

The Observer

MORO, OREGON.

FRIDAY, January 27 1922

Subscription Orders Taken

At the Observer office, Moro.

WAS NOT HIS LUCKY DAY

Trolley Car Patron Got Into Trouble When He Attempted to Get Away With Umbrella.

Young Bob McIntosh had always prided himself on his honesty and uprightness, but it was a rainy night when he saw an umbrella apparently deserted on a seat in the trolley car. He picked it up and examined it. It could not be very valuable, it was hardly worth the turning it in to the walk from the trolley to the home of young Bob McIntosh was a good four blocks in the pouring rain.

As the car neared the street, says the New York Sun, the honest young man looked around and seeing that none of his fellow passengers was noticing him he picked up the umbrella and walked up to the motor-man's platform. There with the glances of one with a guilty conscience he conversed with the pilot until the car drew up at his street.

ADAM AND EVE GO SHOPPING

Writer Has Drawn Liberally on His Imagination in Describing Remarkable Excursion.

Let us imagine our escapist ancestors attempting an eleven-o'clock stroll through Drang's ten-story department store. Can we not hear the tense exclamations of our first mother before the mountains of unknown things, wool, satins, silks, chamois, organizes and muslins, piled telling high before her? Even Adam, who has a reputation as a name of things, might well drop all his Miltonic airs of superiority, and say for once in some dainty form of Edenic language, "We, dear, I certainly am out of soundings. I can find names easily enough for birds, beasts and fishes, but all this (with a gesture of much helplessness) is out of my zone. Yet I am sure it is all intended for our use; for I'm thinking no man would gaze himself up in any of this stuff—if one may help him to a word."

Then Eve, if true to her old Edenic form, would retort: "But Adam, dear, you can't deny that it's all most tempting, and I am going to pick out right away some of that soft, cloudy stuff, the color of a sunrise; I'm sure it would be much prettier than my leaves for a dress."—North American Review.

There's a Difference.

Few people of the United States can play games. Many can contest a game for the satisfaction of beating an adversary, or to get exercise, but actually to play a game is a different matter. Sporting editors, judging by their writings, must be the most serious of men, and their earnestness is often amusing. The defeat of a college football team recently called forth a luxurious utterance from a correspondent who evidently felt that the educational institution had received a blow from which its scholastic reputation of a century and a half would hardly be able to save it. The writer asserted that the football trainers of this institution were paid insufficiently, and after taking the authorities to task, reached his climax in these significant words: "A young, inexperienced coach has been asked to assume the responsibility of the team, who could be hired at a salary no greater than the average professor in the college receives. In the present state of American school athletic affairs this might be considered an extremely high compliment."—Christian Science Monitor.

When the World Is Filled.

A member of the Royal Geographic society in England estimates that the fertile lands of the globe amount to 33,000,000 square miles, the steppe to 14,000,000, and the deserts to 1,000,000. Fixing 300 persons to the square mile for fertile lands, ten for steppe and one for deserts, the greatest population that the earth could properly sustain, he arrives at the conclusion that when the number of inhabitants reaches about 6,000,000,000 our planet will be peopled to its full capacity.

If the rate of increase shown by recent census statistics should be uniformly maintained, it is shown that the globe would be fully peopled about the year 3072. But such calculations do not allow for unknown causes of error, and therefore cannot be taken too literally.

His Different Nature.

"My brother," said the solemn person, "are you so living in this world that you will wear a golden crown in the hereafter?"

"I'm trying to," said Mr. Peckton, "but I never could wear a fancy cloth hat without feeling dreadfully conspicuous and uncomfortable. If I should win a golden crown I'm afraid I never would get used to it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

U. S. DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES PLANNED

Proposals As Worked Out Are Laid Before President for Consideration.

Washington, D. C.—Plans for reorganization of the government departments, as worked out by Walter F. Brown, chairman of the joint congressional commission charged with that task, were laid before President Harding, but were not made public pending consideration by the president and his cabinet and their transmission to congress.

