

# Spray Courier

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of SPRAY and WHEELER  
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NO. 2.

## 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.

The steamer Pavlov in Alaskan waters, sends S. O. S.

Fashion has decreed that the barrel skirt is correct apparel for this spring.

Fire caused \$150,000 damages to the Inman-Poulsen lumber yards and mill in Portland.

Sweden asks Uncle Sam to aid in their protest to England against the Britons' intercepting mail to that country.

President Wilson has presented a list of Americans killed in Mexico in the last three years, to the senate. The total is 112.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels is reported favoring the establishment of a naval base at the mouth of the Columbia river.

Earl Kitchener announces that defense against Zeppelin raids cannot be made perfect, but England's methods are improving.

Federal detectives are making a nation-wide search for the gang of anarchists who, it is alleged, is instigators of the poison plot.

The Vienna city council has voted to remove the copper roof of the historic Rathaus and give the metal to the military authorities. The roof will be replaced by one of iron.

The Umatilla Indians object to the building of a bridge across the Umatilla river at their expense, declaring the bridge is for the benefit of the white man, and not them.

Sawmill and logging companies declare that by the middle of March there will be a shortage of unskilled labor in these lines. Day labor has advanced from \$2 to \$2.25 and will go to \$2.50 per day.

Trial of the separation action which the Princess Aimee Crocker Gouraud-Miskinoff has brought against the youthful Prince Alexander Miskinoff is up for hearing in the Supreme court in New York.

A bachelor school teacher at Everett, Wash., has educated at his own expense, seventeen boys and one girl. He is an author of some note and from this fund pays for the schooling, living on his salary as teacher.

Paper mills in the United States are operating to capacity and many of them are turning away orders, but the increase in the price of raw materials and the high price of labor have reduced the profits of the business.

Breaking all records for silk shipments in the trans-Pacific trade, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Sado Maru has reached Seattle, bringing 6539 bales and cases of raw and manufactured silk goods, having a value of approximately \$5,000,000.

The case of a woman spy recently sentenced to death, but whose sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, was announced in the house of commons by Herbert L. Samuel, the secretary of state for home affairs. She was not a British subject.

The government of Greece has been transferring millions of dollars of its funds from London to New York within a few months, according to New York bankers, who estimate that \$75,000,000 of Greek funds is now on deposit in a large number of banks in New York.

Two Portland Chinese tongmen, one a Hop Sing and the other a Hoi Yin Quon Shaw, were shot and seriously wounded on a crowded sidewalk at Third and Couch streets by one of their countrymen, said to be a member of the Bow Leong Tong. Hop declares one of the victims stole his wife.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, ex-president of China, is reported re-married to his private secretary at Tokio, Japan.

Richard L. Metcalfe, ex-governor of the Panama Canal zone, has invited W. J. Bryan to debate the question of preparedness before the voters of Nebraska.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage sent President Wilson a valentine on which was inscribed: "Won't you be our valentine? We will be your valentines."

## FIVE PERSONS KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION ON N. P. NEAR SPOKANE

Spokane—Five persons were killed and three seriously injured Sunday at South Cheney, 17 miles west of Spokane, when Northern Pacific train No. 2, known as the North Coast Limited, ran into the rear of Northern Pacific-Burlington train No. 42, telescoping an empty day coach that was being "deadheaded" east into the rear Pullman of the Burlington train, which was standing in front of the station.

The dead: Professor Elton Fulmer, state chemist, Pullman, Wash.; I. J. Minnick, deputy oil inspector, Spokane; Lee N. Conry, Northern Pacific traveling passenger agent, Spokane; B. L. Berkey, traveling salesman, Portland; J. J. White, Spokane.

Seriously injured: R. J. Spear, Pomeroy, Wash.; Dr. John Matthews, Everett, Wash.; J. A. Payant, Los Angeles.

All the dead and injured either were sleeping or dressing when the crash came. A score of persons had berths in the car, but several had gone into the dining car ahead and were not injured.

Both trains eastbound were being detoured as sections of Spokane, Portland and Seattle train No. 4, over the line of that company between Pasco and Marshall, because of flood conditions on the Northern Pacific.

The engineer of the Burlington train stopped at South Cheney for orders. C. G. Lude, rear brakeman, says he immediately started back to flag No. 2 which, according to the latest report the Burlington train crew had, was one hour and 20 minutes behind the Burlington at Pasco.

When Lude had run a distance of between 900 and 1000 feet—passengers estimate the distance at five or six car lengths—he says he saw the height of No. 2 beginning to glow through the fog. He lighted a fusee but the engineer of the North Coast Limited, applying emergency brakes, could not quite stop his train in time to prevent the smashup.

