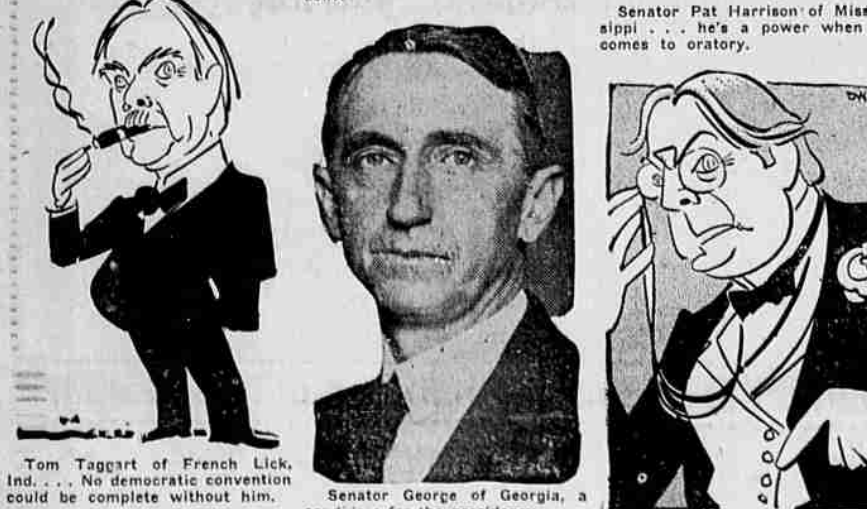
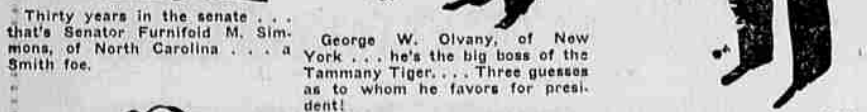
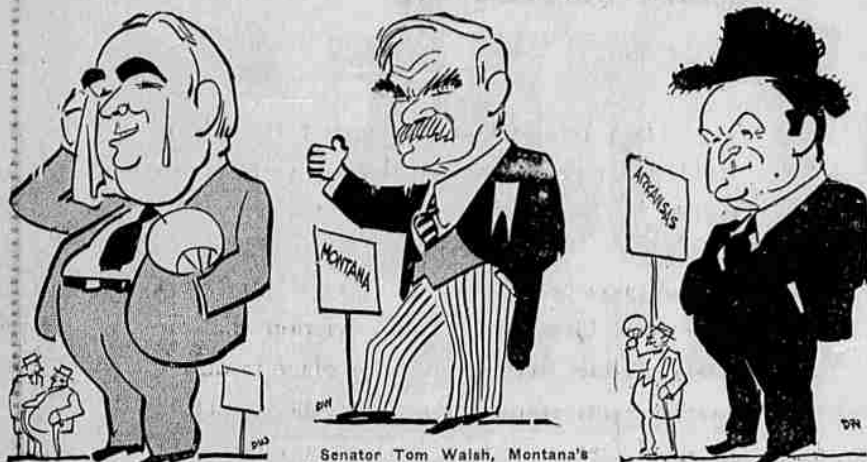