They were said to embody recommendations for the consolidation of the war and navy departments into one department, to be known as the department of national defense, and for creation of a new department to be called the department of public welfare.

The department of national defense, as it has been considered by Mr. Brown, would have a secretary and under that official under-secretaries for war and for navy. The proposal that the department of labor be consolidated with other bureaus in the department of public welfare was understood to have been abandoned. Organized labor and workers generally have opposed strongly the wiping out of the labor department.

The best information available showed that the principal transfers to be recommended were:

The bureau of good roads and markets from the department of agriculture to the department of commerce; the forest service from the department of agriculture to the interior department; the patent office and the bureau of education from the interior department to the new public welfare department; the coast guard service from the treasury to the department of national defense, and the consolidation of all the secret service agencies in the department of justice.

GOLD REDISTRIBUTION FAVORED BY AMERICA

Washington, D. C.—The United States feels it to be to its own interest that the surplus stocks of gold in the country should be redistributed and utilized in investment in foreign channels, according to a statement on the effect of exchange of inter-American commerce made public by the United States section of the inter-American high commission.

The statement expressed the views of the American section on the international gold situation for the information of the Latin-American sections of the commission.

In this country, the statement declared that the situation is unfortunate because the high premium on American exchange has attracted the gold flow of the world, resulting in overstocking and a surplus earning of interest and serving no useful purpose.

BONUS CANVASS PLANNED

Veterans' Choice of Compensation Will Be Learned by Legion.

Indianapolis.—All veterans of the world war will be canvassed by American Legion representatives to obtain data on the status of disabled and sick ex-service men, and to determine the veterans' choice of the five provisions of the adjusted compensation bill now before congress. Decision to make the canvass was reached at a national conference of legion officials, including departmental commanders and adjutants.

The legion census will be taken by the state departments within the next few weeks.

House May Act on Bonus First.

Washington, D. C.—Initial action on the proposed soldiers' bonus legislation may be left to the house. Administration and congressional leaders are understood to be in agreement that the measure shall carry the means of financing the adjusted compensation for the ex-service men and under the constitution revenue-raising bills must originate in the house.

Big Coal Strike Possible.

Washington, D. C.—Warning of an impending general strike in the country's coal industry was given by Secretary Hoover, who declared that the public should know what to expect when the national agreements covering the wages and working conditions of miners expire April 1.

\$2 For Wheat Is Urged.

Fargo, N. D.—Resolutions asking congress to fix the price of wheat at \$2 a bushel and advocating co-ordination of existing farm movements and co-operation between farmers' organizations were adopted at the closing session of the Tri-State Grain Growers' convention here.

The Apex of Shyness.

We've heard of shy men, but here's an English novelist who says he feels a strange embarrassment when he finds himself alone with one of his own female characters.—Boston Transcript.

Hoarseness Relieved.

Hoarseness can be relieved by mixing one teaspoonful of glycerin to a well-beaten white of an egg, the juice of one lemon and enough sugar to make it palatable.

Bob's Broken Resolutions

By JANE OSBORN

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Bob Judson went down to breakfast New Year's morning with his shirt cuffs dangling. Moreover he had watched the old year out and the new year in at his young sister's party and had promised to go skating with the "crowd" by 9 in the morning. This meant an 8 o'clock breakfast. He was not in a cheerful frame of mind.

"What in thunder do you mean by swiping my cuff buttons, Peggy?" he said to his sister, who was already at the table paring an apple with amazing precision. "Look." He held up dangling shirt cuffs.

"Only this," cooed Peggy, who was eighteen and uncommonly pretty. She held up her hands, showing the cuffs of a blouse of masculine cut. "I needed them, dearie, so before you were awake I came in and got them. Don't be huffy, sweetheart, it's New Year's day."

"Well, you needn't be so absurdly good-natured," growled Bob. "You're not usually so pie-eyed this time in the morning."

