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of SPRAY and WHEELER
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WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News
From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and
Pacific Northwest Condensed
for Our Busy Readers.

Fakers exact \$175,000 from six St. Louis men.

A Jewish relief day has been authorized by the senate.

A Portland hotel has been leased for a period of years at a 20 per cent increase over five years ago.

Opponents of Oregon's blue law, which was upheld by the Federal court, will appeal to the United States Supreme court.

The house of commons voted 403 to 105 in favor of the Asquith bill which requires single men of certain ages to enter the war.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will be crowned emperor of Macedonia at Monastir after a brief visit to several leading cities in Bulgaria.

Mount Rainier National Park is "dry," along with the rest of the state of Washington, according to a ruling made by Secretary of the Interior Lane.

The United States government has ordered constructed 15 aeroplanes, three of which will have a speed of 80 miles an hour and a carrying capacity of 1200 pounds.

A New York Federal judge invites "hyphenated citizens" who put the interests of their native country before those of America to "get off the face of the earth."

Secretary Garrison presents to the house military committee his program for spending six hundred millions in the next four years to build up and maintain a standing army of 500,000 men.

Announcement that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will start February 15 on a trip to the West Indies, from which he will not return until April 1, has been made. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Colonel E. M. House, personal advisor of President Wilson, who was sent to Europe to visit the ambassadors from the United States, has landed in London. The purpose of his trip is said not to be a mission of peace.

The right of hard cider to a place in dry Oregon is now questioned. Samples of some cider that was finding an unusually brisk market were taken by the Portland police and turned over to the city laboratories for analysis to determine the amount of alcohol.

When the Ford peace expedition left Copenhagen on a special train bound through Germany for Holland each member of the party was known only by number. Each man or woman of the party throughout the trip in Germany had to occupy the seat in the train bearing the number given him or her. Each number corresponded with one placed on each passport by the German consul at Copenhagen and one in the hands of the authorities of the railroad.

General Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula was published in the London Official Gazette. It tells the story of the fighting on the peninsula from the beginning of May to the middle of October. The Suvla Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly through the failure of the water supply. The sufferings of the troops for lack of water made painful reading.

The Pacific Coast Baseball league fears that if Sunday games are prohibited by the Sunday law, baseball will be practically put out of business.

Representative McArthur has introduced a bill proposing a reduction in the rate of postage on local delivery letters from 2 cents to 1 cent an ounce. Under this bill any letter would be delivered anywhere in the city where mailed, or on any rural route leading therefrom, for 1 cent, and in the same field patrons of rural routes would send letters for the 1-cent rate. Mr. McArthur said that he had found that it costs the government on an average a quarter of a cent to deliver a local letter.

SECRECY OF TRADE COMMISSION TO BE CRITICISED IN CONGRESS

Washington, D. C.—The secret procedure of the Trade commission, which, with a majority made up of Democratic politicians, is now "regulating" big business, is destined to receive a grilling in both the senate and house.

A demand that light be shed on the operations of what is pronounced the most secret agency of an unusually secretive administration will be made by Republican senators and representatives when the appropriations for the executive branch of the government are considered.

Although the commission is nearly a year old, it has given practically no public proof of the activity, it is asserted, in enforcing the laws relating to business. All complaints of unfair competition and violation of the anti-trust acts have been considered and disposed of in secret. No business concern has been called on openly to defend itself against a charge of violation.

JOHN A. KEY



Congressman John A. Key, of Ohio, chairman of the house pensions committee, is the author of a bill providing for pensions for the widows of the men who died in the Spanish-American war. It carries an appropriation of about \$2,500,000.

Republicans contend that the public does not know whether unfair competition is so prevalent that the commission has been swamped with complaints, or so rare that few grievances have been filed.

The commission says that about 200 complaints have been filed, but refuses to divulge disposition of specific cases.

Although admitting that this secret procedure is not prohibited by the law, Republicans charge that it is contrary to the intent of the statute, which provides that when the commission is satisfied that the law is being violated it shall cite the offender to a public hearing. The commission has adopted the procedure of confidential investigation of complaints and asserts that no public hearings have been necessitated because in every case either the accused concern has abandoned the practices complained of or the accuser has withdrawn his complaint.

