

Spray Courier

THE COURIER
Is devoted to the best interests
of SPRAY and WHEELER
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Taps: "Lights Out!" In Memoriam 1915

By FREDERICK K. MEBER

Dead:
No more a smile illumines the face,
No more in their accustomed place
Will they appear
Our comrades dear,
Their mortal clay
Will soon decay.
Our friends are dead.

Dead:
It cannot be—their frailty
Has put on immortality
And with the sun
As ages run
Ohi blessed thought,
By Jesus bought,
They live.

They live!
In this the present age
Our prayers and hopes presage
Their master's welcome voice
Will bid them all rejoice,
Proclaim the victory won
And to them say "Well done,"
Thou hero.

'Twill last!
This nation grand will be
From stain of slavery free,
And to the watching world
With flag of peace unfurled
Will register the day
That o'er these forms of clay
The sounding bugle stirred,
"Lights out" was heard,
In "Caps."

His done!
O servants, Lord, obey
O call. While we on earth do pray
"Ohy will be done."
And may the King, thy Son,
Be near us when we say,
As we lay the forms away
That on these moulds of clay
May friends sweet flowers spray
On each Memorial Day.

IN HONOR OF DEAD

Practically Every Country Has
Day Set Apart for Solemn
Observances.

THE custom of strewing flowers on the graves of the soldiers originated in the South. Even before the Civil war was over the women in the South, where skies are warmer and temperaments more poetic than in the practical North, formed the habit of scattering flowers on the graves of the dead.

Days set apart for festivals in honor of the dead are found among all nations. The Chinese, Japanese, and even our druidical ancestors had or have such days.

The Romans commemorated a similar occasion and called it "Parentalia." With them it lasted eight days. But the Romans loved holidays. They finally accumulated so many in the course of the year that the law was forced to restrict the number.

Mass of Brilliant Colors.

There is a strong contrast in the way this day is observed in different countries. In France the "Jour des Morts," Day of the Dead, as it is called, is a pathetic and beautiful occasion. For two or three weeks before the day arrives the shop windows are laden with wreaths of immortelles, some in their natural color and some dyed blue, pink, or purple. When the day arrives the people stream to the cemeteries.

Thousands of people, thousands of wreaths! The cemeteries are one mass of brilliant color, of moving throngs, for not even the remotest

GERM OF IMMORTAL ADDRESS

Proof That Lincoln Long Had in Mind
Right Idea of What the War
Meant.

Hay referred to Browning's suggestion that the North should subjugate the South, exterminate the whites, set up a black republic, and protect the negroes "while they raised our cotton."

"Some of our Northerners seem bewildered and dazzled by the excitement of the hour," Lincoln replied. "Do little seem inclined to think that this war is to result in the entire abolition of slavery. Old Colonel Hamilton, a venerable and most respectable gentleman, impress upon me most earnestly the propriety of enlisting the slaves in our army." (I told him his daily mail was thickly interspersed with such suggestions.)

"For my own part," he said, "I consider the central idea pervading this struggle is the necessity that is upon us of proving that popular government is not an absurdity. We must settle this question now, whether in a free govern-

part of the potter's field is neglected. In Naples this day, celebrated there as All Saints' day, is regarded as a holiday, and the visit of the families to the churchyard becomes a pleasure party. Metal garlands are chiefly used, and though they are more durable, they do not possess the charm of real flowers.

In some of the villages in southern Italy the grotesqueness and realism of the observance is painful. Ravello, a mountain village overlooking the sea, and one of the most beautiful spots in the world, has a unique and revolting custom. A wax figure representing Death, dressed in the court costume of some previous century, with red stockings and pointed shoes, is brought into the church during the services. The beauty and peace of Ravello's wonderful surroundings do not find outward expression in their feeling toward their dead.

Forecast of Coming Deaths.

In Austria it is the faith of the peasantry that on All Soul's eve at midnight anyone visiting the cemetery will see a procession of the dead drawing after them those who are to die during the coming year.

A gloomy drama founded on this is acted every year in the People's theater in Vienna. The miller has a beautiful daughter, the daughter a lover; the miller opposes the marriage. After some years of waiting the desperate youth goes to the churchyard and sees the spectral train and, following it, the miller.

The drama might have closed here with marriage bells, but it would not be right to let the Austrian youth count on the death of a parent, however cruel, so the lover looks again at the spectral company and behind the miller he sees himself. In the course of the year the unfortunate girl loses both her father and her lover.

When one observes these customs it is easy to understand that among many people the belief still survives that the dead have some power over the living, which is often exerted in evil.

TELLING THE STORY



In their country's wondrous story
Learned they of the greater glory
Yet to be;
And this faith, all else transcending,
Bore them onward to the ending—
Victory.

