drawn notes," or drafts, the counterfoil or stub in the book was called a "check." About the beginning of the nineteenth century the word became synonymous with draft, and some forty years ago was established as the statutory definition for "a bill of exchange, drawn on a banker, payable on demand."

Red Sails.

Violet seas under deep skies and dotted on the horizon from Quiberon to Belle Isle the red sails of the British fishing boats. Along this stretch of the Atlantic coast red sails have been known immemorially. They existed in Caesar's time. In the "Commentaries" occurs the remark that the people of the coast made their sails of tanned skins sewn together. Either they had no flax or did not understand its use, but the more likely reason in Caesar's opinion was that they knew no ordinary sail would stand against the ocean winds, owing to the great weight of their boats. In time the Breton fisherman exchanged his heavy boat for a lighter one and then he hoisted the canvas sail. Different in texture to when Caesar conquered Gaul, the sails of the Finistere seas are of the same tawny hue. The Breton is the most conservative being in the world. The color of the sails of his forefathers must be the color of his sails, and of those of his son. On this point nobody will be found to disagree with him.

Perplexing.

A certain admiral used to relate a story about a pretty girl on a Mississippi steamer who was anxiously sought in marriage by five of the passengers. As she looked on all of them with favor she sought the captain of the boat for advice in making her choice. His suggestion was that she should leap overboard, he, of course, making arrangements that no harm could come to her. This she did, four of her suitors promptly jumping in after her, and jointly bringing her back to the boat. "What-ever shall I do now?" she inquired of the captain. "I don't rightly know, miss," he answered, scratching his head in perplexity, "but it seems to me I'd take the dry one."

Y. W. C. A. in Japan.

The Y. W. C. A. work in Japan is of several years' standing. A number of secretaries trained in this country and sent out for this work, together with Japanese women trained both over here and in their native land, were ready to carry on the regular association work when Miss Matthews, who is considered the backbone of the Y. W. C. A. in Japan, was called to this refugee service. The Japanese association, because of its proximity and efficiency, was the first one to receive the call for assistance.

The Difference.

"When a man makes a hit in playing, he is clapped into fame."  
"Well, what of it?"  
"But if he makes a hit in earnest, he is clapped into jail."

BYRON H. UHL



Byron H. Uhl, commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, New York, who had charge of the deportation of Russian agitators.

Y. W. C. A. STUDENTS TEACHING IN CHINA

Physical Training School Maintained in Shanghai.

The vast majority of Chinese men remember their mothers as cripples. Many a girl wanders into a mission school who has not had her own feet bound, but has never seen a woman of her own class who could walk, and, therefore, she walks in a most ungainly fashion—scarcely conscious of her natural feet.

The Chinese Medical Association—an Association composed only of Chinese physicians mostly graduates from American and English institutions—have asked the entire educated community of the country to co-operate in better health for the children of China. All the Mission Boards operating in China felt that one of the greatest contributions the Young Women's Christian Association could offer to the health of China would be to establish a normal school for the training of physical directors.

Accordingly, in Shanghai, which is the greatest port in China, the national committee established such a school in 1914. The school has won favor with all educationists, both missionary and government. There have already been nine graduates from this school. Miss Ying Mei Chun, a graduate of the Wellesley School of Physical Education, has been dean of the school. Graduates of the school are scattered from Canton to Peking, teaching with conspicuous success in twelve mission and government schools.

JAPANESE DOCTOR IS Y. W. C. A. OFFICIAL.

Dr. Tomo Inouye of Tokyo, Japan, treasurer of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association in Japan. Dr. Inouye has been



Dr. Tomo Inouye of Tokyo, Japan, a delegate to the six-week International Conference of Women Physicians called by the Y. W. C. A.

particularly interested in the public health and recreational plans of her city for some time and is medical inspector for girls in the public schools of Tokyo, as also in several private schools in the city. There are approximately 500 women physicians in Japan now, she says, and 400 women medical students. Dr. Inouye was the only delegate from Japan to the Y. W. C. A. International Conference of Women Physicians, in session during September and October.

Clay Eaters.

