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OREGONIAN BECOMES FLAPPER.

If one had a dignified grandmother whose every action indicated refinement, education, a lenient attitude toward the opinions of others, who eschewed the modern aids to deceive as to age, who was discreetly old fashioned in dress—and that grandmother should without advance warning of any kind appear some morning for breakfast with deeply rouged cheeks, plucked eyebrows, exaggerated decollete gown, indiscreetly shortened skirts and should converse in the slang of the college kid, the grandchildren would get about the same kind of shock readers of the Oregonian got when that paper arrived recently with make-up that merely imitated that of headline screaming contemporaries and flapper competitors. No longer can we point to the old lady of Alder street with pride, no longer can we speak of the Oregonian as a newspaper distinctive—no longer, when others criticize our newspapers, can we point to the morning daily as one that stands out as favorably different. It is now swallowed up in the crowd of newspapers that appeal to readers as what many of them are instead of what all should be.

We are told that this is the work of an efficiency wrecking crew that has taken charge of the affairs of the coast's great daily and that the wrecking crew gets a certain percentage of every dollar they save for the exchequer of the Portland daily.

Is the day gone when a great newspaper may be an institution? Is the day gone when a newspaper may sacrifice a few dollars for principle? Is the day gone when a newspaper may be what it wishes to be? Has the day come when newspaper dignity and refinement must give way to blatant headlines? Is there to be nothing in the world free from the sordid appeal of gold? Verily it must be so.

HOMES IN PLACE OF WAR.

Several pages of the Congressional Record show what the World war cost us in money and men without a single dollar or acre of land from the millions and millions of loot divided at the treaty of Versailles.

According to the best statistics obtainable, the World war cost 30,000,000 lives and $400,000,000,000 in property. With that amount we could have built a $2,500 house and furnished this house with $1,000 worth of furniture, and placed it on five acres of land worth $100 an acre and given all this to each and every family in the United States, England, Canada, Australia, Wales, Ireland, Scotland France, Belgium, Germany and Russia. After doing this there would have been enough money left to give each city of 20,000 inhabitants and over, in all the countries named, a $5,000 library and a $10,000,000 university. And then out of the balance we would still have sufficient money to set aside a sum at five per cent interest which would pay for all time to come a $1,000 yearly salary each for an army of 125,000 teachers, and in addition to this pay the same salary to each of an army of 125,000 nurses. And after having done all this we would still have enough left out of $400,000,000,000 to buy up all France and Belgium and everything of value that France and Belgium possess—that is, every French and Belgium farm, home, factory, church, railroad, street car—in fact everything of value in those two countries in 1914.

But what would the poor armament people do for a living?—Selected editorial from Star-Clipper, Traer, Ia.

THIS THING CALLED LIBERTY.

In these times of economic stress and instability, we hear much of liberty.

Prominent citizens are writing of liberty. Others are speaking of liberty. Indeed, some are organizing for liberty.

Everywhere "liberty" is on the lips of the people. And there are those who profess fears lest they shall be deprived of what they conceive to be liberty.

Liberty is the most precious possession of the people. Millions have died for liberty. The blood of patriots of all ages has been spilled for it over innumerable battlefields. For liberty is our most cherished ideal—the goal of all progress, the hope of all attainment.

Today there are some who wave a flag of liberty, however, who would needlessly frighten the people. They speak of the constitution and its guarantees of liberty. They tell of Valley Forge and of Bunker Hill when men died that men might be free.

And it is well that we are becoming more liberty-conscious. But some who would have us think in terms of freedom and liberty, give indications of being either ignorant or forgetful of the true meaning of liberty.

True liberty is nothing that can be ferreted out of musty tomes, honored statutes or revered documents. Not at all. That which we find in the constitution is but a guarantee that liberty is possible under our government. It is no assurance that liberty does exist. For liberty exists—and exists alone—not in the written word and pledge, but in man's relation with his fellowman. And it is written in the hearts of men—in terms of human welfare and human justice. There is no liberty save when that pledged by printed word is translated into action serving the purposes of humanity.

