

GRAVE CRISIS FACED IN STRIKE SITUATION

Prominent Financier Cites Facts Concerning Industrial Problems.—People of United States Appear Indifferent to Critical Situation.

By ROBERT E. SMITH, President Lumbermen Trust Company Bank, Portland, Oregon.

The nonchalance—not to say indifference—with which the American public accepts discomforts and hardships caused by the conflict between capital and labor is proverbial. It is perhaps a mass manifestation of that fatal indulgence with which the individual American parent so often regards the vagaries of his "spoiled" offspring. The citizens of the "land of the free" have become so accustomed to surrendering their personal liberties that the acceptance of and adjustment to conditions resulting from two major strikes are almost a little or no grumbling on the part of the public at large.

The economic and trade journals do not concur with this easy acceptance by the public of conditions as they are. They utter much caustic comment on the seeming smiling acquiescence on the part of the people in the strike situation. The movement of freight and crops is being retarded, the production of many industries is being sharply curtailed, winter is looming closer and ever closer on the horizon with all signs pointing to a scarcity of coal and extremely high prices unless speedy settlement be effected—and still the "inscrutable mood of contentment" of the people continues. Perhaps they feel sure that the federal government will soon bring about a settlement; or perhaps they are comforting themselves with some philosophical reflections as those indulged in by Mr. John Moody last week in his resume of financial conditions.

Mr. Moody says—and he has statistics to prove it—that the evil influence exerted by great strikes on business is much smaller than might be supposed, and that the business of the country and their effects prove that business in general need not be unduly alarmed in this case. The number of workers now out of work because of strikes is estimated at 1,250,000, and this is only about 2.9 per cent of the total number of workers in the country, and that in other years 4,250,000. Mr. Moody names the recent years in which strikes were prevalent "conspicuously" as 1917, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, and cites the fact that in four of these years business was extra prosperous and the security markets were strong, and that in other years (1910 and 1918) the lack of prosperity could hardly be attributed in any large degree to the labor troubles. The trade reaction of 1910, he says, was largely the result of the general extravagance and the heavy capital outlays of 1909; and the 1924 depression was the result of money, rather than of labor strikes are what the majority of strikes are what the majority of strikes and the power of the unions is curbed, the exception being, of course, in such years as 1917 and 1918 when labor is in such demand that the unions generally win. He says that in 1917, for example, the unions won 614 strikes in this country and the employers only 382, whereas in 1920 the employers won 633 and the unions only 360 strikes. "The general principle is," says Mr. Moody, "that labor efficiency diminishes roughly in proportion to the rise of wages; and if the power of organized labor were never curbed, labor cost units of output would become prohibitive. Thus while strikes cost something, they are worth something; and possibly in ordinary times they are worth as much as they cost."

Strikes have not as a rule in years past seriously interfered with bull movements in stocks. A downward trend in the markets was manifest in 1917 and 1918, but this was due to other causes than labor disturbances, and the many strikes prevailing in 1920, 1921 and 1922 did not prevent great bull movements. At no time in American history has the bond market fallen under the domination of labor troubles.

On the whole, Mr. Moody's comforting conclusion is that it is to be presumed, until proven to the contrary, that these labor troubles will retard only in a slight degree industrial and financial progress which will continue in spite of them.

Union Pay and Ice Cream in the Holy Land.
A letter to the New York Tribune from Jerusalem says that not one who knew the Holy Land in the days of the Turkish regime can fail to note the great changes that have taken place throughout the country since the close of the war. The Turkish army stripped Palestine of its animals to such a degree that when the American Red Cross arrived there were many villages without an animal, and neither sheep nor goats were seen on the hillsides. Today it is not uncommon for an automobile to come to a standstill on the principal streets of Jerusalem to allow a flock of hundreds of sheep and goats to pass by, and out in the country the gray hillsides are covered with thousands of these animals. Italy gets a large amount of her glove material from the kids of Palestine. Whereas much still remains to be done, a great improvement already has been made in the character of the work animals. The army left behind tens of thousands of horses, mules and donkeys, but even better than this, the natives seem to have learned valuable lessons in the care and feeding of stock so that today horses of the public carriage in Jerusalem are far sleeker and finer than ever they were before the war. Farm produce of all kinds brings a much better price than formerly, hence the villagers are prosperous and indulge in luxuries undreamed of in pre-war days. The markets to Jerusalem were never before supplied with such a wealth and variety of delectable articles, and vendors of ice cream and lemonade do

