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TROTOL-GELATIN AND ITS EFFECTS



Trotol-gelatin is a powerful new explosive invented by Lieut. H. C. Woodward of the New York national guard. At the left are Lieutenant Woodward and a sergeant priming a stick of the explosive. At the right is a photograph of a land mine exploding, and below a view of the "crater" caused by the explosion.

PRESIDENT ASKS CO-OPERATION

Spirit of War in Time of Peace Urged by Executive.

Wilson Predicts Shortage of Food and Urges Farmers to Grow Larger Grain Supply.

Washington, D. C.—Co-operation between business and the government in framing laws for the benefit of all the people was urged by President Wilson Thursday night in an address before several hundred representative business men, here attending the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He declared that "we must all pool our interests" in order to discover the best means for handling public problems.

The creation in the United States in time of peace of the same kind of united spirit which moves nations during war was advocated by the President, who remarked that "when peace is as handsome as war there will be no wars."

"When men engage in the pursuits of peace in the same spirit of self-sacrifice as they engage in wars, wars will disappear."

The President predicted that while there is a shortage of food in the world now the shortage will be much greater later. He pointed out that under the guidance of the department of Agriculture efforts must be made by farmers in the United States to grow more grain, in order that the world may be fed.

Speaking of the foreign trade of the United States, the President asked that business men devise some way of allowing exporters in the United States to combine to secure common selling agencies, and to give long-time credits in such a way that these co-operative devices may be open to the use of all.

German Army Officer Dynamites Canadian Bridge

Vanceboro, Me.—Another international problem incident to the war was thrust upon the United States by the action of Werner van Horn, who, operating on the Canadian side of the border, dynamited the railway bridge over the St. Croix river and then escaped into this state.

A few hours later, in a room at a hotel here, Van Horn quietly submitted to arrest, but immediately proclaimed himself an officer of the German army and set up the contention that he had committed an act of war, and, having fled to a neutral country, could not be legally surrendered to an enemy of the fatherland.

The Canadian authorities, however, at once instituted proceedings to obtain Van Horn's extradition on a charge of destruction of railroad property. Pending the outcome of these efforts, Van Horn is held at the immigration office here in custody of Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross, of Washington county.

The bridge which Van Horn sought to destroy was not greatly damaged. The St. Croix river for some distance forms the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. The bridge is owned jointly by the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific railways and is on the direct route of the Canadian Pacific from Western Canada to the maritime provinces. Over this road have been shipped large quantities of war materials for the allies, which were placed on board ships at St. John and Halifax.

Export Trade Makes Record During January

Washington, D. C.—Foreign trade from January 2 to January 30 through 13 principal customs ports, which handle approximately 86 per cent of the nation's export and import business, netted a balance in favor of the United States of \$131,133,888, exceeding all records for any one month.

England Declares Food for Germany Contraband

Washington, D. C.—Ambassador Page, at London, cabled the State department Wednesday that the British fleet had been ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour destined for Germany or Austria as conditional contraband, subject to seizure and confiscation.

This step, the ambassador explained, followed the announcement that the German government had decreed confiscation of all grain and flour to reserve the nation's food supply. Since the publication of the German order the ambassador here, Count Von Bernstorff, personally has assured the American government that no food-stuffs imported from the United States or neutral countries would be subject to seizure and press dispatches have announced the issuance of a modifying decree making such exemptions by the German government.

Ambassador Page said the British government had informed him that because the steamship *Wilhelmina*, now bound from New York to Hamburg with grain and other food, had sailed before the issuance of the German decree, an exception would be made in her case.

The vessel would be seized, it was said, but she would be released and her cargo purchased at invoice price by the British government. Warning was given, however, that other shipments hereafter of like character, when destined for Germany directly or indirectly, would be seized, as well as the vessels carrying them, without compensation.

Embargo Argument Has Attention of U. S. Senate

Washington, D. C.—Senator Hitchcock's bill to empower the President to forbid exports of war supplies was urged before the senate foreign relations committee by Horace L. Brand and Michael English, of Chicago, and Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri.

Mr. Bartholdt said England had enacted a similar law in 1853, just before the Crimean War, and regarded it as a domestic matter. Under questioning by Senator Sutherland, he thought the effect of the Hitchcock bill would be to weaken the allies.

He cited the biography of Ambassador White at Berlin in 1898, during the Spanish-American war, to show Germany's attitude. It was said there, he said, that a shipload of war materials had left Hamburg for a Spanish port when Mr. White protested and the German government, although it had a clear right to permit such traffic, ordered the ship back to Hamburg to be unloaded.

Canada Asks U. S. for Bridge Dynamiter

Washington, D. C.—Formal application for the extradition to Canada of Werner Van Horn, charged with "attempted destruction of human life," was made at the State department by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—The egg market is holding steady at the 125-cent basis for large lots, case count. Efforts have been made by some dealers to break the price still further, but without success, as receipts so far have not been heavy. It is only the backwardness of buyers that has brought the market to the present level.

