

R IN FAVOR

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Particular Treat-
demands Snowy
Heads.

ely related to the
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ent difficult to cu-
a very rich soil and
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sally this purpose
is used: (1) the
a dozen or more
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y, so that the nat-
Breaking or beat-
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considered a deli-
cious treat. It pays to exercise
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often used, cre-
d more than a do-
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centage over the be-

of good size, snow-
fancy paper, and
clean packages that
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FOR TESTING
Farmer to Acce-
d—How Oper-
Performed.

I your soil for ac-
cidents' worth of be-
enable each farm-
ther his soil need
of the easiest meth-
solved out by M. J.
Agricultural college
Ohio State univer-
o a field when
d as a standard
of soil and place
a paper in the soil
blade. Then press
together on the pap-
20 minutes. The
and notice its
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will neutralize it.

ERER IS HAND-
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Device—Conveyor
Potatoes.

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Bather.

a Louisville (W
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uccessfully long
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second conveyor
frame above the
e carrying trans-
ing Business.

LIED IN GARDE
Induces Rank Grow-
d Leaf—Yield Is
y Reduced.

ure is good for
d at the right
times when its ap-
l. Fresh manure
immediately be-
be thoroughly in-
soil. As a result
work and the grow-
of compact. Pro-
uces a rank growth
as a result of the
d of most vegeta-

and Clover Fertil-
ation—Keep Tank
Self-Feeder.

thrape either in
side and affix
the other side in
ation imaginable
the field. In de-
self-feeding and
ment in the field
y need and can be
no more.

MULTNOMAH HOTEL
PORTLAND-OREGON
LARGEST HOTEL IN THE NORTH
WEST—REOPENED OCTOBER 10-1915
REDECORATED AND RENOVATED

550 ROOMS
50FOOT
DAY-UP
SAYLE
ROOMS
43-UP

Order by Phone or Mail

ELECTRIC MOTORS
Bought, Sold, Rented and Repaired
WALKER ELECTRIC WORKS
Burnside, cor. 10th, Portland, Ore.

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES
To and from all points on household goods, plants
and automobiles. Information cheerfully given.
Pacific Coast Forwarding Co., Portland, Ore.

OREGON VULCANIZING COMPANY
moved to 323 to 327 Burnside St., Port-
land, Ore. Largest Tire Repair Plant in
the Northwest. Country service a
specialty. Use Parcol Foot.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
The school where you should get your training
most practical and give you a good shop ex-
perience. The Portland
Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL IS THAT PLACE
Address: The Registrar, Portland Y. M. C. A.,
and get an illustrated Bulletin giving the com-
plete details of COST, TIME and CONDITIONS

SHIP
Veal, Pork, Beef,
Poultry, Butter, Eggs
and Farm Produce
at the Old Reliable Sundry house with a
reputation of 45 years of Square Dealing and
as measured at TOP MARKET PRICES.
F. M. CRONKHITE
45-47 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

Irrigation Systems
Pipe, Flume, Pump, Gates, Weirs,
Tanks, Troughs, Sills. We special-
ize on Irrigation and Drainage
Work.
A. L. GAGE & SON
303 Spalding Bldg. Portland, Ore.

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids,
Eyes inflamed by ex-
posure to Sun, Dust and Wind
quickly relieved by Murine
"I feel better," replied Mr. Gark
Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark.
"When a lady loses the kind of a
husband that a mob would maul
lynch she hasn't lost anything. And
when a gang of prominent citizens
take time from their own business to
lynch a cuss just 'cause he needs it, it
hain't reasonable to expect 'em to
pay for the privilege of doing the
community a favor. That's the gen-
eral sentiment of the voters in this
neck of the woods, and I reckon the
jury, being mostly candidates for
something now or in the future, will
promptly decide to make it unani-
mous."—Kansas City Star.

Every Night
For Constipation
Headache, Indigestion, etc.
BRANDRETH PILLS
Safe and Sure

Not at All Likely.
"Do you think the widow of the
man who was lynched will win her
damage suit against the mob?"
"I reckon not," replied Mr. Gark
Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark.
"When a lady loses the kind of a
husband that a mob would maul
lynch she hasn't lost anything. And
when a gang of prominent citizens
take time from their own business to
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neck of the woods, and I reckon the
jury, being mostly candidates for
something now or in the future, will
promptly decide to make it unani-
mous."—Kansas City Star.

