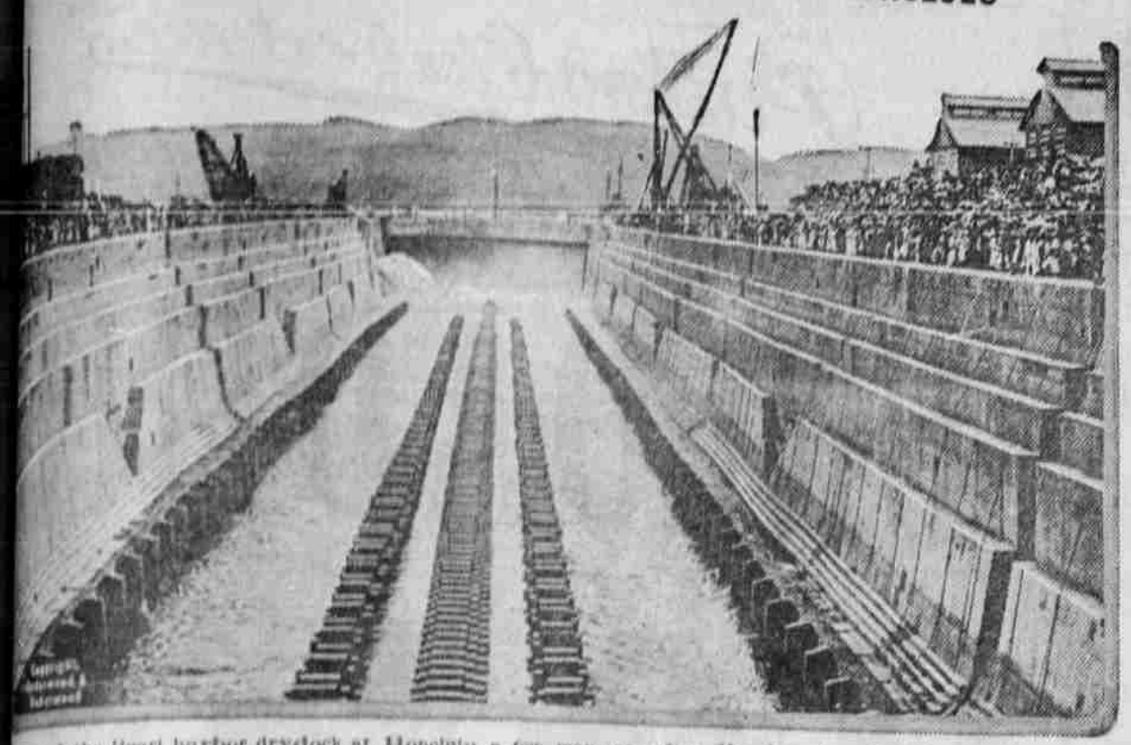
OPENING OF PEARL HARBOR DRYDOCK AT HONOLULU



Two of the Pearl harbor drydock at Honolulu a few moments after Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of Secretary [illegible], pressed the button that operated the water controls. The project, which is the greatest of its kind, is now completed.

Baby Victims of Hun Horrors in War Zone

Thousands of Little Unfortunates Still Show Many Traces of Savage Barbarity

EDUCATION IS IN ARREARS

Whole Generation Children Will Continue to Study on a 25 per Cent Efficiency Basis—Trying to Equip Schools.

New York.—Education in northern France ceased in the autumn of 1914. It cannot recommence until Germany pays the war damages to France, and France subdivides the indemnity into the proportions demanded by each department canton and commune for the needs and equipment of schools. Thus Germany is only expected to pay 20,000 francs immediately and the rest in twenty years, the most hopeful chapter for French education is one quarter of the prewar force and equipment within the next two decades.

