

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF OUR HOME STATE

## CEMENT PLANT SEEN

Lands of Douglas County Believed Source of Materials.

Roseburg—After years of experiments in which thousands of dollars have been spent, Douglas county is destined to become one of the foremost cement-producing counties in the United States. Up to a short time ago the State of Oregon was declared to be one of the few states in the Union in which raw materials suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement were scarce.

It was considered in Oregon an impossibility to find raw materials—limestone and shale—in the same locality; otherwise no company could have possibly been formed which would have to face such difficulties in the way of hauling raw materials to the Portland Cement company.

The location of these newly discovered deposits is the Riedle property near Roseburg. The raw materials, an abundance of limestone of the highest grade, almost pure marble, and a shale of uniform composition, are on the north and south side of the property at an altitude of several hundred feet in such a position that they would be about 100 feet above the crushers of a cement plant built on one of the hillsides and that the limestone would be within 500 feet and the shale within 1,000 feet of the crushers.

Dr. W. Michaels, of Chicago, who thoroughly examined these properties and burned Portland cement from the limestone and shale on the Riedle property, declared these deposits to contain the most uniform and valuable cement materials west of Devil's Slide, Utah.

In all, Mr. Riedle controls practically 280 acres of land, adjoining the properties owned by the Portland, Oswego, Dallas & Roseburg railroad. The land lies on the head of Roberts Creek and is accessible to transportation. Mr. Riedle says he will develop the property within the next year, having already arranged for the necessary capital.

## 1912 OUTLOOK GOOD.

Coos Bay Lumber Shipments to Exceed Those of Last Year.

Marshfield—Remarkable increases in the lumber shipments from the two ports of Coos Bay and the Coquille River, have been made during the past year. Figures for the year 1911 as compared to 1910 show that the increase has been greater than during any other year in the history of the county.

The lumber shipments from Coos Bay showed an increase in 1911 of 60 per cent over the shipments of 1910. The shipments from the Coquille River showed an increase of 30 per cent over the year previous. The total shipments from the two ports of the county showed for 1911 an increase of 67 per cent over the shipments of the county as a whole during 1910. Never before has there been so much lumber shipped during one year from either of the two ports, and never before was there such a great annual increase either in amount or percentage.

The lumber shipments of the two ports for 1911 as furnished by the different lumber companies follows:

- Total from Coos Bay, 165,000,000 feet.
- Total from Coquille River, 63,000,000 feet.
- Total from Coos County 228,000,000 feet.

With the improvements that are being made by the different milling companies and more extensive work planned by the logging companies, there promises to be even a better showing made during the year 1912.

The amount of standing timber in the county and tributary to the manufacturing centers of the county insures a constantly increasing amount of lumber shipments from the Coos county ports for many years to come.

## New Sawmill Starts.

Monroe—The sawmill just completed at this place by the Alpine Lumber company started its engines for the first time Saturday. The mill has a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber daily, and is modern in all its appointments. The company has a large force of men getting out logs in the Alsea hills, 12 miles west of Monroe, and will soon be in a position to supply lumber for the large number of buildings to be erected here this spring.

## Oil Company Formed at Albany.

Albany—Permanent organization of the Valley Oil company, which was formed by a large number of Albany men to prospect for oil in Linn county, was effected at a meeting at the rooms of the Albany Commercial club. C. W. Tebbalt was elected president of the company. C. C. Pargo, vice-president, and George Dorr, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors is composed of these three officers and E. V. Bloomfield, G. A. Hinds, John Macneil and L. A. Wood. The company will begin active work at once.

## Would-Be Electors None.

Salem—While there is a whirlwind rush among candidates to get their names on the ballots as prospective delegates to both the Republican and Democratic National conventions, so far not a solitary column has been forwarded as a candidate for presidential elector. The entire effort along the presidential line, as far as candidates under the new presidential primary is concerned, seems to be to be elected to the position of delegate to the National convention. The delegate gets \$200 for expenses from the state.

## Acres Planted to Loganberries.

Falls City—C. J. Pugh, of this city, has purchased 25 acres of land from William Ellis, east of town, and will plant 10 acres in loganberries this spring and 10 acres a year later. Several other persons here will plant an acre or more each in loganberries this spring. This territory is unexcelled for fruit and berries, but no extensive development work has been done.

## TURKEY PASTURE SOUGHT.

Man Asks to Graze Birds in Deschutes National Forest.

