

SALEM STUDENT SPEAKS ON CHINA

Informal Talk on the Conditions Prevailing in That War Torn Country

By Edna Garfield

Supplementing a delightful dinner given by the Business and Professional women of the First Congregational church recently, a group of members and guests of that organization heard a very interesting interpretation of the events leading up to the present crisis in China, by one of her brilliant countrymen, Mr. John Tsai, a Willamette senior, who anticipates, after a course at Yale, returning to his native land to devote his life to his people.

Not only is Mr. Tsai thoroughly conversant with conditions in the Orient, but is also an alert student of international affairs. He recounted the awakening of China from her centuries of sleep, and now looking for something to bring peace in the midst of her great distress. He cited the conflicting press reports regarding present war conditions there; due, doubtless, to the various factions from whence the foreign correspondents derive their information. "No one knows just what happened yesterday, today, or what will happen tomorrow," he said, "for the information we do get leaves us in uncertainty."

In order to understand China nationally, we must know something of her traditions, her philosophy, and her commercial and cultural development, he said.

"Generally speaking, the terrible civil war now raging there is a conflict between the old China and the new, the latter of which is but just in the process of being born." And much of the interest and peace of the world, he opined, depends upon the trend of its development.

Religions of China

He briefly analyzed Chinese civilization—two leading elements in its development of which have been Confucianism and Buddhism, the former being a moral philosophy which follows the "golden rule" in the negative; the latter, introduced into China from India, embodying the belief in reincarnation, that is, the passing of the human soul into animals and insects, believing that some day, in turn, the soul of every animal will develop into human form.

He emphasized the distinction between Christianity and the Oriental religions in that Christianity carries out helpful educational and social, religious and relief work throughout the world.

He also mentioned the keen disappointment of Christianized

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GWINNETT'S GHOST SEEN IN DOCUMENT

One Paper Contained Original Minutes of Convention in Augusta

ATLANTA (AP)—The ghost of Button Gwinnett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has come back to help Georgia recover valuable historical documents lost for a century or more.

Ever since the state filed claim in a New York court to a will, which carries the signature of Gwinnett, sold at auction last summer for \$22,500, hundreds of the papers have been returned almost as mysteriously as they were taken, says Miss Ruth Blair, state historian.

"No questions asked," is the one condition most persons asked in returning the documents. Others mailed them anonymously.

The Gwinnett will had been in the state's files at one time, the attorney general contends, and was reported lost about 25 years ago.

A number of the papers has thrown a new light on the colonial period of Georgia. One contains the original minutes of the convention, called in December, 1787, at Augusta. Among others were two Augustas, for the purpose of ratifying the newly born federal constitution, as well as the minutes of three conventions called to convert the English colony into an independent state.

Another is the appraisers report in 1771 of the personal estate of Rev. George Whitfield, founder of America's first permanent orphanage in Savannah. He listed, among other things, a book of advice to young girls of that day and 49 slaves, whose biblical names ranged from Adam to Cain.

DASH FOR WEALTH MADE IN DIAMOND FIELDS



A group of diamond rushers photographed waiting for the flag to be dropped in the dash for claims at Pochefstroom, South Africa. The opening up of the region for claims to "diamond land" attracted 10,000 persons from all walks of life.

JUVENILE WRITERS GIVE SCHOOL ITEMS

Excellent Descriptions Some Classroom Work Given by Pupils

"Pringle Snappy Breeces" Editor, Myrtle Pearsall; assistant editor, Ruth Wright. Reporters: Marjorie Smith, Gladys Sealey, Everett Clark, Leslie Chastain.

FAIR OREGON

Where the lakes and streams are deepest,
Where the flowers bloom the sweetest—
Oregon.
Where the moss grows small and green,
Where the bluest skies are seen—
Oregon.
Where the buttercup and daisies play
Out in the field of a summer day—
Oregon.
All things are happy small and great,
They are here, God gave them all—
In Oregon.
By Marjorie Smith,
Pupil of sixth grade.

Advanced Department

Seventh and Eight Grades
Myrtle Pearsall, Gladys Sealey, Ruth Wright and Ruth Stapleton have neither been absent nor tardy this year.

We have just learned a poem entitled, "Columbus."

For arithmetic we are learning to draw to scale.

In geography we have completed the study of Africa, and are now studying Australia.

In English we are parsing nouns and pronouns.

The eighth grade has completed a poem entitled, "S'envoir."

