

The Observer

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BAD HABITS SEEMINGLY SET

Famous Raider, Moewe, Though Now Engaged in Peaceful Trading, Continues Career of Damage.

Although she has been rechristened and is now devoted to peaceful pursuits, the old Moewe, once notorious as a German raider, cannot reform her bad habits. She rammed and sunk the Forbly lightship Planet, near the Mersey bar.

The Moewe is now the Green Brier. She was outward bound from the Mersey to Tenerife and was proceeding along the main channel when something went wrong with her steering gear and she smashed into the Planet, one of the three lightships stationed near the mouth of the Mersey and familiar to American and all other navigators.

Although the Green Brier's captain kept his steamer's head in the lightship's breach, a flood of water poured into the Planet and she soon sank. Her crew of six narrowly escaped. The Green Brier's bows were so damaged she returned for repairs.

The Green Brier, under the name of Moewe and commanded by Capt. Count Nicholas von Dohna-Schodien, for a long time terrorized passenger and cargo-carrying vessels in the Atlantic and as a result of her operations British and allied shipping suffered extensively. The Moewe proved most elusive and defied all efforts at capture during a long career. Her original name was Punga. She made her first trip to the West Indies under the British flag and Messrs. Elders and Fyfe's ownership from Newcastle about 18 months after the armistice.

HAVE OWN DOMESTIC COURT

English Married Pair Air What They Feel to Be Grievances at Home Twice a Year.

The suggestion that there should be a "grumblers' day," a day on which everyone should air their grievances and then forget them for the rest of the year is not the novelty some people seem to think. Two years ago, writes a correspondent, a young married couple anticipated the suggestion by establishing half-yearly complaints courts.

On the selected day, both husband and wife told each other frankly of the faults found in the previous six months. Usually the husband goes into the "dock" first, while the wife submits her indictment. If he has been unduly forgetful, if he has shown a tendency to prefer his club to his wife and home, if he seems selfish or untidy or keeps too tight a hand upon the purse strings, the charges are put before him and are argued out. When he is convinced, or has shown the charge is due to a misunderstanding, the subject drops. Then the wife has to undergo her cross-examination.

The practice, it is said, has prevented many little faults and grievances from becoming chronic and leading to serious trouble.—Manchester Guardian.

May Operate to Music.

With local anesthesia growing in importance for use in major operations of all kinds, phonograph music is taking its place as an important accessory to surgical work. In the view of Dr. Robert E. Farr of Minneapolis, Doctor Farr corrected a statement from Milwaukee, where he recently spoke at a medical convention, in which he was quoted as saying music is a part substitute for anesthesia.

"What I said was that, where major operations are performed with the aid of a local anesthetic rather than by the older method of etherizing, the patient remains conscious and alert, and gently played phonograph music has a decided value, both in calming the patient and in supplying pleasurable sounds as an offset to the realization that he is being operated on," Doctor Farr said.

Largest Crater in the World.

Two Swedish scientists recently made a journey of exploration through Iceland, with the interesting result that they discovered the largest volcanic crater in the world. It took them nine days, using three horses and sledges, to cross the great sea of ice of the Vatnajökull from west to east in order to reach Kolar, on the Fjord of Hornar.

On the Högjökull the scientists found a tremendous volcanic crater containing hot water and no less than eight kilometers long and five kilometers wide. It was surrounded by a number of hot springs. The Swedish scientists who discovered it named it the Svea crater, and it is regarded as not only the greatest crater in Iceland, but probably the largest in the world.

Mail for Lonely Island.

Romance lies hidden in a parcel being carried by the Shackleton-Bowett expedition ship Quest for delivery at the lonely British island of Tristan da Cunha, in the south Atlantic, to which the Quest is taking mail. It is being sent to a young woman by a sailor who formed a strong attachment for her during his stay on the island. He is anxious that a photograph of her should be taken and sent to him. This will probably be done. Among other parcels sent to the island are some addressed to "The Oldest Inhabitant" and "The Principal Lady." It is believed that the oldest inhabitant is by common consent the moral ruler of the island, but there may be a delicate conference with regard to "The Principal Lady."

