

Red Crown
the Gasoline of Quality

Made up to a standard—not down to a price. We make the best gasoline that our experience and resources enable us to produce. The quality of the gasoline determines its price—not the price its quality. Dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
National



A big moment of the society drama "Today," when the lights are turned on and instead of meeting the millionaire she expected the wife is suddenly confronted by her own husband. At the Grand Opera House Saturday, March 13.

DAIRYING POURS GOLD INTO POLK

From Which Years Ago Began to Fall With Grain Now Produce Riches for the Farmers.

Monmouth, Or., March 9.—A big increase in the production of cream in Polk county, the building of dairy barns and sheds, improvement of the stock, the adding of new breeds and the removal of grain farms into modern dairies are the results shown by a survey conducted throughout Polk county during the past year for the purpose of securing accurate knowledge on the ground and scope of the industry.

One valued at \$375,000 was manufactured into butter in Polk county during 1914, while for the year 1914 the total was \$500,000. An estimate has been made as to the value of cream produced in Polk county during the year, which is estimated to be \$1,000,000. The cream is produced in the valley counties. The approximate value of the cream bought by the Polk county creamery alone was \$400,000.

Dairying 15 Years in County.
Dairying came to Polk county in 1900, the survey shows. The grain-raising was the industry upon which the greatest efforts of the farmers were concentrated. The process of planting and raising had become mechanical and soon it was seen that the soil needed help. The rotation of crops was the ultimate outcome and vetch was grown in every district. This feed proved to be excellent for dairy cows.

The Jersey is the predominant breed among the herds of Polk county. Guernsey, Holstein and Ayrshire are other breeds which are being introduced now. The county's best stock is represented in the herds of John B. Stump & Son, of Monmouth, and E. E. Hewitt, Clark, Hemlock, and Frank Langhans, of the Luckiamute valley.

First Creamery Built in 1900.
The first creamery in Polk county began operations at Independence September 12, 1900. The owner and manager, K. C. Eldridge, had been in the dairy business for several years in the East and in Oregon.

"I know of only one man in Polk county who had as many as ten cows when this creamery was started, and that was Otis Wolverson," said Mr. Eldridge. "Most of the farmers had one or two, while four or five cows in the hands of one man were rare exceptions. At the present time herds of 20 cows are common. Others run to 30 cows."

Formerly sold in the field in the summer of a low cost, now is stored during the winter, and fed to the cows which was shown in a strong demand for feed was shown in summer. Buyers from outside districts canvassed the hay centers, but found little hay for sale.

Wide Range of Feed Chosen.
A wide range of feed is chosen by the dairymen for their herds. Large quantities of pumpkins are stored away in the fall months. Corn is placed into

YAKIMA ELECTRIC CO. IN CHICKEN BUSINESS
Bookkeeper of Concern Does Not Know How to Classify Account Under Railroad Commission Rules.

When an electric light and power company engages in experimentation with an electric incubator, whether for profit or demonstration purposes, is this item of profit or loss to be chargeable to depreciation or sterilization account? is the query that has been put up to the railroad commission by the Yakima Electric company, in a communication received this morning. In general tenor the letter smacks of humor, but it might have been intended for sarcasm.

According to the missive the company set 183 eggs in an electric incubator during the month of February and hatched out 90 chicks, two dozen of which were sold at 10 cents each. It was found that 92 of the eggs were unfertile, which cost the company \$1.25, which it designates as a clear loss, and the superintendent states that he has perused the booklet published by the railroad commission entitled "Uniform Classification of Accounts" very thoroughly, and he has been unable to detect under what classification such an account could be reported. He states further that, for the present, the company is keeping the money separate in the safe marked "leghorn fund," and is awaiting the decision of the commission as to the proper classification of the fund under its rules.

Dove of Peace Flies From Portals of School Board

First the first time in many moons the otherwise dignified and sedate Salem school board directors became involved in a somewhat heated argument over the manner of construction of the two new chimneys for the high school building, under contract with S. A. Hughes and supervision of architect Fred Legg. The colloquy between Director Max Buren and Contractor Hughes, who got out of bed to answer the summons of the board to appear and explain his reasons for deviating from the specifications provided for the building of the first chimney without consent of the board, approached the stage of personalities and the atmosphere became so violently surcharged with insinuations and retorts cordial that it looked like it was going to break up in a row. At one stage of the proceedings Director Buren threatened to resign from the board rather than be made the "goat."

Then Director Barnes offered as a compromise that the contractor be paid his price of \$5 per foot for extending the height of the chimneys and that the matter of penalty for violating the specifications be submitted to a special committee of Chairman Miles and Director Lee. This raised a big rumour, Director Lee insisting that the building committee be at least shown the courtesy of the backing of the board, that he was tired of serving up a committee and having its actions reversed every time a matter of dispute came before the board, declared that if the building committee was not shown more courtesy by the board he would drop out of it, and further, if matters came to such a stage that his protests were to be entirely ignored, he would resign from the board. Director Lee then objected to the form of the motion in that it was a double header and, with the consent of his second, Director White, Mr. Barnes finally withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hughes Declares Himself.
"I am getting tired of this quibbling over a few dollars," finally declared Contractor Hughes. "I am also tired of these charges of lack of principle that are being made by Mr. Buren. I have already given the district an extra foot of the concrete bases of the chimneys, have already placed the cap on one of the chimneys and will lose money by having to take it off to add three feet more on the chimney; I acknowledge that I took my own initiative in leaving out the header course, but I contend that it is absolutely unnecessary and unusual, and am willing to stand a penalty. So far as principle is concerned I want it understood that I have just as much principle as any member of this board and I don't want to hear any more insinuations about it either."

