PORTLAND LETTER.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 9, 1915.—There never has been a time in the history of the state when the farmers have had such an opportunity to make money by raising livestock for meat purposes as at present. With an aggregate shortage of [illegible] meat animals approximately 800,000,000 pounds, in the leading packing centers of the United States, it is certain that for some years to come there will not only be an unlimited demand for meat animals, but it is also certain that prices will range high and it is not impossible that all previous records may be broken.

It is a fact that nearly all the big cattle ranges of the state have been broken up and that in only a few locations it is possible to find pasturage for these herds, but it is also a fact that the average farm could be made to produce a larger number of animals than it is now doing. With the big packers and bankers willing, and anxious, to cooperate with reliable farmers in the state in stocking farms and ranches, it would appear that any farmer who fails to take advantage of the opportunities in this direction is making a big mistake. The population of the entire Northwest is increasing at a rapid rate, the people must have [illegible] meat, and if Oregon [illegible] cannot meet the demand [illegible] will be sent to others a [illegible] of money will be sent away and the meat industry of the state averaged to [illegible].

Assuming that in the near future the present fertile farms of western Oregon will be [illegible] fertilizing materials, State [illegible] Lewis has recommended that some action be taken to make use of the great kelp beds along the coast in order to save the vast amount of potash which is at present wasted. He states that it is [illegible] to procure supplies of [illegible] and phosphates but the [illegible] of potash is [illegible] be the [illegible] so far as [illegible] for present and future needs, it may also open up a new and profitable industry.

A plan which might profitably be followed in all parts of the Northwest has been adopted by the counties included in the Willamette Valley Exposition association, by which large sign boards will be erected along the line of the railroad telling passengers on the trains just where they are at any time, in what county and the distance to the state capital and also the nearest important town. As these signs will be uniform in size and attractive in appearance it is expected they will be of great interest to travelers.

Have you any fine scenery in your vicinity? During the present year Oregon will be visited by a great army of tourists and it is desirable that hey be encouraged to visit every part of the state if possible. The Press Bureau of the Portland Commercial Club would like to receive a brief description of the notable scenic attractions in every community in the state. In addition to the description, state how the scenery may best be reached, whether by train, trolly or automobile and its approximate distance from principal points.

GRAND JURY INDICTS.

Robert Carlson, of Nehalem who was indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of selling liquor to a minor was arranged before Judge Belt and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was fined $150.00 or 30 days in jail. Judge Belt, in passing sentence said that while the defendant in this particular case seemed to have been honestly mistaken in the age of the minor, yet he wished it generally known that violators of the Liquor Laws of this state, in the future would receive but little sympathy from this court. The maximum penalty was $300.00.

F. A. Flamboy of Nehalem who was indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of selling liquor to a minor pleaded not guilty and bail was fixed at $250.

C. Sekulich was arranged before Judge Belt on Tuesday charged with forgery. He asked for an extension of time in which to plead which was granted.

—o—

When is hay not hay? is a burning question between attorneys Callahan and Claussen.

Just Goes Out.

