

Here's a Real Argument For Philippine Independence



A Typical Philippine Homestead

The United States isn't the only country that has homesteaders—those enterprising pioneers who leave thickly populated districts and take their families into virgin territory to create homes for themselves. The Philippine islands have thousands of thrifty homesteaders.

The above photograph shows a picture of a Christian Filipino homesteader and his family near Pikit, Cotabato province, Mindanao, P. I. Five years ago he was a cab driver working for low wages at Cebu, a thickly populated city. He went into the then wilderness of Mindanao, planted hemp and coconuts, paid for his land and has become wealthy. Thousands of similar instances could be cited. One Mindanao homesteader is worth \$200,000.

The Philippine government is encouraging the immigration of Filipinos from the thickly populated sections into Mindanao. This is the second largest of the islands of the archipelago. It is still sparsely settled, although it is one of the richest and most productive islands in the world. Many Americans have established plantations there and become rich.

Filipinos are using the stories of the many successful Filipino homesteaders as an argument for independence. They make the point that a people that can go out into a tropical wilderness with no capital save their patience, perseverance and energy and win homes for themselves, have the necessary stamina to run their own affairs.

O. A. C. BOY SEES GRIM TRAGEDY

Starving Chinese Clamor For Garbage Thrown From Diner.

Conditions too appalling for description and misery too awful to look upon were witnessed only six weeks ago in the famine districts of North China by W. A. Sellwood, Y. M. C. A. secretary and graduate of O. A. C., who has just returned from 18 months' service in Russia and China, and who travelled 10 days, covering 800 miles, through the famine-stricken section from Peking near the northern boundary, to Nan-

King, near the Chinese coast. "That ten-day journey was one long horror," said Sellwood. "I am haunted yet by the memory of the drawn, despairing faces and the pitiable cries for food of the starving, half-naked men, women and children who crowded under the train windows, lifting up their arms in desperate supplication to us, every time the train slowed up or stopped. There are 45,000,000 Chinese confronted with starvation in the famine district, and the daily death rate is 15,000 a day. Typhus and pestilence are adding their toll to that of wholesale starvation, and conditions are simply beyond any adequate description.

"In Russia I have seen corpses stacked up like cordwood, and many other things very shocking to people who live comfortable, well-ordered lives here in the United States, but these were nothing to the tragic things that were visible on every hand all along

the 800-mile journey through the famine districts of north China. The corpses were not stacked up in orderly fashion as in Russia. The survivors are too weak and wasted to undertake any such task, and those who perish are left to lie where they fall, or are rolled into streams nearby. Almost at any time we could look out and see bodies floating in the streams or lying about on the ground. It is a common thing for famine victims to succumb while digging for roots to eat, and the mute evidence of this last futile effort to secure some morsel that will sustain life a little longer, is visible on every hand; the dead bodies of men, women and children may be seen lying beside the hole in the ground that has been dug with sticks, or with the wasted claw-like hands of the starving. Long ago all dogs, cats and even rats have disappeared in this land of horrors, except for a few wild, half-crazed dogs that are dreaded by the emaciated human creatures because they fight so tenaciously for food and sometimes attack the children in their desperate hunger. Everything eatable has been eaten except leaves, roots and grass, and these are rapidly being exhausted. Where there are trees the bark from these is also used, and most of the trees are dying as a result. This vegetation is ground up into a sort of meal, and made into a kind of cake by mixing with water. It is baked when fuel can be obtained. Millions of Chinese are living on this diet alone.

"One of the most pitiable incidents of the journey was the wild clamor all along the railroad at points where the garbage from the dining car was dumped daily. Knowing approximately where to expect this garbage to be dumped, thousands of gaunt, starving creatures gather for hours in advance and await the passing of the train. The railroad company, to prevent the frantic people from throwing themselves under the wheels in the struggle for this garbage, have built fences two or three feet from the train, and the rails are emptied outside this fence. Policemen stand guard along the fence to hold back the older and the better-nourished people while the children and the weaker adults are let through to get the first pickings."

Sellwood also tells of a desperate Chinese mother who tried to sell him her little three-year-old daughter for 50 cents. Recognizing the face of an American at the window of the train, this woman crowded to the front, holding up the child in her arms, and imploring him to buy it. It was explained to Sellwood that all Chinese mothers in the famine section are eager to sell their children, particularly to Americans, as this means that the child will be fed and have a chance to live, also that the returns from the sale will also mean a little food for the children that are left and for themselves.