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W. C. T. U. Farm Home To Have Two Cottages

The plan of the Oregon W. C. T. U. for the establishment of a Protestant home for Oregon's dependent children, which should be all that the words "Christian Home" suggest, has seemed to many of its watchers to move slowly. Launched at a time of unsettled industrial and commercial conditions and when the unemployment situation seemed to call for an unusual amount of charitable aid in all directions, it has yet succeeded beyond the hopes of its proponents. It has always been the policy of the W. C. T. U. to look well to its foundation work. Because of this it has succeeded in all its great undertakings, and its Farm Home, located near the O. A. C. and with the pledged help of all its faculty, will be no exception to the rule.

At a recent meeting of the board in Portland, the architect's plans for the first two cottages were accepted and the building committee instructed to proceed at once to the erection of both cottages if possible. Funds are in bank for more than the first one and it is hoped that enough more will be paid in to warrant the economy of constructing both at once. Besides this both boys and girls are on the "waiting list," and must be separately housed, so says the Child Welfare commission.

In connection with the board meeting, a luncheon was given in honor of A. C. Schmitt, president of the board who has just returned from the East where he went in the interests of the home. He reports that "Mooseheart," near Chicago, housing 1100 children of all ages and operated on identical lines with the one proposed for Oregon, is an unqualified success. Among the distinguished guests who honored the W. C. T. U. at the luncheon were Mayor Baker of Portland, President Landers of the State Normal school, Mr. Geo. Ehinger, secretary of the Child Welfare commission, Will Hale, former head of the State Industrial school, H. Hirschberg, treasurer of the board, and Mrs. Stephen A. Lowell of Pendleton. Mrs. Ada Wallace Urush, financial director, presided. Prominent fraternal organizations and the churches are solidly behind the home.

HOMEY PHILOSOPHY FOR 1922.

The best way to entertain a man is not to entertain him at all. Don't make yourself a four-flusher by giving him a better dinner than you always have. But give him what you cheerfully have. Then, too, your guest knows you've got to work for a living and have lots of things to do, so go on "do them, telling your friend to do exactly what most pleases him till you get finished.

"Don't expect to say what you think and don't agree if you don't agree, but don't expect your guest to agree with you because you're entertainin' him. Just widen out. Let love 'n' tolerance be King and Queen of the home while the guest is with you, and then maybe you won't be able to throw them out after he is gone.

NEW MUSIC STORE WILL OPEN HERE

Jack Mulligan to Put in Up-to-Date Stock of Instruments.—Will Be Located With Harwood in I. O. O. F. Building.

Jack Mulligan, genial Sherman-Clay representative, is busy this week completing arrangements for the installation of a complete and up-to-date music store in Heppner. He has finished negotiations whereby he will be located with F. L. Harwood, jeweler, in the Odd Fellows building, and Mr. Harwood will be associated with him in the new store. The space just in the rear of the jewelry store is undergoing repairs, and will be refurnished and furnished in a very attractive manner.

A big stock of sheet music, pianos and phonographs has been ordered and will arrive soon. The opening date will be announced as soon as it is known. Everything will be ready by the end of next week.

Music is not any more considered a luxury, but has become very much of a necessity to our people, and Heppner is to be congratulated upon having a business of this kind opened here.

Mrs. Mary Brown of Condon is here from Yakima. She was accompanied by her daughters, Mrs. Loudon and Mrs. Morrison of Yakima, and are visiting at the home of R. A. Thompson.

FOR SALE—A burner New Perfection oil stove, with oven. Good as new. Inquire this office.