The matter was finally settled in a way by Director Buren carrying his point of sustaining the action of the building committee, the contractor was instructed to add three feet more to the height of each chimney at \$5 per foot and the matter of penalty adjustment was left to the building committee. Afterward Director Buren stated that he was not going to insist upon the assessment of a penalty upon Mr. Hughes but he would insist that the board's specifications be followed out in future.

Mr. Buren Gets Some Satisfaction.
Director Buren had the satisfaction of putting the board on record regarding the following out of specifications in the building of the second chimney in which instance his motion to that effect was defeated by Chairman Miles had to cast the deciding vote which he did in the negative. Director White seconded Mr. Buren's motion and Director Lee and Barnes voted no, making a tie. The reason for voting this motion down, however, was that while Mr. Lee and Chairman Miles stated they deplored the arbitrary action of the contractor in ignoring the specifications and went ahead with the work without consulting with the board, they were satisfied that the header course was not absolutely necessary to the

Fish and Game Laws With Latest Revisions

Following is a revised synopsis of the hunting and angling laws of 1915-1916:

Open hunting seasons—District No. 1, comprising all counties west of Cascade mountains.
Buck deer with horns—August 15 to October 31.
Silver gray squirrel—September 1 to October 31.
Bucks and geese—October 1 to January 15, (Federal law).
Rabbits and coots—October 1 to January 15, (Federal law).
Black breasted and golden plover, Wilson or Jack snipe, woodcock, and greater and lesser yellow legs, October 1 to December 15, (Federal law).
Chinese pheasants and grouse—October 1 to October 31, Jackson county, October 1 to October 10, No open season in Coos, Curry and Josephine counties.
Quail—No open season except in Coos, Curry, Jackson and Josephine counties, October 1 to October 31.
Doves—September 1 to October 31.
Open Hunting Seasons—Dist. No. 2, comprising all counties east of Cascade mountains.
Buck deer with horns—August 15 to October 31.
Silver gray squirrel—September 1 to October 31.
Bucks and geese—October 1 to January 15, (Federal law).
Rabbits and coots—October 1 to January 15, (Federal law).
Black breasted and golden plover, Wilson or Jack snipe, woodcock, and greater and lesser yellow legs—October 1 to December 15, (Federal law).
Chinese pheasants—No open season except in Union county, October 1 to October 10.
Grouse—August 15 to October 31.
Prairie chickens—No open season except in Sherman, Union and Wasco counties—October 1 to October 15.
Sage hens—July 15 to August 31.
Quail—No open season except in Klamath county—October 1 to October 10.
Doves—September 1 to October 31.
Bag Limits.
Buck deer with horns—3 during any season.
Silver gray squirrel—5 in any seven consecutive days.
Ducks, geese, rails, coots and shore birds—30 in any seven consecutive days.
Chinese pheasants—5 in one day including 1 female; 10 in any seven consecutive days, including 2 females.
Grouse, prairie chickens and sage hens—5 in one day; 10 in any seven consecutive days.
Quail—10 in any seven consecutive days.
Doves—10 in one day; 20 in any seven consecutive days.
Geese killed in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Harney, Crook, Morrow and Umatilla counties may be sold after having metal tag attached.
Open Angling Seasons—Both Districts.
Trout and salmon over six inches—April 1 to October 31; bag limit 75 fish or 50 pounds in any one day.
Trout and salmon over ten inches—All year; bag limit 50 fish or 60 pounds in any one day.
Bass, crappies, Williamson's white fish, cat fish and graylings—All year; bag limit 40 pounds in one day.
"Yanks"—in Walla Walla—All year, except September 15 to October 10; bag limit 30 pounds in one day.

Valuable Timber Land Was Patented By Fraud

The decision of the United States supreme court yesterday returns land in Linn and Lane counties valued at \$750,000, to the government. This estimate is made by Louis L. Sharp, chief of the field division of the United States land office, who has been connected with the case since it was instituted by John McCourt in November, 1908. The charge made by the government was that the lands were obtained by fraud, that the defendants conspired to defraud by procuring people to file on the lands and then transfer title to them.

In the first trial in the United States district court here 37 claims were forfeited. The defense appealed and McCourt added in eight more claims to the original 37. The United States circuit court of appeals forfeited all the 5 claims, and it is believed by United States district Attorney Reames that the supreme court has upheld the decision of the court of appeals.