Liberty comes when governmental opportunities, social privileges and economic security are provided for the many quite as abundantly as they are for the few.

And when the few, who enjoy special advantages under the old order, prate of liberty and express fears of a change, it is well to take stock of the situation. It is just possible that a better program of human rights is the object of their scorn.

Liberty is the birthright of all. Its blessings are not merely for the few.—Selected editorial from Farm News, Colorado Springs, Colo.

When a European bachelor nobleman asks his creditors to wait until his ship comes in, the name of some American heiress will probably be on the passenger list.

The man who doesn't get very far up the ladder doesn't get so badly hurt when he falls.

Someone has discovered that cigars are being made of alfalfa. Hey?

Sermons don't seem so bad when you read them in the paper.

Call a spade by any name you like—but get out and use it.

Be sure the world laughs with you and not at you.

Meaning of "California"

If the name of the Golden State were reduced to its Spanish interpretation it is very probable that the aggressive advertising of its climate would be largely nullified, for literally "California" is a combination of two Spanish words meaning "hot furnace," writes G. R. Turner in the Kansas City Times. The Spaniards, who were the first white men to explore the state, gave to it this name because their interest was not in the cool, verdant lands of the seacoast, but in the hot, arid sections of the interior, where it was believed gold was to be found.

Doom of Mississippi Packets

Steamboating on the Mississippi received its first setback in the general disruption of ordinary business caused by the Civil war. And it was just beginning to recover when more sinister opposition appeared in railroad competition, and as the steamboats supplanted the old hand-propelled broadhorns and keel-boats of an earlier time, so the speedier railroads gradually took away all through river traffic and the great Mississippi packets were a thing of the past.

Races Have Odor

It is quite possible that other races can detect the odor of the white race. Deniker, in his "The Races of Man," refers to the fact that certain travelers have asserted they could recognize a population by its odor. The author admits that some ethnic groups have their specific odor, which gets fainter with scrupulous cleanliness, but never disappears.

Chinese Jews

The only known Chinese Jews have lived in Kaifung, China, since 1163 A.D. For several hundred years they kept their colony apart from the Chinese. Today, however, after numerous generations of intermarriage, the few who are left have almost entirely lost their original racial characteristics. — Collier's Weekly.

Red Square in Moscow

Red Square in Moscow contains the curiously towered Byzantine St. Basil's, built by Ivan the Terrible. Along this side is the fortress of the Kremlin. Beneath the wall is the granite mausoleum in which Lenin's body is preserved. At the other end is the Russian museum.

Shamrock, Ancient Plant

The shamrock, being a form of clover, is one of the most ancient plants in Ireland and was the "seamrog" in Gaelic. It is one among many trifoliates. The kind best known has white blossoms, but it is cherished most for its leaves, which figure in holy tradition.

The Law of Averages

The law of averages aims to demonstrate that, while the trend of human affairs cannot be forecast with certainty, it can be worked out to a considerable extent arithmetically by arriving at averages on statistics relating to the event.

Vieux Carre of New Orleans

The Vieux Carre of New Orleans is that section of the town whose limits correspond with those of the original city as laid out by La Tour and Panger in 1720. It was destroyed by fires in 1788 and 1794, and rebuilt mainly in the Spanish style.

The English Language

The English language belongs to the great Germanic branch of the Teutonic family of languages. It was brought to the British Isles during the Fifth and Sixth centuries by the invasions of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.

The Dardanelles

The country around the Dardanelles straits belongs to the Turkish republic. But by the terms of the Lausanne treaty the straits are thrown open to the merchantmen and warships of all nations.

No Headlights on Engines

Locomotives do not have headlights in England. Due to the high banks along the right-of-ways, and the lack of grade crossings, headlights are not considered necessary.

Wet Moon

The wet moon is a new moon having one horn much lower than the other, resembling a tilted bowl. It is erroneously believed to be a sign of wet weather.

