

### SPLENDID PICTURES TO BE SHOWN HERE

Leslie Junior High School Complete Arrangements For Holding Exhibit

The Leslie Junior High school will be the scene of a wonderful art exhibit on December 8 and 9 when over 100 famous pictures will be placed on display.

Among some of the interesting pictures, which are being supplied by The Colonial Art company of Oklahoma City, may be found the following:

**"The Money Changers"**  
This is one of Murillo's early subjects, one of his genre type, and is a favorite of this period of his work.

Murillo painted religious paintings full of beauty and depth of feeling, however, he also gave to the world studies of the little sun-browned arches, and "Eyes" looking in the sun, reflecting the macaroni, or luscious fruits or eagerly engaged in tossing coppers and playing other games the children love.

The children's faces in "The Money Changers" easily reveal their nationality. Their ragged clothing is painted in a true manner. Notice the boy's rather sly little face wrinkled in a grin, as he intently watches the little girl counting the change in her hand.

This frank bit of realism is a striking example of Murillo's ability to seize upon a momentary situation and portray it skillfully. He has gone to everyday life for it and has dealt with it in a becomingly fine fashion.

**"The Boy Pioneer"**  
Typical of the early days of the Pioneer of America, "Harwood's Boy Pioneer" is a simplification of the childhood life of the early settlers of the western country.

It is interesting to know that Mr. Harwood's own son posed for the picture and it represents that young age of boyhood, living in an interesting manner, the actual life of the pioneer. A glance at the picture is sufficient to note, undivided attention is given to the making of his bow and arrow.

Shoes were of no interest to this young American. He gave them no thought at all. But a knife, was always carried by him. It was indeed about the only tool he needed to make his bow and arrow.

For many years Mr. Harwood studied in Paris in the Academy Julian under Jean Paul Laurens, and in 1903 was the winner of the Laurens medal also won other prizes for the painting of the torso of a man. He exhibited in the Paris Salon, S. A. P., of 1892 and again at the World's Fair at Chicago.

**"Mother"**  
Mr. Whistler, with all his love and tenderness has shown us this picture of his mother, not as he remembered her in her younger days, but as she was when old.

**"The Angelus"**  
As a child Millet was greatly impressed by the sound of the Angelus, or bell for prayers, that rung each morning, noon and night.

### EDUCATORS DISCUSS WORLD PROBLEMS AT INSTITUTE MEETING



Dr. Rufus B. von Klein Smid (upper left), president of the University of Southern California; Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt (right), president of Mills College, Cal., and Dr. Karl C. Leebick (lower left), are three of the educators who will attend the Institute of International Relations meeting at Riverside, Cal., near the peace tower on Mt. Rubidoux (below).

Riverside, Cal. (AP)—Political, economic and religious problems the world over will be the subjects of lectures, round-table discussions and general conferences at the second annual session of the International Relations which convenes here November 27.

The Institute, of which Dr. Rufus B. von Klein Smid, president of the University of Southern California, is chancellor, and Dr. Karl C. Leebick, professor of history and political science at the University of Hawaii, is director, will meet at picturesque Mission Inn, almost in the shadow of the peace tower on Mt. Rubidoux.

Many well known educators, both men and women, will participate in the seven-day conference.

symbolism—the nearness of old age to the infantile. This is one of the greatest pictures ever painted in this or any other age. It personifies motherhood—universal motherhood—and is the most remarkable conception of a mother ever put on canvas.

Besides being a great painter Whistler was a great etcher, perhaps the greatest since Rembrandt. He was also a lithographer—painted many oil, pastel and water color pictures. His pictures are original and possess great individuality. His range of subjects was wide.

Whistler was a great admirer of Japanese art and many of his paintings show a direct influence of a study of Japanese prints. He was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, but went to Paris at the age of 22. In 1859 he settled in London where he spent the remainder of his life.

**"Mona Lisa"**  
The subject of this portrait was the wife of Francesco del Giocondo. Leonardo wished to make something more than a mere likeness, he wished to paint the character and soul of the woman. It was a difficult task for after four years work on the painting he pronounced it incomplete.

Whether the artist intended to paint a face that no one could understand or the lady's moods were so changeable and her expression so varied, we do not understand, but it is more interesting the longer we study it. One reason the portrait of Mona Lisa is considered the greatest ever painted is because it represents the mystery of human personality. It seems that each side of the face has an expression of its own.

