

OREGON SHOWS \$600,000 INCREASE GOLD PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The gold mining industry of the United States was again generally normal in 1913, according to H. D. McCaskey of the United States geological survey, but early figures indicate the smallest output since 1905, when it was \$88,180,700. In 1906 the production increased to \$94,373,800, in 1907 it dropped to \$80,435,700, in 1908 it rose to \$94,560,000, in 1909 it reached the high-water mark of \$99,673,400, in 1910 it fell to \$96,269,100, in 1911 it rose to \$96,890,000, and in 1912 it fell again to \$93,451,500. For 1913 the preliminary estimates of the geological survey and bureau of the mint indicate a domestic gold production of \$88,301,023, a decrease of \$5,130,477 from the final figures for 1912. The decrease is to be ascribed mainly to declines in the output from Alaska, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah. In Alaska the net decrease of over \$1,500,000 was due in part to the exceptionally dry summer of 1913 and the consequent water shortage for both placer and lode mining, especially in the interior, and in part to further exhaustion of the bonanza deposits of the Fairbanks district. In Nevada the gold output declined about 10 per cent, or over \$1,300,000, owing partly to a decline in the average grade of ore treated at the Goldfield Consolidated mill and partly to a falling off in the output from smaller districts. On the other hand, the production of gold from placers and Tonopah ores of Nye county increased somewhat, and a considerable output of gold was reported from Churchill and Clark counties. In South Dakota the production of gold declined nearly \$700,000 from the record yield in 1912, but the yield was still above the yearly average for the last decade. The great Homestake mines and mills were continuously operated, but with decreased output. In Utah the falling off in gold yield was over \$675,000 and was due chiefly to the exhaustion of the ore bodies of the Mercur mines. In Montana the gold yield decreased over \$400,000, principally in gold derived from copper and siliceous ores. In Colorado the net gold output declined only about \$200,000, the losses being mainly in San Miguel, Ouray, Boulder, Gilpin, Mineral (Creede) and Park counties, although these losses were largely offset by an increased output of over \$175,000 at Cripple Creek (Teller county), and increases in La Plata, San Juan, Chaffee, Summit and other counties. Gold production was about normal in Idaho and Washington in 1913 and increased over \$175,000 in Arizona, nearly \$300,000 in California, nearly \$100,000 in New Mexico and over \$600,000 in Oregon. The increased production in Oregon was largely due to better yield from established mines.

California retains first rank in gold output in 1913, followed in order by Colorado, Alaska, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah. Increased output on any large scale is hardly to be expected from any of these states in 1914, and indeed the total domestic gold production of the near future may show further decline.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Recent discussions with reference to importations of potatoes into the United States lend interest to a statement compiled by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce showing the imports and exports of this class of merchandise during a long term of years. It shows that the largest importation of potatoes in any single year occurred in the fiscal year 1912, when the total quantity imported was thirteen and three-quarter million bushels, the next largest being in 1909, eight and one-third million bushels, and in 1902 seven and two-thirds million bushels. The total quantity imported since 1900 is practically thirty-seven million bushels, and the quantity exported in the same period sixteen million bushels, the total production in the United States during that period having been over four billion bushels, or an average of approximately three hundred million bushels per annum, the about three hundred million bushels figures of recent years averaging about three hundred million bushels per annum, except in years of abnormally short crops.

EMBARGO SENDS SPUD PRICES UP

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PAINTED DESERT ON SAN DIEGO EXPO GROUNDS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 14.—Former expositions have shown wild men and women from the Antipodes, but it has remained for the San Diego exposition to find a whole nation of wild men within the borders of the United States, a whole vast area where nothing has progressed since before the invasion of Mexico by Cortez in 1517. This area is in northeastern Arizona, and the Santa Fe railway will cover ten acres of ground at the exposition with as close a copy of this country as is possible to produce.

This locality is known as the painted desert. It's a land where no white man has dared attempt agriculture or mining, where there is nothing but the Indian, his ancient civilization unaltered, living in six-story houses of 100 rooms without an outside door, doing the same things in the same way his forefathers did for centuries before white men came to America.

Comparatively few white men have penetrated this district. None has remained there. At long intervals a scientist has penetrated the fastnesses of the red and yellow hills, Indians emerge from it occasionally but they invariably return. Their homes are the identical buildings erected many centuries ago. Their pottery is the same, used for the same purpose and in the same rude manner. Their customs and tribal laws remain unchanged since when no man knows to the contrary. They irrigate small patches of grain just as did their forefathers. The country repels even the hardy prospector. Trees, except those petrified into stone, are not seen. No two hills are of the same color. The very rocks are variegated in hue. The pitiless sun scorches all vegetation encouraged by the winter and spring rains.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Opening the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association convention at the Hotel Astor today, President A. S. Kreider strongly urged creditable displays at the "San Francisco" exposition and at the Anglo-American exposition in London.

