

LAURENCE C. MOFFITT



Candidate for Republican
Nomination for
COUNTY SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT
Lane County

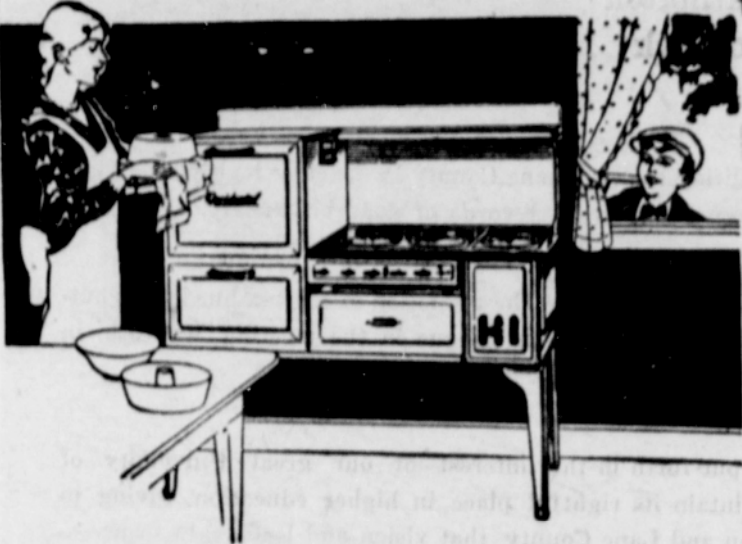
In excellent health, experienced, energetic and hard-working.

Educationally qualified.

Assistant County School Superintendent since November, 1930.

Platform and Policies: An honest, faithful, courteous, economical and efficient performance of the duties of County School Superintendent.

Paid Adv.—By L. C. Moffitt.



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Summer baking is enjoyable when you have a clean, cool kitchen made possible with one of these new gas ranges which have all improvements, including automatic heat control, closed top and insulated oven.

Then the new gas fuel gives you additional speed and flexibility, at a cost of less than 1c per person per meal.

Our special reduction in prices brings this convenience to your home for less than ever before, with only 10% down and small monthly payments.

SPECIAL Tank water heaters \$21.75 installed 75c down, 12 mos. to pay and 10% allowance on present water heater.

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"Dollar Day" roundtrips are first class tickets at about a dollar per hundred miles, between all places on our Pacific Lines. Good on all trains, in coaches or in Pullmans (plus usual berth charge).



**GOOD ON ALL TRAINS LEAVING:
MAY 27-28-29-30
BE BACK BY MIDNIGHT JUNE 6**

Sample Roundtrips

LOS ANGELES	\$22.25
SAN FRANCISCO	\$13.10
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Opportunity in Plenty for Week-End Fathers

America needs more week-end fathers who when the week's work is over, become companions with their children and in this way strengthen the bond of sympathy between parent and children, writes Henry B. Lent, in the Parents' Magazine. "I am a week-end father," says he. "From Monday to Friday I drive feverishly three miles to catch the 8:10 train and feel grateful if I am lucky enough to get the 5:35 or the 6:10 train back again in the evening. And that leaves me just week-ends to do the most important job I have—being a father to my boy."

"Without carrying it to the point of absurdity I try to be a real pal to my boy," continues Mr. Lent, in the Parents' Magazine. "I never force his relationship, yet as far as I think it wise, I gear my own interests to his level. One of the keenest joys of being a father is the privilege of sharing with your youngsters the contagious amazement that accompanies his first insight into interesting, perhaps commonplace, activities of your world. Some of the things for which I go considerably out of my way to do with my son on week-ends would be unbearably tiresome to many people. For me it is fun."

Nothing Modern About Workings of Vitamins

"Knowledge of the vitamins is not modern," Dr. Ruth F. Wadsworth writes in Collier's. "It is as old as prisons and sailing vessels; older than Columbus, and probably contemporary with Noah. It is only the name which is new."

"We owe the rather boring systematization of the vitamins—their classification and naming as Vitamin A, B, C, D, E, and soon F and G—to the experimental method which has crept upon medicine in the last 40 years."

"How the Elizabethans arrived at the knowledge that lemons would prevent scurvy I don't know. I think it is probable that they stumbled onto that fact because lemons were easy to carry and to keep and could be given in the form of juice to the sailors, without a lot of fuss. Our present-day knowledge tells us that scurvy is caused by a lack of vitamin C, which is found in oranges and lemons and tomatoes and apples and bananas."