The Agnara Indians, inhabiting the shores of Lake Titicaca and the lofty plateau of the Andes, and the struggle for existence hard at an altitude of more than 11,000 feet above the sea level. Their principal articles of food are quinoa, a coarse grain resembling rice, and potatoes, of which tuber their country is the original home. The difficulty of boiling food at so great an altitude necessitates the previous maceration of all articles intended to be so cooked. The potato is therefore prepared for storing and use by exposing it to the frost; then it is placed in water and stamped into a paste, all the soluble matter is washed out and the starchy and farinaceous substance remains. This is called huno and it is made into a nutritious though insipid soup. The Agnara use clay as an article of food, mixing it with quinoa. The clay they use is of a whitish color and rather gritty. Careful analysis shows that it contains no organic matter.

ROSES

By JACK LAWTON.

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The girl stood undecidedly at the street corner. Her pretty brows were puckered in a frown, which vanished as her gaze fell upon a neatly painted sign. "Home for Women Employed," the sign read. "Terms Very Reasonable. References Required."

With a sigh of relief, the girl turned up her collar against the night breeze, and crossed to the white stone building of the home. Inside the lighted hall she paused breathlessly before the matron's desk.

The girl felt all at once as a prisoner who felt beneath the judicial eye. As coldly searching was the matron's inspection of her own small figure.

"You came," the woman asked, "in the interest of an applicant to the home?"

"I am the applicant," the girl replied. "The experienced one stared. 'You will pardon me,' she said brusquely; 'we are not accustomed to receiving girls who are able to pay for lodging elsewhere. This home is endowed, and for those only in the humblest circumstances.'"

"I," said the girl again, "have no more money tonight than will pay for my lodging with you."

"But, my dear young woman," the matron persisted, "your clothing—your furs alone indicate unlicensed means."

Abruptly the woman turned to her books.

"Miss Jane Page, Shore Acres, Cliff-top," the girl answered steadily.

"The name of Miss Page is, of course, known in charitable circles," the matron said. "Be seated while I call her on the telephone."

Presently the woman looked up from her quest.

"Miss Page is not at home," she said, "and I am not sure that I would be justified in accommodating you, under the circumstances. Our rule is—"

A cheery young person coming from an inner sitting room smiled.

"Oh! what a night, Mrs. Smith," she cooed. "Let her stay. She can bunk with me. They're two beds in my room. Anyway, it's cold out, and even if the lady's clothes are swell, maybe she hasn't real money."

Mrs. Smith regarded the volunteer samaritan indulgently.

"That spirit of yours, Hedda," she said, "would take in the whole town."

The glance she bestowed upon the waiting applicant was softened.

"Your name, then?" she asked.

"Janie Leslie," the girl answered. Gratefully her eyes sought those of her intercessor.

"All right," Hedda ended the interview; "come with me, and I'll show you our cell."

The name was fittingly given, Janie Leslie thought, as she entered the narrow sleeping room, with its barest necessities for comfort. But between Hedda's little bed and the one she herself was to occupy stood on the cell's one chair a great vase of roses, all in crimson bloom, in snow time.

The new guest bent her face delightedly to the flowers.

"It's like life," she said to Hedda. "In life's hardest, most unlikely places we come upon roses of comfort, like your kindness tonight to me, a stranger."

"Oh, that was nothing," gestured Hedda. "You were down on your luck. Maybe tomorrow you'll be up again. But, see," Hedda shrugged resignedly, "I'm down all the time."

"Tell me," said Janie Leslie, impulsively.

"Not much to tell," Hedda replied. "Only I thought it might help you to know they were others in hard places, too. I've got a job in the basement at Kahill's that keeps me here, all right, but I can't do what I ought to do for Tad. He's my little brother. I've raised him, some way, since our folks died. But the doctors say he ought to go away now for two or three years—where the air is clearer. Two years is longer, than he can see to make it. I got Tad a job driving a florist's wagon so he can be in the air. That's where my roses come from. They let Tad have 'em when they're going to fall. He's the best and bravest kid—" Hedda gulped. "That's my streak of hard luck. She finished. 'We all have 'em. Good-night.'"

