



★ The Willamina Times ★

Entered at the post office at Willamina, Oregon, as second class matter, August 24, 1909, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Published on Friday. Subscription price \$1.50 a year in advance

WORLD SWAYED BY EMOTIONS

By RT. REV. FRANK E. WILSON, War Chaplain.

We hear a lot today about modern civilization being founded on merciless selfishness. My own experience tells me such is not true. We think we are hard, but as a matter of fact we are painfully soft. Popular magazines are pouring forth sentimental mush because it is what the public wants.

The moving pictures present prolonged appeals to your most watery emotions. The air is filled with speeches consisting of flowery rhetoric which doesn't attempt to say anything but only to make you feel good.

Public sentiment vaporizes over anything that touches its softer sensibilities. One of the scandals of our day is the way juries render verdicts in accord with their emotions rather than the dictates of justice.

I would guarantee that if all the newspapers of Chicago collaborated in presenting some wholly unworthy cause embroidered with quantities of sob stories the public would forsake its judgment and pour in thousands of dollars for something which ought never to be done. Our great danger lies not in a settled spirit of cold indifference, but in unreliable outbursts of emotional insincerity.

Millions Thrown Away by Wasteful Methods

How much water is wasted by a dripping tap? An answer was provided when New York decided to levy a fine of two dollars for every tap found leaking. In two years 40,000,000 gallons of water were saved. It seems absurd to worry about the amount of steam wasted when a locomotive blows a whistle. But Doctor Foley of Indiana university has calculated that 2,434,028 tons of coal are consumed annually in generating steam to blow United States locomotive whistles, and that if the whistles were moved slightly forward and adapted to a single high-pitched note, more than 1,000,000 pounds a year could be saved. But this loss is small compared with that involved in throwing into the dustbin cinders that would still give a lot of heat. It is estimated that a third of the cinders thrown away retain from 50 to 70 per cent of their heating value.

Original Chautauqua

The first chautauqua assembly, known as the Sunday School Assembly, was in session August 4-18, 1874, as the result of a plan formed by Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio, and Rev. John H. Vincent of New York. The assembly plans widened rapidly in successive years. In 1879 a school for teachers in secular subjects was opened. Probably chautauqua is best known in connection with the plan of systematic home reading. The plan was proposed and explained in 1878. The first year 7,000 persons were enrolled and from that time readers varying in number from 8,000 to 25,000 have joined the circle per season. There are now throughout the United States and Canada more than 550 local assemblies modeled after the original chautauqua institution.

Old Roman Road in England

The old Fosse way, which is to be reopened in its Warwickshire section, is the early English name for the Roman road that ran from Lincoln to Exeter, writes "Looker On" in the London Daily Chronicle. Practically the whole of the original Roman line is still in use, although in parts it has dwindled to a lane.

From Lincoln its course may be traced through Newark and Leicester to High Cross, where it is intersected by another famous Roman road, Watling street, at a point known as the "center of England." Then it proceeds through Cirencester and Bath to the half-forgotten Roman encampment of Ilchester, though the road itself is here in fine condition. After Ilchester, the Fosse way crosses the hills near Chard into Devonshire and then enters Exeter.

Writer Would Go Limit in State Abbreviations

The abbreviation used for Ohio is "O." Apparently Oklahoma and Oregon do not object. But there are six states whose names begin with letters which are not the first letters of the names of any of the other states. These states are: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Utah. Why not use D, F, G, L, P and U for the abbreviations in those cases? Also, West Virginia is the only "West" state. So why not simply use "W. V." instead of the usual "W. Va."? The only reason for abbreviations in the first place is the desire to save time and space. Then why not save all the time and space possible, or else use the full name? Why fuss with "Pa." and "Penn." and "Penna." when "P." would fill the bill?—Worcester Telegram.