The Fooling Game

"When you tries to fool yuh fellow man," said Uncle Eben, "you simply gives him a good excuse foh foolin' you if he gits a chance."

The Ages of Geniuses

Studying the ages of geniuses, a Frenchman reports that no biologist has ever revealed himself a genius very young.

Germs and Antiseptics

There is no one antiseptic that will kill all kinds of germs, says a well-known pharmacologist.

Under Soviet Rule

One-third of the members of the white race are under the rule of the Russian Soviet.

Corn in Silo Best Way to Save Feed

Warn Farmers to Conserve All Green Crops for Winter Use.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

An acre of corn in the silo will winter 50 per cent more cattle than the same acre fed as fodder, according to recent tests by the Missouri agricultural experiment station. The silo saves leaves, prevents other wastes and makes the feed more palatable.

There never has been a year when it was more essential that farmers in all parts of the country should make the best use of every bit of feed on the farm, says A. T. Semple of the United States Department of Agriculture.

All kinds of green crops, such as corn, oats, other cereals, sorgo, grain sorghums, corn and pea cannery refuse, apple pomace, grasses and legumes ordinarily cut for hay, sunflowers and other edible weeds including Russian thistles, may be made into silage suitable for live stock feeding, says Mr. Semple. Watery products, such as cull potatoes, apple culls, and beet tops, should be mixed with straw, stover or some dry roughage to improve the quality of silage. Crops which have become mature in the field, such as corn fodder, may be made into fairly good silage by adding enough water to at least equal the weight of the dry material. This prevents much of the waste incident to leaving corn stalks standing in the field. Corn—even when it is well shocked—loses much more of its nutritive value than it would if made into silage. During the process of silage making, under good conditions, corn should lose less 5 per cent of its dry matter.

In case of mature corn, it is usually advisable to remove at least the best of the ears, if the silage is to be used principally for the maintenance of cattle. But if the silage is to be fed to milking cows or to beef cattle for gains, it saves labor to leave the ears in the silage. Mature corn in the silage also improves palatability. Larger quantities of the stover silage than of silage containing the ears are necessary for maintenance.

In most cases, it is advisable to add one pound of some protein concentrate to a full feed of silage for each 1,000 pounds of cattle being maintained. In the case of silage consisting of one-third or more legumes, a supplemental protein feed is not necessary.

Drouth Proves Value of New Milo Variety

Plant breeders who are trying to develop disease-resistant strains of milo had an unusual experience in connection with the drouth at the dry-land experiment station which the United States Department of Agriculture maintains near Dalhart in the Texas Panhandle. The bureau of plant industry has at the Dalhart station fields that have been cropped continuously to milo in order to keep up a maximum infection with the soil-borne milo disease. This enables them to plant new varieties of milo and subject them immediately to as severe a test as any milo would ever meet.

For several years the infection has killed most of the plants while they were young. This year the milo breeders planted a resistant strain developed at the Garden City (Kan.) sub-station which lived in spite of the disease in the soil. All around this field, crops were severely injured by drouth, but this milo remained green and vigorous. The scientists account for this in two ways: The variety is evidently resistant to the disease under the most severe drouth. So few plants were able to survive on these plots in previous years that they did not exhaust the moisture, and plants on these plots are now using this accumulated moisture.

New Wheat Variety

The Manitoba agricultural college reports the production of many new varieties of rust resistant wheat. Further tests for milling and commercial qualities are now being made, before the findings are published. An agricultural college test which brings a material benefit to the farmers is the fact that barley has been found to be as nutritive in the feeding of poultry as the imported corn hitherto considered essential.

Agricultural Notes

All grain-growing counties in Missouri showed sharp increase in tax delinquencies in 1933.

* * *

Estimates place the farm population at 32,509,000 on January 1, 1934, a new all-time peak.

* * *

A new method of processing maple sap gives about ten times as strong a maple flavor as the process ordinarily used.

* * *

Nearly 136,00,000 pounds of tobacco were grown in China last year, breaking all production records for the weed in that country.