Many Famous People At Pendleton Round-Up

PENDLETON, Ore., August 9.—The Pendleton Round-Up never fails to attract many famous people who are among the thousands who see the big show and the 1922 presentation, September 21, 22 and 23, will be no exception. Ben W. Olett, governor of Oregon, D. W. Davis, governor of Idaho, Wallace Irwin, Saturday Evening Post writer; George Palmer Putnam, publisher and author; Haywood Brown and Ruth Hale, newspaper and magazine writers; Frederick O'Brien, author of "White Shadow in the South Seas"; Charles Hanson Towne and Dr. Walter E. Traprock (George Chappell), both noted writers, have made reservations for the three days and other prominent people will be here also.

Already the livestock is being brought to Pendleton in preparation for the staging of the world's greatest out-door drama. Two carloads of Mexican longhorn steers, whose chief characteristic is a decided hostility to the world in general, are being shipped to the Round-Up city. The animals will without doubt add considerable zest to the events of the track and arena and it is probable that a pleasant time will be had by all when the visitors from over the border "meet up" with Round-Up performers.



Charms of Northwest Attract Many Tourists

Over the highways leading into Oregon, Washington and British Columbia there has been pouring for the last two months a veritable stream of motorists, lured hither by the pictured charms of the Pacific Northwest and by the stories they have seen and heard of the beauties and pleasures of "America's Summer Playground." Cars bearing the pennants and license plates of almost every state can be seen by watching any of the principle highways for a few hours—big cars and little cars, some dust-covered and loaded with camp equipment, others shining and unburdened except for light luggage.

Every west-bound transcontinental train and the steamer lines running to the coast ports likewise have been bearing their crowds of tourist visitors, many of whom have come to the Pacific Northwest to escape the intolerable heat of the inland and southern districts, or who have been eager to spend their vacations among the mountains or along the many water-courses of this wonderful land.

Reports from various sections of the Pacific Northwest indicate that this tourist travel, both by auto and by rail, is much heavier than in any previous year and inquiry among the travelers as to why they chose this for their vacation trip shows that large numbers of them were attracted by the advertising and publicity campaign of the Pacific Northwest Tourist association.

"A noticeable feature of this year's auto travel," states Frank W. Gullbert, of Spokane, one of the most active good roads enthusiasts of this district and a recognized authority on auto travel, "is the high class of the people who are motoring to the Pacific Northwest this season. They seem to have more money and a larger percentage of them are stopping at hotels."

Inquiries about touring conditions continue to pour into the office of the Pacific Northwest Tourist association from all sections of the country, and even from foreign lands. One correspondent from Forfar, Scotland, has just written: "I have just read in the New York Tribune, copies of which relatives in the United States are kind enough to send me regularly, your splendid advertisements of the Pacific Northwest" and asks particularly for literature—particularly the booklet on "golfing."

Incendiary Fire Destroys 973 Sacks Threshed Grain

Fire of an incendiary origin destroyed threshed wheat at seven settings on the W. B. Finley place, north of Lexington Sunday night, the property of Messrs. Duvall and Norton, lessees of the place.

It is estimated that 973 sacks of threshed grain are totally destroyed. The grain had just been threshed at the seven settings and the machine had moved to the eighth setting in another part of the field. The method of cutting and threshing was followed and there was no grain in the stack to be burned, but the sack piles being close to the straw it was not difficult to produce fire enough to destroy the grain.

There is no doubt in the minds of the officers that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as the footprints leading from one setting to the other were very visible Monday morning when Sheriff McDuffee visited the Finley place, but just who the party or parties could be the renters of the farm have no idea, not being aware that they had enemies in the country who would be so mean as to do them injury in this manner.

The loss is partially covered by insurance, but there will be no salvage of the seven settings of grain.

Cy Bingham, sheriff of Grant county, spent a short time in Heppner Friday, while on his way to Idaho where he will spend his vacation. His visit to Heppner was for the purpose of obtaining information about a Morrow county man who is in jail at Canyon City for passing bad checks.

CANNING PEACHES FOR SALE—Early Crawford's, Elberta's, Orange Clings, and Salways: 75c to \$1.25 per box. Early Crawford's are ready now. A. E. Anderson, R. 1, The Dalles, Ore.

