

HELPED BY SENSE OF HUMOR

Possibly Man Who Would Incorporate It in the Marriage Ceremony Is Right.

A man got up the other day and said it was his opinion that a sense of humor was so important in marriage that it ought to be put right into the marriage ceremony.

It is needless to say that the man who got up and said it was a bachelor. If he had been a married man he wouldn't have been allowed to get up in the first place, and even if he had managed that he couldn't have dared say anything so radical.

This gentleman's suggestion was that, since the "obey" had been amputated from the service, the loving couple should be required to "love, honor, and have a sense of humor" until death do them part.

Undoubtedly a sense of humor has its place in the home, but we don't see the advantage of thrusting it into the wedding service.

If you really had a sense of humor in working order you wouldn't be doing anything so ridiculous as promising anything. A man getting married is in no condition to enjoy a joke—even if he is one.

When a man can hardly keep a wife, the way prices are, how can he be expected to keep a sense of humor? Even if he did manage to scrape up the remnants of one after the wedding it would be knocked out by the first of the month, when the bills begin to come in.

Generally speaking, a sense of humor in matrimony is about as much use as a map of Europe, published in 1913.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

SIMPLE DIET ALWAYS BEST

As True Now as When Addison Advised It, More Than Two Centuries Ago.

Two hundred years ago Addison wrote: "Nature delights in the most plain and simple diet. Every animal, but man, keeps to one dish. Herbs are the food of this species, fish of that and flesh of a third. Man falls upon the smallest fruit or excessiveness of the earth, scarce a berry or mushroom can escape him."

"It is impossible to lay down any determinate rule for temperance. Were I to consider my readers as my patients, and to prescribe such a kind of temperance as is accommodated to all persons, I would copy the following rules of a very eminent physician: 'Make your whole repast out of one dish; if you indulge in a second, avoid drinking anything strong till you have finished your meal; at the same time abstain from all sauces, or at least such as are not the most plain and simple.'"

Perla's Sales Methods.

In Teheran are aristocratic shoe shops where the styles of Europe and America are copied from illustrations in catalogues that have somehow or other found their way out there. These shops have glass windows and real doors, and they display their goods in a way thought to be truly Parisian. The glass windows, though the panes are small, must have cost a deal of money, for glass is almost unknown in Persia.

The master shoemaker stands proudly at his door and welcomes a customer with the greeting, "All that I have is yours—my shop and all the goods." But once the prospective customer is inside the shopkeeper forgets to be the Frenchman of the Orient and the bargaining methods of the East begin.

The customer is assured that the price asked is half the actual cost, while all the time a quarter of the sum named would buy the goods. If no business results, politeness is still the order of the day, for a Persian does not consign a man to Hades, but just insinuates, by referring to him as the "son of a burnt father," that his honored parent is already there.—Roland Garbold to Asia.

Columbus' Landing Place.

For four centuries there have been dispute and disagreement as to the first landing place of Columbus in the new world. It is known that he landed on one of the Bahama islands, but in that widely-scattered group there are 36 pieces of land, large enough to be classified as islands, and about 200 "keys" or "keys" like those which lie along the Florida coast, and in some cases pretty well out to sea. The early narratives have it that Columbus landed at or on a place which the native Indians called Guanahani, and which the Spaniards named San Salvador, or Holy Saviour. Cat Island has been given as the landing place of Columbus and so has Watling Island. Attwoods Key or Samana has been chosen by some as the place which Columbus called San Salvador, and other investigators who may be termed authorities have picked Turks Island, and others have chosen the island of Mariгуана.—Washington Star.

Adams' "Midnight Judges."

The "Midnight Appointments" was a term applied to executive appointments or nominations made by President John Adams the last night of his administration. Congress had passed a bill authorizing the appointment of eighteen new United States Judges, and Adams, with the consent of the senate, appointed Judges to fill these newly created vacancies. They were sometimes known as "Adams' Midnight Judges." The new law was repealed early in Jefferson's administration and the Judges lost their offices.

And while Congress is about it, why not a tax on running for office? The government could pick up quite a bit of money that way.—Exchange.

The pulpit, the pen and the press are potent levers for good. However, their aims are not always fully accomplished. Nothing guided by human hands is perfect. Every civilized nation recognizes the power of this trivium.