The hands are beautiful and the details of her dress and scarf are exquisite. She wears no ornaments of any kind. A few years ago this painting was stolen from the Louvre. The whole country was aroused, until at length a young Italian workman was captured, when he tried to dispose of the painting at Florence, Italy. There was great rejoicing when the picture was discovered unharmed, except for two slight scratches. After being exhibited at the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, where great crowds came to view it, it was returned to the Louvre in Paris, where it is constantly under guard. At present Mona Lisa is said to be valued at \$5,000,000.

As a child Millet was greatly impressed by the sound of the Angelus, or bell for prayers, that rung each morning, noon and night. The Angelus was one of his favorite pictures. In it we can see the brightness of the sun, and silhouetted against the horizon, veiled in haze is the church tower. But most prominent in the picture are the two figures, a man and a woman, who have been working in the field, digging potatoes. Bently engaged with their work, they suddenly

### RELATION OF WATER AND FORESTS GIVEN

Four Effects of Forests Upon Stream Listed After Investigation

The much misunderstood relation between forest cover and stream flow is thoroughly covered in a pamphlet by Dr. Raphael Zon, copies of which have just been received at the U. S. Forest Service, Portland, Ore.

The full title of the publication is "Forests and Water in the Light of Scientific Investigation," and the text was issued originally in 1912 as a part of the final report of the National Waterways commission, but has now been reprinted and made available for the public.

Dr. Zon, the author, now director of the Lake States Forest Experiment station, is one of America's leading foresters, who has devoted many years of study to the question of water and forests. He is an accomplished linguist, has consulted the foremost scientific publications of the world on this subject; the bibliography in this pamphlet covering 36 pages is said to be the most complete ever drawn up on the subject, according to the Forest Service.

The whole question of forest cover, stream flow and floods is a live one at this time, it is pointed out; and Dr. Zon's bulletin will therefore be read with interest, federal foresters believe. The conclusions in the bulletin may be said to represent those of the U. S. Forest Service on this deeply scientific and misunderstood relation.

The effects of forests upon stream flow are summarized by Dr. Zon thus:

1. The total discharge of large rivers depends upon climate, precipitation, and evaporation. The observed fluctuation in the total amount of water carried by rivers during a long period of years depends upon climatic cycles of wet and dry years.

2. The regularity of flow of rivers and streams throughout the year depends upon the storage capacity of the watershed, which feeds the stored water to the streams during the summer thru underground seepage and by springs. In winter the rivers are fed directly by precipitation, which reaches them chiefly as surface run-off.

3. Among the factors, such as climate and character of the soil, which affect the storage capacity of a watershed and therefore the regularity of stream flow, the forest plays an important part, especially on impermeable soils. The mean low stages as well as the moderately high stages in the rivers depend upon the extent of forest cover on the watersheds. The forest tends to equalize the flow throughout the year by making the low stages higher and the high stages lower.

4. Floods which are produced by exceptional meteorological conditions can not be prevented by forests, but without their mitigating

### 1789 PROCLAMATION TREASURED BY U. S.

Document Sets Aside November 26, 1789 As Day of Thanksgiving

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The first presidential proclamation designating a day of Thanksgiving is one of the most treasured documents in the manuscripts collection of the Library of Congress.

Signed "G. Washington" at New York, October 3, 1789, it may have been the first proclamation issued by him under the authority from the new congress.

The document is in the neat, legible handwriting of William Jackson, Washington's Secretary, who had been a major in the continental army and had served as secretary of the constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787. Washington merely filled in the date and affixed his signature. The proclamation does not bear the great seal of the United States, nor is it attested by the secretary of state.

How the document got into private hands before its purchase at auction by the Library of Congress is one of the mysteries which involve a number of the Nation's valuable public papers. It is clear, however, from the condition of the paper on which the proclamation was penned, that those who held it for many years did not know how to preserve it to best advantage. Nevertheless it can still be read.

The document sets aside Nov. 26, 1789, "to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of the great and glorious God, who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be," and asks citizens to unite in thanks.

"And . . . we may then unite," the proclamation continues, "in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of nations, and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions . . . to render our national government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed—to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue among them and us—and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best."