Striking Caricatures of Party Leaders of Houston



Governor of Texas



HEALTH BULLETIN

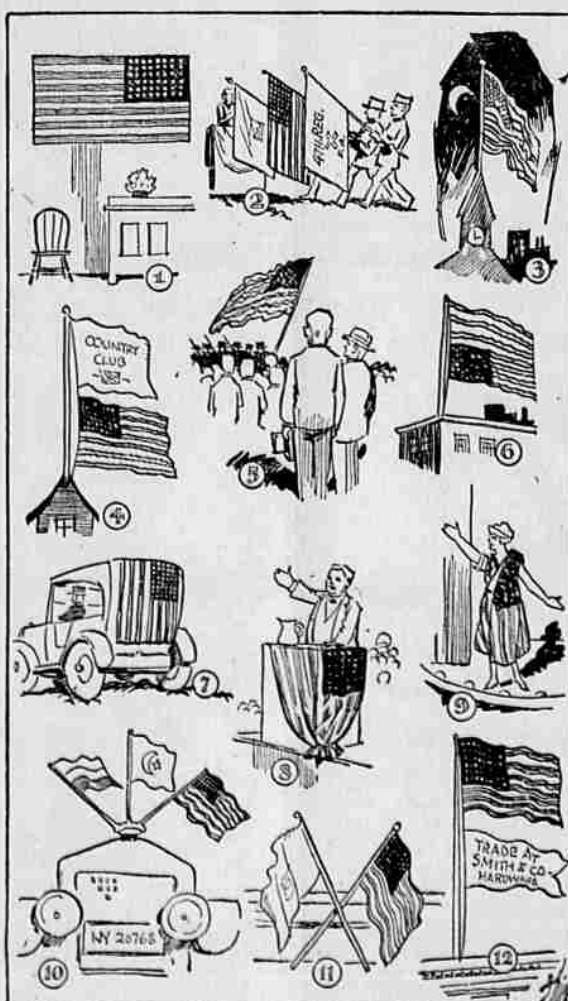
The arents of three small children killed by fireworks last year recently appeared before the Rochester, New York, Common Council and urged the adoption of an ordinance to prohibit the sale and discharge of fireworks within the city with the exception of the display of set pieces at community celebrations. The ordinance requested by these bereaved parents was passed by the council—too late so far as they were concerned, but their action may be the means of saving other children.

Since it is probable that the authorities of most communities in Oregon will still allow the sale and use of dangerous fireworks on Independence Day—in some cities have even allowed it for days in advance in defiance of present laws, it becomes the duty of the State Department of Health to point out to parents some of the more important causes of Fourth of July accidents and means by which they can safeguard their youngsters.

The type of firework which is set off by grinding under the heel or by pounding and which is known by various fanciful names such as "nigger chasers," "spit devil," "devil-on-the-walk," etc., contains phosphorus, a deadly poison. It is not a rare thing for a young child, mistaking this material for candy, to put some of it in his mouth, usually with a fatal result. Or children may become poisoned by handling the material and subsequently putting their fingers in their mouths. If an accident of this kind happens, give the victim liquid petroleum or mineral oil and call a doctor immediately.

Severe burns are always dangerous. On the Fourth don't dress your children in fluff, light material which will easily catch fire. Even sparklers, which ordinarily are harmless, have been reported as setting fire to light muslin dresses.

Tetanus or lockjaw is perhaps the danger most to be feared as a result of Fourth of July accidents. The lockjaw germ will only grow



There are only two ways to display the flag properly. One is to fly it freely unfurled from a staff. The other is to hang the flag flat, with its full horizontal or vertical length falling evenly.

Here are some don'ts for Flag Day.

- 1—The flag here is reversed.
- 2—Do not dip the flag to any person or any thing.
- 3—The flag should be taken down at night.
- 4—Do not display any other flag or pennant above the flag of the United States.
- 5—The head should be uncovered when the flag passes in a parade and the hat held across the

In the absence of oxygen, its habitat is the soil, particularly manured earth. Deep wounds in the soft flesh, such as are caused by blank cartridge wads, are particularly dangerous as the wad usually carries surface dirt to the deeper tissues which gives this germ the best possible condition for growth and the development of its poisons. In such cases call your doctor at once and let him give tetanus antitoxin. If given early enough this will prevent lockjaw; if given after symptoms develop its action is far less positive. Lockjaw once fully developed is commonly fatal.

Have we overestimated Fourth of July dangers? Last year after the holiday, editorial comment was practically unanimous for regulated celebrations. But memories are short, a year is a long time, and it is again up to the parents to protect their own children.

And just a word to the adults. According to the State Traffic Bureau, automobile fatalities are tripled on the Fourth of July. Play Safe!