* * *

One firm which manufactures horseshoe nails notes an increase in business. The firm says that more farmers are going back to horses.

T. Roosevelt as Peacemaker

President Theodore Roosevelt's successful mediation between Japan and Russia in 1905 is well known; less known and not less meritorious were his endeavors to harmonize French and German claims in Morocco before and during the conference of Algeciras.

Owls Foretell Rain

When the hoot owls hoot from their holes in the ground it is time to move tepees away from the lowlands and rivers. Owls have holes in the ground in the prairies where the prairie dogs have dug them. If they emerge and hoot, that is a sign to the Cheyenne Indians that there are rains and floods coming.

SOCIETY

Teachers and patrons of the schools of Cottage Grove and vicinity were guests at a reception Friday night in I. O. O. F. hall given by the Ministerial association of the city. In the receiving line were Mrs. William Thum, F. L. Grannis, Rev. and Mrs. Meredith A. Groves, Rev. and Mrs. James A. Smith, Mrs. I. G. Shaw and Rev. R. W. Howell. Rev. Groves was in charge of the program and introduced the speakers. Rev. Henry W. Davis welcomed the teachers on behalf of the ministers, Superintendent H. B. Felton responded for the teachers, O. V. Breese, president of the chamber of commerce, gave a welcome for the school patrons, and Mrs. Edna V. Pearson sang a group of songs. The program was concluded with group singing led by Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Hugh Trunnell. Light refreshments were served.

—✦—

The marriage of Augusta M. Heck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heck, to Cecil Beck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Beck, was solemnized at 10 p. m. Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. I. G. Shaw performed the ring ceremony. The bride was charming in a black dinner dress with red trimmings and her only attendant, her sister-in-law, Mrs. O. E. Heck, wore a forget-me-not blue dress. The bride carried a bouquet of Talisman rosebuds and the matron of honor bouquet was of snapdragons. The bride, who is cashier at the Penney store, was graduated from the local high school in '33. The groom operates the Better bakery and was graduated in the class of '31. The couple will be at home on north Eighth street.

—✦—

The Twenty-One staff club of the Rebekahs was entertained Friday night at the C. A. Stevens home with Mrs. Henry Bennett, Mrs. Truman Clark and Miss Jessie Sanborn as hostesses. The evening was spent with cards and needlework. Plans were made for the Christmas party which will be held at I. O. O. F. hall in December. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening.

—✦—

The Creswell, Drain and Springfield Eastern Star chapters were guests of the local chapter at their meeting Friday night. At the close of chapter the Order of Rainbow for Girls exemplified degree work. Brief talks were given by visiting worthy matrons and worthy patrons. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening. Mrs. W. B. Johnston was committee chairman.

—✦—

The Delphian club met Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Elbert Bede. Mrs. John Kelly gave a report on the book, "Anthony Adverse," by Allen. Mrs. Bede reported current events. Guests were Mrs. Carl King, Mrs. H. B. Ferrin and Mrs. A. C. Ball. Mrs. William MacGibbon will have charge of the program for the next meeting, December 10.

—✦—

Mrs. Bessie Sutcliffe entertained the Social Twelve club Thursday with a 1:30 dessert luncheon, which was followed by an afternoon with needlework. Mrs. George M. Hall, Pasadena, Cal., a charter member, was a guest. The club will meet December 13 with Mrs. Maude Wright for the annual Christmas party.

—✦—

Mrs. Sam Warren entertained Tuesday in honor of the birthday anniversary of a niece, Phyllis Vincent. The afternoon was spent with games and refreshments were served. The honor guest received many attractive gifts. Guests numbered nine small girl friends of Phyllis.

—✦—

American Legion members held a stag party Monday night at the O. V. Breese ranch on Cedar creek. An oyster supper was served and the evening was spent with cards and music. Mr. Davis, Eugene, and Merville Veatch played the piano for group singing.

—✦—

Mrs. Inez Miller of Monmouth was a dinner guest Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Reed. Mrs. Miller, who is now engaged in work at the University of Oregon, was at one time a school teacher of Mr. Reed.

