

THE BANNER COURIER

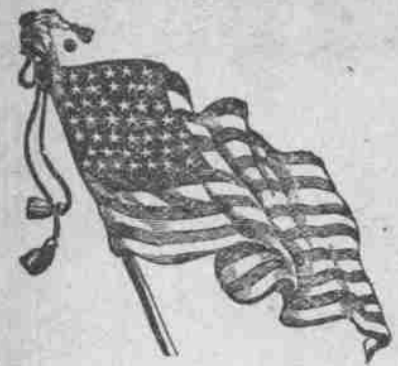
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"Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By Angels' hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in Heaven.
Forever float that standard shaght!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us.
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

—JOSEPH DRAKE



ETERNAL PROTECTION — The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore. Luke 17:21.

THE BETTER WAY

At its annual meeting the Oregon State Grange passed by the close vote of 58 to 56 the resolution urging the repeal of the millage tax for the support of the University, Agricultural College and the Normal school.

The report of this action of this agricultural representation of the state came as a surprise to the majority of those who believe in the removal of political influence from within and without the legislature in determining the support of these institutions.

This action if endorsed at the polls in November, will place these institutions at the mercy of all the log-rolling, political football tactics for which the legislature has been famous in the past. That there should be retrenchment in the conduct of these institutions is freely admitted, but a good beginning could be and should be made in this direction by reducing or cutting off entirely excessive appropriations over the sum total of the millage tax. With this more than seven hundred thousand dollars, the amount thus appropriated by the last lamented legislature, cut investigation into the reduction of the millage itself would be in order.

But paradoxical it seems the action of the convention in refusing to reduce the special appropriations by a limited amount and then take away all support except what might be obtained

through appeal to the legislature for these institutions.

Current expression is adverse to this action though no doubt taken with the best intent to reduce taxes and with no desire to injure or jeopardize the institutions of basic importance to the progress and prosperity of the state.

A RETROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

The action of some congressmen to make the railroads amenable to state control in interstate commerce and thus to tie the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission is as short sighted and vicious as it is mysterious in its inception.

To subject the roads to methods of control, rates and rules governing operation, to the different governmental units through which, freight and passenger service is carried on would result in the application of whims, prejudices and discriminations to one of the great national utilities. The result would inevitably be confusion; strife and failure in the service to the public—the first and greatest sufferer.

If the Commission is incompetent or unfair, abolish it. We should not go backward, to the same old conditions for which the commission was created to replace by a system of uniformity and harmony.

STATE VS. PRIVATE PROTECTION

Fears are expressed as to the outcome of the rejection by so many employers of the Workmen's compensation Law. Refusal to accept the provisions of this law for the protection of workmen, if continued at the present rate, may defeat the aims of the law and with only scanty support this depart-

ment of the state government may cease to function.

Why this sudden slump? One answer is that private insurance organizations are willing to assume the risks now carried by the Industrial Accident Department of the state at a lower rate and with financial safety to all concerned.

Another reason for the slump is that the rates have been so high as to discourage the employer and he now as a consequence is more and more carrying the risk himself. The employee does not generally care where the protection comes from so long as it is safe. And when it is carried by the employer or the private concern the workman cannot contribute nothing. It is natural then and treated as good business under these conditions to reject the state provisions.

But why cannot the state insure its citizens at as low rate of cost as private capital? At one time a few months ago the Industrial accident department had a surplus of over \$5,000,00 on hand. Why require the payment of rates yielding this vast surplus? Reduction of costs, and simplifying of methods means less help to operate the law, and this means less expense to every one accepting the compensation act.

Economy and service at the lowest not the highest possible cost is the first need to restore confidence in this department of the state government.

WHERE PROTECTION OF THE LAW?

And still the fight goes on. Strikers strike strike-breakers, the law is violated and business injured in the contest now waged between employers and employees in the longshoremen strike.

The conciliation board has recommended but the fight goes on increasing in intensity as hatred accumulates. Among the brutal assaults of recent date was one in which two strikers pulled a strikebreaker off a street car in the city of Portland and proceeded to beat him up while the motorman sped away leaving his passenger to be beaten by his assailants. Has the patron no protection on the cars is a pertinent question. Of what vital importance is the conciliation board anyway in a crisis like the present is still more pertinent. And why shouldn't the state of Oregon put some authority into the law which provides for this operation of the board the most pertinent of all.

It will be the duty of the next legislature to provide some effective machinery for the control of strikes in the interest of all concerned—the public, the employers and the employees.