A limited number of copies of this bulletin have been received at the District Forester's office, Portland, Ore., for public distribution. Copies may also be secured direct from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for twenty cents each.

### HOLY LAND SURVEYS DECADE OF LIBERTY FROM MOSLEM RULERS



Jerusalem—(AP)—The Holy Land is this month celebrating the tenth anniversary of its freedom from the Mohammedan yoke through the leadership of Lord Allenby (left) which was followed by Earl Balfour's (right) mandate placing the Holy Land (shown in map) under British protection.

### ECONOMIC STATUS INFLUENCES CHURCH

Farm Population Now Just About One Fourth of Total in United States

By Benson Y. Landis, Ph. D. (Associate Secretary, Research Department, Federal Council of the Churches.) The future of the rural church in the United States depends largely upon population and economic changes.

The farm population is now just about one-fourth of the total population. If the use of machinery and science in farm production continues, we will need still fewer people to produce the farm products of the United States. One famous agricultural editor stated to me recently that within five or six decades the farm population might be only one-tenth of the total.

If, instead of 27,000,000 farm population, we shall have within fifty years only about 15,000,000 and a total population of 150,000,000, one can well imagine what will happen to most of the churches in the open country. They will either disappear, as more than a thousand have in Ohio within the past fifteen years, or they will be in an impoverished condition.

The country church will then no longer send its stream of candidates for the ministry or its large numbers of recruits for the city church.

The city church administrator is, or should be, as much concerned about this matter as is one responsible for the rural churches. Go into a typical church in Peoria on a Sunday morning and ask how many were born on the farm. Probably three-fourths or more will raise their hands.

Should these population and economic trends continue they will also make themselves felt in the treasuries of the religious bodies, large and small. It is rural migration that is largely sustaining the church in the small and the middle-sized city, and even to some extent in the metropolitan centers.

The latter, however, have special conditions. When the rural migration ceases to come in such large numbers, many city churches are going to lose ground.

Already the economic status of the countryside is given as one reason for declining income for some church boards. Within twenty or thirty years, if present trends continue, it will be an increasing factor in affecting benevolent income.

These things mean that churches serving farmers will increasingly be located in villages, towns and smaller cities instead of the open country. They also mean that questions of relationships between religious bodies are going to become more acute, and that cooperation will be one of the necessary techniques to find a way out. Cooperation will sooner or later be forced upon us.

The country church must also make more widespread and rapid adjustments to changing cultural and educational conditions in the country. Science has long been in use in farm production. It is now entering into the way the younger people live. If the country church is to continue to minister to educated young people, it must change its methods and program. There are signs in some sections of the country that there is emerging in the country districts a new philosophy of religion.

The sixty home runs that Babe Ruth hit during the 1927 season, and the two in the world series, brought the total number of home runs made by Ruth in his major league career to 424, according to an answered question in Liberty, many.

### CITY SEWAGE MADE VALUABLE PRODUCT

Pasadena's Farm Tract Provides Satisfactory Disposal For Cities

(The Statesman has made frequent reference, for a long time, to the fact that the time will come when the city of Salem will dispose of its sewage in the modern manner, that will make the product of vast economic value to the city and the surrounding section; in a manner that will eventually result in the system paying all its costs, and in the course of time result in a profit to the city. A friend in southern California has sent to the editor a copy of the Farm and Orchard Magazine of the Los Angeles Sunday Times of Nov. 13th, containing the following article concerning the workings of the sewage disposal plant and system of the city of Pasadena, which serves also South Pasadena and Alhambra. This is most interesting to our people. Following is the article.)

By H. H. Bushnell  
"A supplemental synchronization of correlatory processes." That's what one engineer I talked to called the arrangement under which the cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena and Alhambra are regulating the disposal of their sewage. It sums up, in technical language, a plan whereby the municipal trio not only get rid of their sewage, but contrive at the same time to make some use of it.

That any city should be able effectively to accomplish such an end seems to call for commendation, since sewage disposal is for most communities a problem as difficult as it is pressing. The three cities named are turning the trick by utilizing a modern sewage treatment plan in combination with Pasadena's municipal farm.

