

JACKSONVILLE POST

Official Paper of the City of Jacksonville Oregon

A weekly newspaper published every Saturday at the county seat of Jackson County, Oregon, D. W. BAGSHAW, Editor and Publisher

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1919

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Sharks Useful on Farms.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 6.—Seven thousand sharks, cut in half, dried and piled up like cordwood in the hold of the motorship Gryms, formed the principal cargo of that vessel when it arrived yesterday from Guadalupe Island and Ensenada, Lower California.

The sharks will be used as fertilizer.

Oregon Troops are Still in France.

Washington, Jan. 6.—While the Oregon boys in the 91st division will soon be ordered home, the war department officials do not expect that ships will be available for some two or three weeks. It is not known yet, of course, whether men will come into New York or Newport News.

Additional Locals.

John B. Renault, Jr., who is employed in a large furniture establishment, in Tacoma, came down this week on a visit. He expects to return to the north next week.

Uncle Billy Cameron of Uniontown was a business visitor in town today.

John Matney of Rich was a recent visitor in this city.

Notice of Sale of Estray.

Notice is hereby given that on January 30th, 1919, I shall offer for sale one steer (an estray) to the highest bidder to satisfy damages, cost of keeping and all expenses incurred, including Justice fees and cost of advertising and sale, and such other costs and expenses as may have been regularly made.

Estray is one Jersey steer, three years old, weighing about 1000 pounds Brand circle n on with figure 8 and H. L. on left hip, swallow fork in right ear.

Sale will be held at ranch of A. M. McKee, Jan. 30th, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. M. MCKEE.

It is ordered that the above Notice of Sale shall be published in the Jacksonville Post in two weekly issues of said county newspaper, first publication Jan. 11th 1919.

HENRY G. DOX
Justice of the Peace.

Bandits Hold Up Camp Lewis Bank.

Tacoma, Jan. 7.—Three men dressed in rough citizen clothing, with their faces blackened, held up the army bank, Green Park, in the Camp Lewis cantonment, shortly after 11 o'clock today, after scooping \$1000 from the counters, attempted to make their escape in the dense woods back of the amusement zones.

A squad of military police patrolling the park met the robbers as they emerged from the bank, and a battle ensued, in which one of the men escaped. Two of the robbers were captured and taken to a Camp Lewis guard house.

President James Creham, of the bank, issued a statement that all of the money had been recovered. The military police are still searching for the missing robber.

Skating Is Royal Sport on Ponds in Eugene Section.

Salem, Or., Jan. 7.—For the first time in a number of years ice skating is enjoyed by young and old on ponds and sloughs about Eugene. The ice has been strong enough for several days to permit of this sport. Dealers who have had skates stored away in dark recesses of their stores have brought them forth and a number of sales are reported, although most of those who have been skating already owned their skates.

Rabbit Drive Nets 500 Animals.

Echo, Or., Jan. 7.—The first rabbit drive of the season was made Sunday, 12 miles west of Echo, near Sarvis Springs. Nearly 100 people were present and participated in the drive. Five hundred of the little animals were killed. During the deep snows of three years ago most of the rabbits perished in the cold, by drives and poisoning, but since they have been gradually increasing until they are again a pest and vigorous action is being taken to exterminate them. More drives will be held in the near future.

Columbia is Bridged For Miles With Ice.

The Dalles, Or., Jan. 7.—For the first time this winter the Columbia river here is bridged by ice. The jam, which began to accumulate a couple of days ago, now extends for several miles up the river from this city. All steamer and ferry service has been discontinued. J. C. Crawford and N. A. Leonard were the first to cross the river on the ice yesterday.

Douglas County Highway is Closed.

Rosburg, Jan. 8.—Owing to construction in progress on the Pacific highway in Douglas county between Canyonville and Galesville the road has been closed to travel by the county authorities. The road will continue to be closed until further notice. Work will be prosecuted all winter and it is expected to have the grade completed next spring.

The project is a forest road in which the federal government, the state and Douglas county are cooperating. With its completion the worst sections of the Pacific highway in Oregon will be eliminated.

Wallowa Court Adjourns.

La Grande, Or., Jan. 7.—January term of circuit court in Wallowa county has been adjourned until February 17, due to the illness of Judge E. Knowles with influenza. His entire family has been ill.

Optimistic Thought.

A skeptic is one who knows too much for a fool and too little for a wise man.

Little New in Warfare.