—✦—

The Research club met Tuesday night with Mrs. Carl Small at London. They continued their study course on social problems from the extension department of the University of Oregon. Mrs. Georg Bjorset was program leader.

—✦—

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hamant had as Thanksgiving dinner guests Miss Sue Badollet, Miss Lucy Crow and Henry Miner, all of Eugene, Miss Mariette Hamant and Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Smith and daughter Evelyn.

—✦—

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Grannis entertained as guests for Thanksgiving the Hugh E. Rosson family of Eugene. Carolyn Grannis, student at the university, accompanied them.

—✦—

Mrs. James P. Graham. Mrs. George Jacobsen, Mrs. W. B. Johnston and Mrs. S. V. Allison have issued invitations for an evening of bridge Friday at the Graham home.

—✦—

Mr. and Mrs. Donnell Allen entertained with three tables of bridge Saturday night. Mrs. Everett Lynch held high score. Following cards refreshments were served.

—✦—

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Nixon will celebrate their fiftieth anniversary next Monday by entertaining a host of friends at a social affair to be held in I. O. O. F. hall.

—✦—

Mr. and Mrs. Mala Miller entertained a group of friends at dinner Sunday in honor of their thirty-first wedding anniversary. Covers were laid for seven.

—✦—

The Constellation club will hold their Christmas tree at Masonic temple Thursday of next week. Members have been asked to bring gifts valued at 50 cents.

—✦—

The annual ladies' night planned by the Lions club for last Thursday night was postponed due to other affairs. The date has been set for New Year's eve.

—✦—

Mrs. John F. Woodard entertained a group of friends and relatives with a quilting party Thursday last. A potluck dinner was served at the noon hour.

—✦—

The Neighbors of Woodcraft met in regular session Wednesday night. A special election was held to fill offices left vacant by resignation.

—✦—

Mrs. William Bartels will entertain the Needlecraft club with a 1 o'clock luncheon Wednesday at her home on Whiteaker avenue.

—✦—

The Mothers' club met in special session Friday to finish some quilting. A covered dish dinner was served at the noon hour.

—✦—

Mrs. Sam Warren entertained with a 6 o'clock dinner Saturday honoring a brother, Lee Cox, on his birthday anniversary.

Silage, Hay Cutter Found Labor-Saver

Dual-Purpose Machine Is Best Plan to Hold Down Farm Expenses.

By R. H. Reed, Agricultural Engineer, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

There never has been a year when it has been more essential that farmers make the best use of every bit of feed on their farms, and for this reason thousands of producers are turning to both upright and trench silos as a means of conserving their drouth and chinch-bug damaged corn crop this fall.

While most farmers, who are planning to harvest at least a part of their corn in the form of silage, hope to use their own old silage cutters, or to hire cutters from their neighbors, many may be forced to purchase new machines. To such farmers, it is suggested that they consider the purchase of a machine that will cut and elevate hay as well as silage.

Ordinary silage cutters will not cut and elevate hay satisfactorily, but most hay choppers will cut and elevate silage. By purchasing a dual-purpose cutter, the farmer will hold down his machinery investment and reduce the unit cost required in operating two machines. In fact, one of the principal objections to farm machines in the past has been that many of them could be used for only one operation and their usefulness was thereby limited to a few days or a few weeks each year. The newer cutters that will make silage as well as cut and elevate hay into the barn tend to eliminate this former criticism.

Returns on a recent questionnaire sent to farmers indicate the growing practice of chopping and storing hay. The practice eliminates the need for work in the hot, dusty mow at hay-making time and makes for more rapid harvesting. The chopped hay consumes less barn space, is easier to handle when fed and is not wasted as much by the live stock as in the case of long hay.