Compulsory Military Service Is Held Best by Secretary of War

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Garrison told the house military committee at a hearing Monday that compulsory service was the only really adequate basis on which to construct a military policy compatible with the idea of democratic government.

The secretary made the assertion merely as an expression of personal sentiment, he said, and did not elaborate on it. His statement was regarded as significant, however.

Representative Shallenberger asked Secretary Garrison if universal military obligation did not make it possible for nations to be drawn into war despite the wishes of the majority of the people.

"I do not think France or Germany would be waging war if the majority of their peoples did not favor it," replied the secretary. "No nation ever is at war at variance with the wishes of the great majority of its people."

Suffragists Win Point.
Washington, D. C.—The Susan B. Anthony amendment providing for woman suffrage was reported favorably to the senate by the suffrage committee. "In our opinion, every principle upon which universal manhood suffrage rests demands the extension of its privileges and responsibilities to women," said the report. "They are subject to the laws, are taxed for the support of government, and subject to a common political destiny."

OCEAN ONLY FRIEND OF UNITED STATES

We Cannot Trust Other Nations,
Says Senator Chamberlain.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS ONLY SAFETY

U. S. Offended Central Powers and
if It Does Its Duty Will Offend
Also Great Britain.

New York—The address of Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, before the Republican club of New York Saturday night came as a surprise to those present. The senator was outspoken in favor of a program that should include the military training of every youth in the country. He declared this would redound to the physical well-being of the youth, even if there were no war. He said there should be a standing army sufficient to garrison our insular possessions as well as to man our fortifications. He called attention to the fact that nearly all the Japanese in this country are reservists and had had military training. He added there were also 100,000 reservists of other nationalities here who would rush to their colors if called.

Senator Chamberlain declared further that the consuls of the various countries had a list of all these reservists.

Speaking of the European war, Senator Chamberlain said the great lesson this nation had learned has been that "treaties are not worth the paper they are written on."

He pointed out that we had had trouble with Germany and Austria, but that it had been adjusted, and urged that similar measures as were used in our relations with these two countries be directed toward Great Britain.

"We have offended Germany and Austria," said Senator Chamberlain, "and if we do our duty we will offend Great Britain. The only friends America has today or will have in the days to come are the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

In dealing with smaller nations, he declared the United States has always acted the part of a bully. "When Hayti has a revolution and refuses to pay her debts," he said, "we send warships and a few marines and take charge, but when it comes to dealing with the greater powers of the world, instead of acting like a brave, courageous and noble nation, we act like cowards, I am ashamed and sorry to say."

West Is Overridden When Ferris Waterpower Measure Passes House

Washington, D. C.—The house Saturday passed the Ferris bill, which would throw open to 50-year leases public land containing more than three times as much water power as now is under development in the United States. It is estimated that in the 11 states which it is proposed to enter there are about 19,000,000 undeveloped horsepower.

The bill is the result of careful study by water power experts of all parties. The 50-year lease feature had the support of Secretary of the Interior Lane.

Party lines were cast aside in voting on the measure. Minority Leader Mann was one of its strongest supporters. His Republican colleague, Representative Mondell of Wyoming, and other Western Republicans fought it, insisting that Federal control would delay development of the sites.

Western Senators are planning a hard fight on the measure in the upper house. Control of the power plants under the bill would rest jointly with the state and Federal governments, except by court order, leases could not be transferred without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. States having public utility boards could exercise their full powers in regulating rates for power and the issuance of bonds. In states without such boards the Secretary of the Interior would exercise this power.

Slide Kills Army Officer.
Livingstone, Mont.—Lieutenant Joseph E. McDonald, Twelfth Cavalry, of Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, who, with four companions, was out sledding Sunday at the Mammoth Hot Springs, near Fort Yellowstone, was killed by a snowslide. All five were caught in the slide. McDonald's companions were able to free themselves, but the lieutenant remained buried for 45 minutes before his companions could release him. He was then unconscious.

OREGON BLUE LAW HELD TO BE LEGAL BY THREE FEDERAL JUDGES

The old Sunday blue law of Oregon is valid and not in contravention either of the state or Federal constitutions.

Three United States judges so agree in a sweeping opinion handed down Wednesday at Portland, by United States District Judge Wolverton, which upholds the law in every particular wherein attack has been made on it in the Federal court.