GLIMPSES OF THE CARNIVAL

One of the best features of the recent Buyers Carnival was the Genuine special features of the sales. Another feature attracting attention was the value of advertising. During the two special days merchandise estimated at \$75,000 was purchased. And a very valuable lesson learned was the value of cooperation among the merchants themselves. The great big majority of whom worked and planned together in the interest of such attractive quality of merchandising that the same effort might be repeated with satisfactory results for both merchant and patron.

So successful was this First carnival event that a similar event is being planned for August this year.

TRAINING LITTLE CITIZENS

These Articles published weekly in these columns are Issued by the National Kindergarten Association, New York City

The Nursery
By Ellen Creelman

Every home, if possible, should contain one room for the child's especial use. Not that he must always be confined to the nursery or denied the privileges of the entire home, but that he may have the privacy of a room in which to commence his education through play uninterrupted by many of the activities of the home.

The child should be required to spend a part of the time in the nursery thus he will gladly do without coercion, provided he has a pleasant room, suitable toys and protection from intrusion as he attempts to develop his mind through play.

There should be a sunny exposure, good ventilation and low windows protected against accident. The child enjoys pictures of the outside world as seen from the windows. The blue sky, the wind-blown clouds, rain drops, wind storms, sunbeams, flowers, trees and birds afford him a continuous source of pleasure. In fact such pictures acted upon by his keen imagination frequently record more vivid and lasting impressions upon the child's mind than those hung upon the walls.

The walls and woodwork of the nursery should be finished in soft harmonious colors which the utmost cleanliness and neatness are necessary.

The nursery walls may be relieved by pictures of interest to the child. There is a wide selection of suitable

pictures from which to choose. But there should always be a picture of "Mother and Child" pictures of the child's near-at-hand environment, human life, plant life, animal life, natural phenomena, also pictures illustrating nursery rhymes. These should not be hung indiscriminately upon the walls or they may destroy the beauty of the room. Many pictures may be kept in portfolios or presented through picture books.

There should be growing plants in the window boxes where bulbs and seeds are frequently planted which the child may care for. His interest in them is natural and ought to be cherished.

The furniture should be simple, with the chairs and tables of suitable height placed correctly a regards the floor. Cushions are useful upon the floor.

There should be a cabinet with low shelves and individual places for all toys and play-materials. Every nursery should contain a sand table.

The child should play as frequently as possible in the open air, and be kept away from the distractions of the street.

The nursery should be an attractive room, for the child learns more from incidental impressions than from direct teaching. In fact the child's whole environment should aid the natural development of his mind, protecting him against undesirable impressions, guiding him happily towards the goal of education—good habits.

LEAVE IT ALONE

Dr. Monas S. Gregory director of the psychopathic and alcoholic service at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, gives out the following interview on the effects of wood alcohol.

"I have seen men die of wood alcohol poisoning. It is a frightful death.

"Even when it is diluted as an ingredient—mistaken for grain alcohol—in liquids sold as whisky, wood alcohol is a very terrible poison.

"A drink of wood alcohol brings internal hemorrhages, blindness, convulsions, delirium—and usually death.

"Hemorrhages occur in the brain and in other parts of the body. Wood alcohol acts on the blood vessels, especially the small ones. The capillaries burst.

"That is what causes blindness. The tiny arteries of the retina are ruptured, destroying the sight.

"Very few recover from wood alcohol poisoning. It does not depend so much on the amount taken, for one person may be able to stand more than another, as it does on whether the poison acts on blood vessels in fatal spots.

"Delirium tremens is an entirely different thing—a mild thing compared to the convulsions and delirium of wood alcohol poisoning. The victim is too sick to have hallucinations.

"A man blinded by wood alcohol poisoning does not usually recover his sight even if he, a fortunate exception, does not die. Sometimes the brain is affected permanently."

And this information in its terrible aspects should be a warning to those who take chances on the scores of different brands of moonshine booze which contain this poisonous stuff.

Under the constitution of the United States, the constitution and laws of Oregon and in keeping with good common sense the only slogan is "Leave It Alone."

The Telephone Girl

If you were a telephone girl and stood at a switchboard in a rush hour and if some one took the telephone off the hook when there were forty other people doing the same thing within a minute, and if that person having waited ten seconds should ask you if you were asleep, how would you like it?