Peoples of the East Accept Death Lightly

To the West, death is a closed door; to the East, an open one. An American told me recently that, when he was in China on an official mission, he and his colleagues were entertained by a delightful little mandarin, who was always cheerful and considerate. He had a remarkable insight into European politics, which he discussed enthusiastically and at length. His smile was as persistent as his jokes, yet he was under sentence of death. The sentence was carried out the day after the American mission left.

In a certain Arabian state, an official was exceedingly kind in helping me organize a caravan. One day I asked his wife if her lord could accompany me to the market to choose some new water-glasses.

"He is to be hanged tomorrow," she said, "by the sultan's order, but his brother will go with you."

Last year I was passing through Syria. I stopped to drink mint tea with an old friend, wife of a patriot, or a revolutionary—the terms are synonymous in the East. It just depends which side you're on!

"How is the master?" I asked politely, over my third scented glass.

"The French killed him last week," his hostess answered unmoved. I gasped in horror and protest. "He leaves five sons," she reassured me, surprised at my emotion.—Rosita Forbes in Pearson's Magazine.

Material Needed to Make Up Square Meal

The familiar expression "a square meal" may be adapted to represent a complete diet supplying all the material that the body needs, say R. H. Plimmer of the University of London and Violet G. Plimmer in Hygeia Magazine. The center of the square is filled with the fat, carbohydrate, mineral salts and water; the corners are filled respectively with vitamins A, B and C and protein P.

The corner A represents both the fat soluble vitamins A and D, which are found in the same foods. Foods from the same corner may be used alternatively, but a food from one corner is not a substitute for one from another corner. A square meal consists of food from all four corners in suitable proportions.

Some of the foods in the A corner are butter, cod liver oil, milk, egg yolk and liver; in the C corner are fresh fruits, especially citrus fruits, tomatoes and green vegetables, either raw or very slightly cooked; the B corner contains whole meal cereal products, dried peas, beans and lentils and nuts; corner P includes meat, eggs, milk and cheese.

Island's "Soup" Harvest

There is an island off the coast of China that has but one industry. It is soup. To those not initiated, birds' nest soup may easily summon up a picture of a stewed, twice string, grass, bits of cotton and feathers; but connoisseurs of the exotic know that the nests from which this brand of soup is made are composed entirely of a gelatinous substance excreted by the birds as they build. On this island, where an intensive soup industry is conducted (it is sometimes called Birds' Nest Island, sometimes the Island of a Hundred Penks), there are caves in which the birds construct their dwellings in great numbers. These are regularly harvested after each breeding season and the delicacy is prepared for export.

Nye's One Experience With Cyclone Enough

I have not the necessary personal magnetism to look a cyclone in the eye and make it quail. I am stern and even haughty in my intercourse with men, but when a Manitoba sluiceway takes me by the brow of my pantaloons and throws me across township 28, range 18, west of the fifth principal meridian, I lose my mental reserve and become anxious and even taciturn.

As the people came into the forest with lanterns and pulled me out of the crotch of a basswood tree with a "tackle and fall," I remember I told them I didn't yearn for any more atmospheric phenomena.

The cyclone is a natural phenomenon, enjoying the most robust health. It may be a pleasure for a man with great will power and an iron constitution to study more carefully into the habits of a cyclone, but as far as I am concerned I could worry along some way if we didn't have a phenomenon in the house from one year's end to the other. As I sit here, with my leg in a silicate of soda corset and watch the merry throng promenading down the street, I cannot repress a feeling toward a cyclone that almost amounts to disgust.—From "Bill Nye, His Own Life Story," by Frank W. Nye.