"Good night," said Janie Leslie softly; "good night—dear."

When Hedda awakened next morning she found her guest already departed. While an important young business man was greatly surprised at being greeted by that young person when he arrived in his office.

"Jane Page!" he cried, "where have you been?"

"Spending the night at the 'Home for Women Employed,'" she answered sweetly. "It was not in search of adventure this time, Billy," she hastened to add at his frown of disapproval. "I came to the city last night with money in my change purse alone. When I searched my bag I found that I had forgotten to drop my pocketbook in. Just as I decided to call you on the phone that sign loomed up, beckoning me, Billy, a direct message. I went to the home."

Jane Leslie Page laughed softly. "I had to give my own name as reference," she said. "And there I found Hedda. Billy, dearest, can you find a place for an untrained girl in your office. I know you could. You always make me happy. I'm going to be happy when Tad gets his chance. I will tell you about Tad—and Hedda."

Looking for a Bargain.

Elizabeth was thrifty. She had her picture taken, and her mother sent her to the photo. "How much are they, please?" asked Elizabeth, and the photographer announced: "One dollar and a half for the original and 50 cents each for duplicates. Elizabeth pondered a moment, then said: 'I think we'll take six duplicates, please.'"

Nova Scotia Cherries.

The province of Nova Scotia raises exceedingly large and luscious black cherries.

IBANEZ VISITS AMERICA



The American observations of Vicente Blasco Ibanez, author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," one of the most popular novels of recent years, will probably be utilized in one of his new works of fiction.

The famous Spanish novelist expressed surprise at the wide appreciation of his writings here, adding that he would rather be read in America than in any other country, as he is an ardent republican.

ONE-FOURTH WORLD'S WOMEN IN CHINA

Seventy Per Cent. Employees in Shanghai Cotton Mills Working and Children Working Twelve Hour Shifts.

One-fourth of the women in the world are Chinese—200,000,000 of them. They are going into industry in large numbers to work long hours and for little money.

In Shanghai, for instance, seventy per cent of the employees in the cotton mills are women and children. Working hours for spinners are from six in the morning until six at night and from six at night until six in the morning. Weavers work from 5:30 in the morning until seven at night and the wages are from ten to twenty cents a day. Hundreds of women are employed in silk flature mills, standing hour after hour washing cocoons in basins of boiling water in the excessively hot rooms necessary for apartments where fine silk is spun.

In Canton alone, there are 150,000 women in factories at a maximum wage of forty cents a day for women and of fifteen cents a day for girls.

As part of its program of world service for women the National Young Women's Christian Association is expecting to put on its staff of secretaries in China an expert on industrial conditions who will develop social work in factories, and work to improve conditions for women employees. This work will include the introduction of recreation and social life among the workers and of health lectures and educational classes.

DICKENS' TWO LOVE AFFAIRS

Biographers Generally Have Overlooked Interesting Passages in the Life of the Great Novelist.

The many biographers of Charles Dickens have made little mention of his love affairs, though it is certain that the great novelist had loved passionately in his time, says a writer in London Ideas. It is only in our modern little books that one comes across such revelations as this:

"When only a boy of five years Charles Dickens had a little playmate named Lucy, a beautiful fair-haired child, whom he loved to distraction."

"It was his first love, and only a baby affection at that, but the novelist never forgot it. It is a fact that she is the heroine of at least one Dickens novel."

The original of Dora Spellow in "David Copperfield" was a later love of Dickens, and one which was unhappy for him. The lady, early in the acquaintance, encouraged his affections, but her parents objected on the score of the position he then held in life, and she inclined to their view.

She went away to Paris to study art, and completely forgot the unhappy lover. Later, when Dickens had attained fame as a novelist, she wrote to him, and after a time there was a meeting.

But the lady whom the novelist had known and loved had changed. Charles Dickens, at all times a sentimentalist, was prepared to find her grown old with him, but he did not anticipate the change in her character. And thus the attempt at reconciliation failed of its purpose.

Rabbit Skins in Demand.