A Man of Letters.
"Nearly everybody has some distin-
guishing designation that permits him
to attach a series of letters to his
name."
"Yes," replied Farmer Cornsossel.
"I must say I approve of it. I never
got any regular degree, but it's a heap
of satisfaction to me to see 'R F D'
on the mail sent to my address."
Washington Star.

Smartness.
"Boys are a great deal smarter than
when I was young," said Mr. Grow-
cher.
"What makes you think so?"
"They manage to get away with so
many things that would have earned
my brothers and me a fine whipping."
—Washington Star.

Not Free.
"Is this a free translation?" asked
a customer in the book store.
"No sir," replied the clerk. "It will
cost you a dollar fifty."—Boston Tran-
script.

Mutual Dread.
She—I am so afraid of bats getting
in my head.
He—Yes; that's the worst of going
on one.—Baltimore American.

LOYALTY
TO YOUR STOMACH
Is the first essential to
continued good health
when help is needed for

THE APPETITE
THE STOMACH
THE LIVER OR
THE BOWELS

TRY
HOSTETTER'S
Stomach Bitters

Even Sacred Precincts of U. S. Capitol Invaded by Movie Camera



For many years the taking of motion pictures in public buildings in Wash-
ington, was prohibited, but recent years have seen a change. The scene shown
in this picture is the climax in "The Man Who Forgot," a movie production of
the novel by James H. May, Jr. Robert Warwick, the leading man, is shown ad-
dressing the multitude following the passage of his bill creating national-wide
prohibition.

GREAT WASTE STOPPED TO DIMINISH ILLNESS

Coke By-Products Reach Value of
\$30,000,000 a Year.

Nearly Eight Million Dollars Worth of
Benzol, Most of Which For-
merly Was Thrown Away,
Marketed in 1915.

According to statistics which have
been gathered by Uncle Sam's ge-
ological survey, the recovery of the
valuable by-products from American coke
manufacture made big advances in
1915. The value of these by-products
last year is estimated at \$30,000,000,
a large increase over the previous high-
water mark of \$17,500,000 in 1914. The
chances are that the savings from the
coke ovens this year will far surpass
even the \$30,000,000 for 1915.

In spite of the fact that there were
material increases in the output and
value of gas, tar and ammonia, which
was to be expected with a greater out-
put of by-product coke, the increase in
benzol products was remarkable and
presented the most interesting feature
for the year in the coke industry. The
value of these products rose from less
than \$1,000,000 in 1914 to more than
\$7,700,000 in 1915, according to officials
of the survey. While benzol has been
recovered in this country from coke-
oven gas for a number of years, prior
to 1915 the market was small and the
prices low.

The awakening of the American peo-
ple to the need for a dye industry that
has existed and still exists, and to a real-
ization that such an industry cannot
spring full-grown from nothing, but
must be fostered and developed, is now
a well-known story. Few are aware,
however, of the progress that has been
made within a year in laying the founda-
tions for future progress in that in-
dustry. Under the spur of almost
fabulous prices survey officials have
found that retort coke ovens through-
out the country quickly installed elab-
orate benzol-recovery systems and now
save the valuable oils that not very
long ago were being burned or wasted,
or, if saved, were begging for a mar-
ket.

In 1914, according to statistics, there
were 14 benzol plants in this country,
but they were all controlled by one
company. Last year 16 additional
coke plants were equipped with benzol
apparatus and the output was greatly
increased. The incentive for putting
in this equipment was, of course, the
opportunity to contract at war prices
for benzol and other similar materials
for use in making explosives for the
European campaign. When the demand
for that source shall have ceased the
United States will be in possession of
a large supply of the raw materials
from which dyes and chemicals are
made, and will be able, if trade condi-
tions are right, to enter into the man-
ufacture of these essential materials on
an ever-increasing scale.

MILLION BALES OF COTTON USED TO MAKE EXPLOSIVES

This Amount Is Consumed in One
Year in United States Alone, Ac-
cording to Uncle Sam's Figures.

Approximately 1,000,000 bales of cot-
ton will have been consumed in the
manufacture of explosives in the
United States alone in 1916. If the rate
of consumption established in the first
half of the year is maintained until
the close of 1916. This is shown by
figures compiled by Uncle Sam in com-
pliance with a new law.
The increased use of cotton fiber in
this industry is striking, the quantity
consumed during the first half of
1916 being considerably in excess of
the total for 1915. The amount con-
sumed in 1915 was equivalent to 375,
000 bales of 500 pounds each, while
the consumption in the first quarter
of 1916 amounted to 223,000 bales,
and in the second quarter 220,000
bales.