## Defunct Banker's Residence Blown to Atoms in Chicago

Chicago—Modestino Mastrogiovanni's recent bank failure found an echo at 5:50 a. m. Sunday in a bomb explosion at his luxurious home at 3719 Grand boulevard, an explosion so terrific as to awaken the whole South Side. The entire front of the big stone residence—it is a double dwelling, one side being occupied by the banker's family and the other by the family of Ira J. Mix, wealthy dairyman—was blown away, the big gray stones being cracked and broken.

"Enemies," said Mastrogiovanni, as he staggered out through the dusty aperture that formerly had been a wall of solid masonry. In his hand he held a letter. His thought had gone back to it when he realized, after a few moments, what had happened.

"To put them on the street, blow up, burn or kill if the money is not returned."

It was the threat incorporated in a letter written in Italian—for nearly all the depositors in the Mastrogiovanni bank were Italians—and bearing the signature of the wife of one of his creditors.

The bomb had been placed there to kill—not to frighten. Its destructive power was so great that it reduced to bits stones weighing tons, and the detonation was so great as to arouse residents as far south as South Chicago and as far north as the Loop.

## Russians Pursue Retreating Turks From Erzerum Toward Bagdad

Petrograd—The Russians are pressing the advantage gained at Erzerum. On the right along the Black Sea coast, by the co-operation of the sea and land forces, they are driving the Turks from one position after another to the east of Trebizond, and active operations against that important seaport are expected soon.

In the last two days the Russians have occupied Witde (Widje) and pressed forward ten or 12 miles westward. The fleet has destroyed several shore batteries and by keeping well in advance of the land forces and by destroying bridges over several streams in the path of the retreating Turks has made their retreat more difficult. The fleet had been working so close to the shore that the warships have been reached by rifle fire from the Turkish troops.

## \$31,900,000 for Steel Plant.

New York—E. G. Grace, of Bethlehem, Pa., was elected president of the Bethlehem Steel corporation at a meeting of the directors here. He succeeds Charles M. Schwab, who remains at the head of the corporation as chairman of the board.

Mr. Schwab announced that the purchase price of the Pennsylvania Steel company, recently acquired by the Bethlehem corporation, aggregated approximately \$31,900,000.

## PARITY HAUL RATE GRANTED ASTORIA

Important Decision by Interstate Commerce Commission.

### PRESENT FREIGHT CHARGE IS UNFAIR

Artificial Barrier Against Columbia River Removed—New Schedule Takes Effect May 1.

Washington, D. C.—The interstate commerce commission Saturday rendered a unanimous decision sustaining the contention of Astoria that the present freight rates from the inland empire are discriminatory and unduly prefer Puget Sound ports, and ordering a readjustment, placing the Astoria rates on a parity with those of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland as to a portion of the inland empire, and with Seattle and Tacoma as to other portions.

The decision recognizes the principle that the railroads have been building up an artificial barrier against the Columbia river, and indicates a recognition of the principle that trade should move along the line of least resistance for which Portland has long contended.

In summoning up its decision the commission says:

"A careful examination of the records makes it clear that these North Pacific coast ports have closer geographical and economic relations, one to the other, than is at this time reflected in the tariffs of the defendant carriers and that the latter, in their present rate adjustment, unduly discriminate against Astoria and unduly prefer Puget sound ports.

"We also conclude and find from the record that there is such a relationship between Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria and Portland as to require them to be considered, forming more or less of a natural rate group with respect to much of the traffic in question.

"All facts adduced of record being fully considered, we find, that between Astoria and all points in this territory on or east of the line of the Northern Pacific, extending from Pendleton, Or., through Pasco and Kennewick, Wash., to Spokane, and on or east of the line of the Great Northern, extending from Spokane northward, the rates should not exceed the rates at the same time maintained between Seattle, Tacoma and Portland and such points; between Astoria and points on the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company east of Pendleton, and points on the Oregon Short Line, the rates should not exceed the rates at the same time maintained between Seattle and Tacoma and such points; as to points north of Kennewick and west of the competitive territory just described, Astoria rates may exceed the Portland rates in the same amount that Portland rates are higher than Seattle and Tacoma rates, provided the arbitrariness over Portland shall in no case exceed the local rate between Portland and Astoria; as to stations of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company and the stations in the Spokane, Portland & Seattle, west of Pendleton, and of the Cascade mountains, the Astoria rates may exceed Portland rates by the same amount that the Seattle and Tacoma rates are higher than the Portland rates, the differentials over Portland in no case to exceed the local rate between Portland and Astoria."

Incidental to possible future proceedings, the commission says:

"It does not seem unduly venturesome to assume a purpose on the part of Portland, in case of a reduction in the Astoria rates to the basis of rates to Puget sound ports, to call our attention at a later date to its advantage, over Astoria, of 100 miles in distance from inland empire points, to predicate upon that fact a demand for a corresponding reduction in its own rates.

