

Natives of Indiana Have Helped to Make Oregon

The sixth secretary of state, Harrison R. Kincaid, was born in Madison county, Indiana, in 1836, and is still living at Eugene. He served from 1895 to 1899. From 1895 to 1879 he served as a clerk of the U. S. senate and later, four years as county judge of Lane county.

The first newspaper in Oregon was published by Wilson Rhin, who was a Presbyterian minister and who established a church at Hobron, Indiana. In 1849 he edited the Oregon Spectator and that year was elected a member of the first territorial legislature. The same year he was selected by the Oregon legislature as its first public printer.

Harvey Gordon, the third person selected as public printer was born in Jennings county, Indiana, in 1828. He was a pupil of Prof. David Jones, of Jefferson county, Indiana. He came to Oregon in 1846, was chosen public printer in 1862, but died before assuming office.

Martin Van Buren Brown was born in Winchester county, Indiana, in 1843 and arrived in Oregon in 1865. He was appointed state printer in 1874 and held the position four years. In 1870 he was a delegate to the Democratic convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden.

W. H. Odell, who was postmaster at Salem from 1855 to 1889, was born in Carroll county, Indiana, in 1830. He came to Oregon in 1851, took charge of the National Academy in 1860, and in 1871 was appointed U. S. surveyor general.

Oregon's debt to Indiana may be summed up as follows: The first territorial governor was from Indiana; the first state governor was from Indiana; the first public printer came from Porter county, Indiana; Oregon's first U. S. senator served in the Indiana legislature; the editor of the first Oregon newspaper came from Indiana; Oregon's first representative in congress for the Second district was a Hoosier

and in Oregon's constitutional convention were several natives of Indiana.

At the annual picnic of the former residents of Indiana held last Sunday at the fair grounds, Albert Tostler, who is authority on Oregon history, read a paper in which he claimed that Oregon was indebted to Indiana for many of its prominent men in the pioneer days.

Gen. Jos. Lane, the first governor of the territory, was a resident of Indiana at the time of his appointment, August 18, 1848. He had served in the Indiana legislature and with General Taylor in the Mexican war. On June 2, 1851, he was elected delegate to congress, the second congressman from Oregon. On May 16, 1853, he was again appointed governor by President Pierce, but resigned three days later to run for congress. He served two terms and was then elected as the first senator from the state. In 1869 he was candidate for vice-president with John C. Brockridge. He died in Roseburg, Ore., in April, 1881.

LaFayette Lane, a son of General Lane, who was born in Indiana in 1824, served as the twelfth representative at large from October 25, 1875, to March 3, 1877.

Indiana furnished the first governor for Oregon, John Whitesaker, governor from March 3, 1856, to September 10, 1862, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, and passed his boyhood on an Indiana farm. He came to the Pacific coast by sea in 1849. In 1856 he was elected county judge of Lane county, in 1858, governor, and in 1862 and 1865, representative from Lane county. In 1878 he was elected to congress and in 1885, appointed collector of internal revenue for Oregon.

John Davis, the sixth governor of the state was also from Indiana. Before coming to Oregon, he had been elected as congressman four times from Indiana. He was appointed governor of Oregon territory in 1853 and resigned August 1, 1854, returning to Indiana.

Fruit Drying Occupies Attention of Quinaby Now

(Capital Journal Special Service.) Quinaby, Ore., Aug. 21.—Quinaby women are preparing for war. Not in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, nor landings and the like but are laying in stores against the day of non-productiveness. On the loose tops, over the lawns and even strung from the clotheslines may be seen quantities of fruit drying in the sun; pears, plums, peaches, berries and apples, while much green corn is being cut from the ear and promises to be a companion staple to the ever popular dried bean at Quinaby, now Boston's greatest rival in that particular. But in spite of the enormous consumption of beans in this section, the demand cannot keep up with the supply, and more beans than ever before are being shipped to market. The Salem cannery has been taking the output of green beans from the Jones farm where 17 pickers are engaged for the past two weeks, plucking more than a ton daily, and there will be a large quantity of dried beans put on the market from this and smaller places here, as the very warm weather has matured the beans past the green stage, and picking ended Thursday.