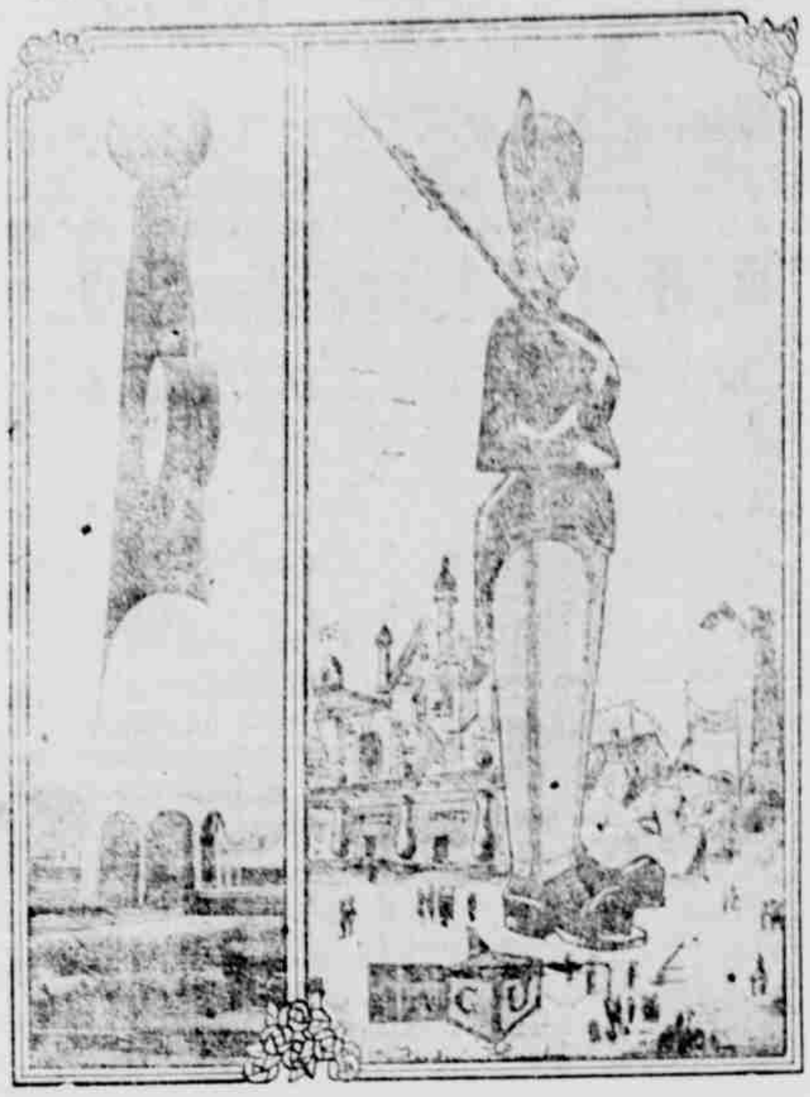
"Mother, when the fire goes out, where does it go?" asked a child of her parent.

"I don't know, dear," replied the mother. "You might just as well ask me where your father goes when he goes out!"

Ruling Passion.

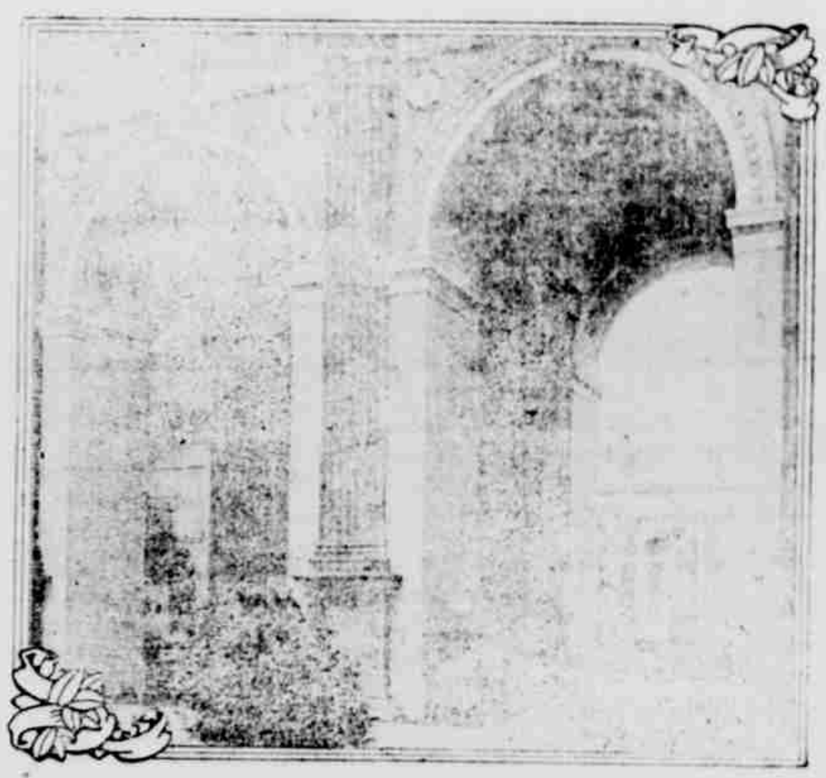
Lawyer's Wife (2 a. m.)—John, there's a burglar downstairs. Lawyer—Ask him if he's got $20 with him. I won't bother with him for less.—Chicago News.

