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ADVERTISING RATES

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EDITORIALS

The Postoffice Department has been authorized to employ automobiles on rural free delivery routes, and on the second of August about a hundred such vehicles will be put into commission.

Postmaster General Burleson has just made the allotment of this service—and the geographical distribution of this national buzz-wagon is interesting, to say the least.

Forty-four of them will whizz over the practionary pavements of the imperial State of Oklahoma; twenty-eight of them will toil thru the sandy lanes of peerless Georgia; as a reward for electing a Democratic Senator, California will get nineteen of these Government benzine buggies; Mr. Burleson's own State of Texas will have eight; Louisiana will have one. The great State of Pennsylvania gets two—located, for a guess in A. Mitchell Palmer's district.

New York will have none, because Mr. Burleson and the Administration in general does not like New York just now. But the significant thing is that a Southern Postmaster General proceeds to put about eighty per cent of these machines into three Southern States.

This experiment with automobiles in rural free delivery was intended by Congress to be national in its scope. The Postmaster General intends to make it sectional. However, this is a sectional administration.

In an address as president of the American Iron and Steel Institute Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, said some interesting things about business conditions—things especially interesting because steel conditions are taken as an index of the general business situation, and during the European war much American steel has been shipped abroad. He gave as one reason for lack of prosperity this: "The opinion is ventured that lack of continuous business prosperity and success in this country for a number of years has, in part, been the direct result of undue ill-considered or unjustifiable assaults which have been made by governmental agencies or by the erroneous and unwise policies of different branches or departments of government."

Free-Trade always leaves a debt which protection is obliged to pay. But protection can pay it, as business activity, work and wages are its certain fruits.—Ex.

WOMAN'S WAY

By MARJORIE CLOUGH

The ladies of Ringwood, having decided to establish an orphan asylum, met for the purpose and organized. Then they appointed various committees and adjourned for one week, when they came together again to hear the reports. All committees reported favorable results except the committee appointed to rent a house for the asylum.

"The only place large enough for the purpose," reported Mrs. Imogen Brainard, chairman of the committee, "and with grounds such as we must have is the Canfield property. It has been vacant for two years, but has just been taken by a men's literary club, to be called the Goldsmith. Unfortunately a lease was signed by the owner and by the officers of the club only yesterday."

"Perhaps," said mild-mannered Miss Blanding, "if the gentlemen of the club knew that we wanted it for the dear children they would—" "Hold on to it," Mrs. Jimber continued. "Just as tenaciously as they would if we wanted it for any other purpose. Far be it from me to become a suppliant to them. I prefer a heroic method. I move that a committee be appointed to go to them and demand that they give up the property to us."

The motion was carried, and Mrs. Jimber, Miss Bates and Miss Blanding were appointed on the committee, Mrs. Jimber being chairman.

The three members of the Goldsmith club's committee on house consisted of Mr. Flint, Mr. Downing and Mr. Fairweather. Mr. Flint was among men what Mrs. Jimber was among women. When the asylum committee called upon him to give up to them the Canfield property he replied with an emphatic "No." Messrs. Downing and Fairweather, though sympathizing with him in retaining the place for the club, could not but feel that Miss Bates and Miss Blanding, who were comely, looked upon the refusal as extremely unalliant.

Mrs. Jimber issued a request that the members of the club meet, march to the property in dispute, take possession of it and hold it. Mr. Flint got wind of the movement and barred all the doors and windows.

This made a deadlock for both clubs. The men knew that if they opened the house the women would take possession, and so long as it was locked up it could not be used either for a club or an orphan asylum. There was a meeting of the women's committee to take measures for further procedure. Mrs. Jimber was in favor of proposing that every woman interested in the asylum cut every member of the club. Her colleagues did not agree with her as to the effectiveness of this measure. Then the chairman suggested that they use militant methods, threatening to destroy the property. But it was pointed out to her that the club was not the owner of it and might prefer to see it ruined rather than be forced to give it up. Then Mrs. Jimber lost her temper and told the other two members of the committee that she would have nothing more to do with the matter.

One day Miss Bates heard that Mr. Flint had been called away. She wrote a note to Mr. Downing stating that a majority of the asylum committee would be pleased to see the club's committee that evening at her house for the purpose of making a proposition that would, she thought, be satisfactory to the men and end the deadlock upon the property in dispute.

Since Mr. Flint was away and Mrs. Jimber would have nothing more to do with the matter the interview was between Mr. Downing and Mr. Fairweather on the one part and Miss Bates and Miss Blanding on the other. The two men, both of whom were bachelors, went to the place of meeting together, each hoping to parry what was expected to be some sharp move on the part of the women and do it without wounding their feelings.

Miss Bates, by way of smoothing the way, she said, proposed a game of cards, and before it was finished a maid brought in refreshments. After that Mr. Downing talked with Miss Bates and Mr. Fairweather with Miss Blanding. Each gentleman was feeling very comfortable and very happy when Miss Bates whispered to Miss Blanding:

"I have named a price at which Mr. Downing will recommend that the club let us have the Canfield property. I have agreed to give him a kiss before both clubs assembled when we take possession. He has accepted. See if you can get the same terms from Mr. Fairweather."

Miss Blanding succeeded in securing the terms, both men thinking the matter a bluff. As soon as the ladies had effected the arrangement they declared the conference ended.

The next morning the two committees received a note addressed to them by their entertainers of the night before stating that they would be on the steps of the Canfield property the next afternoon ready to keep their contract.

The men now began to consider the position they were in. If the women had the hardship to face two clubs in such a case of graft the men had not. They drew up a statement giving the best reasons why the Goldsmith club should assign their lease of the property in question to the asylum managers. Their recommendation was accepted.