"No, dearest!" said Peggy. "But it's New Year's day and I've made some resolutions. One's to be very good-natured. And I'm beginning on you. I have added drawing a very small piece of paper from the strap of her wrist watch. 'I knew you wouldn't make any for yourself. Here—'

Tom read in very small, rather childish writing, these resolutions thought by his little sister to cover his besetting sins:

Not to flirt.

Not to be scrappy.—That's because you punched Peter when you caught him kissing me," explained Peggy.

Not to be late for dinner.—It annoys cook so.

Not to be hogish.—This had special reference to neckties, fountain pens, cuff buttons, etc.

Not to get engaged before 1924. "Because unattached men are scarce and we need you in the bunch to piece out with when the regular men are away."

"And I'm not a regular man!" said Bob.

"Oh, Bobbly," cooed Peggy. "I didn't mean it that way. I meant when the boys in the crowd weren't here. Of course the girls like you but you're so old." Bob was all of twenty-five.

Bob looked over the list of resolutions Peggy had made out for him several times while he ate, and before he left the house that morning he had promised Peggy to keep them. That is, if he could.

Bob's social engagements in his own and his sister's set kept him until darkness had begun to settle. But, as he reflected, it was only half past 5, and with half an hour to get home and dinner at half past 6, he would be in good time for dinner. He could boast to Peggy that he had kept all his resolutions at least for the day.

He was aware of the fact that there was a young woman walking hurriedly beside a man, on the opposite side of the street, but he did not give the matter much notice even when they stopped in an apparent argument. Then he saw the young woman quickly cross the street. She waved her hand and fairly pounced upon him with a, "Why Marmaduke, dear, how glad I am to see you!"

It seemed to Tom as if in all his life he had never seen any girl look so entirely charmed to clap eyes on him, yet he was sure from the first that he did not know the young woman. She was shaking hands with him and looking archly, almost ardently, it seemed to Tom, from eyes very deep and tender. It was too dark to see just what color they were. He didn't know her and Tom felt that she knew he did not; still if she wanted to pretend that she did, what harm?

Tom remembered the first resolution given by Peggy, "Not to flirt." There would have been satisfaction in keeping them all, but still greater satisfaction in becoming acquainted without an introduction with a girl of such apparent charm.

"I thought it was you, Marmaduke," she said waving beside him and laughing gaily. "Of course, you were on your way to our house. We half expected you but I didn't know you would come this way." It seemed to Tom that the girl was talking very loudly. "Father and brother are at the house on account of the holiday. They will be so glad to see you, Marmaduke." And then in an aside she said, "Marmaduke Butler's your name."

She had heard steps behind them and then Tom realized that the man who had been talking to the girl on the opposite side of the street had crossed and had caught up with them.

"Say, who are you?" said the young man, well dressed but with his hair drawn far down over his eyes.

"Why, I'm Marmaduke Butler—I think," stammered Tom.

"Well, you can stop anguishing this lady," said the stranger. "She's a friend of mine and I won't stand for any strangers talking to her." The man pushed his way, trying to walk between the girl and Tom. "You never saw her before in your life did you? You don't know her name, do you?"

The girl had crossed in front of Tom and was hanging on his arm. "Tell him you are an old friend," she was saying.

"I'm an old friend," said Tom without conviction.

"I don't believe it," snarled the stranger. "We don't need of us know her well. And I came along first. You—"

Tom did not wait to know what was coming next. He shook off the girl's hold, his fists clenched and his muscles tightened without volition. The next minute he had struck out toward the annoying stranger, and with the third blow the stranger was prone on the path. Then he and the girl walked quickly on. They walked a block in silence. Then the man picked himself up, brushed off his coat and followed, apparently not much the worse for wear.