No statistics have been collected in
regard to the quantity of cotton con-
sumed in the manufacture of explo-
sives in foreign countries as exports of
bleached lint, which are used in this
industry, are not reported separately,
but are included with the exports
of lint and no information is
available as to the quantity of
bleached lint sent abroad.

The California state superintendent
of banks has issued a license to the
Sumitomo bank, Ltd., of Osaka, Japan,
to establish a branch in San Francisco.
The allotment of capital of the branch
is \$300,000. The San Francisco Call an-
nounces the bank's plans to open soon.

CITIES SAVING BABIES

Most of Larger Municipalities En-
gaged in Work.

Milk Inspection, Visiting Nurses and
Infant-Welfare Stations Among
the Most Important
Features.

Of the 590 American cities with 10-
000 or more population, over two-thirds
have reported to Uncle Sam's chil-
dren's bureau that some kind of work
affecting the health of babies is carried
on by the municipality from public
funds, according to the tabular an-
alysts of infant-welfare work by public
and private agencies in the United
States which has just been published
by the bureau. In 20 cities this work
is so highly organized that a special
division devoted to child hygiene is in-
cluded in the city health department.

Cities of every type are found among
those reporting special municipal
health work for babies. In general it
appears that municipal work is more
highly developed in large cities than in
small, and yet two cities with less than
10,000 population—Duluth, Minn., and
Montclair, N. J.—are found among the
20 having a municipal division of child
hygiene. The others are Boston, Buf-
falo, N. Y.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleve-
land, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Jersey City,
N. J.; Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles,
Cal.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Nashville, Tenn.;
New York, Newark, N. J.; Philadel-
phia, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Providence, R. I.;
Seattle, Wash.; Toledo, O.

Babies and mothers are helped by
the municipalities in various ways. It
is true that 255 cities report milk in-
spection as the only municipal activity
directly affecting babies, but 100 mu-
nicipalities employ a nurse to visit the
homes and teach the mother what to
do for her baby, and to help her when
the baby is sick. Special municipal
nurses are assigned in 63 cities to the
care and instruction of prospective
mothers. In 60 cities infant-welfare
stations are maintained with doctors in
attendance, and mothers bring their
babies for weighing and examination
and advice about feeding and general
care. Many cities have both infant-
welfare stations and visiting nurses.
Classes for instructing older school
girls in infant hygiene are conducted by
44 municipalities.

Many state departments of health
and extension divisions of state uni-
versities also report extensive educa-
tional work in child hygiene, such as
lending exhibits, lantern slides and
films, distributing pamphlets and send-
ing out lecturers, maintaining a regular
press service and conducting special
campaigns for complete birth registra-
tion. Kansas, New Jersey, New York
and Ohio have organized special divi-
sions of child hygiene within the state
departments of health. In Massachu-
setts infant-welfare work is a well-de-
fined feature of the work of the divi-
sion of hygiene.

For two years the work of studying
rural sanitation has been going on un-
der supervision of Dr. L. L. Lumsden
of the public health service and 20
field officers.

The method pursued is to select one
rural county in each state and make
an intensive survey of health condi-
tions. Up to date 17 counties in as
many states have been surveyed.
In a few more years every state will
have been studied.

In one county alone, Greenville, S. C.,
more than 12,000 farm homes were
visited.

The public health service knows all
about each of these farms; where the
dwelling house is located, how it is
constructed; whether it is screened;
where the well is located, or whether
the water comes from a spring; where
the water supply is obtained with re-
ference to the stable and hog pen.
It knows whether there has ever
been a case of typhoid on the farm
and why. The public health officials
have talked with farmers and wives on
every one of these farms in the 17
counties.

In every one of the counties the
death rate from typhoid fever has been
cut between 50 and 90 per cent.

In most instances the result of the
survey has been to convince the farm-
ers of the necessity of enforcing strict-
er sanitary regulations.

LESS COLORING USED IN TEA

Uncle Sam's Inspectors Rejected Only
Small Quantity at Ports on This
Ground During Past Year.

The annual report of George F.
Mitchell, Uncle Sam's supervising tea
examiner, whose inspectors examine
every pound of tea coming into the
United States to determine both its
quality and purity, shows that less
coloring matter is now being used in
tea.

What is known as the "lead test,"
to determine whether teas contain col-
oring matter, affecting their purity,
was first used in 1912, at which time
new regulations and standards for im-
ported teas also became effective. The
first year of its use 518,638 pounds,
more than 50 per cent of the total im-
portations, were rejected on account
of artificial coloring matter. The per-
centage has decreased until the last
fiscal year it was very small.