ONE THING MISSIONARY KNEW

And the Knowledge Enabled Him to Score a Direct Hit Off the Bullying Skipper.

Bishop Mitchell said the other day: "Missionaries are a good deal derided and reviled since the World War. Why try to convert the heathen, people cry, when we're still so unregenerate ourselves?"

"A Methodist missionary was traveling in a steamer along the west coast of Africa. The skipper kept making fun of him. The idea of his trying to better the heathen! Why not first better his own people—get them to stop using poison gas and all that sort of thing? Missionaries were no good, anyway. An ignorant, lazy lot."

"The missionary took a good deal of this talk, and then one day at dinner he said to the skipper: "We missionaries are ignorant, and you, of course, know a great deal. Sailing these African waters so many years, I suppose you can tell me the length of an alligator's tongue?"

"Sure I can," blustered the skipper. "Sure, they know it?"

"Well, then, what is it?"

"It depends," said the skipper, "on the length of the alligator."

"All right. Suppose the alligator is 15 feet long?"

"The skipper looked around the table. All the passengers bent forward, deeply interested in this linguistic duel—this tongue battle, so to speak."

"If the alligator is 15 feet long," the skipper said, "its tongue will be three feet long."

"Well," said the missionary, calmly, "I'm only an ignorant missionary, but I know that alligators don't have tongues."—Detroit Free Press.

SPREAD WARNING OF STORMS

Stockmen Notified of Coming Unfavorable Weather Conditions in Time to Take Precautions.

Cold waves, heavy snows, high winds and blizzards vitally interest the stock growers of the great range states of the West. The weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, in its endeavor to assist the stockmen, issues warnings of these unfavorable conditions which are dangers to farm animals and to those who graze on the range. These warnings are widely distributed by telegraph and telephone to large centers, but further dissemination depends on those interested. The problem has been largely solved in some of the states, particularly Missouri, by telegraphing the warning to one central point in each county, where arrangements are made to telephone information of the warnings to such community interested.

When a warning is received stockmen arrange to graze their stock near shelter, or in such a direction from which the wind will drive them toward it when the anticipated severe weather comes. A modification of this service consists of sheep-shearing and lambing forecasts and warnings. In early shearing and lambing districts shearing is delayed or newly shorn sheep, ewes and young lambs are kept near suitable shelter, such as coulees, where they will receive protection when wind, snow or cold rains are expected.

Drove Popular Author Too Hard.

At a recent autograph sale in New York were several letters from O. Henry, written in the beginning of his last illness. He was always dilatory about his work and tried the patience of editors. At the last they did not understand that they were urging him beyond his strength. In one of these letters he writes: "You are sure using plenty of 'bar-kassum' on me these days. I don't see why you should think I am lying about my illness. I can show you a doctor's bill that may restore a little of your confidence in human nature. I have had a bad case of nervous insomnia as I ever want to have, and the doctor has been trying to get me sleep and relief. The telephone and all my other friends were cut off for that purpose. I got some sleep last night by the free use of sulphonal and I feel some better today. . . . My work is all gone to the devil. I am lost in a wilderness of past-due stories, but I will pull out soon."

Roadless Russia.

Russia is almost a roadless land. It is inconceivable to the foreign visitor who has ever left the beaten track of the railways in Russia how a great empire can have so few roads. It is not so much a lack of money as a lack of interest at roads. The secret lies in the fact that for five or six months in the year nature herself provides roads over the greater part of Russia—admirable smooth, glossy roadways over hard-worn snow. The traffic is further cheapened over these roads by the substitution of a sledge runner for the wheel and axle. This brings the cost of land carriage as near the cheapness of water-borne freight as possible, and it is the principal reason why Russia in the Twentieth century is still a roadless land.