The opinion denies the prayer of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, manufacturers of billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys, for a permanent injunction restraining district attorneys and sheriffs of 25 Oregon counties from enforcing the law.

In great detail it sets forth the reasons for rejecting the contentions of Wilson T. Hume, attorney for the petitioning company, as to the invalidity of the law.

It holds that the principle of the right of the state to regulate the pursuit of occupations on Sunday under its

SENATOR J. C. W. BECKHAM



J. C. W. Beckham, the new senator from Kentucky, is a former governor of that state, having been elected after the disturbances that led to the assassination of Governor Goebel. He was born in Bardstown, Ky., in 1859.

Grave Epidemic of Influenza Holds Entire Nation in Clutch

Washington, D. C.—Influenza is spreading over the United States from coast to coast in the most serious epidemic ever known, taking a large toll in lives and causing economic loss by incapacitating workers in all walks of life. Reports from public health service officers made public by Surgeon General Blue show that already the disease has created a grave problem for many larger cities, and is spreading to the rural communities.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Seattle, Cleveland and Detroit reported the disease widely prevalent. Cleveland and Detroit each have probably 100,000 cases. Of other larger cities Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Portland and San Diego report no signs of an epidemic.

French Wires Are Down.

New York—Heavy storms in France during the last few days have seriously interfered with telegraphic communication, and for this reason the French Cable company announces that messages for transmission through that country would be accepted subject to indefinite delay. Messages received here from France did not give any details of the damage other than that gales and heavy rains had broken down many wires.

NEED CARE IN COOKING

CEREALS MUST BE PREPARED
WITH EXACTITUDE.

To Bring Out the Full Food Value of
the Grain Requires Skill and
Thought on the Part of
the Housewife.

We have no fault to find with the many excellently prepared and so-called cooked cereals which from time to time are found appetizing and agreeable in appearance, but there is also need of cereals which require long-continued cooking to extract the full value of the grain and bring it to a delicious creaminess. In this class are oatmeal, wheat, hominy, rice and corn. By whatever name the various ground preparations are called, they all need continued, intense cooking to burst the starch cells, soften the surrounding husk tissues, and make them thoroughly fit for human food.

Cracked wheat is a coarse form of wheat with a particularly nutty flavor. So-called "whole" or "pinhead" oatmeal has advantages over the more usual "rolled" form. Good hominy, which is now no longer prepared with lye, is another breakfast food which should be more frequently used. Cornmeal, although fallen into disrepute and considered common, perhaps, is one of the best of cool weather cereals. It is rich in starch and fat and thus in heat-producing qualities.

Oatmeal is the one cereal containing the largest amount of protein or muscle-forming nutriment. That is, it is comparable to meat or any cereals, and contains less starch. It is therefore, perhaps, the cereal which should be most frequently given to the growing child. The whole grain must be soaked all day and then steamed several hours, but in this form it furnishes a splendid and sufficient breakfast cereal.

Next to oatmeal comes wheat with a higher per cent of starch. It should, however, be used in as nearly the natural state as possible—that is, the cracked grain with the outer coat remaining in which are stored the important mineral elements which make bone and the best kind of tissue. Hominy is almost entirely starch and therefore needs the most perfect cooking in order that the starch shells may be adequately burst and cooked.

For all of these cereals either a steam cooker or a fireless cooker is preferable. Given a half hour's quick boiling at night they may be placed in the fireless cooker, preferably with the heated radiator under them, and allowed to cook slowly with the retained heat of the fireless. Sufficient water should always be put on them to allow perfect swelling of each grain. Such cereals, when properly cooked, are not a "mush" but of a uniform, creamy consistency. It may take time rather a little more effort to cook cereals properly, but the effort is more than repaid in the quality of the food. The cool weather cereal should be a point of special care with the housewife.

Paprika Potatoes.

Select large potatoes for baking. As soon as done slice crosswise, once each way to the depth of an inch. Turn up the ends of the skin loosened and with a fork loosen the potato well inside; season with salt and add a generous piece of butter, plenty of paprika. Stand in the oven for a moment and serve.

Minced Lamb With Peppers.

Add one shredded sweet pepper to remnants of cold lamb which have been chopped fine. Put two table-spoonfuls of butter in a hot frying pan, add the lamb and peppers, season well and dredge thoroughly with flour. Then add enough stock to moisten. Serve on small squares of buttered toast.

