

Notice of Sale.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, Detroit Trust Company, Plaintiff

vs.
Carlos A. Mann
Jeanne B. Mann
Clarence T. Brock
Mary A. Brock
Lewis Montgomery
Ida Mae Montgomery
John C. Ainsworth
Alice H. Ainsworth
Joseph C. Mann
Matilda Mann
J. F. Hertzel
C. R. Hoevet
Toledo Lumber Company
Oregon Lumber and Construction Company
George W. Moore Lumber Company
Oregon Surety & Casualty Company
J. B. Miller Logging Company
Washington Securities Company
R. N. (Sada) Warnock
Alice Nye
Ivan E. Kyniston
Leland Kyniston
Herbert F. Kyniston
Eva Pollock
Nellie Palmer
Ida Kyniston
W. A. Kyniston
R. L. Sabin Trustee
J. B. Miller
W. P. McKenna
W. C. Corbett
Spain E. Pearce
Henry D. Davis
William U. Franey
James T. Salvage
Fred H. Taylor
A. T. Peterson
E. G. Ralston (E. G. Thompson)
Carlos A. Mann and Lewis Montgomery, co-partners doing business as Mann & Montgomery
Andrew Nye as Administrator of the Estate of Julia Kyniston, deceased.

Under and by virtue of decree of foreclosure and sale entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon on the 26th day of September, 1917, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, as Master in Chancery, try in and for said Court, will offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the hour of 11:00 in the forenoon on the 29th day of December, 1917, at the main entrance of the Court House in Linn County, State of Oregon, in the City of Albany, County of Linn, State of Oregon, all the following described property, together with all appurtenances thereto attached and belonging, including all standing and down timber thereon, and described by said decree of foreclosure and sale, to-wit:

First: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Linn, State of Oregon, in Township Ten South of Range Four East of the Willamette Meridian in Oregon, and more particularly described as follows:

Section 2. West Half of Northwest Quarter; Section 10. South Half of Northeast Quarter, Northwest Quarter of Northeast Quarter, West Half of Southwest Quarter, East Half of Southwest Quarter.

Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the County of Lincoln, State of Oregon, in Township Ten South, Range Ten and Eleven West of Willamette Meridian in Oregon, and more particularly described as follows:

In Township Ten South, Range Eleven West of Willamette Meridian in Oregon:

Section Fourteen. South Half of South Half. In Township Ten South, Range Ten West of Willamette Meridian in Oregon:

Section Seventeen. Southwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter, South Half of Southwest Quarter, Northwest Quarter of Southwest Quarter.

Section Eighteen. East Half of Southeast Quarter, East Half of Southwest Quarter, Southeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Nineteen. East Half of Southeast Quarter, Northwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter, South Half of Northeast Quarter, and Lot Three.

Section Twenty. Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, North Half of Southwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter.

Section Twenty-one. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, North Half of Southwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter.

Section Twenty-two. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Twenty-three. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Twenty-four. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Twenty-five. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Twenty-six. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Twenty-seven. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Twenty-eight. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Twenty-nine. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty-one. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty-two. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty-three. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty-four. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty-five. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty-six. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty-seven. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty-eight. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Thirty-nine. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty-one. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty-two. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty-three. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty-four. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty-five. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty-six. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty-seven. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty-eight. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Forty-nine. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty-one. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty-two. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty-three. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty-four. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty-five. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty-six. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty-seven. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty-eight. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Fifty-nine. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty-one. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty-two. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty-three. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty-four. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty-five. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty-six. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty-seven. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty-eight. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Sixty-nine. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy-one. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy-two. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy-three. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy-four. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy-five. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy-six. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy-seven. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy-eight. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Seventy-nine. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty-one. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty-two. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty-three. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty-four. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty-five. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty-six. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty-seven. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty-eight. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Eighty-nine. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety-one. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety-two. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety-three. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety-four. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety-five. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety-six. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety-seven. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety-eight. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section Ninety-nine. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Section One Hundred. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter, Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.