The sixth grade is studying the north central states at the present time.

The sixth grade is learning a poem entitled "The Psalm of Life" by Henry W. Longfellow.

The sixth grade pupils are improving greatly in arithmetic.

The sixth grade pupils are now studying how disease germs are spread, in hygiene.

The sixth grade pupils are ahead in Oregon history and will not have to recite for a few days.

The students of Pringle school have formed a team for basketball, and are hoping to play another school soon.

Primary Department

The sand table has been turned into a small farm, having a house, trees, moss, duck and fish pond, horses, cows, and birds. Even the children are getting the fever of working the soil.

Felicia Foster was absent Monday with poison oak.

Each week (in the primary room) a boy or girl is appointed to act as policeman. The duties are to see that there is no whispering in the halls or schoolroom, that the desks and floors are kept clean, and that no one turns

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Flying Holds No Terrors for European Ambassadors

PARIS.—(AP)—Flying has no terrors for most of Europe's diplomats who travel often by air in the interests of time saving.

Ambassador Herrick, America's representative in France, is one of the most enthusiastic users of commercial airplanes. He prefers air travel to any other, although he has not always found it calm. He recently was in a forced landing on a trip to London.

London and Paris are now only two hours apart by air-route, as opposed to seven hours by boat and train.

Jazz Bands Being Taxed to Death in Bucharest

BUCHAREST.—(AP)—It costs two dollars a minute to dance the Charleston during the dinner hour here and hence many jazz bands are on their way to other lands.

The Prefect of Police is taxing the "new" dance out of existence. The Charleston is in disfavor for many reasons but the wise old chief, general Eracles Nicolescu, knowing human nature, did not forbid the dance. He received protests against the Charleston but put taxes on all dance establishments. His license fees are \$120 an hour from 7 to 9 o'clock, which hits the restaurants; \$16 an hour from 9 until midnight; and \$32 an hour thereafter.

Astoria — \$580,000 sulphate pulp mill to be erected here to be known as Asjoria Box & Paper Company.

GRAIN INSPECTION DEPARTMENT BUSY

In Addition to Hay and Grain Many Other Commodities Handled by Body

The Oregon grain inspection department, which is operated under the direction of the state market agent, weighed and inspected into docks and elevators at Portland and Astoria during the year 1926 a total of 41,326,532 bushels of wheat, 1,626,047 bushels of oats, 127,892 bushels of barley, 904,371 bushels of corn and 33,627 bushels of mixed feed oats.

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PLAN CENTENNIAL BEETHOVEN'S DEATH

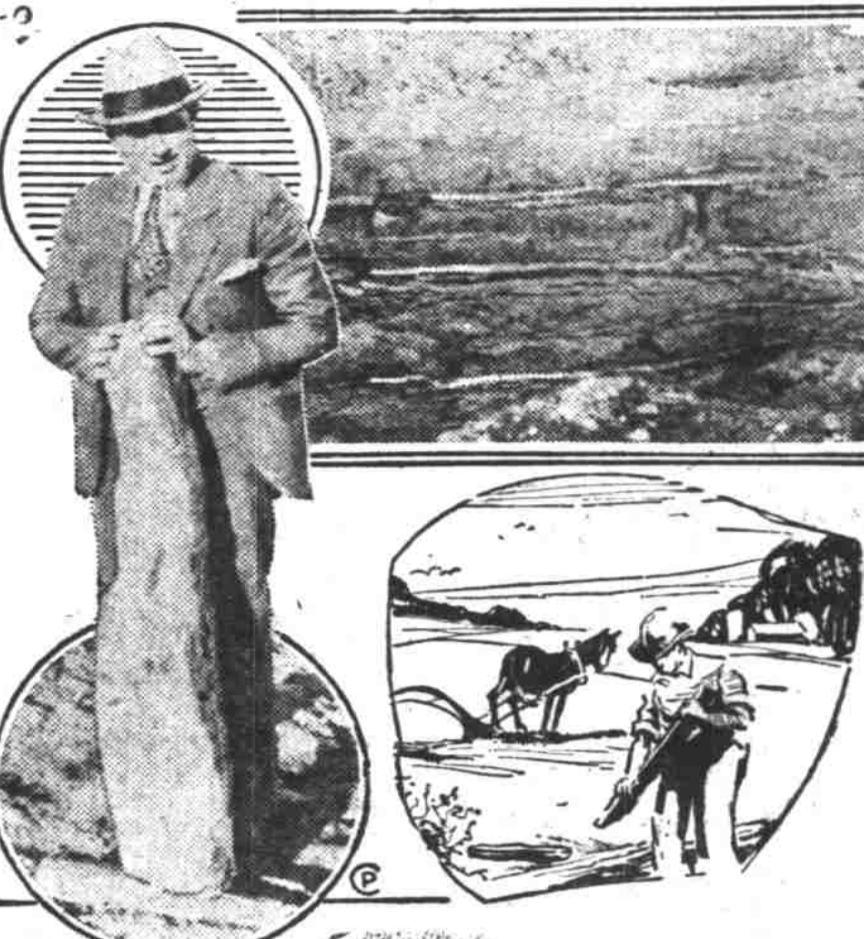
Hundredth Anniversary to Be Observed With Programs Master's Voice