The average yield in this section is 25 bushels to the acre, as against 20 bushels last year, for the freezing weather of December and January did considerable damage in thinning what would otherwise have been an enormous yield. The big crop is due not so much to heavier yields as to an increased acreage.

The Scharf baler finished work here last week, having baled 100 tons of hay for Ellis Canoy and 90 tons for William Mumper. The machine had been going 10 days with an average record of 40 tons daily, and with 16 days more work promised, the amount of baled hay promises to be considerable, as most of the farmers bale only what is intended for sale, and cannot be put in the barns in a loose condition. Misfortune befell the hay crop from the beginning, rains having spoiled considerable, and later the very warm weather having materially deteriorated the quality, however hundreds of tons of straw will be baled according to reports received from the baler, no doubt the product being intended as breakfast food for the soldiers as it is not much good for anything else.

Miss May Weese is suffering from a broken arm sustained in a runaway accident while driving near Brooks.

Quinaby now has a meat and fish delivery, wagons coming out weekly from Salem. They are being well patronized as the quality offered is superior to that brought to this section in years past.

Burke Jones is delivering peaches grown on the farm of his uncle, Samuel Jones, and finding many buyers, as the peaches are good clear to the bottom of the box, and at 75 cents a bushel.

WEST SALEM

Mrs. R. A. Hunt returned Tuesday from a five weeks stay at Newport and Nye Beach.

Mrs. Louis Wallace and baby Violet of Portland are visiting at the home of Mrs. Wallace's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rhodes.

Miss Metta Warm has returned from a several weeks outing in Washington at the home of her sister.

Mrs. Frank Lamb and two children arrived home Sunday from their summer visit to Oklawaha and Kanona.

Mrs. J. R. Bedford and daughters were visiting the families of U. A. Wells and N. E. Tyler in Buena Vista for a few days recently returning Tuesday.

Frank Simon and Ray Rex enjoyed a short time at Newport recently.

Howard Rex has been spending part of his summer vacation in the ranch of his uncle, Ed Rex, near Independence.

Misses Alice Wood and Dorothy Miller are the guests of the Henry Crawford near Zea.

The J. H. Eatons, George Tobin and Mr. Howard returned Saturday from a two weeks camping at Aulife. They were accompanied by Louis and Jim Siddall of Rossdale, who are working with them.

Martin Moore and son Delbert are enjoying a few weeks with Mr. Moore's sister on French Prairie.

Mrs. T. D. Yarnes is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Earl Gillanders of Beallton, who is on her way home from a months stay in Newport.

Mrs. Byron Taiten and small son, Hazel, accompanied Mrs. R. A. Hunt home from Newport and will be her house guest for a few days.

Ed Crosson, son of the late resident of West Salem, also of Salem, but whose home now is in St. John, is very ill at a hospital in Portland.

The James family of St. John, formerly of Salem, have become residents of Kingwood Park.

Mrs. James Jacobs and Mrs. John Simon, who are both at the Salem hospital are gaining strength and doing as well as could be reasonably expected.

HAYESVILLE NEWS

(Capital Journal Special Service.) Hayesville, Ore., Aug. 21.—Several families from here are taking their vacation now.

Mr. and Mrs. Utterback and children, Mr. and Mrs. Catrow and family and Mrs. Riser and family left last Saturday for a trip to the coast.

Albert and Harry Denay are here at the Denay home, having come from Ina to the exposition at San Francisco and also attended the fair at San Diego before coming here.

Mr. Mounsey and sister, Mrs. Jones, and son, Arthur, are expecting to move into the Rutledge home.

E. C. Armstrong and sons, Clarence and Rollin, went to Medford, Ore., Saturday.

Miss Elizabeth Roche, who has been a teacher in the German department of the Salem high school for the past two years, and Wm. Roll, a dentist of Minneapolis, Minn., were married Wednesday at the Catholic church.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw, of Corvallis, spent Sunday at the home of J. Denay.

