

Ears Become Attuned to Familiar Noises

That both women and men of this generation are more subject than their forebears to nervous breakdowns is the claim of most experts. On the other hand, it is denied by a few whose opinions carry weight.

The effect of the noise of modern life is being very carefully studied by the Institute of Industrial Psychology, and Doctor Miles, a member of the staff, has reached the conclusion that the bad effect of noise on human nerves is far less than it has been supposed to be.

Investigation seems to indicate that one can adjust to the increasing noises of modern cities with great rapidity and ease and that little or no harm is done.

Typists placed at work for hours in the most infernal uproar—steam whistles, crashing tinware, pistol shots and intermittent groans and screams—are troubled only until the novelty wears off. Then nerves quiet down and the noises cease to be impressed.

The woman who is excessively annoyed by noise should be examined by a physician, for there usually is something of serious importance giving rise to the "nerves."—Kansas City Star.

Look With Suspicion On Too-Good Youth

Poor little good boy! Nobody believes in him; everybody distrusts him. All the wise educators and psychologists peer at him suspiciously and solemnly announce that he can't possibly be approved of. If he is tractable and obedient they shake their heads dolorously and prophesy that it won't last; that he'll do something dreadful later in life to make up for it and he'd much better be getting his allowance of original sin out of his system while he's young, ingrowing sin being a serious complaint. Well, maybe. But somehow, we can't help wondering if it's quite as bad as all that. We always had a sneaking idea that the boys and girls who did as they were told and got into no serious mischief grew up to be the dependable, conscientious, industrious men and women who do the bulk of the world's work and do it quietly and efficiently, without ringing any bells or blowing any horns to call attention to themselves and that one or two of them may even have become presidents of banks or railroads or something. Probably we're wrong, but it's a comfortable theory, anyway.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Big Thrill

It was the ninth inning with a nothing to nothing score. There were two outs against the home team, and the umpire had called two strikes and three balls against the redoubtable Canavan. The pitcher calculated his distance, drew back his arm, and hurled—his favorite in-curve. Canavan measured its approach with a keen eye and swung, putting all his strength behind it. Right on the nose! It sped toward the left field fence. The left fielder was running backwards. Would he make it, would he make it? The grandstand watched with open eyes and mouths.

"Look!" Myrtle grabbed her escort's arm and pointed a trembling finger. "Look at that pink and purple hat!"—Exchange.

Two Counties Honored

Virginia is known as the mother of Presidents because eight Presidents of the United States were born within her borders, says the Pathfinder Magazine. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson first saw the light of the day in the Old Dominion. Two counties had the honor of giving birth to four of these distinguished men. Washington and Monroe were born in Westmoreland and Harrison and Tyler, born in the same county. It is an interesting fact that Harrison and Tyler, born in the same county were elected President and vice-president, respectively, at the same time. So it happened that when Harrison died a month after taking oath of office he was succeeded by a man born in the same county.

Giant Among Stars

The naval observatory says, according to George Ellery Hale, the diameter of Betelgeuse is certainly more than 100,000,000 miles and probably as much as 215,000,000. The diameter of the sun being 884,000 miles, Betelgeuse is therefore roughly of 250 times greater diameter and 15,000,000 times greater volume. However, it is supposed to consist of matter in an extremely attenuated condition. Though the weight of Betelgeuse is now known, the fact that no star whose weight has been determined is as much as 100 times as heavy as the sun makes it unlikely that Betelgeuse is heavy in proportion to its volume.

Retired at the age of 33 years, a mule at Coleman, Texas, follows an ice wagon it formerly pulled.

Odd Quirk of Nature in Recognized Genius

The annals of literary forgery have no more pathetic instance than the so-called Rowley poems of Thomas Chatterton. When Chatterton, perhaps the most shining example of precocity to be found in literary history, was twelve years old, he conceived the idea of fabricating the literary relics of a monk to whom he gave the name Rowley and whom he ascribed to the Fifteenth century. By the time he was seventeen he had aroused some interest in the poems of Rowley but not enough to satisfy his imagination. So he wrote to Horace Walpole, enclosing some pages of manuscript and inferring he had other papers and poems. Walpole wrote, asking to see whatever documents he might have and Chatterton sent so many as to arouse Walpole's suspicion and cause him to call in the poets, Mason and Gray. They pronounced the poems a forgery. Walpole dispatched a letter of admonition to Chatterton. Three months later he returned the manuscripts, which, with the exception of one poem, never saw print until after Chatterton had taken his life in a moment of despair. He was not yet eighteen when he died. So brilliant, so versatile was he that even those contemporaries who condemned him conceded that in many respects he was a greater genius. By some queer quirk of nature he had chosen to act the impostor, where he might with every prospect of renown have produced his work as his own.—Dearborn Independent.