Bend—J. Roy Harvey, supervisor of the Deschutes National forest, has received the most unusual application for a grazing permit since he has been connected with the service.

C. D. Schell, who has an irrigated tract of land near LaPine, has asked for a permit to graze 1,200 head of turkeys in the National reserve around Davis Lake and Crane Prairie. Mr. Harvey found nothing in his schedule of grazing fees applying to turkeys, and referred the application to Supervisor Cryder, of the Paulina reserve, in which the largest part of the grazing ground lies. It is probable that the application will have to go to Washington to be decided.

In the Davis Lake and Crane Prairie section there are many grasshoppers, and Mr. Schell plans to raise and fatten his Thanksgiving birds on these. They will be herded and taken care of by herders the same as sheep. Mr. Schell taught school in the Philippine Islands for six years. He came to Central Oregon from Ashland, where he was engaged in the fruit business.

## WATER TO RESCUE WASTE.

Completion of \$150,000 Dam Marks Era in Reclaiming Vast Tract.

Klamath Falls—Water is now flowing over the Lost River diversion dam, constructed to reclaim particularly the bed land under Tule Lake, and to send Lost River's pour into the Klamath River, eight miles distant. The scheme would be by building a dam which would back the water in the low Lost River until it flowed over the dam into a high-level canal, which would carry it about ten miles distance to the higher level of the Klamath River, thus keeping the water from spreading off toward the Tule Lake country.

While the water is being thus diverted, Tule Lake will have a chance to evaporate. The water is now going over the dam to the extent of about two inches in depth, or about 200 miners' inches per second, and the canal dug to carry it is running about a foot deep with water. The reclamation enthusiasts in the Klamath basin are exultant over the completion of the \$150,000 dam, as it is believed to mark an era of development in the work of bettering the land conditions in this section, and is the start of a solution of the problem of making tillable 40,000 acres now waste.

## OREGON FIRST IS MOTTO.

Consumers League is Proposed at Meeting at Dallas.

Dallas—At a meeting attended by 200 persons, the first start was made toward organizing an "Oregon First" Consumers' league. Colonel E. Hofer, of Salem; L. Samuels, manager of the Oregon Life Insurance company; Charles Hoag, of the Manufacturers' association, and Charles Huckenstein, of Salem, made brief addresses, urging consumers and retailers to purchase Oregon made products in preference to any other, price and quality being equal.

The meeting was an open session of the Dallas Commercial club. More than 100 names were enrolled as charter members of the Oregon First Consumers' league.

## Oregon Electric Works at Albany.

Albany—Work is progressing rapidly on the grading of the line of the Oregon Electric railway from Albany to Eugene, and by spring all will be ready for laying the rails on the Salem-Eugene division. The steamer City of Eugene brought up a 70-ton steam shovel and other equipment to be used on the cut just west of this city. Copenhagen Brothers, of Portland, have a two-mile contract near this city on the Albany-Eugene division, and will begin work immediately.

## Line Extension Planned.

Baker—That the Kuhn Brothers, of Pittsburgh, are planning to extend their electric line from Boise to Walla Walla is said to be the reason why Major Fred R. Reed, their Western business representative, visited Baker. It is known that in the fight with the Mainlands, the Kuhns wish to push a road to the Snake and Powder rivers from Huntington to Baker, and then on to La Grande and later through to Spokane. While Reed refused to give out any information, he passed much time gathering it.

## Moro Farmers Now Happy.

Moro—Farmers on John Day river east of Moro report a crew of 15 United States reclamation engineers camped and working on a 200-foot dam to be built at what is locally known as "Copper Mill." The dam is to generate electric power for the Umatilla project and irrigate Rock Creek farms and land between Arlington and Condon, all in Gilliam county. The proposed work will flood 15 fruit farms, including what is known as the McDonald Ferry property.

## Klamath Falls to Win Library.

Klamath Falls—Prospects for a Carnegie library seem bright for Klamath Falls, as on the assurance of a representative of Andrew Carnegie, the County court made a levy for the support of a library which will raise even a larger amount than that demanded by the ironmaster to warrant his assistance.

## Bend Project Work Due Soon.

Salem—The contracts between the Century Oregon Irrigation company and the Desert Land board have been finally signed up and the supplemental agreement regarding the big project near Bend is now in full force and effect.

## ALARMED AT UPRISING.

Durango Appeals to Diplomatic Representatives for Protection.