Second: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the County of Linn, State of Oregon, in Township Ten South of Range Four East of the Willamette Meridian, in Oregon, and more particularly described as follows:

Section Nine. East Half of Southeast Quarter.
Section Ten. West Half of Southwest Quarter.
Section Eleven. West Half of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter.
Section Twelve. Southwest Quarter of Southwest Quarter.
Section Thirteen. Northwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter.
Section Fourteen. North Half of Northeast Quarter.
Section Fifteen. Northwest Quarter.
Section Twenty-four. South Half of Southeast Quarter, Northwest Quarter of Southeast Quarter.
Section Twenty-five. Northeast Quarter, Southeast Quarter, Southwest Quarter, South Half of Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter of Northwest Quarter.
Section Thirty-five. Southeast Quarter.
Section Thirteen. Southeast Quarter.
Section Twenty-four. Northeast Quarter, Northwest Quarter, Northeast Quarter.

Trained Soldiers Are Wholly In-different to Danger.

Thought of Calamity Bothers Them Not, and They May Be Severely Wounded Without Feeling Pain. Unique Analogy From Railroad Life.

The thought of not coming out of a battle alive rarely enters the mind of a seasoned soldier, and he goes into the conflict fired only with the sense of a patriotic duty to be well and faithfully performed, with perhaps a vague hope of promotion for a deed of bravery or daring. Very few people are afraid of a natural death, but a violent death is different, and yet "hundreds of thousands of men have gone to meet practically certain destruction without giving a sign of terror."

Concerning the absolute indifference of the trained soldier to death in the midst of battle and the reasons therefor, Dr. MacKenna employs a unique and graphic illustration from the railroad world.

"Let us imagine," he says, "that the brain, the organ that links up the body with the sources of thought and action, is a railway terminus into which run lines from all parts of the country. There are lines to and from the eyes, the ears, the feet, the hands and every muscle in the body.

"In the heat of battle trains loaded with messages are racing on the down line to every muscle. On a well-ordered railway system certain trains have priority, while others are held back until congestion is relieved and some of the tracks are cleared.

"A wise train dispatcher will see that a slow freight train does not get in the way and block the progress of a passenger express, and the mind acting in this role takes care that no train laden with fear finds its way out of the terminus to throw the other traffic into confusion. There are no tracks to spare for such a cargo, the whole railway system is occupied with the supply of more urgent necessities.

"By a similar observation one can explain the frequently repeated statement that in the heat of battle a soldier may sustain a formidable wound and feel no pain whatever and even be unaware that he has been hit.

"The injured limb or organ dispatches an express train along the line of some sensory nerve to the railway terminus in the brain, but on drawing near the terminus the signals are found to be against it, and it cannot force its way through the press of traffic into the station. It is therefore sidetracked.

"But just as an ordinary train will try to call the attention of the signalman by blowing its whistle when the signal is against it, so a sensation of pain may succeed in calling the attention of the brain to its existence by sending on a message not of pain, but of heaviness or pressure.

"This may have the effect of opening a path for the whole train to run through, and the wounded man begins to discover that he has been hit or hurt. But in most cases a long interval elapses between the infliction of the wound and the realization of the soldier that he has been wounded.

"I have been informed by a soldier who had a large piece blown out of his thigh that he was quite unaware of his injury for several minutes. His attention was attracted by hearing his foot 'squelch' every time he moved it. On looking down he saw that his boot was full of blood; then almost immediately he felt a dull ache in the thigh, followed very shortly by a sensation of acute pain.

"In this case, to return to our illustration, the messages of pain from the wounded thigh had been held up by congestion of traffic near the terminus. We may imagine that the impeded train tried to call the attention of the signalman, but failed to do so until a message sent from the suburban station of sight, not far from the terminus, got through and informed the station master that a very important train from a remote part of the country was being held up. The levers were then at once drawn, and the sensation of pain passed on to the sensorium."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FACE DEATH WITHOUT FEAR.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MAIL.

It Takes a Corps of Trained Clerks to Handle the Letters.

President Wilson's mail bag is the largest in the world. Thousands of letters arrive daily, and every one of any importance must have the individual attention of America's first citizen. Of course the president is not able to read all his correspondence himself. This difficulty is overcome by a carefully developed system by which the contents of the White House mail bag of any importance are laid before Mr. Wilson each day.