OUTLOOK FAVORABLE FOR LOCAL ROUND-UP

Enthusiasm Runs High at Meeting Last Evening.—Committee on Arrangements Reports \$1250 Available to Start Ball Rolling, and Given Full Charge to "Put It Over."

"If they tell us to go ahead, we'll put it over," said C. W. McNamer, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

"You bet!" asserted L. V. Gentry, fellow committeeman.

This is the spirit shown by the men given full charge to carry out the detail work of the local round-up to be held the last three days in September, or near that date. Funds to the amount of \$1070 have already been subscribed and Mr. McNamer said without hesitancy that \$1250 would be available as a working fund to start on.

C. W. McNamer, L. V. Gentry and C. H. Latourell, the committee on arrangements, was retained as a committee to manage the detail work of putting on the show, at the meeting last evening. It was the opinion of Frank Gilliam, who was much better than in any previous year and inquiry among the travelers as to why they chose this for their vacation trip shows that large numbers of them were attracted by the advertising and publicity campaign of the Pacific Northwest Tourist association.

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Western Larch Source of Fuel For Flivvers

Western larch has been found by government forest experts to be one of the most valuable sources for motor fuel. This announcement has just been received at the Portland office of the Forest Service from the Forest Products laboratory of the U. S. Forest Service at Madison, Wis., where experiments have been carried on for some time. This should be of particular interest to lumbermen of the Northwest, for according to Forest Service estimates, the National Forests alone in Oregon contain 2,835,000,000 ft. B. M. of western larch while the National Forests of the state of Washington contain 1,550,000,000 ft. of this species, or a total of over 4 billion feet for National Forest areas alone in these two states.

Forest experts say that "experimental fermentations of sugars obtained from western larch indicate that this wood is one of the most valuable sources of ethyl alcohol. By a careful regulation of temperature and acidity and by finding the proper yeast, the Forest Products laboratory has succeeded in converting into alcohol not only the sugars obtained from a hydrolysis of the cellulose but also a large proportion of the galactose sugar obtained from the galactan in the wood.

The above is the every day American means that some day he may get ethyl alcohol from western larch to run his flivver with, for the total alcohol yield obtainable from western larch has been found to be at least 33 gallons per ton of dry wood, or almost 10 gallons per ton more than that of any other wood studied.

The production of ethyl alcohol from any source is of particular importance in view of the impending shortage of motor fuel; and the fact that western larch is so productive a source of this material is of especial interest to the Pacific coast lumber industry since it affords a means of utilizing not only the waste but also the large quantities of butt logs of high galactan content now left in the wood. Forest officers believe that the paper industry should also be interested in the fact that galactose from larch can be fermented, for by extracting galactan from larch chips before pulping, a quantity of sugar easily converted into ethyl alcohol can be obtained.

Takes Over Case Bus and Transfer Business

William M. Kirk took over the Case Bus and Transfer business on Monday and hereafter the same will be operated by him. The deal was made during the past week, and Mr. Kirk has moved to town from Eight Mile, where he has been farming for the past couple of years. Don Case contemplates leaving Heppner the latter part of the month, going to Seattle to enter school for the coming year.

UNAFRAID.

"This is a nice canoe, isn't it, Maud?" said the tall, dark, young man.

"Very nice indeed, Charlie," replied the pretty girl sitting in the stern.

"There's just one objection to it," said the young man.

"Indeed! And what is that?" she asked.

"Oh, well, you see, if you try to kiss a girl in this canoe there's great danger of upsetting it, and then both the fellow and the girl would be thrown into the river."

"Oh, indeed!" said the girl reflectively. And she sat silent for a while. At length she remarked softly: "Charlie I can swim."—London Tit-Bits.

GETTING HER HAND IN.

In New Hampshire they tell a story of a very parsimonious man whose wife had always experienced great difficulty in inducing him to part with any change. One day she followed him to the door and quietly asked:

"Henry, can't you let me have \$10? I want to—"

"There you go again," exclaimed Henry. "It's always money, money, money! When I am dead you will probably have to beg it."

"Well," said the wife, "I shall be a whole lot better off than some poor women who have never had any practice."—Harper's Magazine.