"The order of the commission requires that the readjustment of the rates be made on or before May 1, and continue then in effect for a period of not less than two years from the date of taking effect."

### Peace Move Reported.

London—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that he learns from a trustworthy source that more than 500 prominent men, including heads of business houses and shipowners of Hamburg, Luebeck and Bremen, have petitioned the government to begin peace overtures with a view to ending the war within three months. Otherwise, it is asserted, the Hansa states will be ruined.

## BERLIN AGREES TO CHANGE WORDING IN LUSITANIA CASE

Washington, D. C.—Germany is understood to have agreed to the suggestion of the United States she substitute the words "recognizes liability" for the words "assumes liability" in the tentative draft of the communication designed to settle the Lusitania case.

The revised draft was received here late Wednesday night from Berlin. It was submitted to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

Several other changes desired by the United States and described as being of minor importance also are said to have been made. In one instance, however, Germany is understood to have proposed a change in the language suggested by the American government.

From high Teutonic authority came the statement that it was expected the Lusitania case would be finally settled to the satisfaction of the United States.

### CHARLES C. CROWLEY



Charles C. Crowley, a private detective of San Francisco, and recently in the employ of the German consulate in the western city, has been arrested by agents of the department of justice on a charge of conspiring to destroy ships carrying war munitions and supplies to the allies.

States and Germany at a conference between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff. It also was said that the one modification made in Berlin was not material and that German officials here did not consider that the State department would object to the change.

Teutonic officials seemed most confident in agreeing to the American request to substitute the word "recognizes" for the word "assumes" preceding the mention of liability of Germany to make reparation for injury to neutrals. The Berlin foreign office had removed all cause of possible difficulty.

## All Aspects of War Will Be Considered by Conference of Allies

London—A general conference of the allies in Paris to consider all political and strategical aspects of the war is to be held. Announcement to this effect was made in the house of commons by Premier Asquith.

Premier Asquith's statement was made in the course of an address in connection with the opening of parliament. The premier said a large vote of credit would be asked next week.

He announced that the government was now taking stock of all its munitions, men, finances and industrial reserves, so as to be in a position to put forth its maximum strength.

The forecast made several weeks ago of a daily expenditure for the war of £5,000,000 had proved, the premier said, to be nearly accurate.

Obligations incurred by the war, he added, would impose a serious strain on the country for a generation to come. This burden, he believes, could be met only by large additions to taxation and by maintenance of England's credit by keeping up the volume of exports, holding down unnecessary imports and reducing expenditures.

### Fire Found on Steamship.

New York—Fire was discovered in the cargo on board the steamship Veendyk of the Holland-American line as the vessel was passing out to sea Wednesday. Captain Lieuweh quickly put back to the pier at Hoboken. It was said after 30 firemen had fought the flames for more than six hours, that the fire was under control. Effort will be made to determine its cause. The Veendyk carried \$200,000 worth of oil cake consigned to Rotterdam.

## Colleges of Northwest

Articles Beneficial to Agriculturists, Stockmen, Dairying Interests, Mining, Capitalists, Etc.—Written for this Paper

### High School Lunches Prove To Be of Greatest Value

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Can a high school student getting a lunch in the school get more than twice the value of lunch secured elsewhere at the same price? That this is actually the case is shown conclusively in a comparison of foods and prices made by the department of domestic science at the Oregon Agricultural college. According to this list the following food and prices at obtained at the high schools, having a food value of 700 calories.

In a typical school lunch the following items at the prices given are prepared: Cocoa and whipped cream, 3c; egg sandwich, 4c; banana, 1c; four dates, 1c; 3 cookies, 1c; total, 10c.

Of the usual lunches purchased elsewhere the following is said to be typical of those bought by high school students: 3 crullers, 5c; cup of coffee with cream and sugar, 5c; total, 10c.

The food value of this latter lunch is 250 calories, in comparison with that of 700 calories of the typical school lunch.

Reports from some of the schools of Oregon where lunches are served, show that there are other advantages connected with the practice of furnishing the school lunch. It affords a means of furnishing instruction and training in preparing and serving meals economically and wholesomely. It also lends additional attraction to the work of schools and tends to keep attendance and interest at the best. Teachers are frequently regular customers of the school lunch, which they find helpful and pleasant in comparison with the cold lunches which they might otherwise have to eat. The following is a typical menu of the Kenton school of Portland:

One apple; 2 slices of bread and butter; 2 crackers and a bowl of thick soup.