Coal Age "Reproduced"

A restoration of the Coal age with its luxuriant carboniferous forests and strange prehistoric animals of over 250,000,000 years ago is on exhibition at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

The exhibit represents a landscape of the so-called Pennsylvania period when the land flora of the paleozoic era was reaching its culmination in vast swamps that covered much of the territory then raised above the sea in the northern hemisphere.

In Europe and in northern Asia, as well as in North America, these forests gave rise in the course of time to the enormous accumulations of plant materials that now constitute the world's principal coal beds.

Some Trees Young at 50

Leaves of some trees turn red in autumn, as those of many maples and sumachs; the leaves of other trees, as the ash and tulip tree, turn yellow. Some trees have leaves so large that you could wrap one about you like a robe, says "Forest Facts for Schools." Others have leaves hardly larger than your little finger nail. Some trees have wood so soft you can tear it apart in your hands and so light that it floats like cork; others have wood so hard no nail can pierce it and so heavy it sinks in water like a stone. In age, too, trees differ tremendously. Some, like the aspens, are old trees when they have reached forty or fifty years, while others at that age are youngsters just getting a start.

Catch Fish by Whistling

Natives of some sections of India have several unusual methods of catching fish, including luring them by whistling, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. In Assam, fishermen crouch on the banks of shallow lakes and emit a shrill whistle which attracts a species of mountain fish. Lured by the sound, the fish darts into the open palms of the whistler and is caught. In other places the direct rays of the sun force mountain fish to seek shelter beneath or beside rocks along the banks of streams. The cunning hillman crawls to a boulder behind which a fish is hiding, strikes the rock a heavy blow with his steel-shod club, and catches the fish, stunned by the sound vibrations.

Denominational Ravens

Are ravens religious? Apparently the army thinks that they are. There are four ravens at the tower of London which are regarded as "on the strength" of the Guards battalion on duty there. And as Tommy Atkins' religion is recorded, so is that of the ravens. One is reckoned as Church of England, one as Roman Catholic, the third as Free church, and the fourth as "General." Whether they turn out for church parade—and never make a mistake and parade with the wrong denomination—is not quite certain.—Montreal Herald.

The Mummies

The tourist in Wales should not fail to pay a visit to the Mummies, an ever attractive resort for Welsh, English and Americans, says a traveler. Nestling beneath a bold cliff of limestone, it has a war-battered castle, a sturdy church tower typical of the minor fortresses of this Gower country, a lighthouse redolent with tales of heroism and romance. A road cut through the cliff enables you by gentle ascent to reach the extreme point of the headland and enter Braclaw bay, one of the prettiest of Welsh coast resorts.

King Albert, Belgium, has cut his own salary 15 per cent.

Islands Once Peopled by Races of Indians

Before the arrival of the white man in the West Indies, the inhabitants of the islands consisted almost entirely of two branches of the American Indian race, the Arawaks and the Caribs. These had made their way from the South American mainland through the whole chain of the Antilles as far as the Bahamas. The Caribs had come later and had ousted the Arawaks from all of the Lesser Antilles and from some of the larger islands. The Caribs were warlike and aggressive, while the Arawaks were more peaceful agriculturists, with well-developed arts. The people of the Bahamas called themselves Yucayos and the chief tribe of Cuba was the Ciboneya, these also being branches of the American Indian race.

Old records declare that Haiti had over a million inhabitants. The forced labor demanded by the Spanish conquerors, together with the actual massacres and war losses, practically wiped out the native population of Haiti, Cuba and other islands in less than a century. The importation of negro slaves began as early as 1505, at first for the mines and later for the plantations, and Haiti became predominantly negro. Part of the island had become a French colony during the Seventeenth century, and the outbreak of the French revolution led to the proclamation of universal freedom in 1793. A few years later the Haitians, former negro slaves, declared their independence of France and successfully maintained it against the French forces.

Great Ox Among Others of Vanished Animals

Cesar wrote of an animal which he called "urus." In size, he said, it was "a little less than elephants; in appearance and color and form they are bulls. Great is their strength and great their swiftness; they spare neither man nor beast whom they have perceived. These (the Germans) take pains to catch in pits and kill." Caesar, the scientists assume, probably was writing of the great ox whose skull and other bones are found in so many drained marshes, clay pits and caves across the length and breadth of Europe. And if the animal still lived in Caesar's day, how much longer did it continue? Various "proofs" of its persistence have been forthcoming. Perhaps the most likely is the report of Brown Herbenstein, who, returning from Muscovy in 1550, wrote of a race of animals obviously greater than the bison which then lived in the Polish forests; but some scientists suspect that he merely saw a race of cattle gone wild.

