

**STATE NEWS
IN BRIEF.**

Sheridan has, to date, sent 62 young men to the army and navy.

According to statements that developed at a meeting of the State board of control recently the penitentiary brick plant may be closed down after the governor takes charge of the prison on Monday.

Several of the large logging camps and mills in the Clatskanie vicinity are in receipt of the "red hand" postcards which have been sent broadcast throughout the lumber industry of the Northwest since Saturday.

The Baker Red Cross organized last Wednesday already has 77 members. A campaign for 1000 members by June 1 is being launched and those at the head of the movement expect to have one of the strongest chapters in the state.

Coquille is not a town of office-seekers, and when it appeared the city caucus might pass by without any candidates offering themselves for councilmen, a committee was appointed by the Commercial club to solicit substantial men to run for the offices.

Following advices by Governor Withycombe Wednesday from Curry county officials that they would refuse to call a special election for June 4, Attorney General Brown said he would institute mandamus proceedings against them in the Supreme court.

Samples of rock from a nitrate field said to cover 3800 acres, in Lake and Harney counties, have been taken to Bend by residents of Burns, who have located claims on the tract. They state their intention of organizing a company for the exploitation of the deposit.

Setvony-two quarts of whisky, evidently for Portland trade, were seized at Woodburn by Deputy Sheriffs of Multnomah county Wednesday. Men giving the names of Ed Herth, Lester Maple, L. R. Maple and Roy Maple were arrested and taken to the county jail at Salem.

The Sunset Woolen Mill at Bandon, a newly-incorporated local stock company composed of 60 business men, has completed arrangements for the opening of the old Bandon Woolen Mills plant, and operations will commence in about three weeks. It will employ between 40 and 60 persons.

Officers of four California cement companies that had been included in a Federal indictment against members of the so-called "cement trust," charging illegal combination to apportion territory and control prices, in behalf of the companies enter pleas of guilty before Federal Judge Wolverson at Portland.

After waiting a number of months to ascertain what the Eugene Chamber of Commerce would do as to the purchase of flaxseed from the state, and after rejecting a number of offers from outside people, the State board of control has found that Eugene does not want the seed and that the offers made from other sources are now closed.

Governor Withycombe, while visiting in Ontario, reviewed the Ontario High School Cadets, the first military company organized by a high school in the state.

The Clatsop County court has approved plans for two steel bridges across the Nehalem river between Jewel and Vesper. Each bridge will consist of a single truss, one 110 feet long and the other 125.

Asphaltic concrete on a concrete base is the character of pavement adopted by the Astoria city council, when it awarded contracts for improving portions of six streets, the total contracts amounting to approximately \$35,000.

If bids for the next issue of \$500,000 of rural credits bonds of the state of Oregon are not for par or better, they will not be accepted, and it will be the policy of the present land board at no time to discount the credit of the state by selling such bonds under par. No formal statement has been issued by the members of the land board to this effect, but it is known from the attitude of the individual members that if no bids for par or better are received the state will continue to use state money to take over the bonds, and if the state money becomes exhausted no further loans will be made until such time as the bonds do sell at par or better.

Secretary Olcott has certified out to all of the county clerks of the state the ballot for the special election which is to be held June 4.

Peter Tonoli, while working in the woods near Divide, was knocked down by a deer in flight from a passing train, according to word received in Eugene. The deer was a large buck and disappeared over a hill and was lost before Tonoli, who was operating a wood saw, realized what had happened.

After having been married for 19 years and then separated for 16, G. Z. Emerson, 61, of Nemah, Wash., and Mrs. Dora Huntsucker, 59, of Toledo, Or., were remarried in Albany Saturday. County Judge McKnight performed the ceremony at the courthouse.

Whenever a lien of any kind exists on land held in the state, no loans will be made upon that land from the state school fund or the rural credits fund. This policy has been announced by the State Land Board in compliance with the provisions of the laws governing both funds.

FOOD DRIVE IS BEGUN

Director of Extension Service Seeking Co-operation of Every Farmer to Increase All Products.

Portland—Headquarters for the big food drive to be made by all Oregon producers have been established at 513 Oregon building, and Professor R. D. Hetzel, director of the Oregon Agricultural College extension service, is in charge of the campaign. He said the work was started officially Wednesday of visiting and organizing the farmers throughout the state and bringing their earnest efforts to bear upon the threatened shortage of all kinds of foodstuffs.

