

GROWING OF HOLLY PROVES PROFITABLE

Gillingham Sets Out Acreage and Now Finds Ready Market for Product.

The idea seems somewhat prevalent among the farmers of this vicinity that there is a tendency toward over production in a number of our products. How true this may, or may not be, the writer does not profess to know, but there is one line offering an attractive field, for the enterprising grower, yet in its infancy, which does and will return a handsome profit as has been proven by E. C. Gillingham, librarian of the state supreme court.

About 15 years ago Mr. Gillingham became somewhat tired of city life and purchased a tract of land south of town. He built a modern home and prepared to settle down as a farmer. After being comfortably installed in his new home he acquired a team of mules and some farming implements with which to prepare his soil for a crop. Up to this time his experience on the farm had been limited to building the fences and feeding the pigs. However he hitched up the mules, it is said that on his first attempt he put the collars on wrong side up and neglected to fasten the cross reins whereupon the mules refused to function; but anyway he had the mules finally got the ground ready for planting and then, of all things, started to set out holly trees. His neighbors and friends at once proceeded to tell him that he was all wrong, that he would be dead long before they would be large enough to cut and if not he would find no market for the product in commercial quantities.

He was a stubborn cuss, however, and stuck to his holly. In due time it was all planted and began to grow. Gillingham then returned to his duties as librarian and with more or less patience waited for his trees to reach the cutting age, in the meanwhile enjoying the comforts of his suburban home. Today Mr. Gillingham is shipping his product as far east as New York and west to the Hawaiian Islands, realizing a handsome profit on his investment.

In spite of this rather frivolous preface holly is a profitable venture and worthy of investigation. Here are some of the facts and figures which Mr. Gillingham has been kind enough to give The Statesman for the benefit of those who might be interested in the culture of holly.

Holly is usually started from seed, the process of germination being very slow taking from one to two years. When the plants are the size of an ordinary lead pencil they are budded with buds from a berry bearing bush. For the next several years the growth is very slow until the plants have established themselves. They should be cultivated to keep down weeds, etc., but the cultivation must be shallow as the root feeders lie very close to the surface.

Proper pruning is a necessary factor. It is impractical to continually snip the ends of the branches as that thickens the plant too much, the best method being to open the bush up to sun and air as much as possible, cutting the branches back to the main trunk. There are many varieties of holly but the English holly is most commonly grown and does exceptionally fine in Oregon.

Holly is not entirely free of

CABINET MEETS LIKE QUAKER GATHERINGS

Second Person Singular Used in Addressing Each Other 'Thou,' 'Thou'

PARIS.—(AP)—"Thou" and "thou" and "thine," exchanged in French between members of the cabinet, make its meetings resemble, in phraseology at least, the Quaker gatherings.

Poincare has insisted that the ministers, drawn from all parties as they are, use the second person singular in talking to one another—regardless of whether they like each other. The equivalent in English would be to oblige them to call each other by their first name or nicknames.

"Be thou prudent, Aristide!" warned M. Barthou, minister of justice, when he saw M. Briand holding lengthy conversation with newspapermen. "Thou must remember that Raymond warned thee not to divulge what happened in our conference!"

"Be thou tranquil, Louis," reported Briand. "Thou knowest I am as prudent as our colleague, Paul-Frudent Painleve."

First Methodist Church Vested Choir



The Vested Choir of the First Methodist church will give a sacred concert at the church on Sunday evening, December 19, at 7:30. Professor E. W. Hobson is directing the choir and Professor T. S. Roberts is the organist.

MARITIME PATROL WATCH SEAS DAILY

Dangerous Derelicts Reported, Shipping Protected at All Times

WASHINGTON. (AP)—While seas quietly lap the shores of the world, a vigilant maritime patrol, known to most "landlubbers," busily stalks the silent but treacherous foes to commercial shipping.

Icebergs, floating debris, land abutments, drifting buoys, derelicts and opaque fogs are constant menaces to navigation against which war must be waged. The nerve center of operations the world over is the hydrographic office of the navy department.

This bureau tries first of all to keep a finger on the whereabouts of all dangers to shipping about which it is imperative, in safety's cause, to know. An elaborate intelligence service, enlisting cooperation of hydrographic services of other countries, assists the bureau to chart known impediments to water traffic, and send out warnings.