Toys Ninety Feet High at Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915



THE tallest toys in the world are being constructed for Toyland Grown Up, a twelve acre playground in the great fun section, "The Zone," at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The figure of the lady on the left is Miss Emmaline Imogene Equal Rights Pankhurst. The figure on the right is the "Tin Soldier." Both are ninety feet high.

Lofty Colonnades of the Superb Court of the Four Seasons, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915



THIS photograph faintly portrays the beauty of the arches that stand between the Court of the Four Seasons and the [illegible] Court. While it truly presents the attractiveness of the architecture, it cannot even hint at the beauty of color tones.

The pilasters shown in this photograph are of verd antique bronze, the background of imitation Travertine is of ocher hue [illegible] half the height of the arch, and the upper portion is of Pompeian red, with [illegible] and copper green in the ornamentation.

Inside the arches the ceilings are of cerulean blue, and bas-relief in white shows scenes typical of the seasons. The square wall [illegible] at the left of the picture shows where one of many mural paintings will be placed.

Looking through the arch, a part of the Court of the Four Seasons may be seen. Closer inspection shows a verse from Spenser and below it the signs of the Zodiac.

The world is to be given something new in the system of courts at the 1915 Exposition, and each one is to be a revelation in modern construction. The Exposition will open at San Francisco on Feb. 20, 1915.

WONDERS OF JAVA

A Glimpse of the Most Beautiful Island in the World.

WAS ONCE A MIGHTY EMPIRE

Only the Architectural Ruins of Its Ancient Civilization Now Remain. Its Royal Prisoners and the National Sport of Tiger Fighting.

The island of Java has been called by more than one traveler the most beautiful island in the world. It is in shape much like Cuba. It is long and narrow, about 700 miles one way and less than 100 the other. Some of the mountains are 10,000 or 12,000 feet high, but there are no snow clad peaks. They are all clothed to the summit with the richest tropical vegetation, for they are almost directly under the equator. There are at least thirty or forty volcanoes in the island, many of them still active.

The island is controlled by the Dutch. About the time the pilgrim fathers sailed from Holland to land on Plymouth rock another expedition from the same country carried the Dutch flag to the other side of the world, and Dutch governors have ruled in Java for about [illegible] architectural remains in the interior bear testimony to the extinct civilization of a mighty empire once enthroned upon this island and of an ancient religion that was supplanted by Buddhism.

Although the Dutch are complete masters, there are still native rulers left in the island, emperor and sultan, who are allowed to retain their lofty titles and live surrounded with an imperial etiquette, although they are in reality little better than state prisoners.

The emperor lives in his "kraton," a large inclosure in which is the palace. Before the palace stretches the so called "Alon-Alon," a broad, open space, often flanked on one side by a mosque, and this is the arena for the tiger fights, which are the favorite diversion of monarch and subject alike.

For these combats hunters trap tigers in the mountains—magnificent beasts, not born in a cage and half subdued by long confinement, but real kings of the forest, caught full grown and with their strength increased by rage at their captivity.

Sometimes the fight is with a bull or a buffalo, but more often with trained fighters of the human race, and a striking peculiarity of the combat is that not infrequently the onlookers themselves are forced to take part in the performance.

Within the "Alon-Alon" a great square or ring is marked off, and along its sides the mass of the spectators take their places, the men armed with spears of different lengths. Those with [illegible] in the front rank, while those with the longer weapons stand behind them, so that together they present a close hedge of bristling spear points.

If the tiger tries to break through the ring of spectators he must, if the spears are firmly held, impale himself on either the longer or the shorter ones, while the men on either side can easily run him through with their lances. That means that each individual in the wide circle must be dexterous in the use of the spear and also know something about the habits and disposition of the tiger.

The leading role is naturally taken by professional tiger fighters. The big wooden cage in which the fierce beast has been confined is dragged into the middle of the great arena, and as it is opened an unarmed and unshielded fighter advances toward it and with a certain measure of ceremony and even of politeness challenges the tiger to come forth.

Suddenly realizing its freedom, the beast usually starts in wild flight toward the ring of spectators, only to halt before the impenetrable array of gleaming spears. From side to side of the ring it bounds, always met by the same impassable barrier, until finally the real tiger fighters, each armed only with a lance, enter the ring. Usually there are two or three, but only fighters of the first rank dare to encounter the enraged animal unsupported and alone.