Gestures Tell More Than Spoken Words

It is one of the most difficult things in the world to act a lie. Gesture is, in fact, far more revealing—and far more truthful than speech. Comparatively few persons possess complete control of this "language of the body." Neither a golden tongue nor a voice thrilling with passion is any match for a contradicting gesture or glance.

Scientific study of gestures has shown that they fall naturally into two classes—acceptance or rejection. Almost every gesture of which we are capable belongs to one or other of these classes, for, in truth, the language of gesture is much simpler than the language of the lips. Upward movements of the head, hands, arms or eyelids belong to the former class, and downward movements to the latter. There are few exceptions to this, but they only prove the rule. For example, there is a way of raising the eyebrows that expresses a sneer, but then a sneer is deliberate, whereas the gestures that are really tell-tale are always made without deliberation.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Good wood range. Inquire Ashland Electric & Supply Co., in Shook block.

Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—Salesman for electrical appliances. Apply Ashland Electrical Supply.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED—Unfurnished 3 room modern house, close to business district. M. D., care American.

SAMS VALLEY

Sams Valley, Or.—(Special to the American.)—The weather forecast by the most noted prophets around here, is a hard rain. The rest of us almost believe the same.

The last meeting of the grange on New Year's day was a very successful one indeed. There was a record crowd in attendance both for the dinner at noon and for the business session in the afternoon. Mr. Ward of the Eagle Point grange and also master of the Jackson County grange installed our officers for the coming year. This ceremony was very impressive and was witnessed by many outsiders also. A special meeting was called for Thursday night to initiate Luther East and Winona McKinnis. At this meeting the grange orchestra played and practiced several of the late song hits.

A high school aptly was given Friday night by the student body. Each member of the high school was allowed to invite some one. This brought the total to over forty. Some new and very interesting games were played and also a number of tricks. About 11:30 a delicious supper was served by the refreshment committee. Everyone present proclaimed a very enjoyable time.

Mrs. George McDonough, lecturer of the Sams Valley grange, left Friday evening for Corvallis to attend a meeting for all lecturers of the subordinate granges. While there

she will also go to Albany to visit her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gilchrist. This is an important meeting and we hope our grange will profit by sending our worthy lecturer to it.

Miss Elsie Straus, who spent the holidays with her parents, has returned to her duties at the Coquille schools.

Mrs. E. A. Wilhite is making an extended visit with her son, E. C. Wilhite and family of Lake creek.

Harry Johnson, who for the past few years has been employed in Bellingham, Wash., is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Johnson, for an indefinite period.

Jean Gulovsen, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gulovsen, who recently underwent a slight operation for removal of her tonsils, is reported to be doing very nicely.

Those who expect to attend the next grange meeting, Saturday evening, January 15, will be interested to know that a short program is being prepared for that occasion.

VOLT GIVES COPCO HISTORY

How the California-Oregon Power company came into being is a story of numerous little power companies throughout southern Oregon and northern California which were combined to make possible the present Copco system. The last issue of the Volt contains a brief but interesting account of how this all came about, reviewing the early history of the company as follows.

Obviously, the present is more important to us than the past, for it is what we of today have to deal with—that, and the future. There is, however, generally speaking, more or less interest in beginnings particularly when they explain how things of the present came to be. On that assumption, the Volt in recent issues tracked back into geologic cycles of millions of years ago when volcanoes, glaciers and other forces of nature were creating the land that is today served by Copco and inhabited by its customers.

Once again we will back-track, but not far; electrical development in the region, from its beginnings, is now to be reviewed. And, as will be seen, those beginnings and the inception and development of the California-Oregon Power company are virtually of one piece. Ours is a story of numerous little companies that became one (the California-Oregon Power Company) which was reorganized and became the present Copco company). How much—or how little—the pioneer plants systems and their builders had to do with the success of the present company is not to be debated here.

In California the leading spirits in the organizing of the nucleus of the old company were the Churchills—Jerome P. and Jesse W. Churchill, of Yreka; in Oregon, the Rays—Dr. C. R. and Col. Frank Ray; the Moores, C. S. and R. S. Moore and H. V. Gates. At about the time the Rays were building Gold Ray dam and the plant on the Rogue river, and organizing the Condor Water and Power company, the Churchills were building Fall Creek plant in Siskiyou county, and acquiring the Shasta river plant, which had been built by James Quinn in 1891. These activities of the Churchills marked the beginning of the Siskiyou Electric Power company, which may be considered as the parent of Copco's Siskiyou division.

In 1903 the Churchills' company purchased the Ashland Electric Power and Light company. The plant thus acquired in Ashland was no bargain. Immediately following its purchase effort was made to bring it up to its utmost efficiency. Also a steam plant was installed to help out during the winter. It was soon realized that the generating equipment could not be made to meet the demands of the rapidly-growing city, and it was decided to abandon it. An agreement was entered into with the Rogue River Electric company which had taken over the Condor Water and Power company to supply the necessary electric current, and a new lighting system was installed. Most of the old lines were torn out and replaced by a new distributing system. This done, the old plant was dismantled and sold, leaving the city of Ashland, with a modern system serving the entire community with light and power.

