

LIGHT ON ANCIENT HISTORY

Some Interesting Data Bearing on the Strange People Known to Fame as the "Aeolians"

Evidently some one who had eaten a great deal of army cured beef in Europe wrote this amusing skit in the "Watch on the Rhine," remarks the Youth's Companion. The piece is headed, "Documents Published in the Year 2473 A. D. by an American Historian":

I have just been journeying along the Rhine gathering data on the ancient tribe of men known as the Aeolians. The origin of this strange people is one of the great mysteries of history. Likewise their sudden extinction has been just as baffling.

The Aeolians appeared in western Europe very suddenly about the time of the beginning of the Teutonic dark ages—the latter part of the second decade of the Twentieth century. For a short period they flooded in great numbers the entire territory of Gaul from the Pyrenees to the Rhine. Then they suddenly vanished.

It was recently thought that a clue had been found to the kind of food eaten by these nomads. In an old cellar in Andernach there were found what at first looked like peculiarly shaped bricks, but what later proved to be cans of a strange sort of meat. Certain investigators soon decided that this could be nothing other than elephant meat, and students were about to make trips to Africa in search of further evidence, when the result of some chemical tests was published. This showed that the meat was at least 1007 years old, if not very much older; and as the Aeolians were in Gaul about 550 years ago, it is folly to believe that this store of food belonged to them. It is much more probable that it was left there at the time Hannibal and his soldiers and elephant supply trains made their long expedition against Rome.

It is probably a good thing for America that the mysterious disappearance of the Aeolians came about, for there is plenty of evidence that this barbaric race was planning to migrate to North America and establish itself on that continent permanently.

HISTORIC TREE NEARING END

Elm at Washington, Closely Associated With Samuel F. B. Morse, Will Soon Be Gone.

Another landmark in Washington is near destruction. The old "Morse Elm," under whose shade Samuel F. B. Morse used to spend his leisure hours while working on his invention of the telegraph, will soon be removed.

The tree was planted in 1820. In the early forties the future inventor of the telegraph used to foregather with his cronies and newspaper men and crack jokes about the "impossible" and "crazy" invention of the magnetic telegraph on which he was working. The tree was in front of the old Willard hotel.

Since those days the old hotel has been replaced by a modern eleven-story hostelry. Morse, whose invention came true in 1844, died in 1872. But the tree remained.

But it is now in its death hour in spite of many operations of "tree surgery" and all known applications of "tree medicine" practiced by Washington's superintendent of city parks.

Houses of Mud.

Women in California are building houses with their own fair hands. What is more, they are making the bricks.

The bricks, however, are of the kind spoken of in the Bible as made by the people of Israel in Egypt—i. e., of clayey earth mixed with straw for a binder. The straw is indispensable, and it will be remembered how the Israelites "kicked" because it was not provided.

Such bricks are merely sun baked. Missionary priests in California in the early days used them for building churches and other structures which, covered with stucco, were very handsome. These "dobe" buildings were also substantial, weatherproof and enduring, as is testified by many that still stand, unimpaired by the wear of centuries.

With labor so high and materials likewise, the idea of a mud dwelling, which one can put up for oneself, even the children helping, has its attractions.

The Dress Problem in the Orient.

The Yokohama Reform association recently sent a communication to the mayor requesting his co-operation in endeavoring to prevent coolies and workmen appearing in public places with insufficient clothing to conform with western ideas of propriety. The association's spokesman stated that the reason for the request is the presence of a large number of foreigners in the city, and the sight of the scantily clothed persons on the streets and in the trams will tend to give them an unfavorable opinion of the city.—From the Japan Advertiser.

Knocking a Tradition.

Turkey is a tradition. Because the Pilgrim parents were rotten shots and couldn't kill a quail on a bet, turkey was all they could find for meat on that memorable day. They had been on a diet of claims so long that mayhap even turkey tasted like food to them. But that is no excuse for wishing the blamed thing onto posterity and making it a sacred duty to gnaw a bundle of concentrated fiddlings on the last Thursday of every November.—Topeka Capital

BURROWED BY PRAIRIE DOG

"Devil's Corkscrews" Found in Western Mountains and Plains Are No Longer a Mystery.

Of the many fossils which come out of the mountains and plains of the West, few have excited wider interest than the "devil's corkscrews," found in rocks of the Miocene period, in northwestern Nebraska. They are usually white, and stand out clearly against the buff background of the rock which incloses them, often attaining a length of 15 feet, with many twists and turns, ending at times in a large bulb, with occasional side passages.

When first discovered it was thought that these gigantic "corkscrews" were huge petrified vines of roots of some strange plant. Study of the "corkscrews," however, failed to reveal any traces of plant structure. Later the skeleton of an animal like the badger was found in a large bulb near the end of the "corkscrew," and bones of a small camel and small deer were found in others. After that it was discovered that many of them contained bones of a small burrowing animal about the size of the western prairie dog. Excavation of actual recent prairie-dog burrows, after filling them with thin plaster of paris, showed an interesting fact: the burrows of the prairie dog and the prehistoric "corkscrews" were closely similar. The mystery is considered solved.