Coffin "Ad" at Grade Crossing.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Recently a sign was erected near several dangerous railroad crossings near the city, reading: "Danger, Go Slow." An enterprising undertaker has posted his advertisement under each sign.

Won Fame by Two Operas.

The Hans Christian Andersen of the music world died the other day in Germany. He was Engelbert Humperdinck, a writer of fairy operas that have found a permanent place in the hearts of music lovers. His operas, "Hansel and Gretel" and "Koenigskinder," produced in this country for the first time in 1903 and 1910, respectively, won the American public for the German composer. Although he lived a long and active life devoted to the composition and teaching of music, having in that time produced many musical works of orchestral, operatic and miscellaneous character, it is for his two fairy operas that he is most widely known and most likely to be remembered.—Kansas City Star.

PRRAISE INDIANS IN WORLD WAR

Dr. J. K. Dixon Gathers Tributes and Pictures of Scenes Where Red Men Fought.

150 RECEIVED DECORATIONS

Many Crosses in Cemeteries in France Bear Old Names Such as Good Bear and Goes Forth—Clever as Scouts.

London.—More than 17,000 red Indians served with in the American Army in France; tributes to their valor have been rendered by the generals of Great Britain, France, Belgium and the United States. These tributes, and some important facts about the Indian soldiers, have been collected by Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, who is now in London.

Dr. Dixon has toured all the battlefields on the Continent where these red warriors served—twenty-eight sectors of the Western front in all. For fifteen years he has been studying the Indians and their habits and making historical records in behalf of Rodman Wamsutter, of New York. Both gentlemen are sincerely interested in the perpetuation and advancement of the tribes.

Praised by Halg.

The latest praise of the Indian soldiers in the American army is sounded by Field Marshal Lord Halg, who writes to Dr. Dixon:

"American Indians fought under my command near Amiens, Arras and Ypres. I have much pleasure in according to your request to give you my opinion of them. Their bravery, even under heavy shell fire, did not make them distinguishable as individuals from the troops of European blood amongst whom they fought, and I can give them no higher praise. They were also conspicuous as scouts and snipers and for their skill in the use of ground."

Marshal Foch wrote: "I cannot forget the brilliant services which the valiant Indian soldiers of the American army rendered to the common cause, and the energy as well as courage which they have shown to achieve victory—decisive victory—by attack."

Marshal Petain and Gen. Gouraud have also borne their testimony to the same qualities, and Gen. Pershing to paying his tribute in the form of an introduction to a book on the subject which Dr. Dixon is writing.

One hundred and fifty of the Indians received decorations, and the exploits of two of them who received the Croix de Guerre are specially mentioned by Dr. Dixon.

Private Joseph Okishombi, a Choctaw, on the Argonne-Meuse front, was cited in orders for dispatching 200 yards under a violent barrage through entanglements and on to machine gun nests. He turned a captured gun on the enemy and remained in the position for four days in spite of a constant barrage of large projectiles and gas shells; 171 prisoners surrendered to him.

Corp. Savalla swam the Meuse carrying a cable for a pontoon under heavy machine gun fire. Later in the day he carried another cable over the East Canal and crossed an open field raked by enemy fire, returning with a message of critical importance.

Among the Bravest.

Gen. Pershing picked out what he regarded as the bravest of the Indian soldiers in the American army, and one of them was Savalla. The Indians looked upon every yard behind them as American territory and every step in front as German. "I am going out to lick Germany," said one, as he started on a patrol.

Dr. Dixon took 1,100 photographs of the scenes of battles in which the Indians took part and of the graves of those who fell. The crosses over their resting places bear such picturesque names as "Take the Shield, Good Bear, Fights the Enemy and Goes Forth." Dr. Dixon has lived among the Indians in the United States and Canada for months and expresses himself strongly on the hardships and repressions of their life in the reservations. From 1,200,000 their numbers have been reduced to 332,000, contained in 189 tribes, since they came under rule of the white man.