Shall this faith find all fruition?
Had these souls a holy mission
To unfold?
Are the people bravely keeping
All their heritage, or sleeping
As of old?

Appreciated and Honored.

Among the many acts which the Grand Army of the Republic has committed in its half century of organization, none have been more purely inspired by patriotism and high sentiment than this annual testimonial to those who served their country in its time of need. The service of the men who saved the Union was a stern and hard one. It cost many thousands of lives, another myriad of losses of limbs, and years of severe and patriotic services. For the half-century since the war closed the country has annually testified its appreciation and honor for the sacrifices of patriotic men in that struggle.

ment the minority have the right to break up the government whenever they choose. If we fail, we will go far to prove the incapability of the people to govern themselves. There may be one consideration used in stay of such final judgment, but that is not for us to use in advance: That is that there exists in our case an instance of a vast and far-reaching disturbing element which the history of no other free nation will probably ever present. That, however, is not for us to say at present. Taking the government as we found it, we will see if the majority can preserve it."

This statement, spoken offhand to his secretary, reveals the foundation of Lincoln's judgment on the Civil war; there was at stake something more precious than the preservation of the Union, something more urgent than the abolition of slavery—and that was democracy. Two years and a half later, in his address at Gettysburg, he put into one imperishable sentence the thought of which this was the germ.—From the Diary of John Hay, edited by William Roscoe Thayer for Harper's Magazine.

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News
From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and
Pacific Northwest Condensed
for Our Busy Readers.

Foreign exchange quotations decline at New York.

A black rust scare sends up wheat prices on the Chicago market.

Roumanians engage in demonstrations against the Austro-Germans.

General Leonard Wood declares that danger of invasion of America is increasing.

Patriotism is at fever heat in Rome over the entry of Italy into the European war.

Ten days' run at the Cornucopia mine, in Eastern Oregon, gave an output of \$20,000.

The Italian parliament has conferred on the cabinet full power to act in the war question.

A French trawler was torpedoed and literally blown to pieces by a submarine, only her captain escaping.

Great Britain denies that Americans are suffering any injustice by the detention of American ships and cargoes.

Riga, a Russian port on the Baltic, is reported captured by the Germans and a big naval battle is said to have been fought.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., denies having had anything to do with directing the Colorado operators' move against the coal strikers.

A fruit steamer on the Atlantic coast reports having sighted the "attacking fleet" of the American navy, which is engaged in practice maneuvers.

Advices from Mitylene confirm the destruction of the Turkish forts at Kiliid Bahr, on the Dardanelles, and state that the bombardment of other forts still continues.

A senior student in the mining department of the University of California has invented a process for elimination of the poisonous gases given off in copper smelting.

Food has become so scarce in Mexico City that the inhabitants are facing starvation, and General Carranza has been appealed to by the international committee there. The American Red Cross society also has been asked to take steps to relieve the situation.

The crews of the British trawlers Chrysolite and Crimond, which had been sunk by Germans, landed in Scotland. The captain of the latter declares the German commander forced him at the point of a revolver to cut the waste pipes on his vessel to facilitate her sinking.

A royal decree issued by King Humbert provides that all foreigners resident in Rome must register their names, addresses, etc., within three days, on pain of arrest and fine. If it is discovered that any person has given false information, he may be punished by fine, imprisonment, or expulsion from the kingdom.

A new gold strike is reported from Nome.

Heavy rains check battles in Flanders and France.

Lord Kitchener asks England for 300,000 more men.

Shocks of a slight earthquake in East Portland are reported.

Spokane is visited by a \$150,000 fire which burned a wholesale grocery house.

At a conference of Western governors at Seattle a strong plea is made for stronger coast defense.

Resignation of the veteran sailor, Lord Fisher, has forced a crisis which will result in the reorganization of the British cabinet.

An entire German army corps is moved from France to the frontier of Russia and that country now looks to the allies for aid.

Washington hears that German submarine warfare in the war zone is to be abandoned until after Berlin replies to the American note.

Atlantic fleet, five miles long, passes before President Wilson in the annual inspection parade in New York. The fleet goes to sea for maneuvering purposes.

HUMANITY FIRST IS PRESIDENT'S VIEW IN SPEECH AT NEW YORK

New York—President Wilson—the man on whom the eyes of the world are turned because of the international situation—Tuesday reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river and at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the City of New York told a distinguished gathering of navy officers, army officers and civilians what the country and its navy stood for. The great battleships that lay in the river, he said, were "engines to promote the interests of humanity."

"The inspiring thing about America," the President asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation. . . . It is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would like to stand for and speaking for those things which all humanity most desire."