The work of selection falls upon a corps of confidential clerks, who open the letters and give them a first reading; then they are carefully sorted. Many of them are simply recommendations for office. These, after courteous acknowledgment, are referred to the proper departments and placed on file until the matter can be taken up for consideration.

Hundreds of the missives are purely formal or contain impossible requests. These are immediately answered by the staff and signed by one of the president's assistant secretaries.

Such communications as the president ought to see are clearly briefed—that is, a slip is placed at the top of each letter, and on this is a typewritten synopsis of its contents, telling who the writer is and what he has to present. Frequently the president is sufficiently interested by the brief to cause him to read the whole letter. Sometimes the communication is referred to a cabinet officer, in which case the slip is retained at the White House and filed.

Requests for charity are continually pouring in. These, however, are sent to a different department, which goes fully into each case before replying.

When a large number of persons write on the same subject the letters are bunched, and the brief at the top gives the names of those who present one argument, and on another list are given the names of the persons who offer a different view.—Boston Post.

WHAT'S IN A SHOE?

Leather, of Course, but There Are Lots of Other Things.

Reading the Story of the Materials That Are Used in Turning Out Modern Footgear Is Like Taking a Lesson in Commercial Geography.

What's in a shoe? Take a factory tag that tells how a shoe is made. Count on it sixty different items of material; also different items of labor. That shows many of the things in a case. And there may be others.

Whence come the materials? When you look at a shoe you see the four corners of the globe pulled together in it.

Begin with the bottom, or sole, made from the hide of a Texas steer, tanned in oak from Pennsylvania forests. And the heel is of South American dry hide, tanned in hemlock bark.

It's a kidskin shoe you have? It looks it, although one never can tell for sure these days. The vamp is made of a goat of Brazil. It is tanned with chrome from New Caledonia, is blacked with logwood from Jamaica and is glazed with glass from Austria.

The top is of a kid skin tanned in Nigeria, brought to Massachusetts and there retanned and finished. The tongue is of sheep leather. The sheep grew in Argentina. The leather linings are of skins of sheep that grew in Australia. The skins were tanned in sumac from Sicily.

Some of the leather is treated with "fat liquor," an emulsion made of cod oil from Labrador and acids from one of the new American chemical laboratories.

Yet only a few of the things that the tanner used in making the shoe have been mentioned. He also uses in his mystery of tanning "divi-divi" from the East Indies, valonia from Turkey, myrobolans from India and algarobilla from the land knows where, salt from Michigan, sawdust from Maine mills, egg yolk from Russia, blood from Chicago and degrass from France—and a few other things from a few other countries besides.

If there's any fellow under the sun, from an Eskimo to a Patagonian or from a Hottentot to a Korean, who has a hide or skin to sell, he can get his price for it if he will show it to a Yankee tanner, for the Yankee tanner is buying pelts everywhere.

The leather of which the shoe is made is fastened together with thread of Irish linen or Georgia cotton. The lacings are of Egyptian or long fiber Sea Island cotton, tough and strong. The buttons are of bone, pearl or paper, American or European. The eyelets are of brass, coated with celluloid.

The tacks are made by the million in Massachusetts of steel. The same is true of the heel nails and of the shanks in the arches of the shoe. If a person prefers wood pegs that won't scratch hardwood floors in the heels of his shoes he may get them at a New Hampshire shop.

The welt may be of pigskin. The pig was killed in Pickingtown, and his pelt was tanned in Massachusetts. His bristles were saved and made into brushes for cleaning the shoe.

Between the outsole and the insole of the shoe is the "filler," a composition of rubber from Ceylon cut with naphtha and mixed with ground cork from Portugal.

The insole perhaps is of good bark tanned leather. But it may be of fiber, coated with a sheet of leather. The box toe may also be of leather. But more likely it is of felt, filled with shellac to make it stiff. Likewise the counter may be of leather. But more likely it is of leather board or celluloid or of scraps of leather pasted together with flour paste and compressed.

The felt is made from waste woolen, perhaps old coats. The shellac is from the lac tree of India, and the leather board is made down in Maine of shredded leather, hemp and jute from India and other things.