Buckwheat Is Not Good Feed for Fattening Hogs

Unless buckwheat should become much cheaper than the price of corn, it cannot be highly recommended to farmers as a fattening feed for hogs, says W. E. Carroll, chief in swine husbandry at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

If, however, the market price of buckwheat should fall materially below that of corn, it might be fed in limited quantities, but never more than one-fourth to one-third of the hogs' rations. Such a reduction in the price of buckwheat is considered quite improbable, and farmers with this small grain in their granaries will generally find it more profitable to sell the buckwheat and buy corn for their hogs. In fact, there has been less than 60,000 bushels of buckwheat produced annually in Illinois during the past three years.

In composition buckwheat resembles oats more closely than it does any of the other more common grains, explains Carroll. This fact alone suggests that it should not be used extensively as a hog feed unless it is cheaper pound for pound than corn. Likewise, because it contains more than 10 per cent crude fiber, its extensive use will tend to produce slower gains and in the end will add to the production cost of the hogs. Heavy feeding of buckwheat is also credited with producing pork of poor quality, although if used in moderation this difficulty should not be encountered.

Use Corn Stover for Feed When the Supply Is Short

Because of the nation-wide shortage of roughage, farmers can save surplus feed such as cornstalks with profit to themselves, whether they expect to need it or not. Leafy corn stover of good color has approximately the same feeding value as oat straw, according to Arthur T. Semple, forage and pasture investigator in the United States Department of Agriculture. If properly cured, and particularly if shredded, it can be baled and shipped or stored.

An acre of good corn will produce about a ton of leaves and stalks. Left in the field an acre of stalks will do well to furnish roughage for one cow for one month. But if cut and shocked and fed from a manger the waste is so much less that the same ton of corn stover will keep a cow in roughage from three to four months.

Erosion Evil Here

The evil effects of soil erosion are not a threat of the future but are already in evidence on tens of thousands of farms in this country, the United States Department of Agriculture says. In the South, the North, and the Middle West, many farmers are working land which has been made poor by erosion. Much of it is good forest land or land which could be used for forestry. Although millions of acres have been stripped of forests, much of the land was not suitable for farming.

Unearth Stone Temple

A stone temple with walls decorated in gayly painted arabesques was dug out of the earth near Lima, Peru.

Rigger Slim
presents the
West Coast Loggers
MT. VIEW DANCE PAVILION
Saturday, Dec. 1

Incident of Civil War

The Fifteenth Ohio battery, organized in the four Western Reserve counties of Trumbull, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Lorain, can in the historical sidelights of the Civil war lay claim to the most unusual incident of the entire campaign. During one of their battles a little bird alighted upon the shoulder of Private Seth Powers who was helping operate a cannon. At each discharge of the cannon the bird buried its head in the soldier's hair and then resumed its place on his shoulder, watching the men load the gun. It stayed with the men throughout the battle and for several days afterward and then flew away.

New Links in Evolution

A Danish explorer has brought back fossilized fishes from East Greenland which, he claims, plainly demonstrated new links in evolution.

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Indians U. S. Citizens

The federal law provides that "all Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States are declared to be citizens of the United States."

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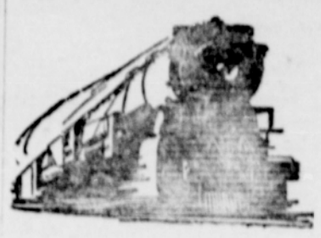

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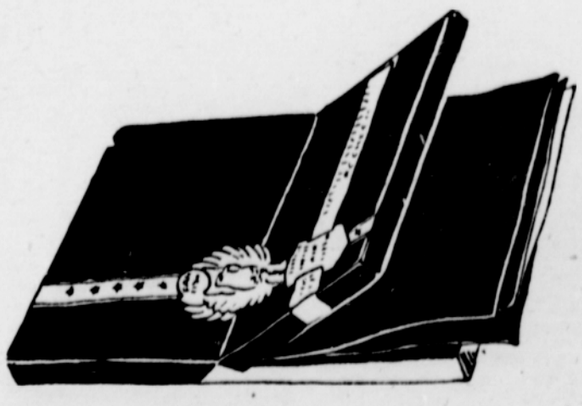

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