In the meantime, says the Brooklyn Eagle, children who ceased to attend school in 1914 are five years in arrears, and for a generation will continue to study on a 25 per cent efficiency basis. The instructor often returns to a ruined village long before there is any school for him to teach. His own home is a heap of ruins and he has to commence to dig among the debris to find his buried belongings, and to erect out of the heap of stones a shelter for himself. The government is supplying as fast as possible wooden barracks, one end of which is sometimes partitioned for the teacher to live in, the other end for the scholars to congregate.

Living in Dugouts.

When the government cannot supply the barracks, people of the town have erected the corrugated iron dugouts called by the Germans called Neissen huts. These dugouts are like a barrel cut lengthwise and bombproof; also these iron shelters are sweltering hot in summer and bitter cold in winter. They were meant to be placed underground, not used as surface buildings, but any shelter in the devastated region is acceptable, and this salvage will replace the school buildings.

Inside these improvised schoolhouses there is nothing. An enterprising schoolmaster will find planks in the near-by trenches, and if he can find bricks he will knock together a bench for his pupils to sit upon. If he can obtain chalk, he has his class in arithmetic figure on the rough walls in lieu of a blackboard. If he has sufficient memory he teaches his pupils what he remembers of history and geography.

A survey made in July, 1919, showed that in 65 of the villages under the supervision of the American committee, 22 improvised schools had been opened, and four were expected to open in October. From the 39 villages still without instructors or school shelter, the children must walk from three to ten miles to the nearest school. This walk in winter, in the fog and rain and mud, ill-clad and undernourished, is a strain upon the frail constitutions that may result in the loss of young life.

The children at home, sheltered in the cellar of a destroyed house where many people live together, a calico curtain sometimes the only wall separating family beds, are under as unhealthy conditions and as exposed as on the trip to the nearest schoolhouse. If the schoolhouses were equipped, the journey to school on a winter's day would be worth while, but as it is, the only inducement held out to the youth of the isolated villages is the afternoon "gouter" or four o'clock lunch provided by the Hoover commission and distributed by the American committee.

Patriotic Though Suffering.

The instructors are government paid, their salaries varying from 150 to 300 francs a month. The French government owns the school buildings and equips the schools, the taxes in the past levied on the communes making possible this support. When communes are wiped out and buildings are nonexistent, taxes cannot be levied, and until a readjustment of government finances is accomplished there is little prospect of adequate school facilities in the war-wrecked area.

Motoring one afternoon through the beautiful Aisne valley, where scarlet popples covered the pock-maked fields and the great war seemed as far away as the Roman wars, workers of the American committee on devastated France heard the faint strains of a poor violin and the high-pitched voices of children singing the "Marseilles." They stopped the motor and up on a bluff by the roadside saw a tiny hut to which they climbed and found nine children grouped around a boy of twelve playing his home-made instrument and leading the singing of their national anthem.

The day's instruction was over and the children were about to scatter, but every day before they parted their patriotism broke forth in song.

These are the children whose terrible war experiences have left them nervous and frightened and who must live for many years to come among surroundings of desolation and sadness.

The problem in France is not only the low birth rate, but the dreadful infant mortality. The American committee is doing prenatal work as well as child hygiene, but to carry this on with the thoroughness and extent that should bring the best results a large sum of money must be raised. The child work is divided into the two phases of mental and physical aid.

Trying to Equip Schools.

To equip a schoolhouse with sufficient books for the winter's work $50 is sufficient. To completely equip the schoolhouse with benches and desks, maps, blackboards, stationery, etc., $500 is needed.

Besides the schools carried on under government supervision there are now established in some villages kindergarten work, domestic science work and manual training. Any donations marked for education will be turned into this fund to bring back to normal mentality the children who have run wild and neglected since before the war.

Compulsory education in France ceases when the pupil is fourteen. Boys and girls of fourteen have no more schooling than they had five years ago. Children of ten have not yet learned to read and write. Babies of five years old think war is the natural state of affairs. All the children are undernourished. Not one in the district knows the taste of fresh milk.