Constant communication with ships at sea, advising them of newly sighted derelicts, rafts, and other things is maintained. The bureau supplies all navigators with information and asks their reciprocation by advising of the longitude and latitude of icebergs and other stragglers. It immediately disseminates the news over all ocean highways.

Meanwhile the navy and coast guard annihilation squadrons are notified and patrolled sent to visit the scenes of drifters and remove them.

A task which the coast guard tackled last July was to find and destroy 37 steel cylindrical pontoons which were lost from a barge that broke adrift off the coast of North Carolina, menacing coastwise shipping.

A target raft which had to be abandoned during a hurricane while it was being towed caused "policemen of the main" some trouble. After a ten day search it was located, the position signaled to the hydrographic bureau and six destroyers were sent to look for it. The minesweeper "Rail" eventually picked up the tow, and hauled it into port.

Reconnaissance patrols are maintained along water highways in the spring months to look out for errant icebergs. The patrols are withdrawn June 30 when it is assumed the shipping lanes are safe. The duty of patrol boats is to report daily the situation in their territories to the hydrographic office which rebroadcasts twice a day warnings to mariners.

Queens Prefer Frolicsome Plays, Favor "Rose Marie"

LONDON.—(AP)—Queens prefer frolicsome plays to tragedies. The Queen of Spain, who is here doing her Christmas shopping, saw a comedy or light opera five nights of the first week she was in town.

Queen Maud of Norway on her first theatre night attended a performance of "Lady Be Good" and two nights afterward saw a jazz piece in which a score or more of American negroes appear.

"Rose Marie" is particularly popular with Royalty. It has been seen by all the visiting Royalty, as well as by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of York and Prince Henry. King George and Queen Mary have seen the play three times.

Heavy Rainfall of Today Means More Flooded Areas

The rainfall of this year of our Lord is perhaps little different from the rainfall 60 years ago. In the past, forests held back the flood waters. Marsh lands and lakes stored them up and let the water seep away gradually to the sea.

Today a heavy rainfall means a flood. There is nothing to check the waters. The forests are gone. Creeks and rivers have been straightened to save a few acres here or there. And still the ditchers are working, laying the way for more floods in the future. Their one plea is more land for agriculture. Look up the figures on the idle farm lands in this country today and you will find that this is all humbug. Half farmed and unfarmed acreage is available in practically every state.

There is no occasion for draining a single additional acre on the plea for farm lands. Instead of helping agriculture, the country is losing millions in lessening the fertility of the land due to erosion caused by floods.

INDIAN CHILDREN VISITED BY SANTA

Christmas Trees at Hand on Mountain Slopes for Those in Glacier Park

GLACIER PARK, Mont. (Special)—Civilization's influence is to be found in the Christmas spirit among the Indian boys and girls of the Glacier National Park reservation. This of course they get in the reservation schools. As the result of manual training, many of the presents exchanged by these children are made with their own hands—"mama and papa" dolls, miniature tepees, toy canoes, tiny bird houses, small pieces of beaded buckskin work such as purses, vanity bags, pocket comb cases, etc.

Christmas trees are at hand upon the Rocky mountain slopes. The larger boys cut them and bring them into the school houses on travois. The girls do the decorating under the teachers' supervision. They trim them with tinsel and all the little "do-dads" that brighten up the evergreens for the joyous white boys and girls throughout the land.

Besides these always are packs of toys and candy which come to the Indian boys and girls direct from Santa Claus. "himself." These gifts, which the teachers manage to get through donations distributed with Santa Claus' compliments to Johnny Weasel Tail, Mary White Calf and all the other little Indian boys and girls present. So why shouldn't they, too, believe there is a really and truly little white whiskered old man who comes out of the far north every Christmas bringing goodies and other things for Indian boys and girls?

Getting these things is proof enough for them and they are happy on the receiving line just like their pale face "brothers and sisters" whose hearts are filled with joy as their outstretched arms are piled high with presents from Santa Claus.

In fact the happiness of the Indian boys and girls is so unbounded that not one of them has ever thought to inquire why it is their Santa Claus does not come smooth faced, stern and stoical, in the form of an old Indian.

No, there is only one Santa Claus for a whole world of children regardless of their creeds and colors—the generous genial old boy with the pack on his back for tree rural and urban delivery on Christmas day.