"Take me home," whispered the girl, hoarsely. "It's 26 Bedford street. Can you find it?" Tom knew the way perfectly, though the house in question lay a half hour beyond, with no chance of trolley or bus to convey them thither. The man was following them. Just what part he was playing in the little triangle Tom didn't know. But he and the girl went on, walking all the time faster to keep ahead of the undesirable one, who was following them swiftly in the gloaming.

He stood with her on the porch of the house marked 26 until a servant came to the door. "May I see you again?" He was reluctant to let the door separate them.

"Oh, no," said the girl. "It would seem as if I had been very important if I ever met again. I could never consent to know a man whom I had met that way. But I shall always be so grateful." Then the door closed and Tom in much confusion traced his steps homeward. It was a quarter of seven when he reached home.

"Tom, you have broken one of your resolutions the first thing," chirped Peggy, when they met at dinner.

"I've broken more than one," said Tom dispassionately. "I've flirted with a girl, knocked a man over. I've felt as if I wanted something all to myself, and if I got half a chance I'll be engaged before 1924. Say, Peggy, Sally lives somewhere in Bedford street, doesn't she?"

"Twenty-six," said Peggy. "And I shouldn't wonder if you'd better remember that, because you'll have to see Sally's cousin home. You see, she's the extra girl tonight. And Sally and Burton James are so struck with each other that they won't wait that cousin butting in—you won't mind, will you?"

Then the telephone bell rang and Peggy was absorbed for many minutes. She burst in upon Tom in the dining room, where he was finishing dinner alone. "Tom, hurry. I am afraid you'll have to go get Sally and her cousin. Burton James was going to meet them here and they were coming alone, but the cousin—Madge is her name—had the most awful experience, perfectly awful. First a man sitting beside her in the street car said he remembered her, that he had met her at a dance, was an old friend of her brother's. Madge never suspected that he was just picking her up. When she found out she got off the car and he followed her. They walked along and then he took her arm, wanted to make a date with her and everything. Madge didn't know what to do, it was so dark and lonely. But she says the sleazebag came along and saw her difficulty and knocked the man down and took her home, then left without letting her know who he was. Wasn't that splendid? Now the girls are afraid to come alone for fear that other man will meet them."

Of course Tom hastened to 26 Bedford street, and of course the affair ripened into a romance, and long before the year was out announcements were made of the engagement of Madge and Tom. Peggy didn't find it hard to forgive Tom for breaking his New Year's resolutions, but she always insisted that it would have been so much more romantic if Madge had married the hero who knocked her annoy down, on New Year's night.

FORBADE POWDER AND ROUGE

Puritanical Cromwell Set His Face Sternly Against Any Such Feminine "Adornments."

Face painting—the use of powder and rouge—during the reign of Cromwell in England, it is said, was a serious matter, and was forbidden by royal edict. The ban was enforced by epithet and scandalizing. However, the very first act of the court beauties after Prince Charles was back was to rally to the "colors" again. Samuel Pepys speaks of it in his diary. His entry is rather peevish, since his favorite sister-in-law was quite as much made up as was Nell Gwyn herself. And he was fond of both of them.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was said by Walpole himself to use the cheapest white paint possible and to leave it on so long that it had to be scraped off with a knife. Writers of that day say, too, that it was common knowledge that Lady Coventry's husband chased her round the dinner table with a knife to catch her and wipe the paint off her face with a napkin because he thought it to be the cause of her ill health.

Garden Spot for Bears.

Kamchatka has more bears than all the rest of east Siberia. It probably has more bears than any other place in the world. They are as plentiful here, I believe, as buffaloes once were on the western plains. The main reason which I found for this is the fact that bears do not eat during half the year. They are like grasshoppers or mosquitoes, or flies, and really live only in summer. They hibernate for six months, and are active here only during the salmon season; and salmon are so plentiful that bruln can live through the entire Siberian year on the salmon he catches in summer, together with other sea food brought ashore in stranded seaweed, and berries found everywhere else. And it is because Kamchatka provides such a long coast and so many salmon streams. Nearly the whole east Siberian coast of the Okhotsk sea, Pacific ocean, Bering sea and Arctic ocean is included in this province, with a fish supply as great as that of our American coast opposite, or greater. Frederick McCormick in the Los Angeles Times.