They watch the moment in which the tiger crouches for its spring and kneel low, with a tense grasp of the spear, which they point toward the tiger in such a manner that he cannot help impaling himself on it. Besides the courage that the moment calls for, the vaunted skill and daring of the Spanish toreador are the veriest child's play for the charge of the great beast may be so fierce that it knocks the lance aside, and then there is nothing but the spears of the other men to save the tiger fighter from being killed and mangled by the angry creature.—Youth's Companion.

The Question Has been Asked:

What effect will the European War have on my Fire Insurance in case I should suffer a Fire Loss?

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Your Fire Insurance Protection is just as safe with a sound "Foreign Company" as its invested assets in the United States make it.

Facts Worth Knowing:

The United States Branches of all "Foreign Companies" to all intents and purposes ARE AMERICAN COMPANIES, and are PROTECTED BY FUNDS in the hands of AMERICAN TRUSTEES—Citizens of the United States—of recognized standing and financial ability, solely for the protection of AMERICAN POLICY HOLDERS.

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ROLLIE W. WATSON,

"The Fire Insurance Man."

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Round trip tickets, permitting stop-overs at all points in either direction, to the Panama Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Feb. 20 to Dec. 4th, and to the Panama California Exposition, San Diego, open all year will be placed on sale

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PORTLAND SEED CO.
PORTLAND, ORE.

Restoration to Entry of Lands in National Forest

NOTICE IS HEREBY [illegible] that the lands [illegible] low, embracing 121.26 acres, [illegible] Siuslaw National Forest, [illegible] be subject to settlement [illegible] der the provisions of the [illegible] laws of the United States [illegible] of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233), United States land office [illegible] land, Oregon, on [illegible] Any settler who was actually [illegible] good faith claiming any of said [illegible] for agricultural purposes [illegible] uary 1, 1906, and has not [illegible] since, has a preference right [illegible] a homestead entry for the lands [illegible] is occupied. Said lands [illegible] on the applications of the persons [illegible] tioned below, who have a [illegible] right subject to the prior right [illegible] such settler, provided such [illegible] applicant is qualified to make [illegible] stead entry and the preference [illegible] is exercised prior to [illegible] which date the lands will be [illegible] settlement and entry by any [illegible] person. The lands are as follows: [illegible] NE¼, Sec. 24, T. 4 S., R. [illegible] M., 80 acres, application of [illegible] Lane, Hebo, Oregon; Lots 4, [illegible] 2 (41.26 acres), the [illegible] NE¼, the S½ NW¼ NE¼ Sec. [illegible] S., R. 9 W., 141.26 acres, [illegible] H. G. McClure, [illegible] 6-1508. January 6, 1915. [illegible] Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County, by the Clerk of said Court, upon a decree of foreclosure dated December 19th, 1914, in said Court in a case wherein F. E. [illegible] plaintiff and W. O. Chase, [illegible] Chase and the Tillamook [illegible] Fish Company are defendants, [illegible] execution and order of sale bearing the 19th day of December, 1914, being to me duly directed by the Clerk of said Court under the seal thereof, I have duly levied upon, and will on Monday the 1st day of February at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House door in Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon, [illegible] at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the following described real property, situate in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 8, [illegible] Addition to Ocean Park according to the plat of said addition recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Oregon, also all land lying between said Lots 1 and 2 and low water on Big Nestucca River, all of the land lying between the [illegible] lines of Camp Street in said Addition and low water on said river; also that certain ice plant located on the described property consisting of [illegible] and boiler and ice machine and equipment in connection therewith.

And if necessary to satisfy the decree in the cause mentioned, I will also sell the following described property, situate in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit:

Lots 5 and 6 of Block 10 of [illegible] well's Addition to [illegible] (now Tillamook City.)

Said sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the judgment and decree entered in said cause on the 19th day of December, 1914, in favor of plaintiff and against defendants for the sum of $2350.00, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from February 18th, 1913, for the further sum of $250.00 as attorney's fees and the costs and disbursements of said suit taxed at $24.60, and the costs and expenses of the sale.

Dated this December 31st, 1914.
H. Crenshaw,
Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon.

ManZan Reaches the [illegible] blows pain [illegible] The Great Pile [illegible] edy. Put up in [illegible] with rectal [illegible]