Rev. Lawrence preached here last Sunday instead of next Sunday as previously announced. He will be absent for two weeks and expects to again fill the pulpit the first Sunday in September.

Rev. Lawrence and daughter, Miss Jennette, expect to spend a couple of weeks in France visiting a son and seeing the exposition.

Miss Tyrell left Wednesday with her brother's family for a week's trip to the coast.

The McAfee family and Miss Mabel King left Wednesday morning by auto for Newport for a week's stay or more. Mr. McAfee expects to leave the folks there and return in a couple of days.

About 23 of the young people here planned a pleasant surprise in the way of a chautauki on Monday night for Mr. and Mrs. Harry White, after a number of years of married life. Music and games were indulged in. Pop corn was served the guests and at a late hour all wended their way to their homes.

Mrs. E. M. Bailey and daughter, Marguerite, were expected home Thursday after a month's stay at Cascade.

W. R. Savage and family returned home Tuesday after a week's outing.

Chas. Armstrong spent Sunday at Hayesville.

Pointers On Raising Chickens and Dairy Cows By U. S. Government

Keeping Chickens on a Small Scale. Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—Poultry can be kept successfully on a small amount of land, for this reason, it is particularly adapted to the suburbs of large cities and to small towns. The waste products of the kitchen and the table may be used to advantage and there is always a market for eggs and dressed poultry or, if used at home, the consumer is certain that he has a strictly fresh product.

When many birds are kept in a small space, however, the ground is likely to become foul. It is, therefore, advisable to divide the lot and sow part of it with some quickly growing grain such as oats, wheat, or rye. In this way the yards may be rotated every three or four weeks during the growing season, the hens being turned on the growing grain when it is a few inches high. A good combination is oats and wheat in equal parts, sowing six or seven bushels to the acre (43,560 square feet).

For the poultry house, about four square feet of floor space per bird should be allowed for the general purpose breeds. The other essentials are fresh air, dryness and sunlight.

Birds that are too fat will lay few eggs. It is, therefore, advisable to make them work for most of their food by scratching in the litter of which there should be about four inches on the floor. A good feed mixture is a scratch ration composed of equal parts of corn, wheat and oats and a mash of two parts corn meal and one part each of bran, middlings and corn meal, feeding about equal quantities of the scratch ration and of mash. This should be scattered in the litter morning and noon, allowing a small handful for every three hens. At night the birds should be given all they can eat of it in a V-shaped trough. In the winter time, some green feed should be given at noon—cabbage or mangel-wurzels are good. If the birds do not eat all the grain that is scattered in the litter, reduce the quantity. Grit, oyster shells and water should be available for the birds at all times.

What Costs to Raise a Dairy Cow.

There are over 21,000,000 dairy cows in the United States and these cows must be replaced every few years. The cost of producing the heifers that will keep up the supply is, therefore, a matter of great importance to dairymen. Recent investigations by the department of agriculture indicate that in good dairy sections it is profitable to raise only the best heifers and that, except cheap land or under very favorable conditions, the raising of scrubs does not pay. On the other hand, the dairy farmer who raises well-bred stock finds a home market for the heifers

grown on his farm, maintaining the fertility of his land, and can ultimately dispose of his heifers at a profit.

The department's specialists found that in Wisconsin and in other dairy districts in the north and east where land and feed values are much the same, at the end of a year it has cost an average of \$39.58, to raise a dairy calf and at the end of two years, \$61.47. Of this amount, nearly two-thirds was for food the market value of which was charged against the heifer. Labor furnished about 12 per cent of the total, and the remainder was charged against interest, equipment and the use of buildings, the share of the general expense for the entire farm business, and losses

by death, etc. These items are usually overlooked in estimating costs, but they must be met in some way.

