

PAUL, ARISTOCRAT, TALL REAL SINGER

Haunting Notes Remind One of His Lady Mother and Gypsy Father

The following interesting article relative to some canaries was written by Carrie S. M. Henderson and published in the Albany Democrat some time ago. Mrs. Evans, the owner of the canaries sent the clipping to her daughter Mrs. L. C. Callaway and we are more than glad to publish it. It is an interesting thing to note that some canaries from the same strain are being exhibited at the Brethaupt Floral shop this week by Mrs. Callaway. The article follows:

Our canary, Paul was brought to us by one of my husband's patients up in the foothills. He is a strikingly handsome bird and so bright and friendly that he stepped at once into the town society.

Paul looks the aristocrat, tall and slender, with a proud turn of the head and a sweep of wing that makes a dainty seem close quarters. His coat is like yellow satin, and the green of wings and head is dotted with gold.

He loves to sing at night. He begins softly, hesitatingly, with little careless cadences, and works himself into a perfect frenzy, his whole body throbbing with music. Something in his voice carries us away, makes us close our eyes and remember deep woods, and wild winds and waters, and lovely strains we had lost. We all forget our work when Paul sings.

He has spells of silence, when for days he seems to be in a study. Then softly, speculatively, he tries out runs and trills and plaintive calls and wild whistles and low little warbles, practising them over with variations until he has an entirely new melody. Listening at a distance we can scarcely believe it is our bird. We say he has put on a new record.

Some evenings when we are alone in the kitchen he slips on a comic record and gives us a regular circus. He practices decorously the little runs and trills we teach him, until we applaud, then he plays them faster and wilder as if he would go out of his skin. To one stout, bowing and strutting before a mirror-like plate of nickel at the base of the range, he adds a song and dance act of his own, jumping and clogging, singing and screeching, acting like a crazy bird, but keeping the demurest of eyes on us as if to see how we like it. We should almost look for him to hold his sides and laugh with us, but that the humor of his impish sedateness so shames our clumsy hilarity.

We cannot feel that the fellow was uncanny, that he was part wizard, and we decided to go to his birthplace to hunt up the witch's nest in which he must have been hatched.

We found his former home to be a fine old mansion at the foot of Bald Peter, just below the old mill pond where the Calapooia leaves the Cascades. Here his foster mother, Mrs. E. A. Evans, has been thirty years developing her strain of canaries, and she was so full of their lore that she answered our questions almost before we could ask them.

She told us that every spring she turns her surplus females out into the shrubbery beside the enclosed porch that she calls her bird studio. She keeps seed just inside the open door, and these birds do not fly away, but go in and out, light on her head, follow her everywhere, presently mate with the wild birds and build nearby. She puts feed by each nest and when the young birds are old enough she takes the finest.

One little mother, unaccustomed to roughing it, chose a bad location for her nest, and had three settings drenched by rain. Mrs. Evans took charge of the third, lifting the nestling into her cage, handling the eggs with a spoon. From this brood she secured three fine singers, Paul being one of them. No wonder he is a prodigy, with ancient lineage, selected parentage, romantic prenatal influences, artistic background, and the child of eugenics indeed. We feel ashamed that we have considered him so lightly, so heedlessly. We did not understand the fine instincts that may be unfolded even in a bird.

Mrs. Evans showed us one large cage of twenty birds, yellow as drops of gold, their plumage uniformly trim and lustrous, and she explained that this sickness and brilliance of color is due to their diet of cracked yellow corn, the only seed she uses. Well, we always knew that Paul's suit was an exclusive style, but now we appreciate its burnished lines as an aristocratic family design.

Paul is one of the family now. We understand him as we do ourselves. And when at night his notes are written and most haunting, when they take us from our books with the pathos we can never resist, we know we are looking with him into the glens of Bald Peter, the home of his bright lady mother and gypsy father, and the many brothers and sisters that fill his dreams.

Mrs. Sharp (in restaurant) — Just look at that Scotchman eating over there.

Mr. Sharp — I see the man but what makes you think he is Scotch?

Mrs. Sharp — He licked his spectacles after eating his grapefruit.

—The Pathfinder.