"The Indians fought for democracy," says Dr. Dixon. "In the battles of the Revolutionary war, in the battles of the Civil war and in the battles for the freedom of France and Belgium. They fought for a freedom which is denied them in the land of their birth. How will America now treat the Indians? The savagery of the Red Indian has never been as the beginning of the alphabet compared with the savagery of the Hun."

Got Many Blackfish.

Lewes, Del.—Samuel Prefrith discovered a school of blackfish off the Delaware breakwater one day recently and with a hook and line landed 297 fish ranging in weight up to six pounds. He disposed of the fish at 12 cents a pound.

Difference in Methods.

A man passed through a rural village in England pushing a wheelbarrow full of sand. This sand he was selling at a nickel a bag, telling people that it was a sure fly killer.

Purchasing a bag, a stout old dame asked him how it could be used. "First catch a fly," exclaimed the vendor, "then tickle it under the chin with a straw, and when it opens its mouth throw a handful of this famous fly poison down its throat and the result will be that the fly instantly chokes and dies."

"What," exclaimed the old lady, "while I was doing that I could have squashed it under my foot six times over."

"Yes," replied the sand man unconcernedly, "that is a good method, too."

GREW IN PREHISTORIC TIMES

Corn Recently Found in Tennessee Seems to Substantiate Belief Long Held by Scientists.

Corn that grew in Tennessee in prehistoric times, possibly before Joseph put away his seven years' supply in Egypt, was unearthed recently by W. E. Meyer of the Bureau of American Ethnology and sent to the United States Department of Agriculture for identification.

During recent excavations in Davidson county, Tennessee, Mr. Meyer came upon a number of stone slab graves containing mortuary vessels. Some of these held specimens of charred maize in a fairly good condition. From the size and shape of the grains it was possible to identify the variety as many-rowed tropical flint, a form about halfway between true flint and popcorn.

The same type of Indian corn occurs in the West Indies, and there is no question in the minds of scientists but that there was a very early communication between the West Indies and North America. Not only corn but beans, squash, pumpkins and tobacco are of tropical and subtropical origin.

These staples, now so important throughout both hemispheres, found their way into North America and were cultivated beyond the Great Lakes in Canada long before the discovery of America. There is abundant evidence of communication between the West Indies and Florida, and up the Mississippi and its tributaries.

LAND READY FOR COLONISTS

Northern Rhodesia, Rich and Fertile, is Capable of the Highest Degree of Development.

With the ever-increasing overflow of civilized populations, northern Rhodesia soon may be pre-empted by colonists. Indeed, the movement of natives back to reserves may indicate that such an inflow already is taking place. Though it lies across the equator the Rhodesian plateau is adapted to the white men by reason of a climate that has no extremes. Moreover, its boom cities of Bulawayo and Salisbury possess hotels, clubs, business houses and apartments, built in the flush of hope that it would be a second Rand, then deserted by the fortune hunters, and now waiting the coming of a more sober and sustained development.

Much of northern Rhodesia is suitable for farming; there are vast tracts of grazing land. Maize and tobacco are at present principal crops. Wheat, cotton and citrus fruits may be grown successfully. The timber awaits transportation facilities. Gold, copper, zinc and lead mines already are worked.—National Geographic Magazine.

Ireland's Egg Industry.

Ninety million dozen eggs were exported from Ireland last year. Prices ranged high, and the value of the trade was estimated at over \$70,000,000. This exceeds the value of the country's exports of any single manufactured article; the cattle trade, indeed, is the only one which can show more imposing figures. Much of the credit for the improvement that has taken place in Ireland's poultry trade is due to the department of agriculture.

During the last 20 years its instructors have taught the farmers and farmers' wives that, given the necessary care and attention, fowls are among the greatest assets. As the result of scientific treatment, the hen can become a veritable egg-laying machine. Compared with 1904, the number of birds in Ireland today has increased by 38 per cent; yet during the same period the number of eggs exported from Ireland has increased by over 100 per cent. That, we think, is an impressive proof that the modern hen is at least twice as valuable as her ancestor of 16 years ago.—Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Bride's Thrift Wasted Dourly.

