

# RETURNS EXPECTED FROM OAK GROVES

Many Uses Are Held Practical for Forest Product in Marion County

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE — CORVALLIS—Aug. 1—(Special)—Big returns are expected from Oregon groves and forests of oak in the near future, asserts W. W. Craig, now attending the industrial conference at the college. Oregon oak of Marion county, dubbed "scrub oak" by some, will be used in the making of cars, wagons, furniture, and other trades requiring a superior type of wood. Oak for fuel will be a thing of the past except for the waste from lumber cutting, predicts Mr. Craig.

A life long study of the woods of this continent makes Mr. Craig a real authority in this matter. Before coming to Oregon he served five three-year apprenticeships in trades having to do with all kinds of wood of any commercial value growing on this continent. His first nine years in Oregon were spent in a Portland furniture factory where Oregon oak frequently came under his observation in all kinds of work. He spent many years in the wagon industry where only superior woods stand the test of rough usage.

"Oregon people in general handicap their own resources by calling Oregon oak 'scrub oak,'" said Mr. Craig today. "They persist in using that term to those who should know better, so it is known as 'scrub oak' where it is known at all. It is true that the average size of the oak trees is smaller than those of the east but it is well to remember that here trees on the average are younger. Many of the oaks contain hundreds of feet of flawless lumber. It would pay to cut only the mature trees.

"Michigan's early forests of bird's eye maple were nearly wiped out before industries realized their value. Hardwood sold as low as one dollar a cord for fuel that is now worth hundreds of dollars to the tree as it stands in the woods. Today many Oregon farmers who by chance left their groves of walnut while others cut everything for fuel, now have or are realizing hundreds of dollars for mature trees for lumber purposes. Oregon oak is cut for fuel when even now it would bring greater returns as lumber. In future years it will bring many times the price it now brings for fuel.

"We are prone to make snap judgments," Mr. Craig asserts. "We compare Oregon oak with eastern oak. They send out the best of the eastern cut. We put a poor average alongside of it for a

# SCHOOL DAYS By DWIG



comparison and condemn our own product. Place fair samples of each side by side, however, and Oregon oak will prove the best. The crushing test is considered to be a fair test—Oregon oak will stand double the test of eastern oak. There is a reason for it. The layers of Oregon oak are closer together, the spring and fall growths are practically equal, and there is a uniform development of the whole tree.

One of the men at the conference gave a striking account of an actual test. A certain much used ladder in a Portland plant was made with firsts. They were worn out in one year and were replaced with eastern oak. They lasted three years. Purely as an experiment the steps were replaced with Oregon oak. That was seven years ago and the same ladder and steps are still in use.

At the boys' school in Salem, Mr. Craig is supervising the making of all the furniture for the boys' school at Woodburn. It is being made from Oregon oak cut by a little mill just outside of town, where it is air dried and kiln dried.

M. L. Gilbert, present superintendent of the state school here, who is very busy doing a big work for the boys of Oregon, is very enthusiastic about the use of Oregon oak for the furniture. The boys are making bed room chairs, tables and chairs for living rooms. It shows up nicely the splendid qualities of the home grown oak. "By all means try to conserve the oak trees left standing," concluded Mr. Craig, "and let us do our bit to give Oregon oak its rightful name."

## JAPANESE CROP GOOD

TOKYO—The Department of Agriculture has published its acreage estimates of crops in Japan for the current year. The barley acreage is estimated at 361,282 chobu (one chobu equals 2 1/2 acres); rye, 521,692 chobu, and wheat 420,800 chobu. Compared to the preceding year the barley acreage showed a decrease of one-tenth of one percent, but the rye acreage increased 1.1 percent and the wheat acreage, one-half of one percent.

## JAPANESE HONORS WOMAN

TOKYO—A monument to Mrs. Edith Lacey, an American welfare worker who lost her life during the earthquake of 1923, has been dedicated by the Yokohama Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Lacey was a leader in the association. The monument is in the form of a house which is to be used as a rest and recreation center for the girls of Yokohama and is the gift of Mrs. Lacey's father, Dr. Charles C. Roosa of Buffalo, N. Y.

## WILL PAY TAX

All the gold and silver dollars coined in the United States in 1923 would pay but two-thirds of the special federal motor taxes levied on the automobile and motor products last year.