Mexico City—Spread of rebellion in Mexico is shown by dispatches received here. The rebels have overrun the Laguna district in Coahuila and appeared in the states of Durango, Zacatecas and Guanajuato.

In the south Zapatistas continue their campaign and in Guerrero followers of Jesus Salgado are showing remarkable activity. The government repeatedly has said the Salgado uprising was virtually ended.

In Chihuahua, Antonio Rojas and Braulio Hernandez continue to evade government troops. On the other hand, General Orozco has persuaded the rebels at Casas Grandes to quit fighting, according to an official dispatch.

In the state of Durango the rebel ranks have been filled for the most part by field hands who have joined looting the haciendas on which they have been employed. The consuls in the city of Durango, capital of the state, sent messages to their diplomatic representative in Mexico City, appealing to them for additional military protection.

In the state of Zacatecas the rebel outbreak is characterized, as it is in the south, by raiding and looting. In many instances the mobs commit their depredations to the cry of "Vive Zapate."

## SCORES COST OF LIVING.

Massachusetts Executive Puts Blame for Textile Strike.

Boston—The fundamental cause of the textile strike at Lawrence is the high cost of living, according to Governor Foss, in a letter to Representative Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader of the house. Governor Foss urges the immediate removal of the duty from foodstuffs and other necessities of life. The letter says in part:

"Back of whatever local cause there may be for this strike, involving 30,000 operatives, the fundamental cause is the high cost of living, from which the working people of all sections of the country now suffer, due in large part to the present excessive tariff. The present strike in Massachusetts will be settled within the state, but the high cost of living can only be remedied by the prompt action of congress, and until congress acts, the working people can hope for no permanent relief."

## Farmers Fight for Cars.

Regina, Sask.—In a pitched battle among 100 Galician, French and Doukhobor farmers at Blaine Lake, one Doukhobor suffered a broken skull and it is said he will die. Stones, clubs, bottles and whips were used by the combatants in the fight, which was over the possession of grain cars. Two hundred cars are needed at Blaine Lake to carry off the surplus grain and only a scattering few arrived there. As the first man reaching the car is entitled to have his grain carried away in it, there was a general rush of farmers when the cars pulled in.

## Man Blind; Don't Know It.

Los Angeles—J. Robert Atkinson, the Helena, Mont., young man who shot out both eyes about three weeks ago, when he attempted to commit suicide, has so far recovered at the county hospital that he will be able to leave that institution this week. Atkinson does not know that he has been blinded for life. He fails to remember the shooting. Mrs. Atkinson, the mother, will arrive in Los Angeles soon to take her son home. Atkinson said: "I'm going to leave here and employ a specialist. My, but wouldn't it be awful to be blind all your life?"

## Aviator Skims Bridges.

New York—Two sensational airplane flights were made here Wednesday. Frank Coffin, in his hydro-airplane, made his third flight over New York harbor within the last ten days, and George Beatty flew over from Nassau boulevard, Long Island, and landed in Central Park. Coffin's flight was highly spectacular, including dips beneath both the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges, as well as flights over them at a height of 700 to 800 feet. Beatty's flight took him over church spires and skyscrapers.

## More Free Speakers Held.

San Diego, Cal.—Ten more persons were arrested for defying the free speech ordinance of San Diego. Three thousand persons witnessed the demonstration in the business district. As fast as the speaker mounted the rostrum they were taken into custody. In default of \$50 bail each, all went to jail. Leaders of the California Free Speech league here declared that the demonstrations would continue until the jails were filled or the law repealed or declared invalid. All those arrested demanded jury trials.

## 43 Perish in Collision.

Nagasaki, Japan—Forty-six sailors and passengers were drowned by the sinking, after a collision of two Japanese steamships, the Royha Maru and the Mori Maru. The accident occurred in a heavy fog just outside this port. The Royha Maru was built in 1878 at Hiogo, Japan, and was owned by the Yoshida Keitaro, while the Mori Maru, of 1,100 tons net, was built at West Hartlepool, England, in 1880, and owned by the Yoshida Seike.

## Banker Makes Grab.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A. J. Welty, the Bellingham ex-banker, was put to work in the jail mill at the prison Wednesday. For a few days he will learn the use of the machines and later may be assigned to one. All the men possible are being worked in the mill now.