### Changing Conditions Compel Cheaper Pork Production

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—The number of recent farm surveys conducted by the U. S. department of Agriculture and the Oregon Agricultural College Extension service have clearly shown the need of more livestock on the average Oregon farm in order to make farming more profitable. Notwithstanding this fact farmers are forced to confront the further fact that recent pork prices have been such that increasing the number of pigs kept on the farm involves a serious risk of loss and makes improved methods of production imperative. The farmers also find that on some of the most profitable farms the number of pigs kept is related somewhat to the number of other livestock, especially dairy cattle. Just how to reconcile these somewhat conflicting requirements is a problem that progressive farmers are beginning to give earnest consideration to, and the following points brought out at the recent Farmers' Week exercises at the college may prove of value to them:

Conditions and methods of production are already beginning to undergo changes demanded by changing conditions; the quality of animals is being increased and the number is being regulated by conditions that now exist and which will prevail for the next year or so. It is pointed out by G. R. Samson, swine specialist of the college, that both pure bred breeding stock and pork hogs must be produced more cheaply than they were five years ago.

It also was shown that the further fact should be taken into consideration that some farmers can well produce pork at ten cents a pound but cannot profitably produce it at six cents.

Evidently, then, each grower should take into consideration the cost of producing feed and the cost of labor in caring for the stock. If these conditions are such that he cannot make a profit at the present prices he should discontinue pork production until prices improve, or if the economic conditions on his farm are such that he can produce a few number with profit, then he should confine his efforts to the number that may be thus grown at a profit. While it is not likely that the present prices will remain as they are for any considerable length of time, and while it is true that there are already evidences of better prices, it is well to accept conditions as they are and, as Professor Samson says, "cut the garment according to the cloth."

Another element in cheaper production is a more complete combination of fattening and growing pork which means that no retarding must be allowed to occur in the growth or development from birth to marketing. Possibly a slightly slower development than has been secured with the best

pigs is sometimes necessary, but certainly a more rapid development than that of the average must be accomplished. During the suckling stage the mother's milk must be more liberally supplemented with feed which the pigs can eat, and in addition the mother's ration must be calculated to produce a heavy flow of milk. If feeds of these sorts are not produced on the farm and can be produced there, they should be. And if they cannot be secured on the farm they must be gotten elsewhere. Be assured that if a pig loses a jot in his growth he will not make a two-hundred pig as quickly and as economically as if he had not," says Professor Samson.

"At the end of the first month a suckling should weigh about fifteen pounds, and during the second month he should gain about one-half pound daily. During the third month he should gain about seven-tenths of a pound daily, and during the fourth nine-tenths of a pound daily. At five months he should be kept practically on full feed and start gaining from one to two pounds daily for sixty days. Pigs fed in this way will finish even and there will be very few when brought to market that are not of the right weight and in the right condition."

### May Mean Establishment of Tanneries in Northwest

University of Washington, Seattle—A ton of wood shipped by parcel post, in fifty-pound mail bags from the National Forest reserve near Sumpter, Oregon, was received at the chemistry department of the university last week. According to the parcel post deliveryman this is the largest single consignment that has been received by the Seattle Postoffice.

The work will be carried on by Frank M. Jones, a graduate student in the chemistry department, under the supervision of Dr. H. K. Benson, who was recognized at the meeting of the American Chemical Society last summer as a leader of the industrial research work being carried on in the United States.

The Alaska furs and hides the from Montana provide enough skins for the establishment of tanning plants in the Northwest, according to Mr. Jones, but it remains for the capitalists to be shown that the tannin extract can be obtained from the woods of the Northwest. When capitalists have been shown that they can obtain the raw material at a low cost, Mr. Jones believes that tanneries will be established in the Northwest.

### To Celebrate Baby Week In Many American Cities

Washington, D. C.—There are 1727 communities considering some preparation for Baby Week, according to the inquiries received by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. This number does not include those of whose interest in the campaign word has come to the bureau indirectly.

The letters about Baby Week are still coming in from every state in the Union and from every type of community, such as a Colorado settlement forty miles from a railroad, a club of women on one of the Montana reclamation projects, a Montana coal mining town with a large foreign population, a southern mill village, and a club of farm women in a Middle Western state.

Texas has its own Baby Week slogan—Baby Health is Texas Wealth—and Mississippi has started a competition to secure a slogan for that state. North Dakota reports plans for a state-wide essay contest in the public schools. In a few state campaigns the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State University Extension Department, the State Health officials and those who are especially interested in education are all co-operating in the Baby Week campaign.

Many large cities are going to have a Baby Week. Definite plans are under way in Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Richmond, San Francisco, Washington and other cities. New York had a successful Baby Week in 1914 and will probably hold another this year in the late spring.

In its suggestions for Baby Week observation the Children's Bureau lays special emphasis on the opportunity it affords for extending permanent work for infant welfare, such as infant welfare stations, visiting nursing, special nursing and instruction for prospective mothers, city inspection of milk, special work for the prevention of blindness, and little mothers' classes and home nursing instruction for school girls in the upper grades.