TEXAS WIVES SEEK NEW LEGAL STATUS

Presence of Woman Govern- or Accentuated Concerning Women

DALLAS.—(AP)—A Texas wife lost a foot in a street car accident. She won a judgment of several thousand dollars in a suit for loss of the member, but her husband collected and spent the money.

Another woman worked for her living. Her spouse, who was a wastrel, appropriated her week's pay and applied it to his own debt. The court upheld him, reiterating the law that in Texas a wife's earnings are under her husband's exclusive control.

Such is the legal status of some wives in Texas as the state's first woman governor prepares to leave office. Many maintain that the election and defeat of the woman governor had nothing to do with the emancipation of women. This presence of a woman governor however, has accentuated the legal status of women.

There are evidences of revolt. Mrs. Sarah Menezes, assistant United States district attorney here, has prepared a digest of some legal points affecting women for the Texas League of Women Voters, which may propose remedial legislation. Mrs. Menezes declares that the chief need is a definite law clarifying statutory confusion.

In Texas, rents and revenues from a wife's separate property and her wages, do not belong to her but are a part of the community property which is under the husband's exclusive control.

She cannot encumber or convey her separate real estate without her husband's signature. She cannot be the joint maker of a note nor the surety on a bond without the joinder of her husband if she is in business, her profits are in his control.

If an unmarried woman is a partner in business, her marriage dissolves the partnership. Because a married woman's disabilities are such that she cannot continue in the relationship of a partner, even with her husband.

When Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson became governor she had a court declare her a "feme sole" (unmarried woman), for trading purposes, under a 1911 statute, but lawyers declare this has little practical effect on a married woman's status, since she is bound by constitutional limitations.

Among legal causes for divorce, one act of adultery on the wife's part is sufficient, but a husband must have abandoned his wife and lived with another woman.

Legislatures have struggled for half a century to lift some of these limitations, but the supreme court has held that the legislature can neither diminish nor enlarge the constitutional definition.

Building Site for Olympic Games of 1928 Selected

On the outskirts of Amsterdam work is progressing on a 35 acre site which is to become the Stadium for the Olympic games of 1928. Pile driving is in full swing, for the soggy nature of the Dutch subsoil necessitates strengthening to bear the weight of the buildings and public tribunes.

Where the gods of Honor will stand, fields of glory this fall have been screaming over a watery waste, but according to the constructors' time table work is right up to date.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS OLD

The bankruptcy laws in Ireland date from 1872. Since then there have been improvements in the bankruptcy laws of Great Britain, but they were not applied to Ireland.

PARRISH PARAGRAPHS SHOW SCHOOL WORK

Football Men Awarded Let- ters, 20 Basketball Games Scheduled

By David Eyre
The biggest, best, and the peppiest assembly that has ever been held in Parrish history took place last Wednesday, Dec. 15. The main event was the giving of the letters to the football team. There were 14 letters given to Parrish football men. Players were: Joe King, captain, Thomas Peterson, William Lahmen, Earl Pettit, Granville Perkins, Deryl Walker, Lyle Gumpton, Earl Gilmore, Thornton Coffey, George Drager, Roy Maier, Howard Adams and Raffiel Seegan. Virginia Holt and Jim Luper, song and yell leader, also received letters for their services. A few of the boys made speeches in appreciation of their letter but the majority of them weakened when they faced an audience of 1000 students, and only thanked the student body president, Reynolds Allen, who gave out the letters. The complete program follows:

Orchestra selections—Parrish school orchestra.
Reading of the minutes—Evelyn Cummings, Sec. A. S. B.
Presentation of letters—Reynolds Allen, president.
Orchestra selection.
Talk—Coach Fletcher.
Talk—Prof. Durham.
Adjournment.

The football team was also entertained Thursday evening at a dinner given in their honor by a group of Parrish teachers. It was given in room 18. The table was decorated in Christmas colors. Talks were given by Mr. Durham, principal; George Hug, superintendent, and members of the team after a wonderful dinner consisting of baked ham, candied sweet corn, fruit salad, escalloped potatoes, and mince pie had been served. This much appreciated dinner finished all football activities for the year of 1926.