Wild Alligator Hide Adorns Dainty Feet; Tame Too Valuable



Most of the skins for the now popular alligator shoes come from the wilds of South America and Florida, the reptiles raised in captivity being destined for parks, zoos and winter tourists. A. H. Baker (right) is a leading "gator farmer" at St. Petersburg, Fla. Mrs. Stanley Richardson (above), Atlanta matron, is wearing alligator shoes, of which a Camcyer (New York) model also is shown.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP) — The lowly alligator is setting the pace for lovely lady in fashion's latest combination of beauty and the beast.

Always a prospective handbag or valise, the water-roving reptile now has reached the heights of style in women's shoes. Florida and other Southern shops are featuring numerous footwear creations in popular shades from the corrugated leather of the "gator."

Two or three years usually will suffice to produce cowhide for ladies' footwear, but not so with alligator shoes. He is the world's costliest shoe leather from the standpoint of nature's economy, because he grows so slowly.

If the tropical jungles were not plentifully filled with alligators, shoes made from the skin might fall short of becoming a fad because of a prohibitive price, but annually a great number of green hides are obtainable from the wild "gators of Florida and South American countries.

Contrary to popular conception, few alligator farms raise the reptiles for their skins. Such hides would be worth their weight in feeding required to rear a baby "gator into shoe size.

While a hibernator for about two months during the winter season, the "gator eats plentifully when he is awake. Fresh ground meat is fed to the youngsters until they are a year or two old. Then they go on a fish diet. Five or six hundred pounds of fish a week are required for the older reptiles.

Unable to meet the competition from hunters of wild "gator operators of alligator farms rarely have a hide for sale. Their stock is sold to zoos and parks for exhibition purposes, and tourists are a constant source of revenue. A. H. Baker here claims to have the largest varieties of alligators in the country and there are other farms at Jacksonville, Daytona, West Palm Beach, Miami and smaller cities.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bureau of Standards research specialists in less than six months have made distinct progress in their special investigation to find a profitable outlet for waste products of the farm.

When Congress made \$50,000 available for this work last July it acted in the belief that permanent agricultural relief lay in showing the farmer how he could get more money for his crop through development of industrial by-products.

After a survey of farm wastes Dr. W. E. Emley, chief of the bureau's division of organic and fibrous materials, in cooperation with other agencies, put specialists to work on four major lines of research, concentrating on corn stalks, peanut shells, cotton burs and cotton seed hulls.

The huge corn crop is the outstanding example of farm waste in the United States. More than 30 per cent of the plant is lost, despite that excellent methods for making fiber wall board from the stalks have been known for some time, and there is a growing market for this material due to its development from sugar cane waste.

The bureau's main problem here was to get accurate information on the cost of production. In cooperation with Iowa State College an efficient plant has been

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LIQUIDATING THE WORLD WAR: A PLAN

This is a Vision That Fairly Sets the Blood To Tingling With Hope

"If I were the editor of a newspaper, I would certainly give attention to the plan of S. O. Levinson to liquidate the World War," was the gist of a message over the phone by Rev. G. L. Lovell of Salem, to the editor of The Statesman. Mr. Lovell had been reading an article in the December 15th number of "The Christian Century," Chicago. This article, by the editor of that great undenominational journal of religion, sets forth the Levinson proposition in very clear language. The subject is commanding world wide attention, which it obviously merits. Following, under the heading, "Liquidating the World War," is the article:

A proposal for world peace, resting upon a fast financial foundation, was given to the world last week by Mr. S. O. Levinson in the pages of the Chicago Daily News and the New Republic. It gathers under one scheme the German reparations, the interrelated debts, the allied debts to the United States, and the outlay of war, and undertakes to solve them all as interdependent elements of a complex but single problem. With a stroke of genius Mr. Levinson offers a colossal but—as the best minds against whose judgment it has been tested declare—a practicable way out of the economic insolvency with which the war has overwhelmed the nations.

The author of the plan has come to fame in international affairs as the author of the proposal to outlaw war. An attorney of wide experience in the reorganization of insolvent industrial and railroad corporations, Mr. Levinson approaches the world situation as he would approach a tottering business enterprise which had called upon him for professional aid. In such circumstances he asks, What are the obligations? What assets are available? Where is credit needed and how can it be established? With all the facts before him he then calls in all debtors and creditors and interested bankers and elaborates a plan which offers the maximum of satisfaction for every interest involved, and sets the business going again under its own control and with a new prospect of success.