The workers who met in convention here went into the country to take charge of the work in the various farming districts. Ten organizers were sent to the outside cities and there are already 50 people in the field getting the work under way. Mr. Hetzel feels every phase of the state work will be covered thoroughly in the campaign now being started.

The men now in the field are directed to determine first of all what the farmers require in order to produce the greatest possible acreage of all sorts of foodstuffs, as well as the maximum of animals and poultry. Then will go forward the enlisting of labor, of machinery and seeds to meet their requirements.

FOOD EXPERT COMES TO U. S.

New Chairman of Food Board to Arrive From England Soon.

New York—Herbert C. Hoover, recently chosen as chairman of the American food board, is on his way from England on an American ship and will arrive here within a few days, it is announced by the American commission for relief in Belgium. After conferring with members of the committee here, Mr. Hoover will be prepared to go to Washington to assume his new position. So far as is known by the men here who have been associated with him in the relief work Mr. Hoover has no intention of abandoning the chairmanship of the Belgian commission, although it is expected that the executive work will be carried on by other members, including W. S. Honnold, relief director in America.

Water to Aid Gardeners.

North Yakima—To encourage the production of crops within the city limits and help out the back lot garden movement, the Pacific Power & Light company has announced a special rate of 5 cents for each 1000 gallons of water used for irrigation purposes in place of the regular rate of 20 cents. This is the company's war time "bit." Under the plan as worked out by Manager George C. Swayer reduced rates will be given for all water in excess of that used by the same consumer last summer.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bluestem.....	\$2.70
Fortyfold.....	2.67
Club.....	2.66
Red Russian.....	2.65
Oats—No. 1 white.....	\$53.25
Barley—No. feed.....	53.00
Cattle—Steers, prime.....	9.75@11.25
Steers, good.....	9.50@ 9.75
Steers, medium.....	9.00@ 9.50
Cows, choice.....	8.50@ 9.00
Cows, medium.....	7.75@ 8.25
Cows, fair.....	7.00@ 7.50
Heifers.....	6.50@ 9.00
Bulls.....	5.50@ 8.00
Calves.....	8.00@10.00
Hogs—Packing.....	\$15.45@15.85
Rough heavies.....	14.50@15.00
Pigs and skips.....	14.00@14.50
Stock hogs.....	12.50@14.00
Sheep—Wethers.....	\$ 9.75@12.00
Ewes.....	9.00@11.00
Lambs.....	10.25@13.50
Flour—Patents, \$12.20.	
Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$41 per ton; shorts, \$44; rolled barley, \$59; rolled oats, \$58.	
Corn—White, \$72 per ton; cracked, \$73.	
Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$26@30 per ton; valley timothy, \$22 @ 24; alfalfa, \$23; valley grain hay, \$18@19.	
Butter—Cuba, extras, 34c per pound; prime firsts, 33c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 36c; ca-tons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 35c.	
Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 31c @32c per dozen; select, 33c.	
Poultry—Hens, 19@20c per pound; broilers, 35@38c; turkeys, 22@23c; ducks, 22@24c; geese, 13@16c.	
Veal—Fancy, 14@14c per pound.	
Pork—Fancy, 19c per pound.	
Vegetables—Artichokes, 85c @ \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, \$2.75@3.25 per crate; cabbage, 5@8c per pound; egg-plant, 25c; lettuce, \$1.85@2.25; cucumbers, \$1.25@1.75 per dozen; celery, 75c@1.25; cauliflower, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; peppers, 45@50c per pound; rhubarb, 2@6c; peas, 5@6c; asparagus, 8@12c; spinach, \$1.25 per box.	
Potatoes—Buying prices, \$3.75 per hundred.	
Green Fruit—Strawberries, \$1.50 per crate; apples, 85c@2.50 per box.	
Hops—1916 crop, 36@6c per pound; 1917 contracts, nominal.	
Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 35c per pound; coarse, 40@44c; valley, 40@45c; mohair, 65c.	
Cascara Bark—Old and new, 7@8c per pound.	

TO HURRY GARDENING

Proper Preparation of Soil Essential to Good Early Crops Owing to Lateness of Season.

In view of the extreme lateness of the season everything should be done by the gardener to get his early vegetables growing as rapidly as possible. It is very evident that the first thing affecting this phase of the work is the condition of the soil in which the seeds are being dropped. All the time that is spent properly in putting the land in good tilth for the smaller seeds in particular is time and money well spent. A great deal of time and money also is saved by working the soil in the first place when it is in the right condition to be worked. I see so many lots these days that are turning up with a shiny sole, with the ensuing result that it is going to be difficult for that gardener to get a seed-bed later on that will be free from clods. Land will normally break up if it is handled at the right time. This will save a great deal of time later with the disc, the harrow and the rake.