The use of asphyxiating gas is a very ancient device. Smoking out the enemy was one of the regular maneuvers of war in antiquity, says the Scientific Monthly. Polybius relates that at the siege of Ambracia by the Romans under Marius Fulvius Nobilior (B. C. 189) the Aetolians filled jars with feathers, which they set on fire, blowing the smoke with bellows into the faces of the Romans in the countermines. At the great naval battle fought in the waters of Ponza between Alfonso of Aragon and Genoa in 1435 the Genoese carried vessels filled with quicklime and red-hot cinders, the smoke from which was blown by the wind against the enemy. Leonardo da Vinci, who among his many other accomplishments was a notable military engineer, suggested the use of poisonous powders, such as yellow arsenic and verdigris, to be thrown from the tops of ships so as to choke the enemy. This formed a part of the war instructions given by Leonardo to the republic of Venice in 1499, when the Turks had passed the Isonzo and threatened St. Mark's.

To Renew Land's Fertility.

In the San Luis valley of Colorado there is an area from 400,000 to 500,000 acres which has almost completely been deprived of fertility in a seemingly mysterious manner. This condition has been investigated by Dr. W. P. Headen of the Colorado agricultural experiment station, and he attributes this condition to the so-called "black alkali," composed largely of sodium carbonate. This carbonate is carried in the waters of the valley, including the rivers and the artesian wells, and the practice of subirrigation has brought it to the surface by capillarity and evaporation. Doctor Headen suggests that the remedy lies in a conversion of the carbonates into sulphates by the use of a liberal amount of gypsum to one pound of black alkali—and downward washing by means of surface irrigation with furrows or by flooding.

Hand Shaking.

The practice of clasping or joining right hands as a pledge of sincerity or as a seal of a promise is of very early origin. The apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Galatians, says: "And when James, Cephas and John, who seemed to be pillars, perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and to Barnabas the right hands of fellowship; that we should go unto the heathen." In this case, evidently, a friendly agreement was sealed by giving the right hands of fellowship. From this the custom of giving the right hand of fellowship upon suitable occasions spread throughout Christendom and joining right hands became a part of the Christian marriage ceremony. The custom of hand shaking certainly existed before Shakespeare's day, for he refers to it many times as a kind of pledge or social greeting. It is not confined to English-speaking nations.

JAPS FULL OF SUPERSTITION

Have More Foolish Beliefs, According to Traveler, Than Any Other People on the Earth.

"When I was a very young man I was filled with superstitious ideas," said a "globe trotter." "They were thoroughly dispelled from my mind, however, after a visit to Japan. In that country there is a superstition surrounding practically everything. The Japanese housewife, for instance, will never sweep out a room immediately after anyone has left it, for fear of driving away the luck. At a Japanese marriage it is not considered wise for either the bride or bridegroom to wear purple. It is held that purple is a color likely to fade and that the marriage will not be of long duration. Perhaps the strangest ideas are those which prevail with regard to finger nails.

"The Japanese believe that the cutting of finger nails before starting on a journey will bring misfortune to the traveler when he reaches his destination. The howling of a dog always causes considerable perturbation, for it signifies death. It is a serious matter for a woman to step over an eggshell. It is the belief of the country that if she does so she will go mad. There is a great fear of ghosts in Japan and many of the natives keep lights burning throughout the night in the belief that the flame will drive them away. One of the superstitions is put to practical use. Japanese children are told that if they tell a lie an imp will pull out their tongues."

CITY IN BEAUTIFUL SETTING

First Sight of Constantinople Cannot Fail to Impress Even the Most Satiated Globe Trotter.

However many descriptions of Constantinople may have been read or heard previously, the actual sight of it must certainly come to every one with a feeling almost of astonishment at the sheer beauty of the place. Certainly it can be a matter of surprise to no one that Constantinople, Byzantium as the spot from which to rule the East, for surely no city ever had a more magnificent situation.

Whether seen from the deck of the steamer, as it nears Constantinople, coming up from the sea of Marmora, or from the head of the Golden Horn, or from the heights of Pera opposite, or even from the Galata bridge, Stamboul, rising from the brilliantly blue waters which surround it on three sides, must always take first place for loveliness among all the beautiful cities of the world. In May, when all the Judas trees are a mass of pinkish blossom and the wistaria hangs in pendant pale mauve masses above the narrow streets between the old wooden houses, Stamboul is perhaps beautiful above all months in the year.

Mexico Had Printing Press in 1537.