Languages of the World

Whittaker's almanac estimates that among European languages, English is the mother tongue of the largest number, 150,000,000; Russian second, with 140,000,000; then German, 80,000,000; French, 70,000,000; Spanish and Italian, each 50,000,000; Portuguese, 25,000,000. Among all the languages of the world, Chinese is spoken by the largest number, about 400,000,000 if the various dialects are included. Doctor Vitzel's figures, as given in the World almanac, are rather different. He gives English as spoken by 100,000,000 and understood and used by 90,000,000 more who do not consider it their native speech; German spoken by 90,000,000 and understood by 20,000,000 more; Russian, 90,000,000; French spoken by 45,000,000 but understood and spoken by at least 75,000,000 more; Spanish, 55,000,000; Italian 45,000,000; Portuguese 30,000,000.

Mankind's Average Height

It is estimated by the United States public health service that the average height of a man in this country is about 5 feet 8 inches and the average height of a woman about 5 feet 4 inches. Whittaker's almanac gives the average height of natives of the British Isles as follows: Scotsmen, 5 feet 8 1/4 inches; Irishmen, 5 feet 8 inches; Englishmen, 5 feet 7 1/4 inches; Welshmen, 5 feet 6 1/4 inches. Books dealing with anthropology, such as that by E. B. Tylor in the Popular Science Library, give average heights of other races. Thus 5 feet 4 inches is given for the Chinese laborer, 5 feet 7 inches for the Swede, 5 feet for the Lapp, 5 feet 11 inches for the Patagonian of South America, 4 feet 6 inches for the Bushmen and other South American tribes.

Longevity of Elephants

No accurate information is obtainable as to the extreme age an elephant reaches in the wild state. Nor is there any positive evidence available that one ever lived to be more than seventy-five years old either in captivity or the wild state, although it is supposed that one may occasionally live to be ninety-five or one hundred years old. The director of the New York Zoological park states that the extreme life span of wild animals may be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy by multiplying by four or five the number of years which the young of the species requires to reach maturity. Elephants reach maturity at about twenty-five and begin to get old at sixty or sixty-five.

Phonogram-Gramophone

The word "Gramophone" is an invented one. When the new machine for recording and reproducing sound was invented, it was called a "phonograph," and later a phonograph. The machine had a round cylinder instead of the flat disc, and of course the inventor wanted to distinguish it from the phonograph or gramophone, "Hum!" he mused. "Now what can I call it?" Then he had a bright idea; he remembered the backslang he had used when a boy, and twisted the word "phonograph" around until it was "gramophone."

Phoebe Clark is president of the Tennessee, Kentucky & Northern railroad.

Mankind Yet May Find Use for Desert Wastes

Whoever finds a cheap way to separate water and salt will change the face of the world. Deserts, according to the late Prof. Percival Lowell, are the beginning of the end of life upon the earth, and they are widening. Lower California and the west coast of Mexico, Central and South America down to Cape Horn are arid most of the year. Australia is ringed around with water and vast stretches of barren beaches. The Sahara and Arabia are bone-dry all year. Yet here are the seas, covering more than three-fourths of the earth, used by us merely to sail on and fish in.

In every 100 pounds of sea water there are only three and one-half pounds of salty materials, three-fourths of the salts being sodium chloride, or common salt. If we know how to separate the salt and water economically, we could drive back the deserts from every shore.

Nature knows one way; she evaporates the water, leaving the salt behind, and then condenses the vapor into rain. On ships at sea, man makes use of the same process, but this evaporation process is too expensive for use ashore. Unless willing to let nature take its course, multiplying man will in time have to tackle the water problem in a new way.—Los Angeles Times.

Warning About Neglect Credited to Franklin

The authorship of the old saying about "for want of a nail a kingdom was lost," is attributed to Benjamin Franklin. In the preface of his "Poor Richard's Almanack for 1758," Richard Saunders, the name Franklin assumed in the writing, quotes a man named Father Abraham as saying: "And again, he Richard adviseth to circumspection and care, even in the smallest matters, because sometimes a little neglect may breed great mischief, adding, for want of a nail, the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy, all for want of care about a horseshoe nail." No historical incident of the nature is known, and it is believed that Franklin invented the story. In old school readers, Franklin's precept is given as follows: "For the want of a nail the shoe was lost; for the want of a shoe the horse was lost; for the want of a horse the rider was lost; for the want of a rider the battle was lost; for the want of a battle the kingdom was lost—and all for the want of a horseshoe nail."