About twenty years ago the Crown City acquired a farm of about five hundred acres on the Valley Boulevard, eight miles east of Los Angeles, adjoining the city limits of Alhambra. Those backing the undertaking had in mind some such plan as has since been worked out—namely, the utilization of sewage, and the water required for flushing it, for agricultural purposes. Many will remember the troubles Pasadena encountered in getting the project started. The whole countryside, it seemed, objected violently to the idea of disposing of sewage in such an open fashion, and criticisms flew thick and fast. Gradually the city went ahead, however, and developed its idea. Flowers and ornamental plants for the Crown City parks were grown at first and then an orange grove and walnut orchard were established. In the course of time, field crops were added.

Today, forty acres of the land is utilized for a sewage disposal plant and the rest is intensively farmed. Those who formerly protested are willing to concede that the layout is remarkably free from objectionable features. Seventy acres is devoted to citrus, mostly naval oranges. Walnuts grow on thirty acres. There is some alfalfa, for the mules maintained on the place; some vegetables are grown for the farm help. Field crops cover a large acreage. Some ornamentals are still grown for the Pasadena parks and about seven acres is leased to a seedsmen for flower seed production. And the whole tract is irrigated from sewage water and kept in a state of fertility by the use of treated sewage.

Potatoes, corn and other crops have been grown, and grown to perfection, on this city-owned farm, but for the past two seasons, bush lima beans have been the main field crop. Last year the farm boasted fine yields of citrus fruits, walnuts and beans. The municipality holds memberships in both citrus and walnut associations and sells through regular association channels.

B. C. Bougher is the farm superintendent. H. A. Freer is his assistant and both have their homes on the place. There is a good-sized cook house and a bunk house; officers' and other buildings round out quite a group.

The present model sewage plan is vastly different from the ones that were objected to at the beginning, for two plans were tried before the right one was hit upon. There was such an offensive odor at first that the management was driven in desperation to bury the sewage on the land. This couldn't go on forever, so a seepage plant, crude enough by comparison with present standards, but fairly modern for its day, was established. This helped some, but proved inadequate so that burial in trenches of part of the sewage was resorted to. More trouble followed when heavy rains washed out some of the trenches. Pasadena determined to "do the thing right," regardless of expense. Four years ago the present plant, known as the Tri-City sewage disposal system, was built, after engineers had made a study of the best systems of the kind to be found in the world. The new plant serves not only the three cities that entered into the arrangement, but a part of the San Marino district as well.

### Consumption of Beer Is Reduced Greatly, Berlin

BERLIN (AP)—Athletics, the "dry" movement and economic necessity have reduced the consumption of beer in Germany by one-fourth as compared with 1912, according to figures compiled by the federal statistical bureau.

Before the war, the average consumption of beer per year per person was 27 gallons. As this average figure includes children and the very aged, it is safe to say that the average consumption of the beer-consuming German was at least 50 gallons. Today, the average consumption is only 20 gallons per head per year.

Only half of one per cent of this is imported beer, such as Pilsener, porter and ale. The 99 1/2 per cent is manufactured right in Germany.

### MAHARAJAH BIDS ELITE OF EUROPE TO HELP CELEBRATE 50-YEAR REIGN



The Maharajah of Kapurthala (left) will throw open his magnificent palace (above) on Nov. 25 to 1,000 leaders of European society at a house party celebrating his fiftieth year as an Indian ruler. Fireworks, a tiger hunt and feasting will entertain the guests, among whom will be the Comtesse de Perigny (right), formerly Margaret Thaw of Pittsburgh.

Kapurthala, India (AP)—The wealth of the Maharajah of Kapurthala, third richest monarch of India, has been lavished in preparation for the celebration this month of fiftieth year of his reign. A thousand men and women, leaders of European society, will be welcomed November 25, for a week of entertainment challenging all modern records for hospitality, and in their wake will come the richest potentates of India for another week of revelry rivaling that of Arabian nights. The foreign guests, most of them from France and England, will be entertained in the European manner, with sports during the daytime and fireworks and feasting at night. They will go on tiger hunts and visit the government game reserves. The Maharajah will have a reception room, a sleeping chamber and a bath. The Maharajah of Kapurthala ascended the throne when he was five years of age. He is a host as well known in Paris as in his native land, and his annual garden party at his home in the Bois de Boulogne is an event of the Paris season. His majesty gave this year for the poor of Paris 50,000 francs—1,000 francs for each year of his reign—in token of his anniversary as a ruler.