Mexico had a printing press about a hundred years earlier than the United States, or, to be exact, in 1537. The first works printed upon it were naturally by authors born in Spain who had come to America. The claim that the first book by a native-born American was written by a Mexican, and struck from many presses, has stood undisputed for many years. Recently a writer of Santo Domingo has been brought forward as the first American author. An article in a recent number of the new monthly magazine, Inter-America, presents a well documented discussion of the relative claims, in which the author concludes that the honor still remains with Mexico.

The first book, in his finding, by a native American author was printed by Juan de Leon, in Sevilla, in the year 1594. There exist copies of this priceless edition in the collection of the Hispanic Society of America, in New York, in that of the Duke de T'Serclaes in Sevilla.

When Alchemy Flourished.

The cult of alchemy was at its zenith during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, holding the place with many that religion did with others. People believed implicitly in the existence of the philosopher's stone, and pinned their faith to its potency to an incredible extent. It was, of course, in the great majority of cases simply a matter of suggestion accepted by those who were on the outlook for the means of increasing wealth. And there were many who drew no distinction between the philosopher's stone, which was supposed to have the power of transmuting the base into the noble metals, and what was called the elixir of life, a substance which would promote and preserve health and increase longevity. Thus the appeal was also made to credulity through the desire for health and the fear of disease.

Measuring the Height of Clouds.

A scientist attached to one of the bureaus at Washington has been engaged in measuring the height of clouds by photography. Simultaneous pictures of a cloud were made by two cameras placed 600 feet apart and connected by telegraph wires. From the amount of displacement of the cloud caused by viewing it alternately from each end of the 600-foot base line its height could be calculated. Some of the "mackerel sky" clouds photographed were seven and a quarter miles high. The loftiest clouds whose elevation was thus measured belonged to the type known as cirrus, or "curl cloud," the height of which was a little more than seventeen miles.

Special Sale This Week

On Odd Lots of

Shoes and Hose

Jno. M. Williams Co.

The People's Store.

Phone 142.

Jacksonville,

Oregon

Chrysanthemum in Japan.

Back in the sixteenth year of the reign of Emperor Kwammu was the first poem written to the chrysanthemum, or kiku, but away back in Japanese mythology the flower was revered above all others. Originally it was called the kiku, presided over by the goddess Kiku Hime. The great poet was first kept by Emperor Murakami in 1611. And still the guests follow the empress through her gardens on the ninth day of the ninth month, invariably speaking, and reverently watch the crimson crowns poised a slender stems beneath their silken coverings.

Protection for Birds.

Some twenty states of the Union have provided bird sanctuaries, or laws for the protection of migratory birds on their long flights in search of feeding places. The matter has even been made the subject of an international treaty between the United States and Canada affecting practically all birds that regularly migrate between the two countries. The treaty provides, in effect, that no bird important to agriculture because of insect-destroying proclivities shall be shot at any time. Second, that no open game season on any species of game shall extend for a longer period than 3½ months. Third, that both the countries shall so restrict open seasons on game birds as to prevent them from being taken during the breeding season.

Noah's Ark in China.

A curious Chinese picture is of great antiquity, and is supposed to represent Noah's ark on the top of Mount Ararat. As is well known, the religious literature of almost every nation and race contains an account of a deluge, but a Chinese manuscript recently unearthed follows very closely the story as recorded in the Bible.

It is particularly interesting in that the roof of the Chinese ark is of the gable variety associated with the Noah's ark which prove such entertaining toys for our youngsters. The Chinese picture, however, shows a double-storied vessel, and, so far from there being only one window in the roof, there are windows in every possible space. It would be interesting if some Chinese scholar or antiquarian could discover the exact date of the drawing.

Literature's Beginning in America.

The North American Review was established in 1815; Bryant's "Thanatopsis" was published in 1817; and when the good-natured Monroe, after a presidency that was called "the era of good feeling," went out of office, although Whittier was still a boy on his father's farm, and Longfellow and Hawthorne were still undergraduates at Bowdoin college, and Emerson was still a country schoolteacher, American literature was born. The thing was settled.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Her Punch.

"I enjoyed your husband's humor so much. He is always chaffing, isn't he?"
"Yes; I tell him he is quite a chauffer."

Two Extremes.

When the world is inclined to favor it overrates as much as it will under-rate when it disfavors.

TWELVE DAYS UTTERLY LOST

Short Period in Which No Record of American History Was Kept, and the Reason.