It is necessary to give the smaller vegetable seeds the best conditions possible in which to germinate quickly and take a quick hold of the soil. The rake is the final instrument to use in smoothing and fining the seed-bed.

The use of radish seeds in the rows of carrots, beets, lettuce, onions and parsnips is to be encouraged. Not many radish seeds should be used, but enough so that the rows can be quickly detected and the ground stirred between the rows. The radishes can later be pulled out before interfering with the other plants. I have seen the finest germination of some of the smaller seeds effected this way when otherwise they possibly might have never come through the ground because of the hard crust.

The larger vegetable seeds can be soaked to advantage, for they will germinate quickly and will be more liable to give a better stand. Peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squash, beets, pumpkins, are suitable to handle in this way.

Acclimated strains of seed are valuable assets for the gardener.

Many folk think that the variety of the vegetable is the most important factor, but after all it is the strain of the variety that cuts the figure in the garden. A and B may plant the same variety in their respective gardens, but obtain their seeds from different sources. One strain may be wholly inferior to the other but the variety is the same. This is the general law of animal and plant life.

Many people are this year planting free seed given to them by the government. If the results are good, well and good. In some cases in previous years government seed has given irregular and inferior results.

Perhaps the average gardener does not think long enough that the seed cost item in a small garden is a wonderful cheap item compared to the amount of the goods produced by that package of seed if it is good. I prefer to know my seedsmen as a partner in my garden and pay a reasonable price for the best strains of seed.—A. G. Bouquet, Head of Vegetable Gardening at O. A. C.

Rotation of Early Garden Seed Profitable Investment

It is very evident that for a gardener to get the greatest amount of vegetable produce from the land he must make his land work to the limit. There must be no idle land during the growing season.

It is a good business proposition to plan the work and work the plan. Then the planting does not go along without some guide as to the place and time of where to put this or that vegetable. It is not difficult to figure out which are the short season crops, such as radish, lettuce, green onions, early peas, spinach, early beets and early carrots, and this figuring will soon show that some provision must be made for putting to use that land which has first grown these early crops.

Thus green onions, early beets, early carrots and kohlrabi, for example, which will have a tendency to be ready for use at the same time, may be followed by the setting of plants of fall cauliflower, or broccoli, or late cabbage, or Scotch kale, the latter one of the best winter greens anybody can plant.

The land now occupied by the early peas will be ready for another crop by the latter part of June or the first of July. A late sowing of string beans for use in September will work nicely, or the land can be given over to a late sowing of beets or carrots which, with water, will make good roots for fall.

I shall not elaborate on this subject at this time, more than emphasizing the value of the careful and thoughtful distribution of the seeds of the various vegetables in their respective places. No one plan will suffice for all. Some gardens are going to contain a great number of different vegetables and some will only have a specialized few.

Put Thousands in Wheat Land.

Walla Walla—Formal transfer of the Fred Theil ranch to George Drumheller brings Drumheller's investment in Walla Walla farm lands this year to about \$175,000. He paid for the Theil ranch about \$72,000 cash. He also recently bought William Jones' farm, located on Eureka Flat, paying well over \$100,000. With the Theil place he acquired 650 acres of fall wheat. If he should get 30 bushels to the acre and \$2 a bushel, he would receive \$39,000 more than half of the total purchase price of the farm.

BIG TASK TO GET REGIMENT READY

Springing to Arms Is Not Done as Quickly as Going to a Fire.

MAKE-UP OF A REGIMENT

Under New Law It Consists of 2,015 Officers and Men—Takes Time to Drill and Teach Men How to Care for Themselves.

New York.—The recent mobilization of National Guard regiments has brought home to the public the fact that even though troops are trained—as these were by service on the Mexican border—a mobilization order is far different from a fire alarm. With the best of the regiments there was no springing to arms overnight, the men ready to march forward and meet the enemy.

Few persons, noting that a certain number of regiments had been ordered out, really knew the number of men in a regiment of infantry of the United States army and National Guard. In a general way, it was understood that a regiment consists of about one thousand men, commanded by a colonel, and that an infantry regiment is composed of foot soldiers, armed with rifles.