America will resound with Beethoven's music when the 100th anniversary of the composer's death is celebrated on March 20 to 26. The observance of Beethoven Week will enlist schools, churches, libraries and various civic agencies. Other community co-operation will come from radio stations, motion picture theaters, book and art shops and music dealers.

The centennial is being developed from national headquarters in New York City, with a national advisory body having George Eastman as chairman. An artists' advisory body of internationally known musicians is also giving support to the project. Among the recent additions to that committee are Maurice Ravel and Vincent d'Indy.

Local Beethoven Week committees are being organized to administer the observance in the different cities. These committees and other participating groups are obtaining information or printed matter on the subject from the national headquarters. That material may be had without charge upon application to Beethoven Week, 1819 Broadway, New York City. It includes such items as a centennial essay or oration on Beethoven written by Daniel Gregory Mason; a brochure containing an analysis of the works of Beethoven, and a phonographic record explaining a part of the "Eroica" symphony and with Walter Damrosch playing the chief themes at the piano. There is also a centennial sermon or lecture on the religious aspects of Beethoven's art, and material for

HIDDEN CITY FOUND IN WEST



Donald Crabtree and One of the Stones Taken From Ancient Wall. A Section of the Wall Also Is Shown

RAPID CITY, S. D.—What manner of pre-historic folk centuries and centuries ago inhabited the Black Hills and Bad Lands of South Dakota and erected great walls of masonry which have stood for all the intervening centuries between the time of their annihilation and the present?

Was this region once the center of a civilization as far advanced and as flourishing as the Mayan civilization of Yucatan?

These are two of the questions which today are exciting thousands of folk and have wrinkled the brows of many archaeologists, geologists and historians. The cause of their excitement is a hidden "walled city," ruins of which have been uncovered in a small valley seven miles south of here.

Five years ago, the owner of the land upon which the discovery was made, was plowing around the side of a small slope in the valley when the plowshare suddenly struck something and turned it over. The owner and his assistant, Delance Crabtree, found it to be a stone a mason. Beneath it there was another stone, shaped exactly like the first, and beneath that still another of the same shape and size. The owner rubbed his hands in satisfaction.

He was building a new ranch house and needed foundation stone, and this material was cut "to order." With a shovel, the assistant dug up a few more—and the hidden city was forgotten. About a year ago Delance spoke to his brother, Donald, about the stones. Donald long has been interested in archaeology and got his brother to take him to the spot. He viewed it silently, got a lease on the ground, and ever since has been industriously working.

These are the results of his work:

A doorway and arch have been uncovered.