Twelve days in the history of America are blank, an exchange remarks. If you should try to learn what happened in the period between September 3 and September 13, 1752, you will find no records, for those dates do not exist. Under the old style calendar, September 2, 1752, fell on Wednesday. The next day the Gregorian or new style calendar was adopted by Great Britain and her American colonies, and the date set forward to September 14. Up to this time the Julian calendar had been followed by the English-speaking world. As reformed by Julius Caesar in 46 B. C. it made the year consist of 365 days and six hours, with an extra day added to February each fourth year to account for the six hours. This was the most accurate calendar year yet devised, but it was 11 minutes and 14 seconds longer than the true solar year of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds, amounting to a day in 128 years.

Pope Gregory XIII corrected this about 1582 by dropping ten days from the calendar and ordaining that on the one hundredth year in three out of every four centuries the extra day for leap year should not be counted. Sixteen hundred was a leap year and 2000 were not. Even this calendar is 33 seconds too fast, amounting to a year in 3,323 years, so when 4000 comes around it will have to be robbed of its leap year day to correct this difference. The Gregorian calendar was adopted in Catholic countries, including France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, in 1582, and within a short time by the Germans, Swiss and Hungarians, but not until 1752 by England and her great colonial empire.

TO FILL HOLES IN PLASTER

Ordinary Wire Screen Declared to Be the Best Backing That Can Be Employed.

The electrician is frequently required, in the installation of wires in finished buildings, to cut holes here and there through the plastered walls or ceilings. Before these holes can be replastered some sort of backing must be put in which will take the place of the lath. The majority of men make use of old rags or paper for this purpose.

The writer, in replastering holes, uses a backing of ordinary wire screen. The wire should be cut about one-quarter inch larger than the hole to be filled, and when pressed into it will be found to make a good, stiff backing, as the edges hold it firmly in place. Far less plaster will be necessary with this backing than with the others, which will cover the cost of the wire screen, and a more workmanlike and durable job is obtained.—W. F. Perry, in Electric World.

POE'S PLACE IN LITERATURE

America Has Not Accorded Due Honor to Her Gifted Son, in Opinion of Hamilton W. Mable.

A national literature must have many notes, and Poe struck some which in pure melodic quality had not been heard before. As literary interests broaden, and the provincial point of view gives place, the American estimate of Poe will approach more nearly the foreign estimate. That estimate was based mainly on a recognition of Poe's artistic quality and of the marked individuality of his work. Lowell and Longfellow continued the old literary traditions; Poe seemed to make a new tradition. . . . The artist always pushes back the boundaries a little, and opens a window here and there through which the imagination looks out upon the world of which it dreams, but which it sees so rarely; and we are not prone to mete out with mathematical exactness our praise of those who set us free. If we lose our heads for a time when Kipling comes with his vital touch, his passionate interest in living, the harm is not great. Poe may have been over-valued by some of his eager French and German disciples, but, after all deductions are made, their judgment was nearer the mark than ours has been; and it was nearer the mark because their conception of literature was more inclusive and adequate.—Hamilton W. Mable.

Finding Fault.

Addison says, "What an absurd thing it is to pass all over the valuable parts of a man and fix our attention on his infirmities!" But that seems to be the habit. About the first thing we try to find in a man is his faults. They are apt to transcend his virtues, even if the virtues are mountain high. It is a deplorable habit, for it not only does great injustice to the person criticized, but it hurts the critic himself. It lowers his views of life and confirms the habit of seeing the worst side of human experience and losing sight of the bright side. No man can be a moral man, or a religious man of any faith, who is constantly searching for the faults of people. The first duty a man owes to his neighbor is to look for the bright side and he will then find, in most cases, that the dark side is much smaller than he suspected. The thing to attack is the sin, for we will discover that that is greater than the man who is guilty of it.—Ohio State Journal.

Our Sister in Typhoid.

In his "Past and Present," that opening gun of the mid-nineteenth century radical campaign, Thomas Carlyle tells a grisly story of a poor Irish widow in Edinburgh, who begged for help. She was refused, till her strength and heart failed her; she sank down in typhus fever; died, and infected her lane with fever so that 17 other persons died of fever there in consequence. The forlorn Irish widow applies to her fellow creatures, "Behold, I am sinking. I am your sister; one God made us." They answer, "No, impossible; thou art no sister of ours." But she proves her sisterhood; her typhus fever kills them; they are actually her brothers though denying it."