Bishop R. L. Paddock Says He Will Quit

Head of Eastern Oregon Diocese of Episcopal Church Says Heart is Broken.

(Morning Oregonian, Aug. 8.)

HOOD RIVER, Ore., Aug. 7.—In private letters to friends here Right Rev. R. L. Paddock, bishop of the eastern Oregon diocese of the Episcopal church, who is facing charges of disloyalty because of alleged failure to wear church robes at services, has announced that he will tender his resignation at the convention of the church in Portland in September. He has declared his health is broken by a nervous breakdown. In a letter to an old friend and neighbor, Captain C. A. Schetty, Bishop Paddock said: "I have always looked upon eastern Oregon as a beloved child. These charges have broken my heart."

Bishop Paddock, who made Hood River his home, stands in the highest esteem among Episcopalians and the general public here. News of the charges against him created general discussion today, and numerous expressions of regret were heard.

"Bishop Paddock," said R. B. Bennett, member of the bishop's committee of St. Mark's church here, "has been the life of the church in our district. He has been performing a great work in eastern Oregon, and we resent these charges, so obviously trivial, which, nevertheless, have demanded so much of his time and attention the last year, that they have broken his health."

Report of County Nurse For the Month of July

Number of cases cared for, 26; number of calls made: investigative 10, instructive 23, nursing care 30, miscellaneous 18; total calls made 81.

Services rendered to county court 2; county physician 3.

Number of office calls kept, 22; number of office calls, 12; number of committee meetings, 1; number of talks given, 6; number of letters written, 48; social service cases cared for, 3.

Dr. Johnston of Arlington who makes regular trips to Boardman, kindly consented to hold a free clinic in that town on July 26th to diagnose the school children.

Twenty-one attended, accompanied by their mother or father, and twelve were found to be badly in need of medical attention and more need to be closely watched.

MRS. JOHNSON, County Nurse.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Wilson of Pendleton came in Sunday evening for a short visit with Mr. Wilson's parents in this city.

Otto Robinette was in Heppner for a short time yesterday.

COAL SHORTAGE IS CERTAIN THIS WINTER

Railway Age Points Out Facts Regarding Coal Situation and Shows Railroads Will Not Be Responsible.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Certain spokesmen for coal operators are already attempting to place the blame for the coal shortage that is sure to come upon the country's railroads, the Railway Age points out in a leading article.

"There is going to be a coal shortage," says the Railway Age, "there can be no possible question about that now. It will come no matter how soon the coal strike is ended; in fact it is already here in some parts of the country. The only question is how serious it will become."

"It has been the custom of certain spokesmen of the coal operators when a coal shortage existed or was threatened, to try to put all the responsibility for it upon failure of the railways to move all the coal offered them. They even did this after the great coal strike in November and December, 1919. They are starting to do it again."

"The strike on the coal mines began on April 1. Up to that date there had been produced by the mines and moved by the railroads this year 129,300,000 tons of bituminous coal. This was 28,600,000 tons more than in the same period in 1921. In the four weeks before the coal strike the average tonnage of bituminous coal moved by the railway was 10,714,000 tons. If the railroads had been given opportunity to move coal at that rate until their own strike began on July 1, there would not now be any danger of a coal shortage."

"If the coal strike should end today the railways could immediately increase by 100 to 150 per cent the amount of coal they are transporting regardless of the shop employees' strike. That would not be sufficient to offset the effects already produced by the coal strike, but it would be sufficient to meet all the country's very pressing needs for fuel except possibly in the Northwest.

"If there is any industry in this country which would be justified in denouncing the coal strike and its results and everybody responsible for it is the railroad industry. The railroads will have their traffic demoralized by it and because they are the largest consumers of coal will have their operating expenses increased more by it than any other industry.

"So far as we know, no criticism of the coal operators because the coal strike prevented the production and transportation of 81,000,000 tons of coal in the first thirteen weeks it was in effect has yet come from any railroad source, although it would have been easy to have found grounds for such criticism. The coal industry will be well advised if it influences those who speak for it to be as reserved in what they say about the transportation conditions in future as persons connected with the railroads have been in what they have said recently about conditions in the coal mining industry.