All nations have their own rules as to the number of men to be massed as a regiment. In the United States this has varied. Last summer a new law went into effect which resulted in every regiment consisting of 51 commissioned officers and 1,964 enlisted men when at war strength. That law, embodied in the National Defense Act, is of interest, as showing that lining up groups of men and giving rifles and ammunition to them does not make an efficient regiment of infantry.

What a Regiment Is.

That part of the law giving the composition of infantry units is Section Seventeen of the "Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes." It reads:

"Each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, 15 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 15 second lieutenants, one headquarters company, one machine gun company, one supply company, and 12 infantry companies or organized into three battalions of four companies each.

"Each battalion shall consist of one major, one first lieutenant, mounted (battalion adjutant), and four companies. Each infantry company in battalion shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, six sergeants, 11 corporals, two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic, 19 privates (first class), and 56 privates.

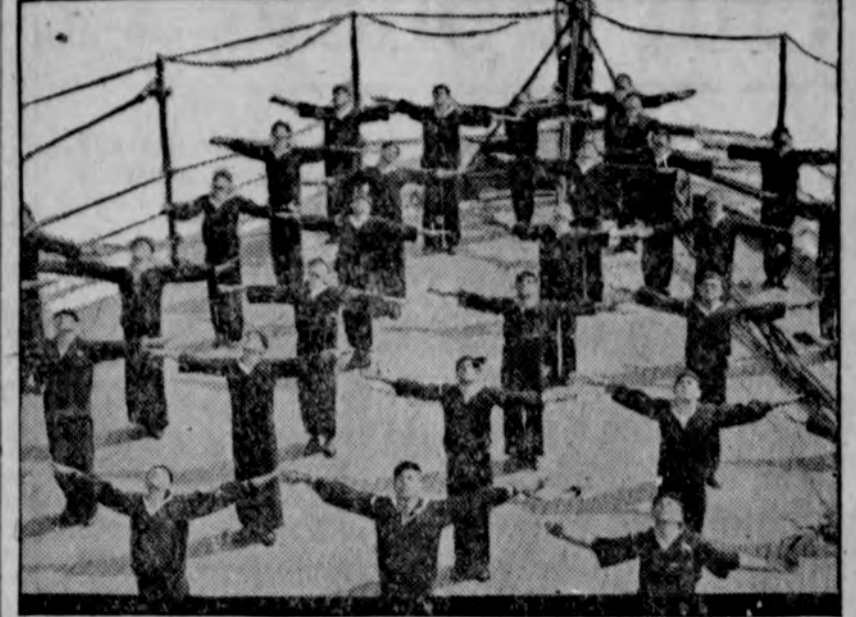
"Each infantry headquarters company shall consist of one captain mounted (regimental adjutant); one regimental sergeant major mounted; three battalion sergeants major, mounted; one first sergeant (drum major); two color sergeants; one mess sergeant; one supply sergeant; one stable sergeant; one sergeant; two cooks; one horseshoer; one band leader; one assistant band leader; one sergeant bugler; two band sergeants; four band corporals; two musicians.

RAISING A NEW FLAG



It is a naval custom that an old flag can never be lowered until the new one is run up. This photograph which has been released for publication by the censor shows the raising of a new flag and the lowering of the old flag at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard.

"SETTING-UP EXERCISES" IN NAVY



Naval militia being trained on board a United States warship.

first class; four musicians, second class; 13 musicians, third class; four privates, first class, mounted; and 12 privates, mounted.

Machine Gun Company.

"Each infantry machine-gun company shall consist of one captain, mounted; one first lieutenant, mounted; two second lieutenants, mounted; one first sergeant, mounted; one mess sergeant; one supply sergeant, mounted; one stable sergeant, mounted; one horseshoer, five sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic; eight privates, first class, and 24 privates.

"Each infantry supply company shall consist of one captain, mounted; one second lieutenant, mounted; three regimental supply sergeants, mounted; one first sergeant, mounted; one mess sergeant, one stable sergeant; one corporal, mounted; one cook, one saddler, one horseshoer, and one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train;

"Provided, That the president may in his discretion increase a company of infantry by two sergeants, six corporals, one cook, one mechanic, nine privates, first class; and 31 privates; an infantry machine-gun company by two sergeants, two corporals, one mechanic, four privates, first class; and 12 privates."

This calls for men who are trained, not only as soldiers, but in trades. As a general rule, a wagon train consisting of 22 wagons is required for an infantry regiment. This gives one for each company, one for the machine-gun company, three for the combat wagons (ammunition carriers), two for the headquarters company and four for the supply company, for tentage for men composing it and for

feed for horses and extra commissaries and equipment.