## HERE'S THE REASON

"Here's your bill," said the doctor, "wish you would pay me \$100 now and \$25 a week." "Sounds like you're buying an automobile." "I am."—Notre Dame Juggler.

## FAIR DRIVER

Cop: "Say, what do you mean by going forty miles an hour?" Fair Driver: "Why, officer, I have been driving only fifteen minutes."—Thorntonite.

# ENGLISH SCHOOL IS ON FIFTH CENTURY

Christ Oxford to Celebrate Remarkable Career as Seat of Learning

OXFORD, Eng.—Christ Church the largest and most notable of Oxford Colleges, begins the fifth century of its existence this month. For reasons of convenience, the celebration already has been held, so the true birthday of this curious institution, which is both a college and a cathedral and yet is called a church, will pass quietly during the long vacation. Modern investigation has revealed a remarkable continuity in the history of English ecclesiastical foundations. The Saxons built their churches on the ruins of the great Roman temples, and the Normans in their turn rebuilt the Saxon churches. This continuity is most remarkable in Oxford, where nearly every college has grown out of a medieval monastery. Christ Church stands on the site of a priory, a parish church and at least two older monastic colleges. Its bells were removed from a neighboring abbey, and both the stones and the funds used in its construction were obtained from the dissolution of more than 40 monastic foundations.

In 1846 the tercentenary of this same college was celebrated, and in a sense properly, for 1546 was the date of its last foundation. The true credit belongs, however, to an earlier date and to Cardinal Wolsey son of an Ipswich butcher, who began it as Cardinal College at a time when he was the favorite of King Henry VIII and stood second only to him in power and pomp and fortune. Wolsey was nothing if not a man of action. To make room for his college a quarter of the city of Oxford was pulled down. In the first year alone he spent a sum equivalent to three-quarters of a million dollars. His plan was so vast that the great church of St. Frideswides which serves as the cathedral of the Oxford diocese

was to be razed to make room for his college chapel. His kitchen is one of the largest in the country and the great dining hall is second only to the hall of Westminster in size and grandeur. When Wolsey fell from favor his college was taken over by the king, who refounded it under his own name, then suppressed it as a college to unite it with his new Oxford diocese. Beside Wolsey's great hall and kitchen, Christ Church boasts two of the finest English examples of the Gothic style of architecture, both built more than a century after Gothic became merely a historical term. One of these, the stairway to the hall, was designed in 1640 by a genius known only as "Smith of London." The other, Tom Tower, carrying the Great Tom bell which every night rings 101 peals to announce the closing of college gates, was designed by Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's, in one of the few happy moments when he really sensed the feeling of medieval builders.

Christ Church in its 400 years has contributed its share of illustrious names to history, American as well as English. William Penn was a student of The House until he was sent down for his religion, as was George Grenville whose stamp act led to the Revolution and the loss of the American colonies. Sydney, knight and poet, Hakluyt, the geographer, Ben Jonson, John Locke, the philosopher, Bishop Stubbs, the historian and "Lewis Carroll," author of Alice in Wonderland, are but a few of the great Christ Church company. The college has been fortunate in its rulers, nearly all its deans being men of great ability. One was the greatest smoker of his day, and when a bet was made that he would be smoking his pipe at ten in the morning it was only lost because he was cleaning his pipe at the moment. Another worthy dean, called "Presence-of-mind Smith," won this unusual designation by thumping with an oar a boating companion who had fallen overboard and was risking the dean's safety by his attempts to re-enter the boat.

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# WALTER P. CHRYSLER'S TRAFFIC TALKS



Some day someone may discover a method of getting into the consciousness of certain people the lesson that it is much safer to observe traffic signals than it is to ignore them. No matter where one goes—Puyallup, Washington or Paris, France; Paris, Illinois or London, England—there are found men and women who habitually, or occasionally, disregard traffic signals to save a few seconds. Jaywalking is still the commonest cause of accidents. Jaywalking in the first degree is crossing streets at places other than at crossings. All pedestrian carelessness is some degree of jaywalking. Jaywalking is dangerous even on a one-way street. On a two-way street jaywalking is especially dangerous. One must escape what's coming only to be struck by what's going.



Cross streets at crossings and cross streets when the signal tells the pedestrian to go. Motorists are compelled by law to observe traffic signals. If they disobey them they are arrested. The pedestrian should observe them for his own safety. The wise motorist is always alert and always has his car under control. He protects the jay-walker. The jay-walker should, if humanly possible, be taught to protect himself. Observing traffic signals is a sane and safe way.