The spirit which brooded over the river, said the President, was "just a solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else she loves and that there is not anything else for which she will contend."

The President took occasion in his speech to pay tribute to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who sat beside him.

Although the day was damp and chilly, with occasional downpours of rain, the weather in no way abated the enthusiasm with which New York greeted the head of the nation. In the forenoon he reviewed a land parade of 5000 sailors and marines from the fleet's 16 battleships, and from the moment he set foot on shore until after the luncheon he returned to the Mayflower to review the fleet, his progress through the streets was a continuous ovation, remarked upon by those who accompanied him as the most enthusiastic they had witnessed since the President's inauguration. He was plainly touched by the welcome accorded him.

Seven Battles in Week is Bloodiest of Entire War in Western Europe

London—Seven separate and distinct battles were fought in the week just closed and there can be little doubt that the days from Saturday, the 8th, until Friday, the 14th, will rank among the most bloody in the history of Western Europe, says the correspondent of the Times. He adds:

"Saturday night saw no lessening in the intensity of the struggle. On the Ypres front, although outnumbered and in danger of being outflanked, our men again and again hurled back German attacks."

"During the darkness the Germans, as though aware that with every passing hour their opportunity was slipping away, continued to hurl themselves against our lines."

"Men who lived through this night shot until they could no longer hold their rifles. The fury of the assault was indescribable."

"Dawn of Sunday showed in the fields in front of Ypres the dead piled like cornstalks at harvest time, British and Germans lying side by side."

Freezing Temperature Over Wide Area.

Washington, D. C.—Abnormally cold weather prevailed Tuesday night throughout the entire country except in the Gulf states, with temperatures 20 degrees below the seasonal average in the Upper Lake region and the Dakotas. Snow fell in St. Paul and other parts of Minnesota and West Virginia. Reports to the weather bureau told of the disturbance, one accompanied by heavy frosts in Nebraska, Minnesota and parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the other attended by rains over the Northern states east of the Mississippi, which were said to be responsible for the unsettled condition and low temperatures.

The Eastern storm was said to be passing into the Atlantic and the one in the West to be moving eastward. Frost warnings were issued for many sections.

Riots—Surprise Germans.
Berlin—The Overseas News Agency Wednesday gave out the following:

"The German press expresses surprise at the impotence of the London police. Mob rule is easily suppressed where the police are active. Official reports of parliamentary debate clearly show that the hatred of the Germans is the only pretext left for plundering. That the internment of all hostile foreigners should be necessary to protect strangers is a bad sign."

Willamette Pacific Hurries Work on Coos Bay Road

Eugene—Twenty miles of steel rails are to be shipped from the Willamette Pacific's material yards in Eugene this week. They will go by way of Portland to Coos Bay, and their arrival will mark the beginning of track laying from Coos Bay to meet the rails from Eugene. The move is one step in an effort to rush to completion this year the road to Coos Bay in compliance with the recent orders of Chief Engineer Hood.

Another 30 days will see the rails extended from the Eugene end to Acme, according to H. P. Hoey, assistant engineer, in charge, and with the rails pushing north from Coos Bay to the Umpqua, this will leave but 20 miles of steel to build upon the completion of the Siuslaw and Umpqua bridges. It is also probable that steel will be shipped up the Umpqua and pushed north, making the entire road

ready for the completion of the two bridges.

These are to be constructed almost simultaneously. In the past two weeks a small settlement has sprung up at the site of the Siuslaw structure at Acme, where the construction camps have been built. The erection of the false work has already commenced, and with the arrival of rails from Mapleton, near where they were long delayed by a right of way difficulty, actual bridge construction will begin.

T. O. Russell, assistant Southern Pacific engineer, in charge of the construction of the Willamette wagon road, announces that he will place a force of 40 men and 30 horses at work this week on the Upper Willamette. The railroad will spend from \$10,000 to \$15,000 on this wagon road this summer.

600 Farmers Attend Semi-annual Picnic at Silverton

Silverton—The farmers' institute and picnic, held in this city Saturday, was attended by 600 farmers. The damp weather of the few days immediately preceding it necessitated a slight change in plans and the addresses of the morning were held in a theater. The entire day was bright and clear and by noon the dampness had so far disappeared from the park that it was deemed advisable to hold the remainder of the exercises there.

County Agriculturist Chapin spoke on "Soil Fertility; How to Maintain It." Miss Elizabeth Levy, of this city, played several violin solos. "Diversified Farming" was the subject of Professor French, of Oregon Agricultural college. Representative Hawley spoke on "Farm Credits." Free luncheon was served by the business men of Silverton at noon.