Probably the greatest shock Parrish Junior high school has ever had was caused by the death of Curtis Dimeler, 15, who was one of the best known and liked boys of the Parrish student body. Curtis was a true friend, a good sport and an honest and industrious boy. Why death should claim such a fine character as was Curtis is more than those who knew him can understand and Parrish extends its deepest sympathy to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dimeler, who knew him best. All Parrish feels this as a great loss and know that it will be hard to find a boy who can equal his standards and fill his place in school life and activities.

The first game of the basketball season will be played shortly after the new year. The Parrish five for this year is made up of Harry Esch, Bob Hutcheons, John Bones, Loren Kitchen and Earl Pettit. About 19 or 20 games are to be played. Watch for the opening game.

SOLDIERS TRAIN FOR CIVIL LIFE

Many of the Men Pursue Their Studies During Evening Periods.

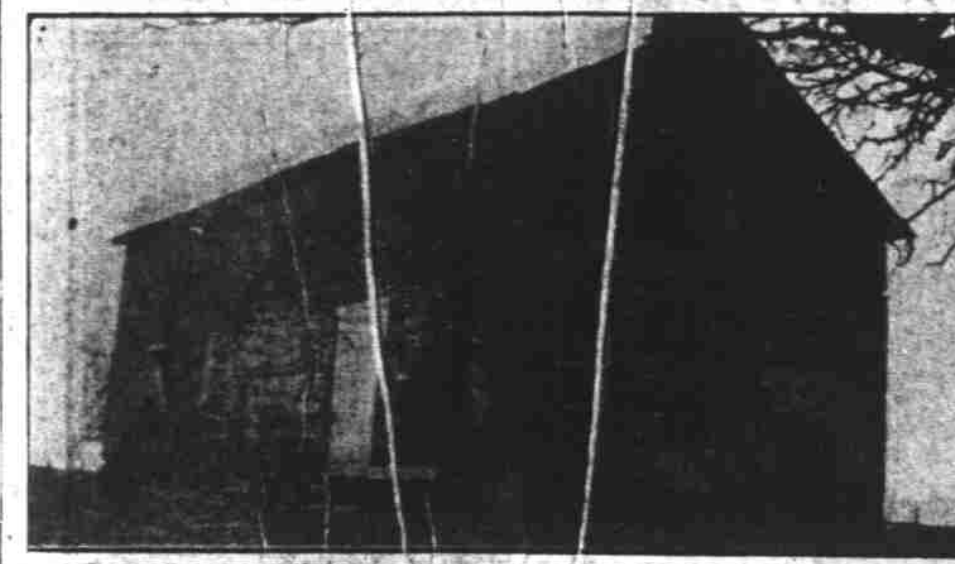
WASHINGTON. (AP)—A survey of educational training work given enlisted men in the army along with the military instruction they get in the service shows that 44,719 soldiers are being fitted for places in civil life, representative of some 500 trades and professions.

In the particular month covered by the survey 7,800 soldiers were attending motor transport schools; 9,300 were enrolled in post schools to qualify for positions in business life, either as clerks, stenographers or accountants; 1,200 were studying medicine and its allied callings; 4,500 were engaged in work connected with the care of animals, veterinary, blacksmithing and horse-shoeing; 4,553 were studying cable, radio, telegraph and telephone communications.

Of the remaining soldier students several hundred are learning the printing trade, more than a hundred are working on railway locomotives as engineers, mechanics and firemen. Still others are trying to master scientific and technical subjects, including motorology.

About 500 soldiers pursue their studies at night. Arrangements have been made for them to leave their military posts each night to attend classes held in schools of nearby community centers.

Oldest Brick House Crumbling in Decay



Erected in 1843 by George Gay

ALPINE CAVE MAN SMART IN FIGHT

Clubs Only Weapons Used in Fight With Large Bear, Plant Eaters

SAINT GALL, Switzerland.—(AP)—The "Cave Man of the Alps," the intrepid hunter of a hundred thousand years ago, possessed no small degree of intelligence when, armed with only his trusty club, he overpowered gigantic beasts in their own lair.

Discoveries made by the party sent to Europe by the American School of Prehistoric Research, under the direction of Prof. George Grant MacCurdy of Yale university, have established that point.

The primitive culture of the man who lived during the last interglacial period in the rocky caverns of the mountains sometimes at an elevation of 2,450 meters above the sea level is shown by the evidence that although forced to rely on clubs exclusively for hunting, he was not inferior to the Neanderthal man as a hunter. There was no flint in the region in which he lived and he had to use inferior stone of very little service as far as providing weapons was concerned.