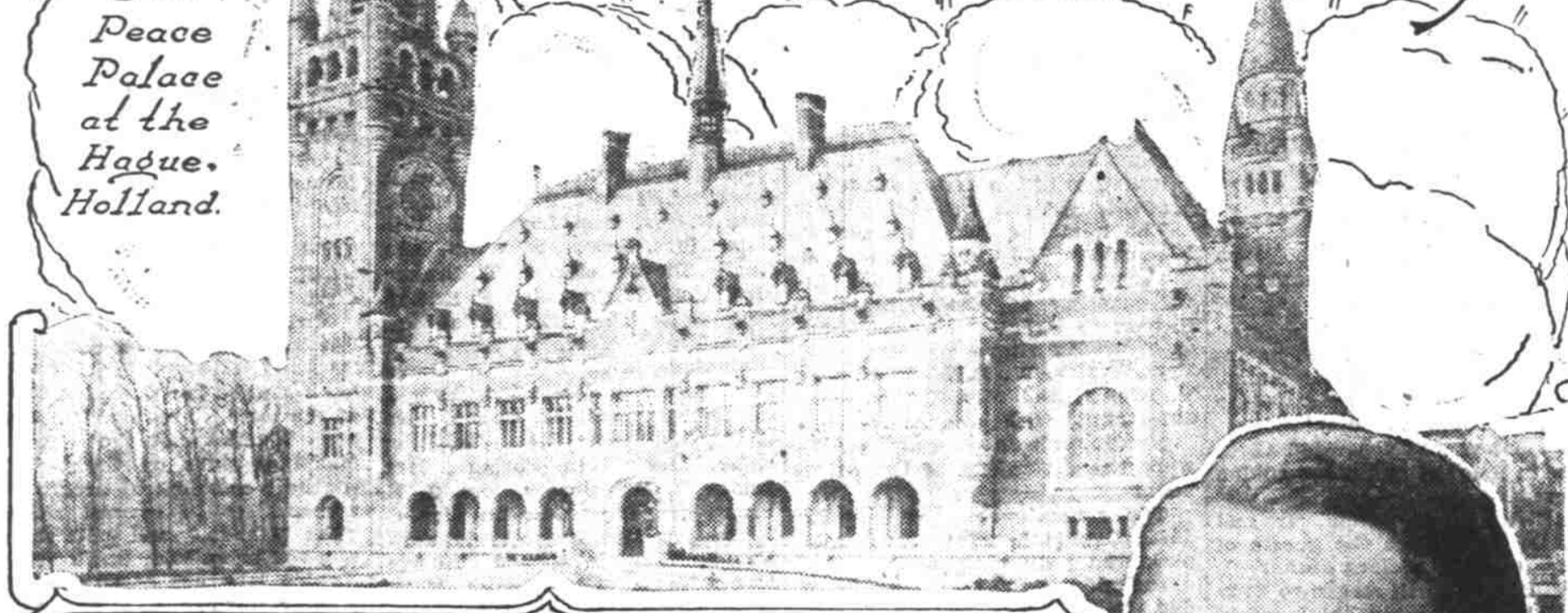
A wall of splendid masonry more than 250 feet long, each stone of which was laid in the manner employed in brick and stone masonry today, that is with "broken" joints, has been revealed. So far the excavation has gone down 10 feet and the bottom of the wall has not yet been reached.

At one end of the wall there has been uncovered a right-angled corner, with some of the face of the wall on the second side revealed by the diggers. The stones in the wall are uniform in size and shape and crumbling mortar is found between them. Each stone weighs about 250 to 300 pounds.

In addition, a bit of paved "floor" has been exposed about 300 feet from the wall, in a spot considerably below that on the side of the hill where the wall stands, and some distance farther

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Statesmen Compile World's Greatest History



Two Hundred Mile Book Shelf

Two hundred miles of shelves would be required to file the documents which have a claim to be preserved as source material for the Economic and Social History of the World War. This history of the war's effect upon the normal processes of civilization is being prepared by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Thirty-five miles of shelving would be required for the British archives alone.

Every inch of these miles is packed with documents, two or three hundred to the inch. Many of these documents are housed in the Peace Palace at the Hague, Holland, which was the gift of the late Andrew Carnegie.

A pioneer enterprise of great international significance has been undertaken by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in compiling the most complete social and economic history of the World War. This is the first attempt that has been made to analyze war in such a fundamental and far reaching manner. The vast work of compiling data is now under way in order that this unique history may show the effects of war upon the social and economic life of all nations. The history will be embodied in 175 volumes.

The present undertaking had its beginning in 1914 when the then newly created Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment held a conference of economists and publicists at Bern, Switzerland.

Early in the war, at the request of Professor John Bates Clark,

lined plans for a general survey of "the extent of the displacement caused by the war in the normal process of civilization," but the actual work was not begun until after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, four years later.

National Editorial Boards

The first step was the selection of Professor Shotwell as general editor and the appointment of advisory boards in every country in the world. In the case of smaller nations a single editor was named. These boards are composed of noted statesmen and economists and include among others Edouard Herriot, former premier of France; President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia; Herr Max Sering, head of the Technical Economic Commission of the German war office; Baron Sakatani, former minister of Finance of Japan; Gustav Bauer, ex-chancellor of Germany;

Sir William H. Beveridge, director of the London school of economics, and John Maynard Keynes leader in the movement to revise the Versailles Treaty. At least twenty-five of the collaborators have held the rank of cabinet ministers to their governments.