For thirty years he and his legal firm have rendered this kind of professional service to many of the largest business corporations in the country. When, ten years ago, the idea of abolishing war by outlawing it was first put forward by a man so trained to hard-headed dealing with actual conditions, it was first felt in business and professional circles that Mr. Levinson had stepped out of his realistic role and assumed a romantic part.

which was quite incompatible with his professional habits. But gradually the best minds engaged upon the problem of world peace have come to see that the outlawry proposal is the one radically realistic procedure against war, and that all schemes which fall short of making war an international crime are themselves the dreams of romanticists. In approaching the fiscal and economic aspects of the world situation consequent upon the war, Mr. Levinson's plan speaks the language of sound and well understood business procedure. As a result his proposal of a financial pathway to world appeasement and peace is meeting at once the most enthusiastic support of bankers and business men whose habits of mind enable them to grasp immediately the significance and far-reaching effects of its provisions.

The fundamental principle of Mr. Levinson's plan is to reduce the whole network of reparations and international debts to the basis of a present cash settlement and for an international consortium of bankers to bond Germany for the amount necessary to wipe out all reparations claims and all international debts. Mr. Levinson computes the cash required for this purpose as six billion dollars—an enormous sum, but in light of the far-reaching effects of worldwide appeasement and quickened economic activity, not impossible to secure. He would have the German reparations fixed at this cash figure instead of leaving them indefinite as at present, and would have Germany use the loan of six billion dollars in such a way as would fully discharge all reparations claims and wipe out all allied and interrelated debts.

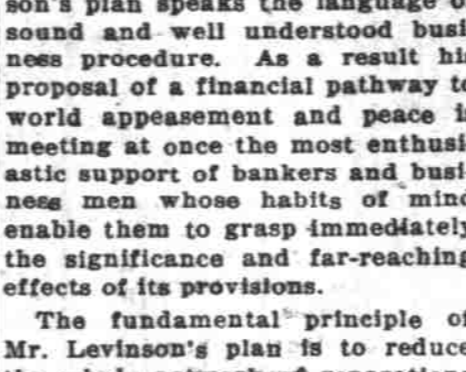
How can such a sum be used to gain this end? Mr. Levinson would have the United States accept four billion dollars as a cash settlement of the five billion dollar "present worth" of all allied debts due us, whose payments on the present basis extend over a period of sixty-two years. In return the United States would cancel all these debts—those of Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and the others, eleven countries in all. Great Britain has already, in effect, indicated that she would cancel all allied debts due her if the United States would cancel the British debt. This would relieve France and Italy of debts to Britain amounting to three billion and two billion dollars respectively. All other existing interrelated debts would be cancelled. After paying to the United States four billion plus the two hundred millions originally loaned Germany for the launching of the Daves plan, Mr. Levinson would have the major part of the balance of the loan used to satisfy the reparations claims of Great Britain, France, Italy, and all other allied nations.

As an integral part of the plan, Mr. Levinson proposes that the nations involved should give pledges renouncing the use of war for sixty-two years, and open this agreement to Russia and Japan and all other nations not involved in the financial settlement. Sixty-

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Warship Lexington, New Plane Carrier, Ready To Join Navy

Almost a battle fleet by itself is the aircraft carrier Lexington (above), commissioned Dec. 14 at Quincy, Mass., as a vessel of the U. S. navy. Capt. Albert W. Marshall (inset) will command the ship, called by officers the most powerful naval craft afloat.



QUINCY, Mass. (AP)—A warship described by naval officers as the largest and most powerful naval vessel in the world, capable of engaging single-handed any existing battle fleet, will join the United States navy tomorrow. It is the U. S. S. Lexington, monster airplane carrier.

The ship is a \$45,000,000 floating fortress, 874 feet long, capable of carrying 106 airplanes, and although it weighs more than 33,000 tons it can be driven through the water at a speed equal to that of the average fast train—39 miles an hour. Its gigantic turbines, developing 180,000 horsepower, would drive ten ordinary Atlantic passenger ships.

The Lexington is a strange-looking ship, with an upper deck which has the almost unbroken sweep of a marine drill ground. From this deck, far over on the starboard side, rise the massive funnel enclosure mast, bridge and gun turrets. The flat 900 foot deck, a hundred feet wide, was so built as to provide landing and take-off space for airplanes.

Some navy secrets are built into the Lexington. One is a new contrivance set on the deck floor to stop landing airplanes in a distance of a few hundred feet. It is said to be "fool-proof" and capable of preventing mishap in landing even when seas are rough. From one of the ship's eight decks—the hangar deck—elevators rise with planes to the flying deck. Near the bow is a newly adopted device for launching planes.