Mr. Chapin is preparing to hold a corn show here this fall and arrangements are well under way for it. Plans are being made for cash prizes in liberal amounts. Saturday's meeting surpassed in interest and attendance the expectations of even the most hopeful, and it is believed because of the interest now awakened that this event will be made a semi-annual occurrence.

Coos and Curry Farmers Will Compete for Dairy Show Prizes

Marshfield—Coos and Curry counties will hold their dairy show and annual Fair at Myrtle Point soon. Since the cow-testing associations have been in operation the interest in better cows and closer attention to production has increased wonderfully and the ranchers are ready for any contest. The Fair association has appropriated \$200 for this particular feature of the Fair and the following exhibits will be made for prizes:

Dairy cows, showing best records for production of butter fat for a period of 90 consecutive days in any of the cow-testing associations during 1915, get three prizes. All entries must be registered cows or from a registered sire.

Cheese and butter exhibit has three prizes for both commodities. Professor O. G. Simpson, of the department of dairy manufacturing, Oregon Agricultural college, will score the points in this showing. Exhibitors will show five full-weight cheddar cheeses or 15 rolls of butter.

Oregon Hopgrowers Claim to Have Formed Strong Organization

Salem—Seventy-five per cent of the capital stock of the Oregon Hopgrowers' association is said to have been subscribed, and it is believed that by July 1 the greater portion of the \$150,000 capital stock of the association will be paid up. The association is said to have already tied up 50,000 bales of hops with contracts. Word has been received that the California association has incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. The recent rains, it is said, have proved very beneficial to the hop crop.

New Stage Line to Start.

Klamath Falls—An automobile stage service is to be inaugurated by George Hoyt, of Fort Klamath, and will operate between Chiloquin, which is the point at which passengers on the Southern Pacific for the North leave the train, and Bend. Two machines will be used, so the stages may leave Bend and Chiloquin at the same time, meeting at Crescent. Trips will be made on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The route will permit of stops at Harp, La Pine, Crescent, Lonroth, Skeen Ranch and other places. Passengers, freight and baggage will be transported, and arrangements have also been made for private mail delivery for farmers living along the route who are some distance from postoffices.

Salem to See Liberty Bell.

Salem—Salem folk will have an opportunity to see the Liberty Bell without leaving home, according to an official announcement from Washington. The special train bearing the historic relic will arrive here at 2 o'clock the afternoon of July 15 and will remain here 30 minutes. Plans are being made for simple services upon the arrival of the bell.

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United States Is Among Poorest Potato Raisers in Whole World

Of the potato growing countries of the world, the United States stands third from the bottom in yield per acre, says the newly issued bulletin of the University of Oregon entitled "Markets for Potatoes."

It is in the method of culture rather than from poor soil conditions that the United States falls behind other countries. The average yield in Germany in 1912 for example, was 223 bushels; in the United States it was 113.4 bushels. Longer rotation, more fertilization and more cultivation, and more and better seed, are necessary to enable this country to compete in quantity and quality with such potato raisers as the Germans, says the bulletin.

Means of bettering the general industry in Oregon and elsewhere are suggested as follows: Use of better seed; rotation of crops; improvement of pack; establishing a system of cooperative marketing.

The Belgium average yield per acre in 1912 was 313 bushels, that of Holland 286, that of Germany, 223, of the United Kingdom 177, of Canada 175, of Sweden 173, of Japan 148, of Argentina 138. Other countries surpassing the United States were France, Chile, Switzerland, European Russia, Austria-Hungary and Spain. The only countries falling below were Italy with 79 bushels per acre, and Australasia with 104.

Klamath Shipping Cattle.

Klamath Falls—Three carloads of cattle have been shipped to the Portland markets. These are the first Klamath Falls cattle to go to the Portland Union Stockyards for some time, and the grading and prices they receive is being awaited with interest by Klamath Falls shippers. It is thought by some shippers that the Portland market, while it offers in some instances more attractive prices for stock, cut the profits from shipments there by too strict grading.

If the prices and gradings at Portland are what Klamath Falls men believe they should be, there is reason to expect that some of the several carloads of stock that are sent away from Klamath Falls every Thursday will be delivered to Portland instead of going to Sacramento.

Notices Sent Officials.

Salem—The State Tax commission has sent circular letters to county officials calling attention to an act passed by the recent legislature, which makes sheriffs, instead of county treasurers, tax collectors. The letter says in part: "This act does not specify any particular method to be followed in making transfer of the tax roll from the treasurer to the sheriff. It is evident, however, that the treasurer must make a return to the County court, verified by proper certificate, as required by law, showing clearly the state of the tax roll on the conclusion of his duties as tax collector."