NOT ALONG WITHOUT BOSSING

Joseph Pulitzer Selected His Right-Hand Men With Care, and Then Let Them Alone.

There is an old proverb to the effect that a good boss makes a good workman. There must be something in it. The most successful employers are those who have the most worthwhile employees. Part of the success, no doubt, is in picking the employee. Another part, perhaps, is in letting him alone. If he is worth keeping he is worth trusting.

"Joseph Pulitzer never dictated to me," said Samuel G. Blythe, according to an exchange. "He never told me what to write or what not to. Only once in my life did he even make a request of me."

Blythe was for years the star man in the great blind editor's Washington bureau. Now and then, as Blythe explained, Mr. Pulitzer went to some trouble to prove in the editorial column that Blythe was suffering from a prolapsus of the intellect. Sometimes he massed facts to show that his opinion differed monumentally from that of his Washington luminary. But he never dictated, said Blythe. Or almost never. But once he did ask a favor.

"I had been sharpshooting at the manner in which a great firm of architects was abusing the exterior of the White House," said Blythe, "when one day I got a wire from the old man. It ran something like this:

"Unless you have a deep personal feeling in the matter I wish you would cease further reference to the rebuilding of the White House. Please understand this is not a criticism of what you have written. But the same firm of architects is building a house for me, and if you don't lay off I'll not get into it for two years."

Blythe's conclusion was that an employer of that sort is fairly sure to have employees who will rob graves, sit up all night, or tear a thesaurus to tatters for him.

RULED LONG IN WILDERNESS

Colin Rankin, Recently Deceased, Was Fifty Years With the Hudson's Bay Company.

Colin Rankin, who died in Montreal recently at the age of ninety-four, was the first native Canadian to enter the service of the Hudson's Bay company. After a half-century in the company's employ, this patriarch of the fur trade retired as chief factor in 1868.

He was taken into the Hudson's Bay company's service in 1818 by Sir George Simpson, known as the "emperor governor." Sir George was one of the ablest of the long line of governors that began in 1670 with Prince Rupert, famous champion of the house of Stuart in Cromwellian wars. Under him, the company was merged with the North West company, which for years had been its deadly rival in the fur trade. Under him, too, the company reached its meridian of power and dominion and ruled three-fourths of the North American continent.

Mr. Rankin's service was almost exclusively in eastern Canada. He was in charge of posts at Mattawa, LaChine, St. Maurice, Kickendatch, Berstina, Saguenay, Simcoe and Temiskaming. He was chief factor over the Lake Superior district and the Ottawa river district. He was known for his vigor of mind and body, and his career, which lasted but six years of rounding out a century, was an epic of the wilderness adventure.

Flour Maker's Proud Record.

Ranking as the champion flour maker of the world, John Kraft, who retired March 1, after continuous service for 46 years, holds the unique record of making flour enough to feed the United States and its possessions for a period of one year.

Because of impaired vision, the Argonaut states, Mr. Kraft, who is sixty-six years old, terminated his connection with a Minneapolis flour company after establishing a record which milling engineers believe will stand for many years. Engineers at the plant estimate that during his 46 years of active service Mr. Kraft made 138,000,000 barrels of flour. According to the veteran miller, an average normal person consumes about one barrel of flour a year, or its equivalent. Mr. Kraft's output, therefore, could feed the population of the entire United States and its possessions, which is approximately 115,000,000, and at the end of the year have a large surplus.

Jugoslavia Prosperous.

Jugoslavia is reported to be in better financial condition than most of its neighbors. Its national debt is about \$500,000,000 gold and the budget approximately balances. Per capita taxes are considerably less than one-third what they are in Roumania, Czechoslovakia and France. The wealth of the country is at present mainly agricultural. Grazing is an important industry. Several new factories have recently been opened and it is interesting to note that some of these are financed, wholly or in part, with the capital of Russian refugees who managed to bring their wealth with them when they escaped from their own country.

No One to Talk To.

The supervisor of the Cascade national forest in Oregon has engaged a number of women for duty as fire lookouts this summer. The women will dwell in lonely cabins on the high mountain peaks until the fall rains set in or until there is no further danger of forest fires.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Seaside's celebration was such a huge success that even the sea sighed when it was all over.—Astoria Budget.