NOW THE "DIRIGIBLE" BOMB

Steered by Wireless, Its Possibilities for Deadly Work Are Almost Beyond Calculation.

A "dirigible bomb," that can be steered toward the target by wireless after being let fall from an airplane, is the novel invention of Elmer A. Sperry of Brooklyn.

Ordinarily, when bombs are dropped from aircraft, the chances of a miss are great. The speed and altitude of the plane, or balloon, have to be taken into account, and the wind, also. Obviously it would be of utmost advantage if the path of descent of the gravity projectile could be changed at will while it was falling.

The Sperry dirigible bomb carries a parachute, which, unfolding as it starts to drop, not only slows the rate of its descent, but incidentally serves as a "drag-rudder." By tilting this drag-rudder in one direction or another the bomb's path of descent is controlled.

As the projectile starts to fall, a second and very tiny parachute is liberated from the top of the bomb to support vertically a wire that serves the purpose of an antenna. It is by the help of this antenna that the man in the airplane is enabled to operate the radio apparatus carried in his machine as to alter at will the angle of the drag-rudder.

While the bomb is going down he circles about and steers it by radio. All he has to do to make the bomb turn this way or that is to turn a handle connected with his radio sender in the desired direction. Thus the bomb is made to land exactly where it will do the most good—meaning, of course, the most mischief.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

TERM OF ARABIAN ORIGIN?

As the Story Goes, the Expression, "Better Half" Comes to Us From the East.

Strictly scientific searchers for the origin of the expression "better half," denoting one's wife, have decided that it was coined by Sidney in his "Arcadia." "Arcadia" was written in 1580.

However, those less concerned with scientific accuracy claim that an ancient Arabian tale contains the real origin of the expression. This old story tells of a bedouin who was sentenced, because in the course of a blasphemous oath he had insulted the name of the honor of his chief.

The Arab wife pleaded for clemency, declaring that not her "whole husband had committed the offense."

"Not your whole husband?" asked the sheik.

"Nay," she replied. "It was but the half of him. For am I not his other half, and I who have never offended thee should not be made to suffer for the sins of the other half, and the guilty half places itself under the protection of the better half."

The sheik, so the story runs, thereupon pardoned the husband, being greatly pleased by the ingenuity of the wife.

GOLD-PLATED DOOR KNOBS

New York Apartment Hotel Would Seem to Be Last Word in Height of Luxury.

Three hundred Park avenue, New York, the new Sherry apartments just opened, is probably the most luxurious abode of wealth in the world, says a correspondent. It has gold-plated door knobs, silver-plated chandeliers and a separate set of elevators running to each of the sixteen floors. The apartments really are private homes. The largest of thirty rooms has been taken by Percy Rockefeller. The yearly rentals range from \$10,000 to \$55,000. There are ninety apartments. Among the leading "director tenants" are Richard T. Wilson, Gen. Coleman D. Post, Col. B. McAlpin, Louis J. Horowitz, F. C. B. Page, F. Colt Johnson, Louis L. Dunham and L. M. Boomer. In furnishing the apartments Europe and America have been searched for ideas and materials. Louis Sherry has installed \$250,000 worth of Thirteenth-century tapestries in his apartment. Mr. Boomer went to Norway for the wood used in his apartment, Mrs. Boomer being a native of that country.

Some of the walls in many of the homes are huge canvases for paintings by noted artists. A magnificent ballroom, a restaurant, a grill, a tea-room and confectionery shop occupy the first floor and mezzanine. If you want to locate at "Three Hundred Park avenue," you must be vouchered by the "director tenants," who are particularly, very particular, indeed. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HUMAN MAKEUP TOO COMPLEX

And That Is Why People Have to Die, Says High Authority Presumed to Know.