There is a market for rabbit skins. Before the war an enormous trade was carried on abroad. It is said that Great Britain and Ireland alone produced about 80,000,000 skins annually. Most rabbit skins are sold in bales, by weight, the fur from them being used for felting purposes, and the skins for making glue. The war interrupted the importations from Europe and Australia to such an extent that the price has greatly increased. The better skins are sold by the dozen. When dressed they become the "coney" of the fur trade, often sold under fanciful names. American breeders are raising all kinds of rabbits that produce the best "coney" of the fur shops.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

The carrier delivery system for mail will be started in Bend on April 1. Major James Bruce, Indian war veteran and pioneer of Oregon, is dead at McMinnville, at the age of 92 years.

Christmas business in Eugene this season exceeded that of last year by 100 per cent.

A fuel famine has been averted in Hood River and wood and coal are fairly plentiful at the present time.

For the improvement of the coast guard service at Siuslaw, a 35-foot motor boat has been shipped to that point.

The annual winter meeting of the Oregon Jersey Cattle club was held at Oregon Agricultural college, December 31.

Oregon has an approximate total of 968,759 acres in irrigated lands, according to Percy A. Cupper, state engineer.

Albany voters, 98 to 50, have approved an increased levy for school purposes on the 1919 tax roll of Linn county.

Charles Holstrom, for more than 20 years night watchman at the state capitol, died after an illness of about nine months.

The Hood River county court has adopted a budget that will raise a tax of \$181,851.31, nearly \$30,000 more than last year.

Crews will begin work on the Hood River-Mosier stretch of the Columbia river highway as soon as the snow clears away.

Robert N. Stanfield and Whitney Boise, both of Portland, were reappointed members of the Oregon land settlement commission.

Engineer B. R. Jones has completed his survey for the proposed Monmouth gravity water system, which it is estimated will cost \$56,000.

Over \$50,000 for produce and labor was paid out by the Cottage Grove cannery during the 1919 season. The total pack was 289 tons.

Salem automobile dealers have organized and plans are being made for a show to be given by the organization on February 19, 20 and 21.

Eugene will hold a special election for the purpose of voting \$75,000 bonds to furnish funds for an aviation field and additional fire apparatus.

The Cottage Grove grange has joined the Commercial club in going on record as opposed to the proposed issue of \$2,000,000 in county road bonds.

K. G. Warner of Pendleton was appointed by Governor Olcott as a member of the state livestock sanitary board to succeed the late J. N. Burgess.

There was one fatality due to accident in Oregon during the week ending December 26. The victim was Swan N. Swanson, construction worker of Buxton.

Thirty Filipinos, representing the Filipino student body in Salem, Philomath and Corvallis, assembled at Salem December 30 to celebrate their national holiday.

S. T. Kesterson, fireman on the California, Oregon & Eastern railway, was severely injured at Klamath Falls when he fell from his engine and was dragged 30 feet.

Tony Lettis, recently discharged from the penitentiary after serving 20 months for alleged alien activities during the war, is again under arrest, believed to be insane.

Johnson S. Smith, deputy collector of internal revenue at Portland, was appointed federal prohibition director for Oregon, according to an announcement from Washington, D. C.

G. G. Brown, clerk of the state land board, has recommended to the board that \$200,000 of the state school fund be invested in school district bonds bearing at least 5 per cent interest.

A bill to hold the attorney general responsible for the operation of all legislation enacted in Oregon will be submitted for the consideration of the state legislature at its special session in January.

The city of Seio has filed application with the state engineer for the appropriation of 400 second-foot water from Thomas creek for the development of 325 horsepower for municipal purposes.

The Phex company, with processing plants and head offices in Salem, has received from a New York buyer an order for 65 carloads of apple cider to be delivered at the eastern city as soon as the product can be made.

R. N. Stanfield, well known sheepman of eastern Oregon, has closed a lease with the Warm Springs irrigation district whereby he secures for 99 years the shore line of the district's large reservoir at a reported consideration of \$50,000. The reservoir or lake will cover thousands of acres and in midsummer and early fall the water will recede and expose several hundred acres, which will afford excellent grazing and give access to plenty of water in the dry season.