His most common game was the huge cave bear. To modern man using firearms to bag much smaller animals, the performance of the prehistoric hunter against the creature is accepted as proof that the heavy skull of the early man covered a certain amount of grey matter.

The animal had started years before as a normal sized bear, but the high mountain air or perhaps the food caused him to become far larger than the grizzly and about as big as the great Alaskan bears of today. His teeth were terrible in size and strength, yet he was largely a plant eater and with his wide, short and almost retrousse snout, his extraordinarily high and straight forehead, he must have had a curiously mild and open countenance, the scientists say. It seems likely to them that he would have remained a calm, philosophical beast had he been left undisturbed.

The usual method of attack seems to have been hitting the bear with a wooden club on the base of the sensitive snout to stun him, then despatching him. A certain number of the animals' skulls show the noses crushed, usually on the left side, indicating that the hunters were predominantly right handed.

Sometimes the wound was healed and in such cases it remains an open question whether the hunter escaped his prey. Dodging an infuriated, wounded bear, the size of a healthy ox, with no other protection than a wooden club, or a handy stone, had the elements of a exciting sport.

The bear furnished not only food and clothing for the cave man but also a great number of tools. The bones, especially the small bone of the leg below the knee, made useful implements. In fact, charcoal hunters in this vicinity today employ a similar bone in skinning their game.

Mrs. Booth lived to nearly 90 years of age and was a familiar and unique figure in the community life during all of these years.

Soon after taking possession of this place they were joined by her grandson, Tom Collister, who with Israel, had operated the farm to the present time, more than 54 years. Years ago they bought more land and moved from the old brick house to a home on the highway.

The old building is crumbling
(Continued on page 6.)

Hohenzollern Names Most Frequently Before Public

BERLIN.—(AP)—Under the German republican regime the Hohenzollerns have been in the discard nearly eight years, but the family name and the names of its members are still the most frequently encountered of any in Germany. They flare at one from the street corners and shop windows and are emblazoned on the facades of insuperable buildings.

That the German republican mind is becoming impressed by this fact is indicated by a statistical exhibit which shows that of the 300 high schools of Prussia conducted under state authority, 146 bear the name of one member or another of the Hohenzollern family. William I and William II appear 25 times, Queen Victoria Louise 23 times and Empress Augusta Victoria 19 times.

(By T. E. Armstrong)

The ravages of time are relentless. The handiwork of men serves its purpose and crumbles into decay, which is to introduce the subject of the first brick dwelling in Oregon.

Standing on a beautiful level knoll, over-looking the level country two miles southwest of Wheatland and about the same distance from Hopewell in Yamhill county, is the decaying remnant of pioneer days when Oregon was young and civilization was primitive.

The builder of this monument to early enterprise was George Gay, an Englishman, who left a whaling vessel in San Francisco harbor and wended his way northward about the year 1830. In 1833 he homesteaded this section of prairie and woodland and erected a temporary habitation thereon. It was fair to look upon and enticing to the eye. The open area was covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and the soil was fertile. It is said the grass was so high that deer could hide without fear of being seen even at close range.

Mr. Gay lived in his temporary dwelling for several years and farmed in a manner common to the times. It is easy to imagine his yearnings for something to which he was accustomed, surroundings that would keep in mind a little of the home life, but what could it be that he was able to supply in so primitive a country?

He must have meditated long and pondered well the subject. Years passed and no answer. Finally an inspiration came to him. The brick houses of Old England! Ah! this is the answer. "The brick I can mold and burn and I can build them into a dwelling that will stand and be a constant reminder of the Homeland."

He went to work with a will and early in the '40s the house was ready to be occupied. It contained two large rooms on the ground floor with a large fireplace in each. The upstairs was sufficient for sleeping purposes. Small windows were the rule as is evidenced by the openings. A door in front and rear. The wood work was hand dressed and must have required the utmost of time and patience to prepare it for its place in the building. Much of this is in a good state of preservation.

Mr. Gay reared his family here many descendants of which still live in the Willamette valley.

In 1872 he sold the farm to Mrs. Alice Booth, who had lived in Pennsylvania, but who had formerly emigrated from England. Here she settled with her son, Israel, and daughter Rachel. The old brick house still reminded its occupants of the Homeland, and we may reasonably surmise that the house may have been the deciding factor in its purchase.