The Pierce Riggs crop of 107 bales, at Independence, was sold to Durbin & Conroy at 12 cents. Dorcas Bros. bought the Twin Woo crop of 314 bales at Salem at 12 cents.

H. L. Hart bought the Wolf lot of 96 bales at St. Louis at 12 cents, 63 bales from W. Johnson, of Clatskanie, at 11 cents, the Balch crop of 40 bales at Silverton, at 11½ cents, and the old and new hops of Gearin & Vandall, of Newberg, paying 11 cents for 60 bales of 1914s and 6 cents for 35 bales of 1913s.

Wheat—Bid: Bluestem, \$1.55; forty-fold, \$1.54; club, \$1.52; red Russian, \$1.45; red Fife, \$1.49.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$30.50 @ \$31.50 ton; shorts, \$32.50 @ \$33.50; rolled barley, \$38 @ \$39.

Corn—White, \$37 ton; cracked, \$38. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14 @ 16 ton; valley timothy, \$12.50; grain hay, \$10 @ 12; alfalfa, \$12 @ 13.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, hothouse, \$1.25 @ 1.50 dozen; eggplant, 8 @ 10c pound; peppers, \$4 crate; artichokes, 85 @ 90c dozen; tomatoes, \$1.75 crate; cabbage, 11½c pound; beans, 12c; celery, \$2.50 crate; cauliflower, \$2.25; sprouts, 8c pound; head lettuce, \$1.85 @ 2 crate; squash, 1c pound; carrots, \$1.25 sack; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25.

Green Fruits—Apples, 75c @ \$1.50 per box; casaba, \$1.65 crate; cranberries, \$11 barrel.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1 @ 1.25 sack; Yakima, \$1.10 @ 1.15; sweet potatoes, 2½c pound.

Onions—Oregon, selling price, \$1 sack, country points.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 25 @ 26c; candied, 27 @ 28c.

Poultry—Hens, 12c pound; broilers, 13 @ 20c; turkeys, dressed, 21c; live, 18c; ducks, 13 @ 14c; geese, 11½ @ 12c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 22c pound in case lots; 1c more in less than case lots; cubes, 25 @ 26c.

Veal—Fancy, 11½ @ 12c pound.

Pork—Block, 9c pound.

Hops—1914 crop, 10 @ 12c; 1913 crop, nominal.

Wool—Valley, 20 @ 23c; Eastern Oregon, 15 @ 20c, nominal; mohair, 1914 clip, 27c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4½c pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50 @ 8; choice, \$7.25 @ 7.50; medium, \$6.75 @ 7.25; choice cows, \$6 @ 6.80; medium, \$5 @ 6; heifers, \$5 @ 7; bulls, \$3.50 @ 6; stags, \$4.50 @ 6.

Hogs—Light, \$6.25 @ 7.25; heavy, \$5.25 @ 6.25.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.75 @ 6.70; ewes, \$5 @ 5.80; lambs, \$6.25 @ 7.85.

Tacoma—Sugar continues its upward climb. Dealers predict another advance of 15 cents on all varieties, and say they are unable to determine when the advance will end. The soaring of local sugar is in line with the New York market.

The local produce market had no outstanding features. Green stuffs are in good supply now and are proving popular.

DOINGS OF OREGON'S LEGISLATURE

A Brief Resume of Proceedings of the People's Representatives at the State Capital, Bills Introduced, Passed, Rejected, Etc.

Prominent Women Plead for School for Girls

State Capitol, Salem—Declaring that there was real need for the institution and that it was the duty of the state, which it should not attempt to shirk, to take care of and educate its wayward girls, 12 women, representing various clubs, appeared before the joint ways and means committee this week and protested against the proposed recommendation to the legislature that the Industrial School for Girls be abolished.

Representatives of the women's clubs spoke frankly, as did members of the committee, and it is believed a plan will be agreed upon that will be satisfactory to all concerned. Mrs. S. M. Blumauer, representing the Council of Jewish Women, said it would be unjust and unwise at this time to discontinue the school. It was not a mercenary question, she urged, but an economical one, and a duty that should be performed. The fact that only a comparatively few girls had been taken care of was no reason for doing away with the school, she said.

Permanent Registration for Voters Approved by House

State Capitol, Salem—Permanent registration of voters and compulsory voting are provided for in a bill passed in the house. The measure was introduced by the joint committee on judiciary and revision of laws and combined the essential features of bills previously submitted by Representative Kuehn, of Portland, and the Marion county delegation. Under its provisions the clerks are required to keep a card index system for the registered voters. When a person registers the record becomes permanent and can be used indefinitely at future elections. If a voter moves from one precinct to another within the same county or desires to change his or her political affiliation it will be necessary only to advise the county clerk. To accommodate voters who move from one county to another, the county clerks are authorized to send the cards from one to another upon request.

Naturalized citizens will not be required to show their naturalization papers at the time they register. They will be required only to swear that they are naturalized and give the dates in connection therewith.

Labor Loses Three Bills.