Armament will include eight 8-inch, 50 calibre long-range rifles and 12 five-inch, 50-calibre anti-aircraft guns, capable of warding off destroyers as well as air attacks.

The ship is a veritable floating city, with 600 rooms, machine, carpenter, plumbing, sheet metal and sewing shops, movie theater, hospital, library and rest rooms. Every room in the ship can be reached instantaneously from several central stations by means of a loudspeaker communication system. Radio apparatus is of the latest type.

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CHRISTMAS SEAL WORK PRESENTED

Story of Seal in Oregon Dates Back of 1915; Scope and Purpose Told



G. C. Bollinger, Director of the Oregon Tuberculosis Hospital, while our particular interest in this article is an outline of what has been done or is to be done through Christmas Seal funds in our own state, I am sure it will be clearer to everyone if some statement of the whole problem and program is given. This little seal, known officially as the Tuberculosis Christmas Seal, formerly the Red Cross seal or stamp. It was the Red Cross seal some years ago when the American Red Cross used it as their financing medium for the tuberculosis division of their work. Later when it was decided that such a problem as tuberculosis demanded a continuous special effort that could best be put forth by a separate organization, the National Tuberculosis Association was organized. The Seal, with all its rights and privileges then became the property of this latter association and as such we see its work in every community of the country and because of its work its influence is world wide.

As many already know the idea of the Christmas Seal for tuberculosis work originated with a Clerk in the Postal Service of Denmark. He had been much grieved by the frightful loss from tuberculosis among those about him and much impressed by the special students claims that it was a preventable disease. Pondering on the problem and trying to think of a way to raise money for the fight against it, he hit upon the idea of the Christmas Seal.

Early in the history of organization against tuberculosis it was realized that the funds would reach the farthest and do the most good if they were put into educational methods. It was also realized that the support of all health work, having a direct relation to prevention and management of tuberculosis would be a wise plan of attack. Those two points will be clearly emphasized in the program of our state to be outlined later on in this article.

Consistent with these points, Christmas Seal money is used under policy of encouraging relief methods rather than actually carrying them out. It is obvious that educational methods have the most fundamental value in health methods, but if you want to realize how short sighted relief methods alone would be, just consider that if every cent taken in from Christmas seals in our state last year were used to run the Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital, it would last barely five months.

Oregon then has chosen wisely in organizing a group of lay workers to direct an educational health campaign with the view of eventually riding herself of tuberculosis. The late Mr. A. L. Mills was its first president and for 12 years was an active personification of the principles of an ideal campaign.

The story of Christmas Seal work in Oregon would date even back of 1915 when the Oregon Tuberculosis Association was formed, for before that time the Seals were sold and their mission broadcast by the Health Department of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs. Obviously the complete story would be quite a book in itself. The specific references in this outline are to illustrate the scope and purpose of the work in our state.

The total amount received from the sale of the seals is divided between the National Tuberculosis Association, the State Association receives five per cent. With this they supply the Seals and maintain a group of executive and special workers with headquarters at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Their directors are made up of one representative from each organized state and a group selected at large from all parts of the country. Besides the necessary force to direct and stabilize the general policies, they arrange for various special advisors who are available for use all over the country and conduct special clinics and scientific problems. Oregon has the beneficiary in much of this special work.

The State Association at Portland receives from 35 to 55 per cent, depending on the amount retained by the local community. This in turn varies from 40 to 60 per cent of the total, the largest amount being in the nature of a reward when the seal sale is increased over 6 cents per capita in that county.

Now let us look at the problem in a more general way. Tuberculosis is very old in human experience and may truthfully be said to be incidental to civilization. Definite evidence of its presence dates back to well authenticated cases in earliest Egyptian history. King Tut suffered from it and probably died from it.

It has taken a frightful toll of centuries ago it caused one out of three deaths. Twenty years ago it caused one out of seven deaths. Ten years ago one out of ten and today one out of fourteen.

It strikes hardest in young adult life and thus enters a period when our work is first being started and when responsibilities are first assumed and when we can afford the sacrifice which it entails. No race

Ben Jonson's Indictment In Document Restoration

LONDON (AP) — The indictment of Ben Jonson, Elizabethan poet and playwright, for slaying one Gabriel Spencer with his rapier, is among the collection of documents, many hundreds of years old, which are in process of "restoration" at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, within a hundred yards of Jonson's grave in Westminster Abbey.