Two daughters of a distinguished Vienna family married in 1912. The younger girl wedded an officer and had to have the "caution money" compulsory to brides in the Austrian army. The mother gave her 100,000 crowns, which included the expense of her outfit.

The elder sister only needed her outfit, for which she got 20,000 crowns, while the rest of her dowry—80,000 crowns—was left with the mother, as was also the whole portion of the son, who had settled in Switzerland. Recently, says the New York World, the mother, a widow, wished to pay in full the portion of the two children to whom she still owed money. She sent 100,000 crowns to the son in Switzerland, who received 800 francs from the postoffice for the total amount. His sister got 646 francs for the 80,000 crowns due her. The younger girl's 100,000 crowns would have been worth 105,000 francs in 1912.

Somewhat Hard to Believe.

In the department of Selma-et-Marne, France, some years ago a picture of a cow was herding was printed on a peasant girl's breast by a flash of lightning. The cow was killed, but the girl recovered. An Italian sailor, killed by lightning as he sat near the mast, had upon his back a print of a horseshoe that was nailed to the mast.

Supplies Long Felt Want.

Since there are a great many American and English commercial houses in Buenos Aires, numbers of girls go down to that cosmopolitan city to work in offices, but the problem of finding suitable lodgings there is a serious one for them because the Argentine woman has not yet entered the business world. On this account a hard-working committee has fitted up a complete hotel for women, called the City house, and this delightful and much-needed place, although it has every modern convenience and is beautifully furnished and decorated, is not being run for profit.—New York Evening Post.

HARD TO TAME MISSOURI RIVER

Army Engineers Engaged in Keeping It From Swallowing Farm Land.

ONCE GREAT TRADE ARTERY

Before the Coming of the Railroad Steamers Plowed its Waters as Far as Fort Benton, Mont.—Need Special Boats.

Kansas City, Mo.—Taming the Missouri river, outlaw among American rivers, is the task of the United States army river engineers, whose headquarters are here. Their sector is the Missouri river, from Fort Benton, Mont., to a point opposite Alton, Ill., where the Missouri, with a roar and a rush, joins the Mississippi and thereafter sweeps with some degree of calmness to the Gulf of Mexico.

The task of the river engineers is to coerce the Missouri river into "staying out," and to coax it out of its long-time custom of changing its channel whenever the whim moves it. This may sound like an exaggeration, but to anyone who has spent a day on the river with the army engineers, and has seen the Missouri cutting away at a confided with wicked energy, swallowing earth, corn, fences and trees, it seems sometimes as if the river actually had a personality, and an outlaw one, at that.

Other Ruinous Operations.

And while carrying away farm land from one bank, somewhere else it is equally busy, piling up sand, mud and driftwood, making land out of what was river a few days before. Then, too, the river has a habit of occasionally clogging its own channel, building sandbars so long and so high that it must needs become broad and shallow in order to continue its restless course.

It is a constant struggle, but it is not a hopeless one, and the engineers point with a measure of justified pride to those places along the stream where they have built dikes, which resulted in the making of land; to the concave bends where reventments have stopped the river from cutting its bank. Given a dike on one side and a reventment on the other, and constant diligence, so that small breaks may be repaired before they become serious, the river engineers say they can keep the stream fairly well anchored.

Once Great Trade Artery.

Fifty years ago, before the coming of the railroad, the Missouri was the great western artery of commerce, and steamboats plowed its waters as far as Fort Benton, Mont. Knowing how difficult it always is for the railroads to handle great wheat harvests, one wonders why it is not possible for the river to handle some of this traffic.

The engineer quietly tells you that it is possible; then he goes on and explains the two general reasons why it is not being done. One is that there is now very little money for improving and keeping up the river. The other reason is that many mistakes have been made in the type of tow-boats used.