RELEASE SIXTY-ONE WEEK BEGINNING AUGUST 2, 1925

## Elephant Repeats Action After 14 Year Interval

VIENNA—A decree issued by the late Emperor Francis Joseph 14 years ago, recently was vacated and the act which caused the issuance of the decree immediately was repeated by one punished by it. The victim of the aged emperor's wrath was "Maidy," the female elephant, born at Schoenbrunn Zoological Gardens in Vienna, June 17, 1906.

When about five years old "Maidy" was being admired one day by a party which included a lady-in-waiting at the royal court. Filling her trunk from the great concrete tank which had been provided for her, "Maidy" blew the water straight into the face of the lady-in-waiting. When the Emperor heard of the misbehavior he ordered the elephant's tank covered and condemned "Maidy" to go without a bath for the remainder of her life.

It happened that the nineteenth anniversary of the elephant's birth last month was a warm day and those now in charge of affairs in Austria, figuring that no danger could come from vacating the late emperor's decree, restor-

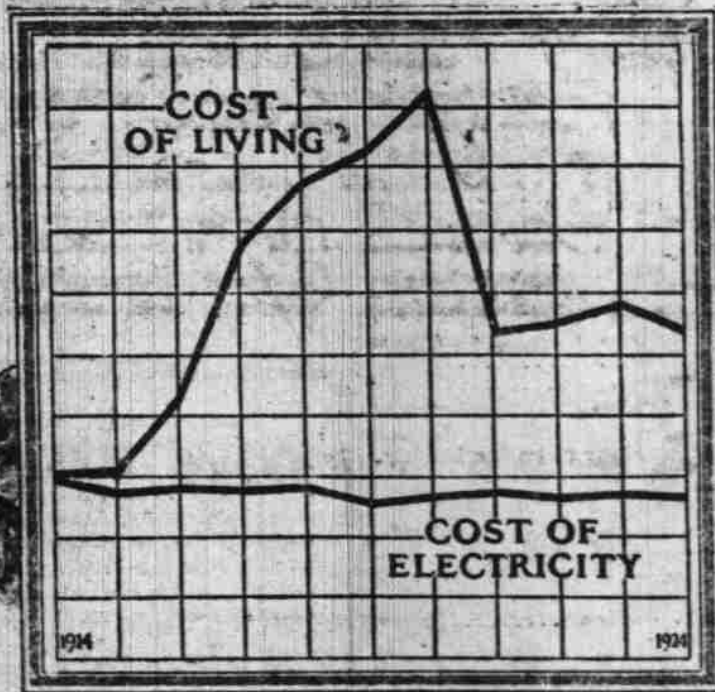
ed "Maidy's" bathing tank. The big beast plainly showed her delight with her first plunge in 14 years.

That plunge apparently recalled her last previous one and "Maidy," perhaps thinking it part of the program as before, immediately filled her trunk with water, and then emptied it into the faces of the park inspector and half a dozen of his friends who had assembled to watch her get acquainted with the tank. This time, however, the offense was overlooked.

## Classified Ads in The Statesman bring results



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To an industry in which such achievements are possible, the General Electric Company has made many contributions. It has built new and improved machinery for the electric light and power companies; and in its research laboratories it has developed better lamps, and other devices by which electricity is efficiently used. And day by day, progress continues. There are still millions of homes without electricity; still many tasks being done in factories and homes by human hands which electric motors ought to do. By cooperation on the part of all—manufacturer, public utility company, and public—this improvement will go on.

This monogram is on all sorts of electrical equipment, large and small—the big generators that produce electricity, the lamps that banish darkness, and the motors which do the hard and tiresome tasks of life. You can rely upon the letters G. E. They are a symbol of service, wherever electricity is used.

Portland Electric Power Company

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The hardest kind of steady going becomes a perfect picnic for any engine that works on a diet of GENERAL Gasoline. GENERAL, in many respects, is like the good, old-fashioned gas of long ago. It contains only the needed elements of the crude petroleum. Refined by GENERAL'S distinctive system, it combines, in the one super fuel, Mileage, Quick Starting, Clean Combustion and Maximum Power. It assures, from any engine, the best performance of which that engine is capable.

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