"Why do we die?" This question has been asked of the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, representing "all the doctors in the land," as the old saying goes.

"We die because we are so complex," says the editor.

So that is the reason that the layman must accept. The Literary Digest interposes to say that it long has been believed by biologists that death is not due to any natural property of the protoplasm that makes up our bodily cells. Primitive cellular organisms that propagate by division may thus live indefinitely. The higher organisms, we are told, die because their structure is a complicated one.

There is a very delicate state of balance, and it is easy to disturb it so that the whole structure falls. This is the price that we pay for the multiplicity of our functions. Would you rather be a protoplasm and live forever, or a man, and die? This is, in effect, the alternative that nature holds out to us. Most of us probably will be disposed to be glad that we are what we are, even if our enjoyment of the multitude of aptitudes and abilities with which nature has endowed us is to be brief. —Philadelphia Post.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

There are approximately 10 cases of smallpox in Salem at present.

Of 33 deaths in Marshfield in 1921, 18 per cent was caused by cancer. Salem's tax levy for 1922 will aggregate 47.1 mills as against 48.60 in 1921.

The 32d annual Oregon state Christian Endeavor convention will be held in Salem February 16.

Portland's fire losses for 1921 amounted to \$728,717.10, according to the annual report of Fire Marshal Grenfell.

Figures prepared by local mills show that approximately 100,000,000 feet of lumber and piling were shipped from St. Helens in 1921.

Construction of a telephone line affording direct communication between Bend and Klamath Falls is expected to be announced shortly.

The organization of dairy calf clubs and Angora goat clubs will be a project undertaken by County Agent Cootner of Lincoln county during 1922.

The Wallawa high school, a three-story brick building, burned to the ground. It was considered one of the best-equipped high schools in the state.

The broom crop of Clackamas county was practically destroyed and growers stand to lose nearly \$100,000 this year due to the recent cold weather.

The Hood River Apple Growers' association mailed out to growers last week checks totaling \$249,000, the first cash dividend declared on the 1921 apple pools.

Loyal M. Graham of Forest Grove has been appointed by Governor Olcott a member of the Oregon land settlement commission to succeed Senator Stanfield, resigned.

A total of 17,163 applications have been filed with the world war veterans' state aid commission by ex-service men who are entitled to benefits under the so-called bonus and loan law.

Efforts will be made by the Central Oregon Highway association to induce the McKenzie pass open through-out each winter, beginning with next winter.

Fay M. Bragg of Medford and James H. Van Winkle of Albany have been designated for the entrance examination to the United States military academy, West Point, to be held beginning March 7.

Lawrence Young, 30 years old, son of Mrs. Mary Anderson of Eugene, was killed almost instantly when a portion of a tree fell on him in a logging camp, near Mabel.

M. F. Hazen, justice of the peace in the St. Helens district for the last three years and who became widely known through heavy fines collected from motorists on the lower Columbia river highway, has resigned.

Oregon postmasters have been nominated by the president as follows: Stephen Eastdary, Clatskanie; Ronald G. White, Fall City; Frank D. Hamlin, Springfield; Edgar D. Watters, Stayton; Ronald E. Esson, Sandy.

Ex-Sheriff Gellatley, convicted two years ago of misappropriating Benton county funds, has received a pardon, restoring him to full citizenship. Mr. Gellatley was sentenced to the penitentiary and paroled to his brother.

A gift of 160 acres of land to the school of forestry at Oregon Agricultural College for experimental purposes has been announced by Dean Peavy, in acknowledgment of the Spaulding Lumber company of Salem.

Cook county has named bounties for the ensuing year, for predatory animals killed within its boundaries. Seven dollars is the price for wildcats, \$8 for male, and \$9 for female cougars and \$50 for cougars and panthers.

R. A. Long and other officials of the Long-Bell Lumber company spent a day at Astoria in an inspection of the Hammond Lumber company's mill. Mr. Long would neither deny nor affirm the reported merger of the Long-Bell and Hammond Lumber companies.