The indictment sets forth that Jonson "made an assault with force and arms against and upon a certain Gabriel Spencer at Shordiche Shordiche, a section of London with a certain sword of iron slash Channel. When two honey-price of three shillings.

The wound was mortal, but Jonson "pleaded his Clergy and read his neck-verse," which means that he pleaded the benefit of clergy and read a verse from the Bible to prove that he was a clerk. Elsewhere, die, burned to death by thumb with the letter "T," known as the "Tyburn T." Jonson's grave bears the epitaph, "O Rare Ben automobiles with what are said to

One reason there's so little interest in the presidential race is because people hardly have time any more to keep posted on the prizefights, tennis, baseball and airplane hops.—Crane American.

"Now that I've given you a big dinner, are you equal to the job of washing the dishes?" asked a housewife.

"Madame," replied the educated tramp, "I am superior to it. Good day."—The Pathfinder.

Six Million Christmas Trees Go To Market



WASHINGTON (AP)—In the forests of the Rockies, across the northwest and among the tree-crowned hills of New England, the woodsman's axe is flashing in the annual harvest of Christmas trees. Six million fir, spruce, pine and cedar saplings will be used this year, authorities estimate, in the tinseled setting with which the United States welcomes Santa Claus.

Yet despite the great demand for Christmas trees the supply is not diminishing, and no dearth is anticipated so long as ruthless cutting is avoided.

The government forestry service views the cutting, if properly done, as a tremendous benefit to forests and pastures. Most trees come from heavily-wooded lands, and their removal gives commercial timber room to grow. Where conifers grow in the hill lands their wind-blown seeds thrive on tillable soil, and farmers are glad to dispose of them at a profit.

The biggest Christmas tree market centers in New York and the cities of New England, which use some 1,500,000 trees annually. They come mostly from New England, as do trees for Philadelphia, Baltimore and their vicinities. The woods of Michigan, Minnesota

and Wisconsin supply Chicago and the middle west. Elsewhere the market is supplied from even more local sources, although many spruce and fir are cut in the forests of the north and hauled by rail to railroad points for long-distance shipping, stacked high on flat-cars for rail transportation.

Christmas trees range from three-foot shrubs to a height of 35 feet and sell at retail at prices from a quarter to \$35. Nurseries are encouraging the use of potted conifers and evergreens, and growing trees on thousands of acres are being transplanted to pots to fill the demand for live trees.

GROWTH OF FORESTS MAY BE INCREASED

Forest Service Estimates That Nearly Half of Area Producing No Net

The annual growth of wood products in the forests of the United States can be increased steadily, according to the Forest Service, to more than four times its present volume. Adequate protection from fire, plus crude forestry practice, would increase the present estimated net growth of six billion cubic feet per year to ten billion by 1950, and intensive management of our forests as tree crops may be expected ultimately to result in an annual yield of more than twenty-seven billion cubic feet.

The Forest Service estimates that nearly half of our forest area is at present producing no net growth, either because it is virgin forest where growth is offset by decay, or because it is so denuded by overcutting and fire as to be unproductive. The encouraging forecast is that with provision made for a succeeding forest growth upon the removal of the remaining virgin forest, and with effective fire control, care, and in some localities planting, our forest area will again come into production.

These conclusions are a few of the many to be drawn from "American Forests and Forest Products", just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Statistical Bulletin No. 21-8. This publication is designed as a reference book for all who are interested in American forests and their products. It endeavors to give in the fields of forest statistics, lumber production and consumption, pulpwood and paper, national and state forestry activities, and other related phases of forest use, the most complete exhibits possible of the usable government records as far back as they extend. Foresters, economists, national and state officials, and all others interested in the trends revealed, will find this bulletin a reservoir of the principal existing data on forests and forestry. A series of national forest tables affords an

index of the concrete results of forest administration by the government, which is now the largest single owner and manager of forest lands in the United States.

Statistical Bulletin No. 21-8, "American Forests and Forest Products", United States Department of Agriculture, is obtainable by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 45 cents per copy.

SPECIALISTS FIND VALUE IN PRODUCTS

Researchers Make Progress In Efforts To Find Value In Waste Products

By Coleman B. Jones

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