SHOWED SKILL AS ENGINEERS

Ancients Did Remarkable Work Considering the Limited Mechanical Means at Hand.

That ancient Greek and Roman engineers were ingenious as well as skillful is proved by the works that are still extant, for instance when the Eupalinos, island of Samos, water-works mentioned by Herodotus were constructed in the middle of the sixth century B. C., a tunnel about one mile long was driven through the Kastro mountain, certainly a respectable achievement when one considers the limited mechanical means at the disposal of the builders. From the books of the Alexandrian mathematician Heron, one sees that ancient engineers knew how to figure beforehand the direction of a tunnel. The fine medical instruments, of which many have been excavated, give evidence of high mechanical skill. Ancient instrument makers manufactured clepsydras (water clocks) that could be carried in pockets and devices used by Herophilus to measure the temperature of patients. The present-day slot machine and taximeter are imitations of similar ancient inventions. Even to ballistic war machines ancient people applied ideas which play an important part in modern warfare—the "poly-bomb" being in a certain meaning, the predecessor of our repeating arms, and the "monomelon," of the mine thrower.

Credited With the Word Bohemia.

The novelist to whom nature owes the word bohemia—not in the geographical sense, but a moral condition—was perhaps Henri Murger, if the word can be ascribed to any one writer.

Henri Murger, novelist and poet, was born March 24, 1822, in Paris. He made attractive to his readers the irresponsible life of artists and students in Paris, and left some classic tales and songs of dissolute thriftlessness and literary impecuniosity. Murger was trained for the profession of law, became for a time secretary of Count Leo Tolstoy, but, like that earlier bohemian, Villen, he chose dissipation rather than decency. He died in a charity hospital in Paris in 1861. A monument has been erected to his memory, but not without protest. Several of Murger's songs have been translated by Andrew Lang in "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," published in 1872.

Printing Stamps by Millions.

Few labor-saving machines are more ingenious in combining a number of operations, or more impressive in the amount of work they do, than the new stamp-printing presses of the United States bureau of printing and engraving. Each press, with two operators, moistens, prints, gums and rolls a total of 4,000,000 postage stamps in an eight-hour day, states an article in Popular Mechanics. The perforations are made both lengthwise and across, both the roll and the punches being adjustable for position. One operator, in front, takes care of the unwinding roll and adjusts its path to the perforators by means of a screw. The other operator, at the rear, regulates the speed of the machine and inspects the finished work. Finally, the roll is cut into sheets of 400 stamps each.

Keep Pace With the Child.

When the child is a tiny creature, the parent must exercise self-control, gentleness, tact—never allowing her temper to interfere with judgment or to cause her to speak harshly or in anger, says Mothers' Magazine. As years go on, the most loving child is also a critic. "Mother's way" has heretofore seemed to him the best way. It rests with the mother to make it seem so always. To this end she must keep pace with her boys and girls in thought, in education, in new ideas. Parents cannot go to school again, but they can have their minds alert and open for all new facts. And they can watch their own manners and language so that the children can continue to use these as models.

Terrebonne NEWS NOTES

Mrs. Mary Davidson and Mrs. D. H. Galis were joint hostesses at turkey dinner last Sunday. Those present were Mr. George Gates and three sons of Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pickett and Mr. and Mrs. T. Alderdyce of Terrebonne.

Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith and family were at Odin Falls as guests of F. P. Rawson.

Mrs. Pickett and Mrs. McClay and Mrs. Gates were callers at the home of Mrs. P. D. Hanse Monday.

T. Larsen of Bellingham has purchased the house known as the Almeter house. He will place it on his ranch north of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Parr returned home Wednesday. They have been visiting relatives near Tacoma.

Mrs. Trajones is at Odin Falls for a week visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Rawson.

V. Wray of Yakima is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. McFadden.

Mrs. J. Detrich and daughter Adeline were visiting at the home of N. Elliott last Sunday.

Albert Mackey, brother of Merchant W. Mackey, is visiting in Terrebonne.

George Douglas of Gibbons, Neb., is here looking after the estate of his brother, the late Charles Douglas.

Local Bricklayer Accused of Inflicting Wound; Gave Himself Up to the Police

Due, it is said, to a quarrel which began two years ago, A. L. Reynolds, a rancher of Bear Creek Butte, is in the hospital with a dangerous wound in his left side, and C. C. McNeely, well-known brick mason, is charged with assault with a dangerous weapon.

The argument, according to witnesses, occurred in the Pastime pool hall at 6:30 Tuesday evening, on the occasion of Reynolds' first visit in Bend since the trouble with McNeely started. The two men met and indulged in a heated quarrel which ended with blows and the stabbing of Reynolds by McNeely, according to witnesses.