Dives With Her Babies

The grebe is a tiny bird endowed with a wonderful amount of cunning. She hides her nest in a manner that makes it impossible for any human to discover, but it is when the five tiny young appear that the parents bring out their cunning. You will seldom see them, although the babies are able to swim and dive short distances a few hours after they leave their shells. If there is the slightest sign of danger, the mother gives the alarm cry, and instantly the diminutive birds scuttle across the water to her. She lifts both wings, and all five scramble underneath. Then she brings her wings to her side, with her family safely hidden underneath, dives with them, and carries them under water to a place of safety.

Two Men Carlyle Honored

Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toll-woman craftsman that with earth-made implements laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand, crooked, coarse.

A second man I honor, and still more highly: Him who is seen tolling, for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of life. These two in all degrees I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth.—Thomas Carlyle in "Sartor Resartus."

Knew His Host

He was well known to his friends for his weakness for extravagant living and a distinct aversion to paying anybody when he could possibly avoid it; and the other day, having taken and furnished a somewhat sumptuous flat, he invited some of his friends to dinner.

"Don't you think," he asked proudly, as he was showing them round the place, "that it's rather nicely furnished? Don't you consider I deserve great credit for it?"

"You do," remarked one of the party dryly, "and I should imagine you've got it, too."

Americans Use Most Power

Some years ago a farm power survey showed that each farm worker in the United States produced more than six times as much farm products as the average Italian farm worker, and used 2.05 horse power as compared to 19 horse power for the Italian worker. Now the average Nebraska farmer with more than 5 horse power available is able to produce 18 times as much as the average Italian. This difference in productive capacity accounts largely for the difference in their scale of living.—Wisconsin Agriculturalist.

Ireland's "Big Wind"

The "big wind" in Ireland occurred on the night of January 6, 1850. In Limerick, Galway and Athlone hundreds of houses were blown down and hundreds more were burned by the spreading of fires from those blown down. It was called the "big wind" because it was the worst of its kind known to the people of Ireland.

"Figurehead" or Ornament

If the image on the front of a ship is a figure projecting from the stem of the vessel, it is called a figurehead. If it is an ornament in the form of an embossed shield that does not project in any way, it is called a bow ornament.

Bank with the First National "The Old Reliable"

Its many safe-guards for the peoples' money. U. S. Government inspected; Federal Reserve bank protected.

Its large capital and surplus;
Its alert Board of Directors;
Its conservative policy
are for

YOUR PROTECTION

Mark Your Ballot for Frank F. Cooper



for
County School Superintendent

17 years' experience in Lane county grade schools and high schools.

Former Assistant County Superintendent.

Teachers and Parents have found him always sympathetic, Conscientious and Fair.

This space donated by a few of Mr. Cooper's many friends.

LIVESTOCK still eat FEED

HENS still lay EGGS

YES, and the supply of meat and related products stays at about the same level from year to year; this supply was no smaller in 1931 than in 1930.

Thus, in depression years, as in boom years, there is absolute need for a nation-wide, diversified, economical marketing system.

How Swift & Company, with such a system, marketed more pounds of products during 1931 than in 1930, despite low consumer purchasing power and at lower service cost, is told in the 1932 Year Book.

Thirty years ago this company deliberately set out to diversify by handling produce as well as meats. Now it has more than a hundred stations where eggs, poultry and dairy products are bought and processed. Swift & Company enhances demand for produce by advertising brands of high quality, Swift's Premium Milk-Fed Chicken, Golden West Fowl, Swift's Brookfield Butter, Eggs, Cheese and many other products.

Selling and buying on a national scale, the Swift & Company organization avoids the gluts and shortages characteristic of restricted markets. Being diversified, it spreads costs more thinly over all products; the same refrigerator cars are equipped to carry either meat or produce; the same branch houses handle them; the same salesmen take orders for both.

Read in the 1932 Year Book how this diversity helped to stabilize operations, to keep volume normal and to further reduce our marketing costs, already declared by the National Marketing Council in 1925 to be the lowest in seventeen trades.

The Year Book is packed with a hundred items of information about Swift & Company's nation-wide cash market. Ask your local Swift Produce Plant for a copy or use the coupon.

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Chicago, Illinois

Please send me, without charge, copy of your 1932 Year Book.

Name _____
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Send FOR THE 1932 YEAR BOOK