If you were a telephone girl and you had eighteen telephone wires with plugs at the ends inserted in eighteen connections to enable thirty-six people to talk, and there were seven of these close together and a couple of people hanging up their phones and you pulled out of the maze the wrong wire and cut two people off from talking, would you think it fair if either of the victims swore a little and asked you if you were out late last night?

If you were at the switchboard and some one asked for a connection and the person desired did not answer the telephone, and if the party calling rattled the receiver rapidly, instead of slowly as he should, and the rattling of the phone hook did not register in the office, and if after a while he did get into communication with you, would you like him to ask you if you thought you were enjoying a pink tea? It would, no doubt, do us all good to put ourselves in the other person's place whenever we are inclined to find fault with public service. Gas, electric light, trolley car, telephone; it is all the same! The employees generally do their work as well as they can.

The terms "hard" and "soft" used to describe certain kinds of audion tubes are not often clearly defined so that many radio operators may not know exactly what is meant when they are used. A "hard" tube is in reality a vacuum tube that is one from which a great portion of the air has been exhausted and the air within it is greatly rarified. These are known to the trade as amplifying tubes and requires at least forty-five volts in the "B" circuit for their satisfactory operation.

"Soft" tubes are not exactly vacuum tubes but contain some gas and operate on a circuit of 18 to 24 volts. They, in trade terms, are known as detector tubes, because they are more receptive to faint radio signals.

"But regardless of the kind or number of audion tubes in the set," says Mr. Hylgers, local representative of Willard Storage Batteries, "much depends upon the kind of 'B' battery



Dollars Should Be Working

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used. A storage "B" battery is much quieter than the common dry cell type, besides giving a more uniform delivery of current and much longer life.

Cook over hot water till mixture thickens. Let cool and pour into sherebt glasses. Chill and top with whipped cream and thin strips of the candied orange peel or citron.

Asparagus
Two small bunches asparagus or 1 large bunch, 1 cup white sauce, 2 tablespoons grated cheese, buttered crumbs, salt and pepper, few fratings nutmeg.

Boil asparagus till tender in slightly boiling water. Drain and remove strings from bundles. Put a layer in a well buttered baking dish. Cover with white sauce and a few gratings of nutmeg, salt and pepper. Add another layer of asparagus and white sauce with seasonings. Continue layer for layer until all is used. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Put in hot oven for 15 minutes to melt the cheese and brown the crumbs.

A Story Four Thousand Years Old
From the days of the Pyramids to the present is a long period of time, yet, in those days as at present paints were used for beautifying and preserving the objects which they covered. In the old days paint was used as a decorative material for the mummy cases. Today it is used to conserve the natural and converted resources of the country.

Painting one's buildings is not an expense. It is an investment. It absolutely insures against depreciation and rotting. It is the only form of insurance that can be guaranteed to perform its duty 100%.

Paints have been high during the last few years but are now down to normal basis. It would seem to be economy to paint now. The Dutch have an old proverb which says "Good paint costs nothing for it saves more than it costs."

There are many brands of paint on the market and to the consumer all paints look alike. It is only when the paint has been applied to a building for four or five years that the quality is demonstrated. It is too late to regret one's action of a poor choice of paint. It is well to buy the advertised lines. While we are not mentioning any brand in particular, a perusal of our advertisements will indicate the leaning of the editorial chair.

CAN YOU QUALIFY?

- What is the firing order of cylinders?
- Number of points of lubrication on your car?
- Give three reasons for overheating the engine?
- What is the purpose of the various speeds of a transmission?
- Gasoline and oil consumption per mile?
- Road speed in miles per hour at which engine will perform most efficiently and economically?
- On average road, driving at a speed of 25 miles per hour, what distance is required to bring your car to a dead stop?

Oregon City—Plans ready for \$35,000 city hall.

RECIPES

Rhubarb pie: Line plate with rich pie crust. Skin the rhubarb and cut it in half-inch pieces, using one pound to a pie, and put into dish, and pour boiling water over it, and let stand five minutes. Mix two tablespoons of flour with one cupful of sugar, add one beaten egg, and remove rhubarb from water and mix all, put into crust, cover and bake. Rub milk over top of pie.

Orange Custard
Three oranges, 3/4 cup granulated cane sugar, 4 eggs, 1/2 cup whipping cream, candied orange peel or citron. Squeeze juice from oranges and strain. Cut rinds in very thin slices. Put juice, sugar, rinds and 2 cups boiling water in stew pan and let stand two hours. Strain and bring to boiling point. Beat eggs and stir into hot liquid.

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