Special Boats Needed.

Boats designed for any other river in the world but the Missouri have been used, and because of the shifting depths of the river, have failed. With all its disadvantages, there is a good deal to be said, according to the engineers, for the old paddle-wheel steamer, side-wheeler or stern-wheeler, that draws little or no water, which condition is ideal for service on the Missouri.

The river is navigable, say the engineers, and with sufficient time and patience it can be made manageable. "A great game if you don't weaken," one says to Major Wilkes, in charge of the river work, and his aide.

"You can't weaken," they assure you. "You just keep after it, for the river itself never weakens."

JILTS FIANCE AND ELOPES

Girl Runs Away With Another Man on Eve of Her Marriage in Iowa.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Mrs. S. A. Stephenson of Boone, Ia., walked into the office of E. D. Danforth in this city and in a voice choked with emotion informed him that her daughter, Marie, who was to have been married to him in a few days, had married Harold Wells, wealthy business man of Boone.

Miss Stephenson left home to attend a prenuptial party and returned at midnight to announce her wedding, and ask for her trousseau. She received her clothes, but her husband was not permitted to enter the house.

Danforth had furnished a fine home in this city for his expected bride and many social functions had been given in her honor. She and Danforth had been engaged three years. She, her husband and the man she jilted are graduates of the state university. Both men made distinguished records overseas.

Big Forest Nursery.

The forestry nursery at Saratoga Springs, which is in the course of organization at this time, will be the largest in the world at no distant date. When completed it will have an output of 10,000,000 trees per year and some idea of the scope of this new nursery may be gained from the fact that during the transplanting season last spring the employees of this nursery several times transplanted more than 125,000 white pines in a single day. Seven transplanting tables were in operation at one time. It is at these tables that the transplanting boards are filled by which fifty young trees are planted in a row simultaneously. The beds in which these plants are growing present a very attractive sight, the trees being all the same size and planted in faultless rows.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

Boiler inspectors of Oregon will hold a conference in Portland Saturday, January 28.

A total of 7291 lineal feet of cement sidewalk was laid in Cottage Grove during 1921.

Fire losses in Oregon, exclusive of Portland, during the month of December, aggregated \$138,900.

Receipts of the Albany postoffice for the last month were 11 per cent greater than during December, 1920.

Fines collected in the nine justice courts in Clackamas county during 1921 nearly tripled those for 1920.

Announcement was made by the finance corporation of a loan of \$135,000 for agricultural and livestock purposes in Oregon.

Records at the Gaston postoffice show an increase of 25 per cent in the Christmas mail handled in 1921 over that of 1920.

Four hackaws were found hidden in the Lane county jail recently by Sheriff Stickels and his deputies, who were overhauling the place.

Sheriff W. J. Wilson of Clackamas county was cleared of the indictment of larceny by bailie, returned against him by the grand jury on December 22.

Interest displayed by ex-service men at a meeting of the American Legion assured the organization of a company of infantry of national guards at Hood River.

Because heavily loaded trucks are cutting up certain county roads badly, the Lane county court has issued an order limiting the weight of loads they carry.

Organization of Linn county's first drainage district will be completed soon. This project is to drain a section of land a short distance east of Albany.

A move is on foot to establish the biggest brickyard in the state, one mile west of Jacksonville, which will provide employment for a large number of men.

Portland's postal receipts were \$10,200 larger in December, 1921, than in December of the preceding year. Portland was the 29th city in December postal receipts.

George C. Munger, 76, pioneer resident of Oregon, is dead at The Dalles after a short illness from pneumonia. Munger was chief of The Dalles fire department in 1891.

During the year 1921 the city records of Pendleton issued building permits of a total valuation of \$406,000. In 1920 the value of new buildings erected was \$318,000.

More than 1000 members of the Christian Endeavor society are expected to attend the state convention of the organization, which will be held in Salem, February 16 to 19.