A tightwad may not have as many friends as the good fellow. But he usually does not need as many.—Roseburg News-Review.

It will require between four and five thousand pickers to handle the hop crop this season in the Independence district.

GREEK SOVEREIGN LAUDS WORK OF NEAR EAST RELIEF

Cables Thanks for Christian Lives Saved in "Beautiful Work" of Mercy

Athens, Greece.—The wonderful work done by the Near East Relief organization in saving the lives of tens of thousands of Christians throughout Asia Minor and Transcaucasia has received signal recognition in praise bestowed by Queen Sophie of Greece in a cablegram dispatched by the Greek sovereign to Dr. James L. Barton, Chairman, and Charles V. Vickrey, Secretary, of the



Photograph by International KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE

Near East Relief organization, 1 Madison Ave., New York City. Her message reads:

"Deeply touched your great kindness towards Greek sufferers in Thrace Area and Asia Minor. Thank you all most sincerely. SOPHIE."

At the same time, the Greek queen sent her check to Dr. Barton, Chairman of the Near East Relief Committee, for 1,000 francs as a contribution to what she termed the "beautiful work" of feeding, clothing and housing the more than 110,000 little children who have come under the care of the Near East Relief during the past year.

Besides Queen Sophie, Admiral P. Coundouriotis, of the Royal Hellenic Navy, who was regent of Greece following the death of the late King Alexander, on October 25, last, has also cabled to express the gratitude of the Greek people for the aid furnished the Christian populations of Turkey by the Near East Relief. More than \$120,000.00 was raised among the Greeks of the United States, in two weeks, and sent to the Near East by the Near East Relief, to be used in helping the widows and orphans rendered destitute by the continuation of disturbed conditions in the former Ottoman Empire. The funds of the Near East Relief are gathered by private subscription not only among Americans, but among the Armenians and Greeks in the United States, whose countrymen in Turkey and Transcaucasia have been through indescribable suffering.

In an official report to Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, Miss Glee Hastings, of Spencer, Iowa, describes the pitiable condition of tens of thousands of homeless, starving, half-naked refugees, driven from their homes in the war areas, and huddled in stables and out-houses, or on the bare ground, for lack of shelter.

"Most of the refugees are country people with almost nothing except the clothes on their backs, stupefied and dazed by their misfortunes. Bread is given only to women and children at the rate of one-half loaf for a person, each day. The milk is reserved for the babies and sick. The refugees sit around, huddled up against the walls—women with dull, sad faces, little children that are blue and pinched with the cold, and too miserably lifeless to cry. One family of five sleeps at night on a bare stone floor, under one thin, ragged half-cotton blanket. In one room several women are wasting away with tuberculosis; in another are some severe eye cases, including two young blind girls, who have no one in the world to care for them. The orphans from these buildings live in a wooden shed with the walls and floors gaping with holes where the wood has rotted away and in tents improvised from rags and pieces of carpet."

A nation-wide appeal is being made to carry on this work, checks to be sent to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

U. S. ARMY HEAD ASKS ARMENIAN AID

Washington.—Major General James G. Harbord, recently appointed General Pershing's assistant Chief of Staff, has gone on record in support of the work of the Near East Relief in Armenia. He says, in a letter to the Near East Relief:

"Of all the heart-breaking distress that exists in other countries, I believe that the Near East situation should most appeal to our charitable people. There are many thousands of helpless orphans—children of Christian parents in a Moslem land, who must be helped by our people if they are to survive. The Armenians have preserved their race, their religion and their language under conditions of distress for over a thousand years. They are worthy of a better fate than to perish, and I believe that will be their fate without substantial financial and moral support from the good people of our country."

"J. G. HARBORD, Major General, U. S. Army." General Harbord is one of the trustees of the Near East Relief organization, now making a general appeal for funds to continue its work among the destitute of Bible lands.

An indulgent public will overlook one of Noah's mistakes. He should have commenced swatting flies when there were only two on the ark.

Parson Montiac, an Indian, is building the finest house on the Umatilla reservation. It will be thoroughly modern and will cost ten thousand dollars.

Back in Topeka, Kansas, they have the curious idea that a law forbidding the sale of cigarettes to minors ought to be enforced.—Eugene Register.

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