25,000 in a Division.

The adding together of 51 commissioned officers and 1,343 enlisted men (peace strength) or a total of 2,015 officers and men (war strength) is a problem. Men cannot be drilled and taught the use of rifles, of keeping well and caring for their clothing, and above all, of obeying orders and the necessity thereof, without time. That is why all military men advocate universal service and the adoption of a plan whereby regiments can be mobilized quickly and supplied with equipment and ordnance.

When ready for duty, a regiment must be able to carry with it sufficient tentage, clothing, food and munitions to last for a specified time. In the United States army it is the organization most generally kept intact. Only seldom are portions ordered long distances, the march order being for the whole regiment to join either some brigade or division. It is complete within itself, and any subdivision of an infantry regiment is lacking in something, be it only the band that cheers the soldier evenings, if detailed away from regimental headquarters.

In combat, the infantry regiment is not effective unless supporting troops co-operate. The division is considered the proper fighting force. If the enemy is organized, it consists of nine infantry regiments, two regiments of light field artillery, one of heavy field artillery, one of cavalry, an engineer corps, signal corps, aviation corps and a supply train, with reserve ammunition and equipment. At war strength a division here would consist of 25,000 officers and men, commanded by a major general.

TROOP MOVEMENTS PROBLEM SOLVED

Washington.—Fairfax Harrison, general chairman of the special committee on national defense of the American Railway association, announced that a complete plan of co-operation during the war between the railroads and the government had been determined upon. His statement follows:

"The preparations for war as made by the government and the railroads have been worked out along the lines largely developed by Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker of the Quartermaster Corps, who for a number of years has made an exhaustive study of military transportation. He has been in charge of transportation for the quartermaster general from 1902 until 1906 and from 1912 to the present time.

"As agreed upon by the railroads and the military authorities, representatives of the American Railway association, from the operating, motive power, traffic and accounting departments of roads designated by the special committee on national defense of the American Railway association will be located in the office of the quartermaster general, at each department headquarters, at each mobilization point, at each concentration point and at each strategic point at which troops are to be assembled. Other inspectors or representatives will be designated as may be required to facilitate the co-operation between the transportation and the military service and as the needs of the service may indicate.

Must Be Broad-Minded.

"The railroads' special committee on national defense has advised the carriers that officers for the above service should be chosen from a class of men who will be broad-minded and temperamentally men of such character as would take a broad view of transportation in movements of troops and supplies. They should wholly divest themselves of any disposition to work for or in favor of any particular transportation line, but should apply themselves solely to the solution of the transportation problem in the manner most satisfactory to the government, and in such fashion as can be most effectively executed by the railroads. They are assigned to this duty as transportation experts and will assist the quartermaster with whom they are serving not only in the transportation of troops but in any other matter pertaining to transportation in which their assistance may be requested.

"The American Railway association representatives—instructions to their carriers provide—immediately upon their arrival at the mobilization, concentration or other point to which assigned, must report in person to the

commanding officer, presenting their credentials. The commanding officer should then assign them to duty with the camp quartermaster, to whom they act as an assistant, and through whom all instructions must be received.

Assignments to Be Permanent.

"The assignment of the American Railway association representatives to stations at the various points and posts designated should be of a permanent character, so that the proper officer of the Quartermaster Corps or of state authorities will be able to communicate with such representatives and arrange in advance all special details of mobilization and of movements to concentration and strategic points.

"Should it be impracticable for any reason for any representatives so chosen to continue in that capacity, their places should be filled by their appointments and the quartermaster's office affected, as well as the office of the quartermaster general, should be notified.

"It is important that the American Railway association representative in each instance be advised of any change in the office of the department quartermaster at mobilization or concentration point in order that such representative shall have the advantage of personal contact with the new officer whenever a change is made. Quartermasters concerned should communicate in writing with the American Railway association representative, indicating any special duties in addition to those herein laid down that it would be desirable for the American Railway association representative to perform."

NEW ENGLAND RAISES ITS BIGGEST FLAG

Boston.—At the moment the wires flashed the word that congress had assembled in momentous session, the biggest "Old Glory" to which New Englanders ever raised their hats, was flown to the breeze above Boston common. A woman's voice began "The Star-Spangled Banner," a half-dozen bands struck up the national anthem and a chorus from 100,000 or more men, women and children rolled across the old training ground out into the public garden and was echoed from crowds that surged in the streets in front of the statehouse, down Tremont and Boylston streets and way around into the Back Bay.