The defendants in the suit are: C. A. Smith, Frederick A. Kribb, Judd Mealey, Richard F. Malone, J. A. Thompson, Alexander Gould, John J. Gilliland, Louis Maynard, Joseph O. Mirabson, James W. Rowell, John Thomas Parker, Samuel D. Pickens, Sidney H. Scandland, Joseph H. Steingrundt, Cornelius N. Tathill, Richard D. Watkins, Charles Wiley, William W. Billings and the Linn & Lane Timber company.

Kribb, Smith, Swanson, Judd, Will Mealey and John A. Thompson are the men alleged to have conspired to forward the fraud. The claims were taken out in 1900.

PUT CREAM IN NOSE AND STOP CATARRH

Tells How To Open Clogged Nostrils and End Head-Colds.

You feel fine in a few moments. Your cold in head or catarrh will be gone. Your clogged nostrils will open. The air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more dullness headache; no hawking, snuffling, mucous discharges or dryness; no struggling for breath at night.

Tell your druggist you want a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer needs. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable.

These will include two of the principals, Ed Holmer, former chief of police of Terre Haute, and Jack Nugent, former night chief, both of whom pleaded guilty.

The trials are the result of the fight made by Editor Clagston of the Terre Haute Post against alleged election frauds.

Yip Sue—Sun Suey Ying—Hit—Lem Fun Ling Hot

Stockton, Cal., March 8.—Quiet resting in the oriental quarter here today following yesterday's town outbreak in which Yip Sue, a member of the Sun Suey Ying tong, was murdered, and Ah Yoo, a member of the Shek Dins, a neutral tong, had his skull crushed by a pistol bullet. Lem Fun, a member of the Suet Sings, whom Yip Sue identified as his murderer in a dying statement, is in jail and the police are seeking another Suet Sing man who participated in the shooting. Yesterday's shooting is an incident in the feud which for weeks has raged between the Suet Sings and Suet Yings all along the coast and which a few weeks ago caused a death in the local Chinese quarter and a shooting at Holt.

The silos and beets are put into bins. Tons of kale are raised and if the supply is exhausted early nearby dairymen having an abundance of the feed offer it at small cost.

Dairying in the Luckiamute valley is growing rapidly and the real center of the industry lies toward the south.

New barns and silos are in evidence in many sections of the county and in many instances the buildings are of large proportions, modern up-to-date and expensive.

The latest acquisition to the dairy industry in Polk county is to be a cheese factory which the Monmouth creamery has announced it will build in the near future.

DR. MATTHEWS TALKS AT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Dr. John H. Matthews, superintendent for Congregational Sunday schools in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, made an interesting talk last night at the First Congregational church. The lecture was illustrated by stereoscopic views, showing the arrangement of Sunday school classes in the church and the various methods of interesting the children.

Dr. Matthews said that the church should be open at all times for the children and that there should be gymnasium work, manual training and organized play. The same care, he said, should be taken in training Sunday school teachers as is taken with public school teachers. He advocated the plan now in use by the most progressive Sunday schools, that of grading the scholars, and organizing them from their first enrollment in the cradle class.

Dr. Matthews will address the Sunday school teachers this evening at the church and tomorrow night will make a short talk before the Pilgrim club.

AUMSVILLE SCHOOL NEWS.

The school wishes to extend a heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the late Mr. Davis.

Friday, March 12, is set aside as "All Visitors Day" throughout Marion county by the county officials. The program announced last week will be given and all are invited to come.

The campus is being wonderfully changed and beautified by a master hand, Nature, through the apparatus of a green velvety coat of grass and the disappearance of paper and debris.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK, at Salem, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business March 4, 1915.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	\$	\$ 467,917.29
Overdrafts, unsecured		4,319.24
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par val.)		31,000.00
Other bonds pledged to secure postal savings		18,250.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded)		71,000.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same	\$361,565.81	432,565.81
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank	12,000.00	4,000.00
Less amount unpaid		8,960.00
Banking house \$140,000; furniture and fixtures, \$12,000		152,000.00
Other real estate owned		1,800.00
Due from Federal Reserve bank		15,900.00
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities		11,216.73
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserved cities		21,849.04
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 12 or 13)		3,310.37
Outside checks and other cash items, 77.74; fractional currency, nickels and cents, \$1,812.37		1,890.31
Cheques on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		3,081.21
Notes of other national banks		200.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: specie	143,964.35	143,964.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 3 per cent on circulation)		1,550.00
Total		\$1,314,214.52
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	\$	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits	\$12,366.61	12,366.61
Reserved for		42,327.62
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		2,042.07
Circulating notes		31,000.00
Less amount on hand in Treasury for redemption or in transit		3,200
Due to approved reserve agents in other reserve cities		4,438.04
Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6)		3,949.30
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check	404,075.40	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	45,327.62	
Certified checks	44.29	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,992.45	
Postal savings deposits	9,546.46	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 8 or "Resources"	67,863.28	
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days		532,879.70
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	57,005.45	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	455,448.90	548,054.35
Total		\$1,314,214.52

State of Oregon, County of Marion, ss.
I, E. W. Hazard, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. HAZARD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1915.
T. A. MILLER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. P. ROGERS,
D. W. EYRE,
U. S. PAGE, Directors.

"A SHINE IN EVERY DROP"

Black Silk Stove Polish

Get a Can TODAY