Accounts of the affair differ, some witnesses saying that Reynolds provoked the affair and struck the first blow, others saying that McNeely was the aggressor. The room was full of men, a number of whom interfered before any further damage could be done. McNeely followed Reynolds with the knife, according to some witnesses, until he was stopped.

McNeely gave himself up to the night officer, while Reynolds was first taken to Magill and Erskine's drug store, and later to the hospital. The knife, which was an ordinary pocket knife with a two and one-half inch blade, passed into Reynolds' side between the ninth and tenth rib, and penetrated the lungs.

McNeely was released on \$500 bail Wednesday, and was to have appeared Thursday at 1 o'clock for preliminary hearing.—Bend Press.

HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

Debate Schedule

Crook county will hold her first interscholastic debate with Bend on February 11th. On the same day, Redmond and Culver will also hold their debate. The winning teams will then debate again on February 25th. The team winning this debate will then go against the winners of The Dalles-Mosier debate, on March 11, to decide the championship of the upper Columbia district. The affirmative team consists of Clarence Mertsching and Lester Coshaw. The negative team, the one that will go to Bend, consists of Elsie Grant and Hazen Cram.

More Troubles

The first semester ends on January 21st. The beginning of the second semester is January 24th. Final semester examinations will be held on January 19 and 20. Ever since the organization of this institution a perplexing problem has always been confronted. That problem is, how can the progress of time be stayed, especially when examinations come? No solution having yet been found, the usual scene is again appearing. Cramming is one of the principle luxuries indulged in.

The grades for the second six weeks period have been computed and the averages for the ten highest grades are as follows: Alice McNeely 97, Clarence Mertsching 96, Velma Shattuck 95.33, Ladocia Jacobs 95.3.

Margaret Foley 95.2, Margaret Nicolai 94.8, Maude Millhorn 95.5, Richard Helms 93.9, Mabel Polk 93.6, Dorothy Glenn 93.4, Lenith Roberts 93.4. Qualifying for this list are four Seniors, four Juniors, one Sophomore and two Freshmen. The lineup of the classes have not changed from that of the first six weeks period. Juniors 88.93, Seniors 87.3, Freshmen 85.22, Sophomores 84.87. There were thirty-nine students with an average of 90 percent or above. This is an increase of nine over the total that received such an average for the first period.

Study on Orations

Juniors and Senior English classes have been using their class periods for the past week in writing orations. Each student in these two classes must write an oration of at least twelve hundred words. The Seniors are required to deliver their compositions before the assembly. Of the best orations handed to the teacher, an endeavor will be made to encourage the writer to tryout for the Baldwin Oratorical Contest. In the Senior class, those trying for the contest will be exempt from appearing in the assembly. A thorough study of the construction of orations has been made and an endeavor to increase the quality of Senior talks

is the prime motive in requiring the compositions as part of the English work.

Basketball Game

On Friday, January 14, Madras sends her team to play Prineville's quintet on the local floor. This is the first interscholastic game of the season. Madras has a good team as usual, and our team will have their hands full. Everybody should come to help start the season right.

Assembly was held over from Friday to Tuesday morning. Rev. M. R. Gallaher delivered an interesting talk on the subject of "tobacco and its effects". He laid particular emphasis on the injurious results inflicted upon school students, and athletes.

Second Year Short-hand

The four students in second year shorthand have completed their review of the manual and are now taking examinations over the entire work covered this semester. By next Monday the series of exams will be completed and work on rapid dictation and transcription will then be taken up.

Sometime ago mention was made that the Manual Training depart-

ment was given charge of the construction of storm doors for the entrance of the high school. Well—it still has charge of the work. Sometime in the future this job will be completed. Of course, only 80 minutes each school day is devoted to this work; but we all hope it will be completed before school is out next spring, so the students can have a practical demonstration of their intended use.

Junior Play

A play, entitled "Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary", has been selected by the junior class to be presented in the spring. The various parts have been sent for and rehearsals will soon commence. The play centers around a number of college students, the most prominent of whom is Jack, Aunt Mary, who is very fond of him, comes to pay Jack a visit. He gets into numerous difficulties and his aunt is always on hand to help him out. In a party it is discovered that Aunt Mary is not as old-fashioned as she at first appeared. Of course, there are the usual love affairs to go through. The cast, composed of 12 students, has been selected. The heaviest parts are those of Jack and Aunt Mary, these parts being represented by Chester McKenzie and Myrtle Iverson.

DANCE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21

American Legion Hall

(Formerly Club Hall)

PRINEVILLE, OREGON

Wilson George Jazz Orchestra of Bend

Dance given Under Auspices of American Legion

Admission \$1.10 Everybody Come

What Would Happen to You?

IF SIGNS were nailed over the doors of only half of our Oregon factories, reading:

"Closed—No Business"

How would it affect your affairs—your prosperity—and that of your friends?

The unemployment problem is one that the entire world faces today.

You can minimize it in Oregon—you can begin today.



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