Approximately 165 bridges and culverts, representing a cost estimated at \$1,596,777, were under contract or advertised for construction during the year 1919, according to the annual report of C. B. McCullough, engineer for the state highway department.

Because of the dissatisfaction expressed by consumers with regard to rates charged by the Douglas County Water & Light company a movement is on foot at Roseburg to vote bonds in the sum of approximately \$500,000 with which to install a municipal plant.

The Douglas county jail was depopulated Saturday night about 11 o'clock when the four inmates escaped after sawing their way out of the main cage and then dropping from a very high window to the ground. One escaped prisoner but one was captured during the day.

The confession of Leon Goldman, who surrendered recently to the authorities at Douglas, Ariz., stating that he robbed the Shasta Limited at Yoncalla on the night of June 16, 1911, has cleared up one of the greatest mysteries in Douglas county crime annals, according to Sheriff Quinn.

Harold Howell, who has been held in the county jail at Marshfield for several months and paid \$100 for two trials for the same offense, Lillian Lenthold, a 16-year-old girl of Bandon, probably never will be convicted. Judge Coke also has a jury of the several hundred jurors reported that the jury was in agreement.

Indications that the state fish and game commission will refer to the Governor Oregon's proposal that William L. Finley be appointed as state biologist, and that the commission will refer to the Governor Oregon's proposal that William L. Finley be appointed as state biologist, and that the commission will refer to the Governor Oregon's proposal that William L. Finley be appointed as state biologist.

In compliance with a resolution adopted at a conference of the state land, Attorney General C. I. Lewis has drafted the bill providing for the payment to injured persons of the compensation act, according to an announcement made by members of the state industrial protest committee. The bill will be submitted for consideration of the legislature at its special session in January.

Reports of excessive damage to fruit and berry industry of the Willamette valley, due to the prevailing weather, were emphasized today at Salem by C. I. Lewis, attorney general of the Oregon Growers' Association. V. W. Brown, secretary of the County Growers' Association, also reported that the damage to the fruit and berry industry of the Willamette valley, due to the prevailing weather, were emphasized today at Salem by C. I. Lewis, attorney general of the Oregon Growers' Association.

Because of the present dearth of which is said to be hampering the Oregon industries, the state industrial protest committee has organized a service commission to be headed by R. H. Ashton, regional director of United States railways at Chicago, and L. C. Gilman of Seattle, district director of the federal railroad administration, urging that they aid in relieving the situation.

W. P. Andrews, forest valuation engineer of the northwest district, bureau of internal revenue, who has been in Portland since last September 5 in connection with questionnaires by timber owners, has completed his work and will return to Washington, D. C. The questionnaires are now being sent to Washington and the valuations placed on timber lands and timber products will be made the basis of income and excess profits taxes.

During the period between February 26 and November 30, 1919, enough gasoline was sold in Oregon to operate each motor vehicle now licensed in the state for a distance of approximately 5400 miles, based on an average of 15 miles to each gallon of gasoline consumed, according to a statement issued by Sam A. Koser, assistant secretary of state. Nearly 30,000,000 gallons of gasoline was sold to Oregon motor vehicle owners during the period covered in Mr. Koser's statement.

Professor C. I. Lewis, one of the staff of managers for the Oregon Growers Co-operative association, who has made a deep study into loganberry culture, advises loganberry growers hereafter to delay placing their vines on the trellis until spring to prevent freezing. Lewis advocated this several years ago. The subject has been brought sharply to the attention of growers by the recent unusually early weather which froze many acres of vines in the Willamette valley and were on the trellis.

As a phase of the purchase of about 13,000 acres of potato land between Powell Butte and Princville, George L. Burt, one of the biggest potato buyers on the coast, and associates in central Oregon and elsewhere, the Deschutes Valley Seed company filed articles of incorporation.

The stock is listed at \$50,000. The incorporators are Guy E. Dobson, Redmond banker, Mr. Burt and George L. Reid. A wide range of agricultural activities is made possible by the plan, but it is understood that the company's work will be chiefly the production of Nettle Gem seed for the California market.