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(Continued on page 6.)

WAR ZONE CEMETERIES NOW Being Restored in France

BARLIN, France.—(AP)—The cemeteries are among the last things in the war zone to be completely restored.

They have received the deferential attention that is due the dead but being divided into as many different individual properties as there are families buried, the necessary legal routine and the work of getting the families to act are slow.

Shells displaced bodies instantaneously and without formality, but to transport or displace a body legally requires a considerable amount of red tape. When identity can be fixed it is necessary to consult the family. This has been no small task, since 4,000 families that fled before the German invasion never came back to the local district. Some of them have never been heard from since.

CHRISTMAS TREE BRINGS GREAT JOY

Willie Arises and Finds Many Presents Made Possible By Cheer of People

(By Rev. Ernest H. Shanks)
When Willie Wilkins awoke on Christmas morning it was hard to make himself believe that he was really awake. He rubbed his eyes and looked about as if to see where he was. Something had happened. His room had been strangely changed. Willie had not intended sleeping so late. He knew that there would be little or no Christmas for him that year. His father had been out of work for a long time. There had been sickness in the family. Mother was not very strong. Money was scarce and the family had been living on short rations for weeks.

Every effort was being made to keep Willie in school, but his clothes were poor and badly worn. His shoes were full of holes and his coat was ragged. When Willie went to bed the night before he thought he would get up early and see if Santa Claus might possibly bring him something. He needed so much, and the family needed food. And besides he did wish that Santa would bring him some Christmas candy. What would Christmas be without candy. However there was little hope of anything like that. He knew his father could not buy anything beyond a few needed groceries, and it looked as if that supply would soon run out.

So when Willie awoke it was broad day-light. There, standing by his bed, was a beautiful Christmas tree. Where did it come from? And on the tree were some bright glass ornaments, and some strings of red and green tinsel. At the foot of the tree there was a pair of shoes and over the chair near by a new suit of clothes. On the tree a new tie, and new shirt and two pairs of stockings. Yes, there were a few toys; a horn a puzzle a book and a game. And yes, could you believe it, a box of candy—real Christmas candy.

Was he still dreaming? Willie had to pinch himself to see if he were truly awake. He sprang out of bed and called "Mother" at the same instant his feet touched the floor. Mother and father came in immediately. They had been waiting, and agreed that they would not call him. They wanted him to wake up of his own accord and see the surprise. What a happy boy he was. He danced about the room, the things that eyes fairly popping out. He wanted to shout with all his might and yet he was almost too glad to talk. Father and mother watched him with tears in their eyes; for they were almost overcome with joy. Willie was the first Christmas he had seen so hard pressed for money.

They had not known what to do for Christmas cheer. "Where did it come from Daddy? Who brought it? He did it get here? Three questions all in one and without waiting for an answer. "How did Santa know I needed all these things?" And some candy. Oh, this is too good to be true."

Round and round the tree he went, again and again touching the things, as if to see if they were really his. Then Willie tried on the shoes, the stockings and the shoes. Everything was just the right size. How good and warm the things felt!

Then his father explained that quite early, it was hardly light, there was a knock at the door, and when he went to open it there was a man who said: "Mr. Wilkins, I have a little Christmas cheer for you and your family. I knew you had a boy so well. May I bring the things in?" "Why, yes," said Mr. Wilkins. Then the man brought in gro-

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ASTRONOMERS PLAN BOMBING OF MOON

Rocket Weighing One Ton Designed to Reach Des- tination in One Hour

BERLIN.—(AP)—An attempt to hit the moon with a bomb is the announced purpose of a newly founded astronomical society of which Dr. Franz Hoefl, noted Viennese astronomer, is one of the leading members.

Discounting American plans for shooting a man up to the moon as a "bit too fantastic," Dr. Hoefl is quoted as saying the society will attempt next year to obtain virtually the same scientific results with a light-bomb rocket weighing about one ton. The moon rocket on which engineers and savants are now working is designed to reach the moon in 16 hours, propelled through space at the rate of a little more than 100 miles a second by a series of powder explosions within. When the rocket lands the impact is intended to explode a huge chemical bomb, the blaze of which is to be sufficiently brilliant to be observed from the earth.