Heart disease, developing from a moderate cold of two weeks' duration, caused the sudden and unexpected death at Portland of Miss Frances Holman, 79, pioneer resident of Oregon.

A complete investigation of charges and counter-charges concerning the management of the Oregon institution for the blind will be made by a committee of prominent Portland people appointed by Governor Olcott.

Senator Stanfield has introduced a bill appropriating \$30,000 for improving the entrance to Oregon caves in Josephine county and providing proper lighting facilities to make this scenic spot more inviting to tourists.

On January 16 the Union county court will open bids for \$400,000 road bonds. The bonds represent the maximum amount of road bonds issuable annually by the county court under the road bond election held last year.

Teachers in the Salem schools, under a decision announced by the board of directors, will be allowed eight-day absences on pay when the absence is caused by illness, or attendance at funerals in event of death of an immediate relative.

The special election set for January 31 by the Klamath county court to vote on a road bond issue of \$500,000 has been called off because Clark, Kendall & Co., Portland bond house, discovered a legal error in the petition which rendered it invalid.

A total of \$53,355.51 has been expended for land, buildings, equipment, operation and administrative costs by the Oregon land settlement commission since its creation through an act of the 1919 legislature, according to a report filed with Governor Olcott.

Representative Hawley and J. H. Halper of Reedport, counsel for the port of Umpqua, appeared before the house rivers and harbors committee in Washington, D. C., and asked the committee to approve the project for the north jetty at the mouth of the Umpqua river as recommended by the board of army engineers. The engineers' estimate of the cost was \$287,460.

The Santiam Reclamation company has filed an application with the state engineer for the appropriation of 1500 acre-feet of water from the North Santiam river for power purposes. It is proposed to develop the power near Stayton, according to the application.

T. A. Rafferty, chief inspector for the state motor vehicle department, has announced that he will soon appoint eight additional traffic officers, under a new law enacted at the recent special session of the legislature. This will give the department 15 field men.

It has been announced that the late Colonel H. H. Sargent, widely known army officer and prominent Medford and Jacksonville citizen, in his will bequeathed 167 volumes of essays, letters, books of biography, travel and high-class fiction to the public library of Medford.

There were two fatalities in Oregon due to industrial accidents during the week ending January 12, according to a report prepared by the state industrial accident commission. The victims were William Peters, planer, Portland, and Edward Erickson, dock employe, Astoria.

As a result of the opinion of the Oregon supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the state dog tax law, canine owners in counties not exempted under the act will be compelled to pay their licenses within 30 days under the penalty of having the animals destroyed.

A decision to purchase a farm of 245 acres to be used as a Women's Christian Temperance Union home for dependent children was reached at a meeting of the child farm board of the organization in Corvallis. The tract is three miles east of Corvallis on the highway leading to Albany.

Irrigation of 3005 acres of land, construction of 90 miles of canal lines and the development of 7156 horsepower are contemplated in 1921 permits to appropriate water and eight permits to store water issued by Percy Cupper, state engineer, during the month of October, November and December.

Citizen Indians will meet at Beatty January 20 and at Chiloquin January 25 to determine whether a request shall be made or a suit instituted in the United States court of claims for a partition of the Klamath Indian reservation, or for an apportionment of the shares of the individual Indians who have become citizens of the United States.

The Willamette Valley Flax & Hemp company, which was organized at Salem recently under the direction of Robert Crawford, superintendent of the state penitentiary flax plant, has signed up approximately 150 acres of flax lands in the Rickelton vicinity. The association now has more than 1000 acres pledged for planting during the year 1922.

The rapidity with which the shipping of the Columbia river is growing in volume is indicated by a report just completed by Deputy Collector Karlson of the Astoria customs-house. This report shows that 361 more vessels entered or cleared at the customs-house in 1921 than in the preceding 15 months and the increase in tonnage was 2,212,174 tons net.

Charges of bribery, directed at R. F. B. Ridgeway, state prohibition agent, whitew