The tea examiner says that it is be-
lieved the use of artificial coloring in
China has practically stopped, the Chi-
nese government having made many
appeals to the people on the ground
that the practice is deceptive and un-
fair.

In the last fiscal year, while only
2,168 pounds of tea were rejected on
account of artificial coloring, 1,766,410
pounds were rejected as being below
quality.

Department Doing Good Work.

The United States employment ser-
vice, the work of which is performed
under the supervision of the division
of information of the bureau of im-
migration, department of labor, has com-
pleted the first full year of its activi-
ties. During that year 25,645 employ-
ers filed application for 107,331 work-
ers. In the same period 154,032 per-
sons applied for work, of which 84,933
were referred to employment and 75,
100 were actually employed.

Tile Fish Boom a Success.

The efforts of the United States bu-
reau of fisheries to add tile fish to the
American dietary have met with great
success. Prior to October, 1915, this
fish was practically unknown in the
markets. During June, 1916, the re-
ceipts at New York amounted to 1-
125,000 pounds. The total sales of
the fish since this fishery was estab-
lished were more than 4,000,000 pounds
up to June 30, having a first value ex-
ceeding \$200,000.

HANDLING OF MAIL

INTRICATE WORK

Each Letter Passes Through
Many Hands Before It
Reaches Destination.

SEPARATION IS BIGGEST JOB

Assortment Is Made First by Large
Districts and Then by States and
Cities to Which Missives
Are Addressed.

Uncle Sam's mail service is a great
hopper into which millions pour their
sorrows, joys and achievements in the
form of letters and postals. In order
to dispatch these promptly to their
various destinations they must first be
separated. In the larger post offices
of the country, owing to the practice
of business houses mailing the bulk of
their mail at the close of the day,
great congestion would occur in the
mailing division in handling the vast
quantity of mail were not some sys-
tematic method of separation in op-
eration. Experts of the post office de-
partment are now and have been for
some time engaged in revising the sepa-
ration schemes at the larger offices,
with a view to lessening the handling
of the mail and bringing into use all
the latest and most up-to-date meth-
ods. The banker has a coin-separating
device which mechanically sorts the
coins according to denomination; the
fruit grower has a device for separat-
ing his fruit according to size, but up
to date the postal service must depend
on human hands to separate the mails.

Letter Starts on Way.
Deposit a letter in a box in any east-
ern city for dispatch to a western city
—for example, Seattle, Wash. The
mail collector on foot takes it with
other letters from the box to a central
storage collection box in which other
foot collectors deposit their mail.

An automobile collector on a regu-
lar schedule and circuit takes the full
bags from the storage collection box,
empties empty bags in their place, and
proceeds to the central post office,
where the mail is transported by a
mechanical conveyor from the mail
platform to the "facing" tables, upon
which it is dumped in great heaps and
then "faced"—that is the addresses
and stamps are placed in the same
relative position in order properly to
feed them through a mechanical can-
celling device at the rate of some 500
a minute.

From the canceling tables the let-
ters are conveyed in trays over a me-
chanical conveyor, similar to those
used in any modern department store,
to what are known as the "primary
separation" cases; usually each case
has from twenty to thirty separators,
which, as the name indicates, is the
first separation given to the letters.
Letters for Seattle are thrown into a
box labeled "western states."

Separated Again.

From the "primary separation" cases
the letters are again conveyed
mechanically to the final separation
cases, where a much larger force of
clerks gives the letters their final sepa-
ration for dispatch. Seattle letters
go to the "western states" cases,
where mail for that section of the
country is separated and tied in pack-
ages; packages for the larger cities
being made up separately. As fast
as the Seattle box of each clerk work-
ing the "western states" cases is filled
it is emptied and the letters tied in
bundles bearing a slip showing the
dispatching office, date, hour of mail-
ing and the name and number of dis-
patching clerk. If any letter for a city
other than Seattle is found in the
package when it reaches its destina-
tion, the error is recorded on the slip
and is eventually charged against the
dispatching clerk's record.

Bundles of letters for Seattle, if
sufficient in number, are placed in a
locked pouch and labeled direct to
Seattle, otherwise they are placed with
other bundles of letters for cities in
that state or locality in a pouch in-
cluded in the proper railway post of-
fice—another term for mail bags—or
another separation. Letters for the
smaller post offices in the state of
Washington are tied in packages la-
beled "Washington state," and all such
packages of letters are distributed on
the railway cars en route, running
west and northwest from Chicago, and
dispatched to the proper connecting
mail trains for final delivery. Postal
clerks on mail trains, or railway post
offices, entering large cities just prior
or during delivery hours must be fa-
miliar with the delivery systems of
these large cities, so that all letters
may be distributed to insure prompt
delivery upon reaching the city
office.