## Turks Lose; Sixty Killed.

Derna, Tripoli—The Turks in force made two determined efforts to rush the Italian line, but were beaten off after desperate hand-to-hand fighting. The Turks lost 60 killed, while the Italian casualties numbered three killed and 22 wounded.



# The Third Degree

By CHARLES KLEIN AND ARTHUR HORNBLow

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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Howard Jeffries, banker's son, under the evil influence of Robert Underwood, a fellow-student at Yale, leads a life of dissipation, marries the daughter of a gambler who died in prison, and is discovered by his father. He tries to get work and fails. A former college classmate makes a business proposition to Howard which requires \$2,000 cash, and Howard is broken. Robert Underwood, who had been repulsed by the girl, marries her in his college days, and had once been engaged to Alicia, Howard's stepmother, has apartments at the Astoria, and is apparently in prosperous circumstances. Howard recalls a \$250 loan to Underwood, that remains unpaid, and decides to ask him for the \$250 he needs. Underwood, taking advantage of his intimacy with Mrs. Jeffries, Sr., becomes a sort of social parasite at the house. Alicia receives a note from Underwood, threatening suicide, if she decides to go and see him. He is in desperate financial straits.

## CHAPTER V.—Continued.

Underwood laughed nervously. Affecting to misunderstand the other's meaning, he said: "Yes, you're right. The art and antique business is a delicate business. God knows it's a precarious one!" Reaching for the decanter, he added: "Have a drink."

But Mr. Bennington refused to und tempt him to swerve from the object of his mission. While Underwood was talking, trying to gain time, his eyes were glancing in the contents of the apartment.

"Come, take a drink," urged Underwood again.

"No, thanks," replied Mr. Bennington curtly.

Suddenly he turned square around. "Let's get down to business, Mr. Underwood," he exclaimed. "My firm insists on the immediate return of their property." Pointing around the room, he added: "Everything, do you understand?"

Underwood was standing in the shadow of the lamp so his visitor did not notice that he had grown suddenly very white, and that his mouth was twitched painfully.

"Why, what's the trouble?" he stammered. "Haven't I got prices for your people that they would never have gotten?"

"Yes—we know all that," replied Mr. Bennington impatiently. "To be frank, Mr. Underwood, we've received information that you've sold many of the valuable articles entrusted to you for which you've made no accounting at all."

"That's not true," exclaimed Underwood hotly. "I have accounted for almost everything. The rest of the things are here. Of course, there may be a few things—"

"Lime he reached for the Astoria his courage failed him. He rather feared Underwood, and he felt the need of a stimulant to brace him up for the "strike" he was about to make. The back door of a saloon was conveniently open and while he was refreshing himself two other men he knew dropped in. Before he knew it, half a dozen drinks had been absorbed, and he had spent the whole of \$5 which his wife had intrusted to him out of her carefully hoarded savings. When he sobered up he would realize that he had acted like a coward and a cur, but just now he was feeling rather jolly. Addressing Underwood with impudent familiarity, he went on:

"The d-d boy didn't seem to know if you were in or not, so I came up anyhow." Glancing at Bennington, he added: "Sorry, if I'm butting in."

Underwood was not in the humor to be very gracious. Long ago young Howard Jeffries had outgrown his usefulness as far as he was concerned. He was at a loss to guess why he had come to see him uninvited, on this particular Sunday night, too. It was with studied coldness, therefore, that he said:

"Sit down—I'm glad to see you."

"You don't look it," grinned Howard, as he advanced further into the room with shambling, uncertain steps. Concealing his ill humor and promising himself to get rid of his unwelcome visitor at the first opportunity, Underwood introduced the two men.

"Mr. Bennington—Mr. Howard Jeffries, Jr."

Mr. Bennington had heard of the older Jeffries' trouble with his escapee grace son, and he eyed, with some interest, this young man who had made such a fiasco of his career.

"Oh, I know Bennington," exclaimed Howard jovially. "I bought an elephant's tusk at his place in the days when I was somebody." With mock sadness he added, "I'm nobody now—couldn't even buy a collar button."

"Won't you sit down and stay awhile?" said Underwood sarcastically.

"If you don't mind, I'll have a drink first," replied Howard, making his way to the desk and taking up the whisky decanter.

Underwood did not conceal his annoyance, but his angry glances were entirely lost on his new visitor, who was rapidly getting into a maudlin condition. Addressing Bennington with familiarity, Howard went on:

"Say, do you remember that wonderful set of ivory chessmen my old man bought?"