This estimated cost, of course, may be greatly reduced in sections where feed is very cheap or where pastures are available for the greater part of the year. In good dairy sections, however, well-bred heifers two years old are worth considerably more than \$60 and, furthermore, it is difficult for dairymen to buy productive cows at a reasonable price. They are, therefore, more or less compelled to raise their own stock. In view of the expense of raising heifers at all, it is desirable that they should confine themselves to good



WHEN WE HAND AN ORDER TO OUR YARD MAN he is instructed to fill it to the very smallest detail. We permit no skimping in measure, no shoving in a few poor planks or joists in place of first class stuff. We sell lumber on the square deal plan. We expect to keep on selling it to the same customers again and again, and we do, which proves we satisfy them as we shall be glad to satisfy you.

Paints, Roofing Paper, Putty, Oils and Builders' Hardware. Come in and see us.

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319 S. 12th St. Phone 496

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THEREFORE ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Marion Creamery Butter "Meadow Brook"

It costs no more and you Get the Best

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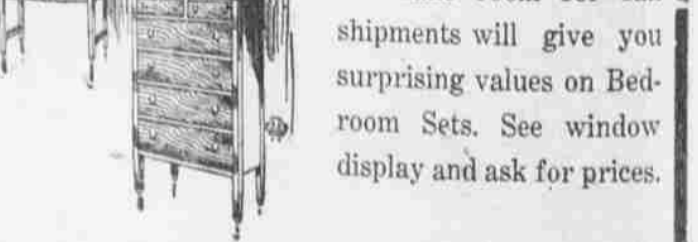
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Stock Reducing Sale

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The prettiest designs and finishes in quality sets at special prices.



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We have only a few Refrigerators left and must sell them. To close these few out we are making the prices at and below cost.

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Regular \$18.50 porcelain lined, special \$11.95
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You must see these Refrigerators to appreciate the values we are giving you.



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BORN

Shepherd, August 21, 1915, at the home of Chas. Anderson, on North Church and Bond streets, a 7 lb 12 pound daughter.

Los Angeles Express: Nothing could be more disheartening to certain self-satisfied Americans than the announcement that Great Britain is about to increase its income tax.

This Is Diplomacy

IF YOU DON'T BUY THE LUMBER FROM US FOR YOUR NEW HOUSE OR YOUR NEW BARN OR YOUR NEW GARAGE, WE WILL NOT CONSIDER THE ACT AS BEING "DELIBERATELY UN-FRIENDLY," WE WILL SIMPLY KNOW THAT YOU HAVE NEITHER INSPECTED OUR STOCK NOR OBTAINED OUR PRICES.

Falls City-Salem Lumber Co.
Office 209 North Commercial Street Telephone 813

Large crops of Evergreen blackberry pickers are scattered about the country.

Oddies and Sters, of Portland, having 200 persons employed, while a number of farmers are harvesting their crops in dependence. The buyers are securing the right to pick in fields at the rate of \$10 per ton, while from the canneries they secure \$10 per ton for picking. Owing to the fact that the berries are wild and have received no treatment they are extremely difficult to approach on account of the briars, which are strong enough to hold a person in a death grip, and pickers are armed with knives to free themselves should the briars secure a hold upon their clothing. Some pickers are making fair wages, and are also getting in the time till hop picking, but one man from Brooks states that the best he can do is to make forty cents a day. Among those harvesting their own crop is Miss Christine Harlan, who is taking her berries to the Salem cannery. The berries here have long been regarded with favor as exceptionally fine for jelly, but the large seed has made them unpopular for canning.

Throughout the day, night and Sunday, the Evans Jackson and Schenck machines have been visiting the fields during the week. Most of the threshing-men agree that the stories of 50 acre yields of wheat are exaggerated, as there are but a few isolated cases of a single, fertilized acre having produced so much.

Mr. O. L. Jackson reports that the best grain threshed so far by his machine was at Hopmore, where Hamer thresher had 45 bushels of wheat and 80 bushels of oats in the acre. The fact that only 32 cents is being offered for oats and 80 cents for wheat, as against 50 cents and \$1.00 during the winter, would indicate that the buyers are largely responsible for the fall of a big yield, but only such farmers as are in imperative need of 32 cents, express any intention of selling at present.