During the winter of 1903-1904 a

transmission line was completed to Fort Jones and Etna, in Scott Valley, with branches to several active mines. During 1909 fifty-five miles of high tension line (the present Line 2) were built from Fall Creek to Dunsmuir, where immediate steps were taken to rebuild local lines and improve the light and water service. In this connection the Scherrer Electric Light company, Mossbrae Falls Water and Power company and Dunsmuir Water company properties were acquired; also two plants at Sisson were subsequently acquired and connected up with the growing system. These activities were attended by a reorganization of the Siskiyou Electric Power company, and its name was changed to Siskiyou Electric Power and Light company. From Dunsmuir the line was extended south to Castella, and in 1913 the plant of R. E. Cavanaugh of Edgewood was purchased. A small plant on Sulloway creek was closed down and Edgewood connected with Line 2, as Copco knows it today. Another old line taken over was that of the Mt. Shasta Milling company plant on Little Shasta river which had been supplying some power to Montague.

Meanwhile negotiations had been begun for the purchase of the Klamath Falls Light and Water company owned by C. S. and R. S. Moore, which deal was consummated in 1911. Follows a brief history of the Klamath company: It started with a small light plant and water system for Klamath Falls, acquired from H. V. Gates, who, upon its organization, was made president and general manager. In 1905 a new plant was completed, later to be known as the East side plant. C. S. Moore withdrew from this company, associated himself with his brother and, in 1907 began construction of a hydroelectric plant on the west side of Link river. It drew on Keno canal for its water. Transmission lines were extended to various points, including the towns of Merrill and Bonanza, and active competition entered into with the Klamath Falls Light and Power company. In 1910 the Moores purchased all the holdings of that company, and shortly after the combined holdings were taken over by the Siskiyou Electric Power and Light company. This latter was taken over the following year by the California-Oregon Power company. That was in 1911, the year the old Copco was incorporated.

During the same period of years covered in the preceding notes another electric light and power system was in the making in the Rogue river valley, and it was destined to

become an important part of the present Copco system. This has to do with the activities of the Rays, previously referred to. On Rigue river just below the present bridge at Gold Ray, Dan Condor owned a mine which property was bought by Dr. Ray in order to get the power site. A dam—the present Gold Ray dam—was built in 1903, also the power house, and in 1904 the first electricity was transmitted from this plant. Dr. Ray organized the Condor Water and Power company to operate this enterprise. Lines were constructed to deliver energy to consumers; Gold Hill, Grants Pass and the Ashland Electric Power and Light company in 1905. This proved too much of a load for the Gold Ray plant, so to cope with demands a plant was built on the Rogue river at Prospect. From Prospect to Gold Ray a line was built in 1911. It was the first 60,000-volt line on the Copco system.

All property, franchises and contracts of the Condor organization were transferred to the Rogue river electric company in 1907, which company became a part of Copco at the same time the Siskiyou Electric Power and Light company did—when the California-Oregon Power company was incorporated. Our records give January 1, 1912, as the date of purchase. From that year until 1915 development of what is known as our Rogue river division included the construction of numerous substations distribution systems and the purchase of others.

In the foregoing has been listed a major portion of the pioneering work that led to the organization of the California-Oregon Power company—the old company.

The radical reorganization of the financial setup of the company in 1920; the construction of Copco one dam generating plant, completed in 1916; the raising of this dam and installation of a second unit in 1922; the construction of the new east side plant at Klamath Falls in 1924; the Copco two plant, placed in operation in 1925; the inter-connection contracts made possible through the increased generating capacity of the company; the purchase of the physical properties of the Douglas county Light and Power company (our Umpqua division) in 1923—these are among the outstanding features in the Copco of today. To them, and a vast amount of lesser development, is Copco's present prosperous condition largely due. But they do not come under the head of beginnings, as we are considering them here; they belong to a later epoch, and so have been passed by in this narration of the history of the company.

We Will Welcome You As A Shareholder



Regular Income From a Permanent Investment

Public utility properties are built to endure. They render indispensable services, the demand for which increases steadily.

An investment in the Preferred Shares of this company is a permanent investment, safeguarded by substantial property values, growing business and sound management.

You can obtain a regular income from an investment in this company—dividends are paid regularly by check, every three months.

You can start investing today on the convenient monthly investment plan with as small a sum as \$5.

You Should Know the Facts About Investment In Our Preferred Shares

THE CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER COMPANY
OFFICES:
Medford, Grants Pass, Roseburg, Klamath Falls—Oregon
Yreka, Dunsmuir—California