The boards are responsible for the compilation of data into monographs. Two types of monographs are included: first, special studies of single sections of national life, which are published in the language of their country of origin, thereby appealing to a wide circle of European readers, and second, general surveys of larger topics, which are translated with a definite regard for the needs of readers in English-speaking countries.

Each Country Studied

Vast as the work is, it has deviously created Division of Economic cooperation which is literally amazing. Edouard Herriot, former premier of France who contributes an article on the economic history of Lyons, writes: "Before setting to work I have earnestly endeavored to understand the intentions of our American friends. If I interpret them rightly their purpose is to fight war otherwise by vain oratory."



Professor James T. Shotwell

"HAVE FAITH IN CHINA" IS PLEA

Methodist Mission Heads Advise Their People in United States

(Dr. John R. Edwards, corresponding secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, and Mrs. Thomas Nicholson, president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society (wife of Bishop Thomas Nicholson) of the Methodist Episcopal church, have sent an official statement to the churches and newspapers of America, under the title, "Have Faith in China," which reads as follows:)

Our missionaries are not fleeing from China. They are not being driven out of China. They are not being recalled by the Board of Foreign Missions. Their work is far from finished.

Christianity and Christian missions are not dead in China. There have been no known defections of Christian Chinese to other faiths. Our investments in churches, in schools, in hospitals still stand. Colleges and universities are generally maintaining normal enrollment.

We are in constant touch with our bishops and our missionaries by cable and by letter. How do these men appraise the situation? What do they say of the status of our mission work in China? Do their facts bear out or refute statements of mission collapse coming from a few newspaper sensationalists in China? Here are the facts:

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church has 326 missionaries to China; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has 234.

Of this number 450 are in their usual places of service.

Eleven missionaries of the Board and six women of the society are now en route to the United States. They are coming home this year on furlough. They are not refugees. They expect to return to China after furlough.

Twenty-two missionaries of the Board have gone to Manila. They are mostly mothers with children. Most of the husbands and fathers are remaining at their posts in China. Nine women of the Society are in Manila. They all hope to return.

Thirty-six missionaries of the Board and nine of the Society from the interior towns of isolated West China have temporarily gone to Shanghai on the advice of Am-

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BIOGRAPHY NOTED COWBOY TO APPEAR

Montana Newspaper Man Selected to Write About Famous Cowboy Artist

GLACIER PARK, Mon.—(Special)—Dan R. Conway, well known Montana newspaper man, has chosen to write the biography of the late Charles Russell who was internationally known as the "cowboy artist." Russell's paintings today are hanging in most of the principal art galleries of the United States and Europe.

June 1st Conway will move his family from Great Falls, Mont., to the Russell log cabin on the shore of Lake McDonald in Glacier Park, where the book will be written under the personal supervision of Mrs. Russell. Conway is regarded as the one man who has the writing ability and sympathetic touch to give to this work.

The purpose of Mrs. Russell will be to have the biography reflect the personality of the artist, expressing the great theme of his life as he might have expressed them. In addition, it will be a chronology of Mr. Russell's career, his early boyhood and the affairs and events which came into his colorful life. The biography will be distinguished by a simplicity of style, harmonizing with the artist's temperament and that which he held to be the most beautiful in the scheme of things.

Late paintings and bronzes by Russell recently were shown in a memorial exhibit at Santa Barbara, Cal., under the auspices of the Santa Barbara Art League. While Mr. Russell was not a member of the league, he was a close friend of the artists and members enrolled in this organization. The exhibit consisted largely of paintings loaned by Mrs. Russell and other owners of Russell's works. Eighteen of the artist's paintings were hung in the exhibit room comprising a representative collection. The bronzes displayed included more than 20 models which were loaned by Mrs. Russell.

Strive to Eliminate Odd Sizes in US Mail

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Odd sizes of mail matter cause a rift in the smooth running of the postal machine. As a result, the postal authorities are striving to eliminate from the mails the large and small Christmas, New Year, Easter and other special cards.

Progress has been made but instructions have gone out to postmasters to continue their efforts with manufacturers and distributors to keep their cards within reasonable size. The smallest size recommended is 2 1/2 by 4 inches; the largest 4 by 9 inches.

Cards and letters beyond these limits are objectionable because they cannot be run through cancelling machines, requiring hand-postmarking and other extra work.