Curried Oysters.

Drain and wash 25 oysters. Make an ordinary pancake griddle. Throw the oysters, three or four at a time, on the griddle and brown on both sides. Lift quickly and place in a double boiler, which stands beside the griddle. When all the oysters are cooked add to them one tablespoonful of flour, one-half tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of curry powder and a dash of cayenne pepper. Stir until the ingredients reach the boiling point and add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and one small onion grated.

Handy Kitchen Tool.

A fruit jar wrench is an implement which is serviceable the year around and costs but a dime. The metal levers are hinged together at one end and each bears riveted clamps to clasp the sides of the jar lid. Just press the handles together and you have a firm grip.

For Chocolate Stains.

Borax, slightly moistened and left on the fabric for several hours, will remove chocolate stains from white dresses and table linen.

KILLING WHITE GRUBS

More Than \$12,000,000 Damage
Done to Crops by Insects.

This Year's Brood Due to Be Very Destructive in Three Years to Corn
and in Two Years to Timothy and Small Grains.

White grubs, wherever not controlled by cultural and rotation methods, have caused millions of dollars' loss this year to corn growers in northeastern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, and northern Illinois, parts of Minnesota, the southern part of Michigan, and northern Ohio; also in northeastern Pennsylvania, southeastern New York, parts of Connecticut and New Jersey. A recent survey of the infested areas in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, by government entomologists, together with reports received from the other infested states, estimates the damage to be more than \$12,000,000.

This particular species of the white grub which is so destructive in this section has a three-year life cycle and, unless controlled, will do some damage in two years and will again be highly destructive to corn, timothy, potatoes and strawberries in this region in three years.

In view of these facts the entomologists especially urge farmers in that region to begin to apply these measures this fall. The measures are of three kinds:

(1) Killing the grubs hatched in the ground by plowing and disking in the fall.

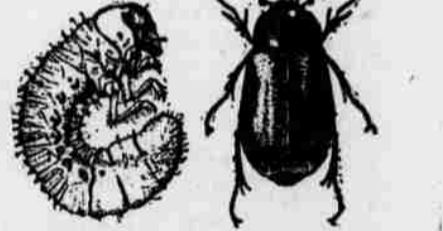
(2) Destroying the May beetles while in flight.

(3) Rotations of crops which will prevent the planting of corn in the third year after a crop of timothy, small grain, or on weed-covered land.

This rotation is recommended because the May beetles in two years will lay their eggs in such land, and the resulting white grubs unless controlled will be particularly destructive to corn or the other crops, the roots of which they will attack during the following summer.

Fall plowing next summer and fall (1916) will be especially effective in destroying grubs of the 1914 or destructive flight and should be universally practiced in the grub-infested districts.

Try to get chickens to follow plow, harrow and cultivator to reduce grubs and other obnoxious insects. Fifteen



White Grub and Parent Beetle.

acre fields have been cleared of heavy infestation of grubs by permitting the poultry the run of the field during cultivation. Hogs also are useful agents in ridding a field of grubs.

Ground which is in corn or has a heavy stand of pure clover during the year the beetles are flying, which will be 1917 in the infested area referred to, will ordinarily contain few grubs since the beetles will not seek such land for laying their eggs. The beetles prefer land in small grains, timothy, or covered with weeds for egg laying.

Aside from this rotation, it is desirable to so arrange the crops that the least amount of land will be in timothy and small grain the year the beetles (1917) are abundant, and the following year (1918) to plant corn on corn ground, and use for small grain and timothy the ground which was in these crops the previous year.

MILK MACHINES SAVE TIME

Do Not Affect Milk Flow, According to Tests Made at Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station.

The first United States patent covering a milking machine was issued in 1849. In 1860 two more were granted. Since that time various devices have been patented.

Tests made by the New York agricultural experiment station at Geneva prove that machine milking does not affect the milk flow.

It was also found that milking machines were great time savers. The total time required to milk 30 cows was 121.02 minutes, or an average of 4.034 minutes to milk one cow.

Under commercial conditions, the time could be decidedly lessened.

The milking machine is no longer an experiment. It is being used the world over by progressive dairymen.

Profit From Fertile Soil.

There is more profit in growing crops on one acre of fertile soil that has been thoroughly tilled than there is in three acres of infertile soil.