SHEEP TALK.

The New Lincoln—Present Merits and Future Prospects. By W. J. WILMER.

Prominent among the long wool breeds of mutton sheep is the Lincoln. This is the heaviest bodied sheep in existence. It shears a very large amount of wool of extraordinary length and luster and furnishes a big carcass, weights of over ninety pounds per quarter being on record in its history.

Mutton eating has become in this country something of the habit that it is in England, but the old fashioned, thick, heavy mutton chop and roast of like quality are not the type of meat now wanted. Sheep that give a smaller, leaner, firmer carcass than the big Lincoln fill the bill as far as mutton goes. The Lincoln of today is no doubt a modification of the original type. It comes from a race of heavy bodied sheep that a century ago inhabited the low alluvial flats of eastern England. These sheep were large and coarse, with long, ragged fleeces, but the meat was called "well flavored, fine grained and juicy."

The modern improved Lincoln finds itself most at home on the richest and best of soils with succulent herbage and thrives best under the skilled breeder and very high farming.

Lincolns have for years held a strong place in the export trade of Argentina, and their form has been exaggerated in order to obtain a large quantity of both wool and mutton. With the changing fancy of the mutton eaters—



PRIZE YEARLING LINCOLN SHEEP.

the preference for the dainty chop and smaller cuts—comes the market demand for smaller "handy weight" carcasses, and the Lincoln is found "too pronounced, too large, too heavy," for the standard. Argentine sheep men are therefore turning to some extent to the Downs and the Merino types—the sheep of smaller, finer carcasses and finer but lesser weight of wool. What, then, is the place of the Lincoln?

Argentina, it seems, finds beneficial results in crossing half bred Merinos with the robust Lincolns, thereby giving "improvement of form and rugged constitution," as one breeder puts it. The Down breeds crossed on flocks of Lincolns, he expects, will modify the types of flocks grown in the alfalfa regions.

In considering the present status of the Lincoln in the United States, Joseph E. Wing calls the new Lincoln sheep "a truly magnificent creature, the product of Leicester crosses upon the old Lincoln. As a mutton sheep he is inferior to the Down breeds as far as quality is concerned, but for crossing purposes no class of sheep is in greater demand."

"There is little doubt that when we have learned our trade better we will use thousands of rams of both the Lincoln and Cotswold breeds upon our range bred ewes to produce mutton both for our own and the foreign markets."

A Devotee.

She had a vast amount of money, but it had come to her quite recently. One day an acquaintance asked her if she were fond of art.

"Fond of art," she exclaimed. "Well, I should say I was. If I am ever in a city where there's an artery I never fail to visit it."—Lippincott's

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon

June 7th 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that on R. K. Spray, whose post office address is Spray, Oregon, did on the 24th day of October, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 013977 to purchase the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 12, Township 7, Township 0 South, Range 25 East, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised \$480.00, the timber estimated 200,000 board feet, at \$1.00 per M., and the land \$190.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of August, 1915, before David E. Baxter, U. S. Commissioner at Spray, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register. 6.17—8.10

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

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WHEELER COUNTY

Attorney: Joseph K. Starr, Judge: Henry D. Kyles, Commissioners: M. Duke and R. E. Wright, Clerk: Scott Sasser, Treasurer: A. B. Lamb, School Superintendent: Henry J. Simmons, Sheriff: Oscar Kelsay, Assessor: Peter Hartman, Surveyor: H. F. C. Heidtman.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office The Dalles, Ore.

May 27, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that William I. Wilson whose post-office address is Spray, Oregon, did on the 11th day of February, 1915, file in this office sworn statement and application No. 014481 to purchase the NW 1/4 Section 12, township 10 south, range 24 east, willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised \$120, the timber estimated 140,000 board feet at 50 cents per M., and the land \$50; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 20th day of August, 1915, before David E. Baxter, U. S. Commissioner, at Spray, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

H. Frank Woodcock, Register. 6.17 8.19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon; June 7, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Charles L. Lillie Jr. of Fossil, Oregon, who on Dec. 6th, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 09652, and on March 19, 1915 made additional Homestead Entry No. 014628 for Lots 3, 4, Sec. 19, W 1/2 NW 1/4 Sec. 29, N 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 and Lot 1 Sec. 30, Tp 8 South, Range 23 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Scott Sasser, County Clerk, at Fossil, Oregon, on the 17th day of July, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses; Jerry T. Vickers, Lester C. Beeson, Ernest R. Jones and Arthur C. Beeson all of Fossil, Oregon.

H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register. 6.10-7.15

Spray Water Works

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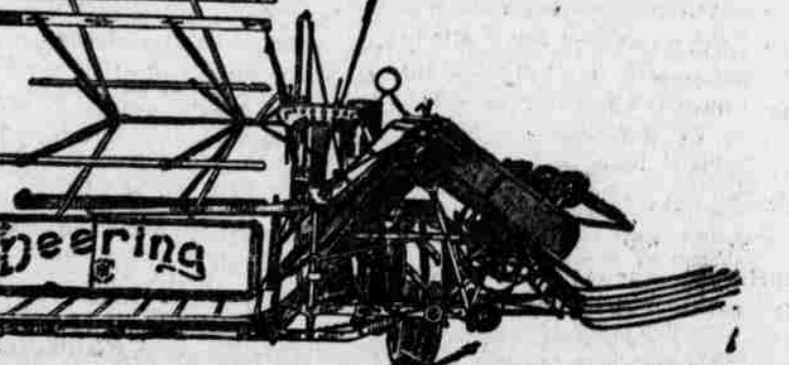
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NOTICE

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