The Brighton Mills company sustained a \$30,000 loss when fire destroyed the buildings at camp No. 4, at Brighton, which included a store building, dining room, offices and bunk houses. Before the ashes were cold the mill company started to reconstruct the buildings.

The past year was one of the most prosperous in Portland's history in all lines of building, according to the annual report of the building department. The report shows that 14,022 permits were granted in 1921, and that the total value of the permits was \$17,004,126. These figures represent an increase of 26 per cent in the number of permits and 39 per cent in total values over 1920.

In line with the action of Prineville ex-service men in opposing colonization of Okhoco district irrigated lands with Japanese, Percy A. Stevens post, American Legion, of Bend, adopted resolutions condemning the introduction of the lease system for orientals.

Portland, Seattle and St. Paul had the lowest infant mortality rates of 51 cities in the United States in 1921, according to figures announced by the census bureau. While the rate for the group of 51 cities was 74 in each 1000 births, the rate for Portland, 89.

Sherriff Terrill of Jackson county declares he will not enforce the dog license law, which recently was upheld by the circuit court of Marion county, following which all county clerks have been instructed by the state attorney-general's office to proceed with the collection of dog licenses.

A meeting of land owners of the Gold Hill, Rogue river and Sams valley districts is to be held at Gold Hill on January 28 to launch a new project to irrigate a total of 56,000 acres of land on the north side of Rogue river between Prospect on upper Rogue river to the Josephine county line down river.

The Union Oil company of California remitted to the state department \$14,404.74, covering the company's tax on gasoline sales in Oregon for December. The Associated Oil company of California, sent in a check for \$13,789.93, covering a similar tax on the motor fuel oil sales of that corporation.

An operation in symphatomy, believed to be the first ever performed in the United States, by which an effort was made to alleviate the pain in the stump of an arm which had been amputated, was undergone at a Salem hospital by a patient of Drs. F. H. Thompson and C. A. Downes, Salem surgeons.

Forty-two per cent of the entire shipment of lumber from western Oregon and western Washington for the week ending January 14 moved by water according to the weekly lumber review of the West Coast Lumbermen's association. The figures are significant of the rapid development of the via water-lumber business.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the bureau of entomology, of the United States forestry service, from North Fort to Klamath Falls. The purpose is to place the headquarters of the bureau in closer touch with the northern California and southern Oregon insect control project which is about to be launched.

Unless some means of more successfully combating varmints, particularly coyotes, be found and put into effect, the small stock industry of Lincoln county is bound to continue decreasing in importance. Reports from the east end of the county indicate that a large part of the goat owners have been able to save but few kids this year.

The suspension bridge spanning the Willamette river at Oregon City was closed to traffic Monday and will remain out of commission for the greater part of the present year, according to an announcement made by the state highway department. Closing of the bridge is necessary to permit the construction of the new span. The new bridge will be of concrete.

While the cost of living in Portland in December, 1921, was \$8.3 per cent more than in December, 1914, the peak of high costs was passed in June, 1920, when the increase over December, 1914, was 100.4 per cent. Food in Portland cost 107.1 per cent more in June, 1920, than in December, 1914, but in December, 1921, had slumped in cost to only 33.1 per cent over December, 1914.

An appeal to the state supreme court in the case of D. Tarabochia and others, of Astoria, against Carl D. Shoemaker, state game warden, is being prepared by attorneys for the plaintiffs. This is a celebrated purse seine case and the appeal is to be taken from a decision of Circuit Judge John S. Coke of Marshfield that the anti-purse seine laws passed by the 1921 legislature and effective Jan. 1 are constitutional. Under the provisions of those laws, not only are purse seiners forbidden to fish for salmon in Oregon waters, but no salmon caught in purse seines outside the jurisdiction of the state can be brought into Oregon.

The California-Oregon Power company headquarters offices at Medford have announced that the company has