Separated at Destination.

Undistributed packages of letters
for any city, on reaching the post
office, are mechanically conveyed to
city primary separation cases, where
not only these letters, but those
which have been distributed to the
city separation to station
districts prior to the final separation
other clerks to the various letter
rider routes and general delivery
sections of the office. The letters
then distributed by the postman
from his pouch, and when he departs
letters are arranged so that the
letter for delivery is on the top of
the package and the last letter for de-
livery on the bottom.

Uncle Sam's employees there
have to handle the mail a good
many times between starting point and
destination, and the care for pro-
tecting it is really such. One care-
lessly or thoughtlessly addressed letter
causes delay to all other letters that
follow, or it may result in the letter
being thrown to a clerk, called the
"nixie" clerk, whose duty it is to de-
cipher addresses or return them to the
sender if a return address appears on
the envelope, otherwise to the dead-
letter office.

Electric railways of the United
States represent a valuation of \$750-
000,000.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00 ANS WOODMAN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas
shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers.
The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bot-
tom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and
the shoes are protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The
retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San
Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the
price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more
than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart
styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America.
They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass.,
by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and
supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest
determination to make the best shoes for the price that money
can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he can-
not supply you with the kind you want, take no other
make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to
get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price.
By return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas
name and the retail price
stamped on the bottom.

Trees Shipped Anywhere—Freight Paid
Small orders as well as big. Ornamentals, Fruit Trees, Etc. Hardy and guaranteed.
Shipped from New York and Canada. 10th Year. Book Orders Last Year.
Salmon River Nurseries, Inc. Washburn, Wis. C. W. W. Co. Washburn, Wis.

Resin

heals ba-
skin tro-

Resinol Ointment and Resinol
recommended by physicians and in-
terns in the treatment of infantile ec-
zema, chafing, etc. They contain noth-
ing but pure resin and are perfectly
safe for all ages. Resinol Soap for
the prevention of skin troubles.

can
Its Likeness.
"I suppose you couldn't get
a banana as like a wedding
"Oh, yes, I can. It is always
to throw the slipper when the
comes off."—Baltimore Am.

A Painless Argument
Shakespearean-Bacon contr-
"It relieves my pres-
Neither of them is running."
—Washington Star.

The Latest.
Will Wilson take that cottage
At Long Branch next season
At least we hear he is after
A Villa in Mexico
—Boston Transcript

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys.

The close connection which exists
between the heart and the kidneys is
well known nowadays. As soon as
the kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is
increased and the heart functions are
attacked. When the kidneys no longer
pour forth waste, uric acid poisoning
occurs and the person dies, and this
cause is often given as heart disease, or
disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a
risk to send 10 cents for a sample
package of "Anurio"—the latest dis-
covery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a
sample of your water. This will be
examined without charge by expert
chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel,
Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from
backache, frequent or scanty urine,
rheumatic pains here or there, or that
constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's
time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your
symptoms and get his medical opinion
without charge—absolutely free. This
"Anurio" of Doctor Pierce's is found to
be 37 times more active than lithia,
for it dissolves uric acid in the system
as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Anurio
Tablets. There can be no imitation.
Every package of "Anurio" is sure to
be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signa-
ture on the package just as you do on
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
for blood and stomach.

WORRY, DESPONDENCY.
Kidney Disease is suspected by medical
men when patients complain of backache
or suffer with irregular urination, dis-
turbed, too frequent, scanty or painful
passage. The general symptoms are rheu-
matic pains or neuralgia, headaches,
dizzy spells, irritability, despondency,
weakness and general misery. Worry
is a frequent cause and sometimes a
symptom of kidney disease. Thousands
have testified to immediate relief from
these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's
Anurio Tablets.

P. N. U. No. 48, 1918

DISTRESSING RHEUMATISM

How many people, crippled and lame from rheumatism,
owe their condition to neglected or incorrect treatment!

It is the exact combination of pure Norwegian Cod Liver

Catarrh PERUNA CONQUERS

It is of great value when used promptly for a cold, usu-
ally checking it and overcoming it in a few days.

Ample evidence has proved that it is of more value in over-
coming chronic catarrh, dispelling the inflammatory conditions, enabling
the diseased membranes to perform their natural functions, and toning
up the entire system.

The experience of thousands is a safe guide to what it may be ex-
pected to do for you.