Yet a few more things are used in the making of a shoe. The last, over which the shoe is fashioned, is of maple from Michigan. The patterns, by which the uppers are cut, are of paper board, made from old newspapers.

They are bound with brass. The brass is stripped from them after they become obsolete, and it is used for brazing the steel dies with which leather is cut for several parts of the shoe. The brazing is done in an electric flame or in a fire of Pennsylvania coal.

The snowy white lining is made from cotton of Dixie land. The top facing is of silk made in New Jersey mills, and the gold leaf on it may be truly a product of El Dorado.

The edges of the heels and soles are burnished with wax, which comes from Brazil, and the shoes are blacked with a blacking of which wax is a chief part.

There are forty-seven other things in a shoe. But enough already has been told. What does a fellow expect these days of high prices? Enough already has been said to make a lesson in commercial geography incorporating the four corners of the globe, as well as a few things above and a few things below the globe, and it's all for the price of one pair of shoes.—Salem News.

HANGED THE PRINCESS.

Fate of a Russian Heiress Who Worked For the Revolution.

What is said to be the true story of the hanging of Princess Olga Engellieff, daughter of the richest man in Russia, in the prison of Tomak on Jan. 15, 1918, is told in a New York society magazine. The story is signed by Boris de Tangko, a name which, the magazine asserts, is the nom de plume of a Russian nobleman who fled to New York when the recent Russian imperial government set a price on his head as a revolutionist.

The story depicts the Russian princess bravely facing death as she predicted the very culmination of Russia's troubles.

According to the story of Boris de Tangko, the governor of Kiev was assassinated in the home of the princess. Her father sensed at once her connection with the murder, and shortly after he had given his daughter fair warning that he intended to remain true to the emperor she was arrested and exiled to Siberia.

After five years spent in prison there she escaped and went to Paris, where she became a power in social and political circles. In 1915, following the death at the front of Dimitri Dashkoff, a fellow revolutionist, whose acquaintance she had formed while both were exiles in Siberia, she decided to return to Russia. Three months later she was arrested.

Influential friends begged that they be allowed to appeal to the czar for a pardon, but she refused to allow them to speak in her behalf. Two days before her execution she managed to send several letters to her friends in Paris. In all of which she wrote: "When this letter reaches you I shall be dead. But our work will continue. Our nation will soon be free."

HANDY WITH THEIR FEET.

Many Animals Use Them Cleverly In Taking Their Food.

Kangaroos use their hands very readily to hold food in and to put it into their mouths. As their fore legs are so short that they have to browse in a stooping position, they seem pleased when able to secure a large bunch of cabbage or other vegetable provender and to hold it in their hands to eat. Sometimes the young kangaroo, looking out of its mother's pouch, catches one or two of the leaves which the old one drops, and the pair may be seen each nibbling at the salad held in their hands, one, so to speak, "one floor" above the other.

The slow, deliberate clasping and unclasping of a chameleon's feet look like the movements which the hands of a sleepwalker might make were he trying to creep downstairs. The chameleon's are almost deformed hands, yet they have a superficial resemblance to the feet of parrots, which more than other birds use their feet for many of the purposes of a hand when feeding.

Nothing more readily suggests the momentary impression that a pretty little monkey is "a man and a brother" than when he stretches out his neat little palm, fingers and thumb and, with all the movements proper to the civilized mode of greeting, insists on shaking hands.—London Graphic.

String Beans In Brine.

Instead of canning string beans put them up in brine, and in winter they taste like freshly picked beans.

Put a layer of dry salt one-fourth inch thick in the bottom of a crock. Next put a layer of beans one and one-half inches high just as they are picked from the garden without washing.

Next a one-fourth inch layer of salt and so on until the crock is filled. On top invert a plate and put a heavy weight.

When you wish to use them soak an hour or so and then boil like fresh beans.—New York Sun.

A NORWEGIAN WORD.

Origin of "Budstikken," Which Means Spreading the News.

This peculiar word is frequently found in Scandinavian communities as the name of a newspaper, such as St. Cloud Budstikken. It is a Norwegian word, 1,200 years old at the least and has a very peculiar origin.