Bennington smiled and nodded.

"Yes, sir; I do, indeed. Ah, your father is a fine art critic!"

Howard burst into boisterous laughter.

"Art critic!" he exclaimed. "I should say he was. He's a born critic. He can criticize any old thing—every old thing. I don't care what it is, he can criticize it. When in doubt—criticize, is nailed on father's eulogium." Bowing with mock courtesy to each he raised the glass to his lips and said: "Here's how!"

Bennington laughed good humoredly, and turned to go.

"Well, good night, Mr. Jeffries. Good night, Mr. Underwood."

Underwood followed the manager to the door.

## CHAPTER VI.

The door slammed, and Underwood returned to the sitting room. Taking no notice of Howard, he walked over to the desk, slowly selected a cigar and lighted it. Howard looked up at him foolishly, not knowing what to say. His frequent libations had so befuddled him that he had almost forgotten the object of his visit.

"Excuse my butting in, old chap," he stammered, "but—"

Underwood made no answer. Howard stared at him in comic surprise. He was not so drunk as not to be able to notice that something was wrong.

"Say, old fellow," he gurgled; "you're a regular Jim Dumps. Why so chopfallen, so? My! what a long face! Is that the way you greet a classmate, a fellow frat? Wait till you hear my hard-luck story. That'll cheer you up. Who was it said: 'There's nothing cheers us up so much as other people's money?'" Reaching for the whisky bottle, he went on:

"First I'll pour out another drink. You see, I need courage, old man. I've got a favor to ask. I want some money. I not only want it—I need it."

Underwood laughed, a hollow, mocking laugh of derision. His old classmate had certainly chosen a good time to come and ask him for money. Howard mistook the cynical gaiety for good humor.

"I said I'd cheer you up," he went on.

"I don't see the Velasquez," he said laconically.

"Oh, that's all right, too, if they'll only give me time," he cried desperately. "Good God, you don't know what it means to me, Bennington! The position I've made for myself will be swept away and—"

Mr. Bennington remained distant and unsympathetic and Underwood threw himself into a chair with a gesture of disgust.

"Sometimes I don't think I care what happens," he exclaimed. "Things haven't been going my way lately. I don't care a hang whether school keeps or not. If they drive me to the wall I'll do something desperate. I'll—"

A ring at the front door bell interrupted him.

"Who can that be?" he exclaimed, started. He looked closely at his companion, as if trying to read in his face if he were deceiving him.

"Probably your friend of the telephone," suggested Bennington.

Underwood opened the door and Howard entered jauntily.

"Hello, fellows, how goes it?" was his jocular greeting.

He was plainly under the influence of liquor. When he left home that evening he had sworn to Annie that he would not touch a drop, but by the

## Have School for Brides

English Institution That Really Has a Great Deal to Be Said in Its Favor.

A school for brides is the latest English educational enterprise and as the brides are taught domestic economy and housewifery there ought to be rejoicing in that country of unskilled cooks and incompetent housekeepers.

The new school calls itself the College of Housecraft, and though it is founded in the hope that newly married young women and girls about to enter matrimony will patronize it, it is open to other women. At present besides prospective brides there are ordinary middle class girls who have been well educated and are trained in sports and accomplishments but are lacking in rudimentary knowledge of home making. In many cases they are planning to go to the colonies or to take some position in domestic service after they have gained a knowledge of housewifery.

The college is arranged like a regular house and run without any servants. The pupils do all the work. Six months is the full course, but shorter terms are arranged as in the case of

the society women, while some students are allowed to come as day workers or can attend special classes.

The students wear a plain uniform of brown linen with mob cap and linen apron in the morning and of brown cashmere with muslin cap and apron in the afternoon. They sleep in little curtained cubicles, but those who wish it can have separate bedrooms at an additional charge of \$1.25 a week.

## Grub Street's Pawnshop.

If the Avant is not the oldest and best known pawnshop in the world it deserves to be. It has been in existence ever since the days of Shakespeare and Ben Johnson. It is in Fleet street—Grub street—and has been the poor wretch's uncle for all these centuries and years. It has an legend something like this: "Old Literary Friends Never Forgotten." There are many souvenirs, sayings and traditions of the greatest men on earth, who, going broke, had to patronize it. Outside of its own name months in the full course, but shorter terms are arranged as in the case of

London Mail.