FARM LIVE STOCK

FEED FOR WINTERING STEERS

Methods Used and Results Obtained by Department of Agriculture at Lewisburg, W. Va.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Experiments to determine the most desirable rations and methods for wintering steers were continued last year at Lewisburg, W. Va., by the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the state agricultural experiment station. Sixty two-year-old steers, averaging 927 pounds in weight, were divided into six lots of ten each and wintered for a period of 128 days, beginning December 23, 1919. The greatest gain—83 pounds—was made by the lot fed on a daily ration of 25 pounds of silage, 5.4 pounds of straw, and one pound of cottonseed meal. Other rations and gains were: Silage (40 pounds), gain, 79 pounds;



A Good Bunch of Steers.

silage (30 pounds) and cottonseed meal (one and a half pounds), gain, 67 pounds; silage (25 pounds) and mixed hay (eight pounds), gain, 63 pounds; mixed hay (20 pounds) and ear corn (two pounds), gain, 25 pounds; silage (30 pounds), gain, 22 pounds.

The steers used in the wintering experiments at Lewisburg were grazed on pasture to determine the effect which the different rations fed and methods of wintering had on subsequent pasture gains.

PUREBRED FEMALES FAVORED

In Opinion of Specialists Number of Purebreds of Both Sexes Is Rapidly Increasing.

According to figures announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, live stock owners in the United States show a tendency toward purebred female animals as well as

toward purebred sires. In fact, the use of well-bred sires appears to increase the use of good females. During the period October 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, the quality of female stock kept in herds and flocks headed by purebred sires, was 48.3 per cent purebred, and 25 per cent scrub. The remaining number were grades of crossbreds. Later figures covering the period October 1, 1919, to December 31, 1920, show that the number of purebred females kept under corresponding conditions had increased to 55.9 per cent and scrubs had fallen to 2.1.

These figures are based on a knowledge of the breeding of nearly 400,000 head of animals and poultry. In the opinion of department live stock specialists, the more general use of purebreds of both sexes on farms in the United States is increasing. In about a year, it appears, the increase in the use of purebred females by purebred-sire users has been at least 7 per cent.

DEVELOP HORSES AND COLTS

Protein Feeds Tend to Produce Muscle—Concentrates Are Necessary for Work Animals.

For young horses and colts muscle development is very important. Protein feeds tend to produce this. So do leguminous hays, such as alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, soy beans and peanuts. The following concentrates are valuable: Wheat bran, cottonseed meal, rice, bran and shorts. From one to two pounds of cottonseed meal a day with the grain have been found to be very economical and highly desirable for horses doing heavy work.

INSPECT STOCK FOR DISEASE

Federal Specialists at Various Markets Examine Many Head of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

In the course of supervising the interstate transportation of live stock to prevent the spread of animal diseases United States Department of Agriculture specialists at market centers during the last fiscal year inspected 22,063,290 cattle, of which 24,628 were dipped under the department's supervision, so they might continue in interstate commerce. Sheep to the number of 23,472,528 also were inspected for communicable diseases, and of these 2,744,481 were dipped to comply with the regulation of the department or of the states of destination. Swine inspected numbered 39,754,970, and 574,558 of these were vaccinated against hog cholera for distribution as feeding or breeding animals.

Upon request of transportation companies and shippers or to comply with laws of states to which shipments were destined, department veterinarians inspected 36,336 horses and mules, of which 23,742 were tested with mallein, 5 showing reactions.

SELLS HIS POOR PUREBREDS

Undersized and Poorly Conformed Animals Sold for Beef by Nebraska Live Stock Man.

"I sold as beef ten purebred Short-horn bulls, one undersized, the other of poor conformation." This statement to the United States Department of Agriculture from a Nebraska stockman adding in the Better Sires—Better Stock campaign, indicates a growing understanding that desirable sires must be of good quality in addition to being purebred.

DEVELOP AND FATTEN SWINE

Terms Are Often Misused in Speaking of Hogs—Some Essentials for Development.

The word develop is often misused for the word fatten. This is a mistake. In order to develop a pig he must have suitable food to keep up a good growth of bone and muscle and regular exercise to give him strength and vigor.

SHELTER NEEDED FOR SHEEP

Damp, Cold Weather Is Especially Bad for Young Lambs and Deserve Some Protection.

Sheep will, as a rule, require shelter in very bad weather. Damp, cold weather is especially chilling to young lambs, and sheepmen always strive to have them sheltered. They will do well if given some green food in conjunction with roughage and grain.

SUPERIOR FEED FOR STEERS

Wet Pulp or Corn Silage Go Long Way Toward Keeping Cattle Healthy and Hearty.

Wet pulp or corn silage should always be included in the ration for steers. The succulence which is furnished by these appetizing feeds goes a long way toward keeping stock healthy and hearty on full feed.

Go to Class by Underground Tunnels.

An underground tunnel system that has all the fascination of the catacombs, although it serves the less dramatic function of conveying heating pipes, is one of the chief attractions at Wellesley college.

It has just been completed and undergraduates are being permitted to ramble around under the 300-acre campus.

The tunnels are six feet high and wide enough for comfortable walking. Girls have found that no matter how cold the weather, it is a good plan to abandon coats when taking this long adventure. The temperature from the heating pipes is about that of a Turkish bath.

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