Hard to Trace Origin of Phrase Often Used

The expression "once in a blue moon," which used to mean never, now usually means seldom or very rarely. Its origin is obscure. Some authorities think they see a relation between the phrase and the moon under certain conditions. For instance, Brewer, who in his "Phrase and Fable" defines "once in a blue moon" as "very rarely indeed," says: "On December 10, 1883, we had a blue moon. The winter was unusually mild." Moons of unusual colors, such as green and blue, have been seen after certain volcanic explosions of great violence and also occasionally through smoke-laden fogs, but inasmuch as "once in a blue moon" originally meant never, it is not likely that it refers to such lunar phenomena. The United States weather bureau has been unable to find anything in meteorological literature which would explain the origin of the expression.—Pathfinder Magazine.

The Songs They Sing



GOSSIP ABOUT REUNION

(Continued from page 1.)

provide mustache cups altho the demand was great.

"Where's the war?" asked a traveling man as he checked out of the Hotel Umpqua this morning. "Just left Tacoma and they had a convention of the Washington G. A. R. there and here I am in Roseburg with the old boys of Oregon whooping it up."

Naturally when we think about G. A. R. reunions we think of groups of the veterans gathering to recount the events of old days. While it is true that a good many canes have already been broken by being welded too vigorously in place of a musket and bayonet, the bulk of the conversation we've heard so far has concerned Al Smith and prohibition.

Arnica, liver tablets, gum drops and "chavin' terbaccer" is selling like hotcakes at Shiloh this week.

Ted Post, adjutant of the Oregon Soldiers Home, who has charge of arrangements for the convention, has worn out four pairs of shoes and is still hot-footing it around to keep things moving.

In a restaurant this morning a Boy Scout was eating his hot cakes when a group of G. A. R. and W. R. C. visitors asked him for information. Very politely and courteously the youngster answered their questions and gave them the directions they desired. Then they asked him what river it was that flowed through the city. The boy answered that query, told them about the North and South Umpqua rivers, where they formed, the territory they drained, the scenic, recreational and industrial features and the fact that the entire river is within one county. This interested his hearers and they began to fire many more questions at him regarding Douglas county. The lad knew the industries in the order of their importance, the sections of the county was adapted for each, and gave a quick intelligent answer to every question asked him. A Boy Scout like that is a mighty valuable citizen.

When asked if he would like to play a game of golf, one old veteran raised his cane aloft and with a grin said, "Noppe, but if any of the gang want to play shhny on the main street I might take a hand."

After tearing off a half dozen snappy tunes this morning, the four members of the fife and drum corps, laid down their instruments and adjourned to a soft drink emporium. "Haffa wet my whistle," said the fife player as the crowd applauded for more music.

Our histories certainly overlooked a lot of bits in recounting the events of the Civil War. If a few of the experiences detailed by some of these visiting G. A. R. boys had only been put in our history books we wouldn't have confused the dates of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific and the battle of Bull Run so frequently.

We hope the Umpqua Post drum corps will still be going strong when the members are 80 years of age—but we doubt it!

Yesterday evening a couple of the visiting ladies put on a harmonica concert in front of the headquarters. The music proved too good to resist and a dance was started. The city night cop standing by in his blue uniform was mistaken for a G. A. R. vet and an attempt was made to draw him into the dance but he beat a hasty retreat.

PICKING NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT IS A HARD JOB

(Continued from page 1.)

nomination. His managers predicted that he would be able to swing Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee and Oklahoma into line.

General Allen's position, his managers said, was favorable to the farmer. They asserted that being a Baptist, he would balance the ticket religiously if Gov. Smith should be nominated, and being a dry personally, he would aid the party in meeting the prohibition issue. The general said that the democratic party should give more heed to the rising influence of the two millions veterans of the World war than had the republicans.

Another World war figure was thrown into the scramble with the prediction that Wisconsin would support Major General William Mitchell for the vice presidency, while still another military figure was injected by Louisianians favoring the nomination of Major General John A. Lejeune, commandant of the Marine corps.

Nevada delegates announced that they would support George L. Perry of Tennessee, president of the Pressmen's Union, while others rallied around the standard of more than a dozen other candidates who continued to cling to the outskirts of convention gossip.

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