Mankato is the Minnesota town that was bought seventy-five years ago by the first tailor in St. Paul for a small barrel of pork and some salt. This tailor was Parsons King Johnson and his purchase was made from Chief Sleepy Eye. The site on which Mankato stands is rich in historical interest, says the Kansas City Star. Indian mounds have shown that savages dwelt there 500 years ago, burning, glazing and decorating pottery, weaving cloth and raising corn. Mankato's first regular minister rode all the way from Wabash, Ind., on horseback in 1834 to open his church there. The first Scandinavians, led by Rev. John Tidland and John Randall, arrived in 1853, and a German colony from St. Charles, Mo., arrived in a covered wagon the same year. In 1855 a Welsh colony from Wisconsin swelled the population.

Impenetrable Disguise

Miss Shirley Moor, the first woman graduate of the Yale Law school, was criticizing the modern girl.

Two modern girls ornamented the terrace of a country club the other afternoon. They wore boots and riding breeches and bowler hats—a groom had just led off their horses—and as they waited for their cocktails to be served they smoked cigarettes in long amber tubes and swaggered up and down in mannish fashion.

"Oh, by the way," said the first one, "what about the masquerade ball next week?"

The other tapped her leg with her crop stick. "Well, what about it?"

"What shall we go as?"

"Let me think. There! I've got an idea."

"Spill it."

"We'll go as girls!"

Peculiar Belief About

Monstrosities in Erin

It is affirmed that one does not have to go to equatorial Africa to hunt mysterious lake-dwelling monsters—such monstrosities are talked of in Ireland, an Armagh correspondent writes: "I know nothing of Central Africa, but I know Ireland very well, and there I have encountered the belief in monsters, which are usually described as snakes of enormous size, living in the depths of lakes in various remote places of the island. It is a curious belief, because there are, as is well known, no snakes in Ireland. In the wild western parts of the country, from north to south, this belief exists. The dwelling place of the monster is usually some small, dark, mountain lake, lying under overhanging cliffs, and far from human dwellings. One such I can mention by name. It is known as the Hag's lake, and is in a wild spot called the Hag's glen, lying under the crags of Carratua, in Kerry, on the northern side of that mountain. A youth who lived in the poor hamlet nearest to this spot assured me that the great 'serpent' which lived in that lake was well known to exist. I asked him if he had seen it. He said 'No,' but his grandmother had seen it very early one morning when she was out on the mountain looking for a beast which had strayed. 'We don't go near the lake in the dark,' he added."—Montreal Family Herald.

The Black hills constitute one of the richest gold mining districts in the United States and have yielded over \$100,000,000. Silver, copper, tin and iron ores also occur within their limits, besides coal, salt, petroleum, mica, gypsum and building stone. About one-third of the area is covered with dense dark forests of pine, whence the name, while deciduous trees are abundant. The climate is salubrious, the soil fertile, and the hills are well adapted to grazing purposes.

MCMINNVILLE FOLKS VISIT AT BEACHES

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Farnham spent Sunday at DePoe Bay, deep sea fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Pfel of the Standard Soda Works were business visitors to the various beach towns as far south as DePoe Bay the first of the week.



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Southern Pacific
V. E. Fraker

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gowen left Monday for a few days at Roosevelt and other coast Resorts.

Mr. Chas. Collins and daughter Esther spent Sunday at Roosevelt By the Sea, the day being a beautiful one. Two earplanes from Corvallis were on the beach carrying passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander of Portland were visitors at Roosevelt Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bunday spent Sunday at their home at Otis. Among their callers were Mr. and Mrs. C. Thoms of Portland, who were spending the week end at their summer home at Devils Lake.

Six boy scouts with their Master, Royal Mumford and assistant Kenneth Fender, spent Friday night and Saturday at DePoe Bay. Saturday they went Deep Sea fishing. For some reason, all thought, after lancing, that they would feel better by going home. They caught about 18 fish. The boys are John Baker, Thomas O'Neil, Stanley Beeson, John Fraque, Donald Fink and E. Dodson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gowen, Mrs. C. D. Haynes, Helen Dorothy, Violet Voltner, and Walter Gowen spent Monday at Roosevelt.

City Dweller Need Not

Fear Loss of Hearing

A woman's club bulletin, just out, has an article on noise. The customary sort of article by somebody or other who prophesies that because of the pressure of city life, subway roar and rivet-gang symphonies our senses are degenerating. He expresses his belief that in another 20 years Manhattanites will be as myopic and deaf as the stone lions in front of the library.