State Capitol, Salem—Three more of the bills introduced by Representative Oscar W. Horne, of Portland, and endorsed by the State Federation of Labor failed to get past the house. One was postponed indefinitely, meaning that it was put to sleep beyond possible reawakening, another was amended and another was referred. Mr. Horne made a determined effort to save one of his measures—the one compelling contractors on public works to enforce the eight-hour law more scrupulously. The bill is aimed particularly at "station work" or contract labor through which groups of workmen are enabled to work more than eight hours a day on the ground that they are working for themselves.

60-Day Session Plan Lost.

State Capitol, Salem—Representative Lewis' plan to change the limit on legislative sessions from 40 to 60 days was defeated in the house. His resolution made the pay of the legislators \$5 a day instead of \$3 and provided a recess of 14 days after the fortieth day, to reconsider bills, but without pay. After the house turned down the resolution Lewis offered another providing that sessions in the house begin at 9 o'clock in the morning. The speaker ruled him out of order. Mr. Lewis himself is at his desk every morning at 7:30 o'clock and brings his lunch to the house chamber.

Governor Signs Six Bills.

State Capitol, Salem—Governor Withycombe has signed the following house bills: Creating district courts, defining their jurisdiction and providing system of procedure. Exempting chickens and other domestic animals from execution of attachment. Abolishing justice courts and creating districts. Further defining jurisdiction of district courts. Giving laborers in logging camps lien upon their products. Limiting catch of crabs in waters of Coos bay.

House Passes First Relief Bill.

State Capitol, Salem—The house has passed its first relief bill. It provides \$2000 for Ada E. Lundborg, of Bend, whose husband, a laborer, was killed on the Tumalo irrigation canal, in Central Oregon. The Desert Land board already has set aside \$2000 from the Tumalo fund to pay Mrs. Lundborg. The action of the legislature is a mere formality.

House Passes Its Compensation Bill

State Capitol, Salem—By a vote of 55 to 2 the house passed house bill 222, providing a series of amendments to the workmen's compensation act that are expected to remedy defects in the law that have been discovered in the few months it has been in effect.

The principal change contemplated is to reclassify the industries and make their rates of insurance under the act commensurate with the risk involved. The measure requires the industrial accident commission to investigate all cases where it has reason to believe that employers subject to the act have failed to install or maintain safety appliances required by statute, and to report cases of failure to a prosecuting attorney and request criminal proceedings.

It further offers inducements to employers to remove the hazard from their shops and factories by reducing their rates in proportion to the reduction of the number of accidents.

It was openly charged on the floor of the house that the casualty companies were eager to have the bill defeated and that they would benefit by enactment of a law similar to the Michigan law.

A dozen members spoke in favor of the bill, including Representative Scheibel, its author, and Sam Brown, Mr. Smith, of Multnomah, Horne, Hare, Lewis, Jeffries and Wentworth. It was pointed out that the bill had the endorsement of both employers and employes, and Dr. Smith declared that the best argument in favor of it was the charge that the casualty companies were against it.

Ardent Appeal Made for Irrigation Appropriation

State Capitol, Salem—Leading business men of Portland, Eastern Oregon and other sections of the state at a meeting here urged the joint ways and means committee to report favorably upon the house bill providing an appropriation of \$450,000 for irrigation work the next two years. All declared that the proposed work would constitute an investment the state could ill-afford to decline to make, inasmuch as the Federal government had guaranteed to give a similar amount in the reclamation of the arid lands of the state.

Joseph T. Hinkle, representative in the legislature from Umatilla county, and chairman of the house irrigation committee, said the progressive business men of the state wanted the appropriation as was evidenced by its advocacy by the Portland Commercial club, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Progressive Business Men's club, the lumber, railroad and other interests.

J. N. Teal, of the conservation commission, said the legislature faced a question of economy, not parsimony. The day of large irrigation projects being carried to a successful conclusion by private capital, he said, had passed. It was purely a governmental function, he declared, for individuals would want profits, but the government, working in the interest of the people, would not. Reclamation would have to be done, he declared, either by the state or the National government or by them working in co-operation. Declaring that a considerable part of the eastern section of the state was a desert and would remain so until it was supplied with water, Mr. Teal said, it is in the interest of good business to improve the land as soon as possible. He urged that a continuous plan of work be adopted until all arid land was reclaimed.

Interstate Bridge Bill In.

State Capitol, Salem—All profits derived from the operation of the Interstate bridge, between Portland and Vancouver, Wash., are to be turned over to the state to apply on the interest charges on the bridge bonds, if the action taken by the house is carried to its ultimate conclusion. The bill was up for adoption and referred back to the committee on revision of laws for the purpose of having the provision to give the state the surplus tolls inserted. The measure provides that the county commissioners and the governor shall have charge of the bridge.

Portland Confab Is Called.

State Capitol, Salem—A meeting of the joint committees from the house and senate with a similar committee from the Washington State legislature will be held at the Benson Hotel in Portland next Saturday morning to consider proposed changes in the fishing laws on the Columbia river. It is probable that both houses will adjourn Saturday to give members of the committees opportunity to attend this meeting without absenting themselves from the regular sessions.