J. B. NATTER EARLY SETTLER AT HEPPNER

Death Comes Peacefully to Pioneer Business Man of This City.—Came Here Spring of 1852, Was Permanent Resident for 49 Years.

John B. Natter passed away at his home in Heppner at 10 o'clock p. m., Friday, August 4. Mr. Natter had only been bed fast for about ten days, and many of his friends in this city, though knowing that he was falling fast the past few months, were not fully apprised of his serious condition and the announcement of his death came as a surprise to them. Just two weeks before he had been able to be on the streets, and walked down to the barber shop for a shave. Death came peacefully and without a struggle after a long deep sleep into which he fell Friday morning. The excessive heat of the last few weeks had apparently had a very depressing effect on him and he was weakened much by it.

John Baptist Natter was born in Mel-lau, Tyrol, Austria, June 27, 1836, and died in Heppner, Oregon, August 4, 1922, aged 87 years, one month and 8 days. He came to the United States at the age of 19 years, making his first settlement at Galena, Illinois, where he remained for five years. In 1859 he proceeded by the way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, coming to Oregon in 1868 and residing in different portions of the state since, living for a time at Portland, Albany and Pendleton before coming to Heppner, where he has made his home for the past forty years, arriving here in the spring of 1882.

Mr. Natter engaged in business in this city continuously for a great many years and accumulated a comfortable competence. For long years he was prominent in the affairs of the First National bank as director and vice-president, only resigning the latter position a short time ago on account of failing health. He retired from other active business pursuits about twenty years ago but was always looked upon as one of the most substantial business men of the county and had formed strong friendships among the people with whom he associated for the greater portion of his active business life. He was a member of Heppner Lodge No. 358, B. P. O. E. with which order he was affiliated a good many years ago.

On February 5, 1876 Mr. Natter was united in marriage to Anna Mathilda Meinert. To this union twin sons were born, both of whom are deceased, Joseph passing away in infancy and Frank at the age of 28 years. He is survived by his widow, Anna M. Natter and a niece, Katie Meinert.

Funeral services were held on the lawn at the residence on Sunday afternoon at 2:00. Rev. Gallagher, pastor of the Congregational church at Lexington, delivering the address, and burial was in the family plot at Masonic cemetery under the auspices of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

127,000 ACRES THROWN OPEN BY GOVERNMENT

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 9.—The government has thrown open 127,000 acres in the Colville reservation, familiarly known as "the south half." On this land soldiers and sailors may file at once under the auspices of the reservation. The entire 147,000 acres opened for settlement is in the reservation. The value of the land is appraised after the filing. The appraisals will range from 25 cents to \$5 an acre and average about \$1.

Newsy Forest Notes of Gurdane District

The Gurdane Base Line trail has been completed to Brown prairie making a completed trail for nearly nine miles. The brush is being piled and will be burnt as soon as the weather conditions make it safe. The entire trail has been constructed on a grade that may be followed should the trail later be widened into a road and graded for cars and at the same time has closely followed section lines.

A new lookout station has been erected upon the top of Arbuckle mountain. The station consists of a platform seven and a half feet square enclosed by a railing placed in the top of a large fir tree. The platform is ninety feet from the ground and is supported in the tree by a steel crow's nest frame. A new fire ladder has been placed. Homer Landers is the lookout man at Arbuckle and is much pleased with his new quarters—except when a strong wind sweeps across the top of the mountain.

A band of sheep belonging to Guy Boyer of Heppner recently piled in the Rush creek region and sixty-three were killed.

Several fire alarms had the forest officers of the district on horse back several times last week. Two of the alarms proved genuine. A small fire was discovered and suppressed about two miles southwest of the Gurdane sawmill, the cause was on the west side of the Potomac below Brush creek. Both fires were caused by lightning.

It is planned to begin work on a new telephone line to extend from Ellis Ranger station into the southern part of the district. A new administrative site will be laid out, probably on lower Matlock creek, and a horse pasture fenced. This improvement will greatly facilitate the administrative work of the district and will be a valuable link in the fire control system.

Ed Keller's blacksmithing department at the Scribner shop is being improved this week by the installation of a new floor.