SUPERVISED PLAY IS ONE OF GREATEST NEEDS OF CHILDREN

Dr. Stewart in her talk on play and playgrounds at the library last night emphasized her belief that supervised play is one of the greatest needs of the present generation. "Children," said Dr. Stewart, "have forgotten how to play. In a questionnaire sent out to more than 300 girls, the average answer to the question, 'at what age did you cease playing games?' was ten years. Supervised play teaches fairness, for if left to their own devices, might makes right with children; and if the biggest bully says it is a foul ball, even though the weakest boy steadily maintains it was a strike—why, it was a foul.

"The gang spirit among boys gives them a feeling of group consciousness, which, if directed, makes for good citizenship; but if left uncontrolled leads to the juvenile court. "The churches," said Dr. Stewart, "are not reaching the young people, and they are missing the greatest work in the world. If they took up this question as they have done in Rochester, N. Y., with a social engineer, a person of large experience who directs the social activities of all the young people of the whole community just as a city manager does that of all the civic activities of the government."

Dr. Stewart closed with an appeal to save the beautiful souls of our children, even though we had to forgo some of the beauties of our municipalities—to open the school houses for neighborhood centers and live our children's lives with them. Dr. Stewart's lecture tonight is on the open air school.

JURY UNABLE TO AGREE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 14.—The jury which heard the evidence in the breach of promise for \$50,000, brought by Mrs. Gertrude Gerlinger against Lloyd Frank, a prominent merchant, had not reached a verdict at 12:30 today. The case was given to the jury at 5:20 yesterday afternoon.

With Medford trade is Medford made.

DAIRY SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION TRAIN COMING

Under the auspices of the experimental department of the Oregon agricultural college, and with the cooperation of the Southern Pacific company, a special dairy demonstration train will be run over the latter's lines through the Willamette valley and Southern Oregon in February. The object of the special will be to increase the interest in dairying everywhere and to revive it in those localities where it has been slack in the last year or so.

The operation of these trains is a factor of great importance to the dairyman and farmer. The object lesson, the lecturer, the personal interview, the answering of questions—all of these methods are used on the train and each has its part and place in the effort toward improving the producing capacity of Oregon farms.

The agricultural college decided upon the dairy special late in December and was assured of the railroad's support and co-operation by general freight agent H. A. Hinshaw and General Passenger Agent J. M. Scott. The company will furnish free the stock cars to accommodate the hogs and cows; a flat car for demonstration purposes; baggage car for exhibits and display day coach for accommodation of the public at lectures and Pullman sleepers for the party accompanying the train. The trip will last about ten days.

SENATE DEBATING ALASKA RAILROAD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Wickersham Alaska railroad bill was considered in the house today. It will come up every Wednesday until final action is reached.

Government ownership in today's debate was advocated by Representative Brombaugh of Ohio. The opposition was led by Representatives Davenport and Ferris.

COMPENSATION ACT AND ITS WORKINGS EXPLAINED BY BOARD

The state industrial accident commission has published the workers' compensation act, which was passed almost unanimously by the last legislature, held up by the referendum and approved by the people on November 4 by a vote of more than two to one. Included with the law is the report of the commission appointed by Governor West to frame the bill. The law became effective immediately after the election insofar as the organization of the commission was concerned. The insurance features of the act, however, did not become operative until July 1, 1914.

The law provides for the creation of the industrial accident fund, to be made up by contributions from employers, workmen and the state.

Two classes of occupations are defined in the act and are designated as class A and B. In class A, the rate of payment by the employer is 3 per cent and by the employee one-half of 1 per cent. In class B, the employer pays 1 1/2 per cent and the employee one-fourth of 1 per cent. In class A, both the employer and workmen are entitled to exemption when the individual employer has to his credit 3 per cent of his annual payroll and no accidents have occurred in his plant, while under class B, the amount required to be maintained by the employer in the accident fund is 1 1/2 per cent of the pay roll.

The law is elective, both in its application to the employer and employee, either of whom may elect to come in or stay out, but the employ-

ers in any of the hazardous occupations, who elect not to take advantage of the act, are deprived of the common law defenses of contributory negligence, fellow servant liability and assumption of risk in any action for damages by their employees. Workmen who reject the act lose the benefits provided.

The Oregon law provides a liberal schedule of compensation for injured workmen and for the beneficiaries of workmen who lose their lives in industrial accidents. The act also provides for first aid to injured

COLDEST WEATHER OF SEASON IN SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The coldest weather of the winter prevailed here today. The thermometer registered 24 below zero. Other nearby towns reported temperatures as low as 10 below.

Wonderful Blood Remedy That Works in the Tissues

The Very Latest Theory About How and Why the Blood is Disordered.



S. S. S. Means Pure Blood Which Insures Long Life and Health.

The great experts in Chemistry and Physiology now declare what has long been contended by the Swift Laboratory that the germs of blood disorders find lodgment in the interstices of the tissues.

And herein is where S. S. S. goes to work rapidly, effectively and with wonderfully noticeable results.

This famous blood purifier contains medicinal components just as vital and essential to healthy blood as the nutritive elements of wheat, oat flour, and fat and the sugars that make up our daily ration.