In those days when the coasts of Norway were ravaged by pirates the inhabitants had to resort to all sorts of devices to warn those at a distance of the approach of these practical craft. When one was seen on the horizon a man went up to the top of a mountain, where he lighted a beacon fire. This could be seen for a long distance and was known to be a warning. When it was seen in the distance another fire was lighted on another hill until all over the country fires blazed from every hilltop and the people prepared to defend themselves.

They also had a system of messengers. The man who first sighted the sail would take an arrow and send it to his neighbors. From town to town this arrow was sent until all were warned. These were rather primitive ways of telegraphing, but were so effective that in the course of twenty-four hours all Norway knew of the approach of pirates.

This system of spreading the news was called "budstikken," and when there were no more pirates the newspapers became spreaders of the news and so were appropriately styled "budstikken."—Exchange.

Man and the Animals.

The essential difference between men and animals is well stated by Dr. Grasset, an eminent French biologist, quoted by the Scientific American. He says the animal is predestined to obey the laws of its species, while man obeys them only if and when he will. A man may, if he wants to, sustain with energy the pretension that two and two make five, or he may commit suicide.

Battleships and Paint.

Our battleships literally eat paint. The initial color requirements for a new battleship cost about \$25,000, which is the price of about a hundred tons of the kind of paint the navy uses. In addition to this, according to the Popular Science Monthly, it is customary to repaint the different parts of a ship two or three times a year, so the annual upkeep probably exceeds this sum. This brings the annual outlay in paint for the entire fleet to \$1,000,000. The most important coating a vessel receives is the paint applied to the submerged parts of the hull to protect it from corrosion or barnacles.

The Lesser Evil.

"If you were compelled to engage in conversation with one or the other for an hour which would you choose, a woman with a mission or one who thinks she is misunderstood?"

"The woman with a mission."

"Why?"

"She would do most of the talking. A woman who thinks she is misunderstood usually wants a little confidential advice."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Announcement.

Mrs. J. C. Holden announces that she will open her Piano Studio, Sept. 1, for private and class instruction.

Mrs. Holden is a graduate of the Dunning Improved System of Music Study and will establish classes in this method.

Anyone desiring further particulars may call at any time.

Notice.

Cheese maker wanted, to furnish all supplies, and make cheese on percentage, at Miami Valley Creamery Co.'s factory.

Bids will be opened at factory on Monday, Dec. 3, 1917.

Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

Dated this 7th day of Nov., 1917.
C. V. Stoker, Pres.

Let'er Rain

FISH BRAND SLICKERS will keep you dry as nothing else will

DEALERS EVERYWHERE
A. J. TOWER CO. — BOSTON

YOU CAN EARN \$200.

each month selling "Wear-Ever" specialties in Tillamook county. C. Irvine Armstrong, Lewis county, Washington, averaged \$275 per month in July and August. A recent month's commissions of T. J. Pellow, Astoria, Oregon, were \$364. Do not apply unless you are exempt from army draft, can furnish references and have funds to pay expenses for one month. Successful applicant will be selected in few weeks after personal interview with our sales supervisor. For particulars write to The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company, Portland, Oregon.

Quicksands are caused by water constantly flowing over sand. It is only there is an upward current that they are found. Imagine, for instance, a bucket filled with sand. Water poured on that sand does not make it "quicks." If, however, the bucket had a hole in its bottom and water was forced through the hole quicksands would be formed.

A Fitting Name.

"Well," was the answer of a little chap who had been asked the name of his cat. "we used to call him William, but he has been having fits lately, so we call him Fitz William now."

Would Be Prepared.

She—Suppose, dear, I find you have not given me enough money? He—Then telegraph for more. She—Have you a telegraph blank?—Exchange.

Promising Candidate.

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper? Applicant—No, sir. Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.—Puck.

Remember This.

"What do you think is the most difficult thing for a beginner to learn about golf?"

"To keep from talking about it all the time."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Not Run Down Yet.

"Your husband looks run down."

"Well, he's not. There have been ten bill collectors here today, and not one of 'em found him in."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Evasion is unworthy of us and is always the intimate of equivocation.

—Balzac.