We are not alarmed, no; only bored. Nobody with sense believes anything like that. The Solomon Islanders, who listen for drums 100 miles off, are supposed to have the acutest ears in the world. Maybe, but New York has a million persons who can detect in the loudest din a click that indicates trouble in their auto engines.

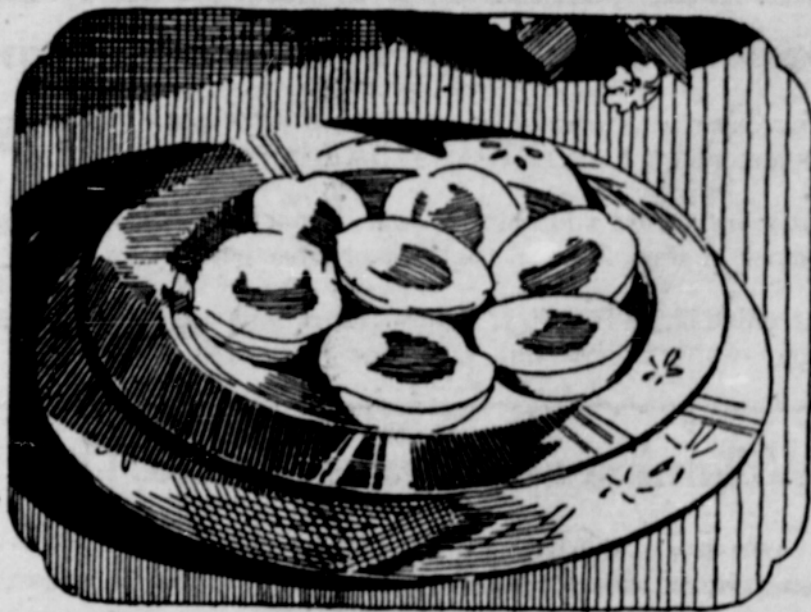
The Patagonian can see an ostrich head at the distance of 85 miles. But it would blind him to pore over this page for an hour, and he would see nothing but a blur. Yet a short-sighted proofreader, peering through thick glasses, could spot a single error on it in a few seconds.

It would be nearer truth to say that man's senses are exactly now as they were in the Stone age. And there is something to be said even for the subway roar. In war time we do not become shell shocked so easily.—New York American.

All Are Remembered

At Arlington on Memorial day gay fragrant blossoms are heaped around the cold gray bases of imposing monuments to generals, and they also blanket the modest last resting places of the heroes of the Maine, where the little white headstones are as alike as the uniforms of the sailors who went down in Havana harbor so many years ago.

Peaches Preferred



PEACHES are the most popular fruit in cans. Do you know why?

Perhaps you will give as the reason for a larger quantity of peaches being canned than any other single fruit, the fact that peaches are lowest in price, or that they combine so well with other foods or that they taste so good. Well, you are right in every answer—absolutely so, when you refer to the taste.

From Orchard to Can

If you could follow peaches from the orchard to the can, you could easily see why they taste so good. You would see only the largest, yellowest and most tender-fibred peaches picked for canning—peaches that will retain their form, size, flavor, color and aroma. And it must be fruit which has ripened

evenly from the surface to the pit to pass the canner's inspection.

You would see these peaches which are picked in the orchards during the day, remain in the orchard during part of the night to cool, so that they will not become bruised in rushing them to the cannery. You would also see a constant sorting of the fruit, from the initial "door test," which is the canner's most powerful inducement to delivery of high-grade fruit, to the final inspection, where women who fill the cans segregate any blemished or inferior fruit which has escaped the previous sorters. So rigidly are they inspected that from a ton of selected peaches, an average of less than a thousand No. 2½ cans are obtained.

And any one of these cans of peaches, millions of which are consumed annually, is the best answer to the question—why is the peach popular?

The Checking Privilege

All thoughtful men will admit that the bank is entitled to a fair remuneration for its services rendered and to cover expenses.

Therefore a sufficient balance must be maintained to provide a surplus for investment or the account causes a loss to the bank.

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