As a matter of fact there is one ingredient in S. S. S. which serves the active purpose of stimulating each cellular part of the body to the healthy and judicious selection of its own essential nutriment. That is why it regenerates the blood supply; why it has such a tremendous influence in overcoming eczema, rash, pimples, and all skin afflictions.

And in regenerating the tissues S. S. S. has a rapid and positive antitoxic effect upon all those irritating influences that cause rheumatism, sore throat, weak eyes, loss of weight, thin pale cheeks, and that weariness of muscle and nerve that is generally experienced, by all sufferers with poisoned blood.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. at any drug store, and in a few days you will not only feel bright and energetic, but you will be the picture of new life.

S. S. S. is prepared only in the laboratory of the Swift Specific Co., 291 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Who maintain a very efficient Medical Department, where all who have any blood disorder of a stubborn nature may write freely for advice.

S. S. S. is sold everywhere by all drug stores.

Beware of all attempts to sell you something "Just as good." Insist upon S. S. S.

Don't Forget the
BIG DANCE
To be given by the Loyal Order of Moose at their hall, 219 West Main Street, on
WEDNESDAY EVE, JANUARY 14
Music furnished by Hazelrigg and Dr. Bonner.

Chalmers

MOTOR CARS
ARE THE BEST FOR THE MONEY

The drunkard will have none of me.
The heavy drinker says "no" when my name is mentioned.
The man who craves rough—strong—whiskey passes me by.
All this is as it should be—-as I myself would wish it. I am not for them.

Cyrus Noble
W. J. Van Schuyver & Co., General Agents
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Interior Finish, Mouldings
DIRECT From Factory To You

5-CROSS PANEL DOORS—FIRST QUALITY
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Made of clear, kiln-dried Douglas Fir, beautiful slash grain panels, machine sanded. 15 sizes in stock, one price to everybody—any quantity. **\$1** Each

K. D. INSIDE FINISH TO MATCH—IN SETS
FOR DOORS—Casing, Head FOR WINDOWS—Casing, Casing, Fillet, Cap Mould, Finish Window Stops, Stool and Apron. Per set **80c**

K. D. WINDOW FRAMES
With Blind Stop, Parting Head, Outside Casing and Sill, Putseys in place. Pockets cut Water Table. **\$1.25** Cap. Per set

WHITE FOR CATALOG 33
—and save 50¢ on Sash, Finish, Frames, Mouldings, Roofing, etc.
We Sell Anyone—and Ship Anywhere

O. B. WILLIAMS CO.
Sash and Doors
1943 First Ave. South, Seattle

January White Goods Sale

-- at --
MANN'S
NEW WAISTINGS 1000 yards fancy Stripes and Checks for waistings, 15c values, sale price, yd. **10c**
NEW LACES 25,000 yards new Valenciennes and All-Linen Torchon Laces and Insertions, up to 15c values, sale price, yd. **5c**

Follow the crowds to the big sale; it will pay you

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR Bargains		Wonderful Embroidery Bargains	
Children's Drawers, Waists and Skirts, all sizes, 15c values, each. 7 1/2c	Women's Night Gowns, Corset Covers and Drawers, 50c values, now at, each. 29c	5000 yds. new Cambrie Edging and Insertion, up to 15c values, now, a yard. 5c	New Corset Cover Embroidery, fine quality, worth 50c, very special, yard. 29c
Children's Skirts, Waists and Drawers, all sizes, up to 25c values, each. 12 1/2c	Women's Gowns, Chemise, Drawers, Corset Covers, up to \$1 values, each. 59c	27-inch Flouncing, all new patterns, 75c values, now, a yard. 39c	45-inch "Voile" Flouncing, new patterns, \$1.25 grade, yard. 69c
Children's Gowns, Waists, Skirts and Drawers, up to 50c value, each. 29c	Women's Princess Slips Gowns, Combination Suits and Chemise, up to \$1.50 values, each. 79c	42-inch Swiss Flouncings, new imported patterns, \$1.50 values, yard. 89c	Allover Swiss Embroideries, new dainty patterns, 75c values, yard. 48c

FREE—SAVE YOUR SALESLIPS AND GET ROGERS' GUARANTEED SILVERWARE — FREE

Save Money on DOMESTICS		Great Sale of Good TOWELS	
Best Dress Prints, good patterns, sale price, a yard. 5c	Best Cotton Challies, good patterns, now, yard. 5c	A great, big 15c Huck Towel, this sale, each. 10c	Good Bleached Terry Bath Towels, 15c grade, now at, each. 12 1/2c
Good Cotton Batts, very special at, per roll. 10c	72x90 Bleached Sheets, 60c grade, now, each. 39c	Extra large Terry Bath Towels, 25c grade, each. 19c	Initial Wash Cloths on sale Thursday, each. 7c
42 and 45-inch Bleached Pillow Slips, 18c grade, now, each. 12 1/2c	New Dress Gingham, fast colors, very special, yard. 10c	Heavy Bleached Linen Crash, worth 18c, on sale Thurs. 12 1/2c	Extra heavy Bath Towels, large size, worth 35c, sale price, each. 25c