The children here were, before the war, the finest physical type France produced. The climate is bracing and there was an abundance of butter, milk and eggs. The poorest family owned a goat, chickens and rabbits; the wealthier families had many cows.

All of this live stock the Germans took, and the children and nursing mothers were deprived of protein, without which there is no growth.

"Billy Goat Is Ornery Cuss," Says Physician

Santa Ana.—"The billy goat is an ornery cuss." This is the verdict of Dr. W. C. Dubois, after an experience that he doesn't care to repeat.

The physician was making a professional call in the suburbs, and inadvertently left the door of his car open. A billy goat was eating tin cans and Bermuda grass nearby; the auto seat looked very inviting, and the goat entered, ensconsing himself comfortably upon the cushion.

Having completed his call, the doctor tried to "shoo" the animal out, but it refused to be shooed. A grab at one of its hind legs resulted in a brief encounter which was not disastrous, but brought the goat's horns into play.

All other means failing, Dubois then possessed himself of a long pole and with one mighty heave pushed the obstinate thing from out his car. This done, he had to keep the goat at the end of the pole until he could start the car and make his getaway.

Twine Trail Leads to Recovery of Cash Box

Conneaut, O.—A ball of store twine led to the finding of a cash register containing $20 which burglars stole from a local meat market. When the proprietor was called to the door from his bed upstairs by a knock he was struck by a brick hurled through a window.

He was only slightly injured and ran out the door to search for an officer. When he and the policeman returned the cash register was gone.

The burglars abandoned it in a gulley several rods away after trying in vain to open it. The twine was carried all the way, unraveling from the store, and led to finding the cash box.

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union league, is making preparations for the reception of delegates representing women workers of ten foreign countries on their way to participate in the International Congress of Working Women.

Saw Grizzly Bear.

Banff, Can.—Bert Thompson stopped with some of the boys for a little while on his way home from work. It was dark when he climbed on to the bicycle and began pedaling hard to get home in time for supper. He had a fleeting glance of a dark object ahead just a second before he struck it and was thrown to the pavement. When he sat up, rubbing his head, a big grizzly bear was looking down at him. Bert said they looked at each other and then both went away from the place as fast as they could.

The thumb is stronger than all the fingers put together.

Needlework Clubs Are Popular

By the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Dresses for the house, dresses for the streets, and dresses for all ages have been made by sewing-club women under the tutelage of home-demonstration agents from Maine to Oregon. In California 53 women in one class made party dresses last summer. The women in San Diego county, California, are much interested in needlework. When a dress-making demonstration is held there by the home economics worker sent out of the department of agriculture and the state college the attendance is always above the average. In May 206 club women in this county made hats, and in July 136 made dresses, one class of 53 in Escondido making party dresses.

The patterns at these meetings are measured and fitted to the measurements of their owners, then the dresses are cut and made by the corrected pattern without fitting. Class mornings are usually given over to discussing materials and patterns which are to be worked on that day. The cutting and sewing of the garments is done in the afternoon. Attention is also given at these meetings to renovating and remodeling. The array of good-looking gowns on exhibit after one or two dress-making lessons of this kind is surprising.

U. S. People Own 6,786,550 Cars

Census Shows One Motor Vehicle to Every 15 Persons

There is one motor vehicle for every 15 persons in the United States. This calculation is based on the latest authentic automobile and truck registration figures compiled. The total number of passenger cars and trucks listed is 6,786,550. This represents a 13 per cent gain over the 6,023,605 registry of January 1, 1919.

A neck and neck race is being waged between New York and Ohio for leadership in state registration of motor vehicles, New York leading with 502,783 and Ohio with 480,000 cars and trucks. Next in the "big six" group are Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and Iowa.

Since the first of the year 15 states have made percentages of increase greater than the national increase of 13 per cent. Those states are: Ohio, California, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, West Virginia, Louisiana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Delaware.

Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky lead the South as well as the entire nation, and in the order named. Unprecedented cotton and tobacco prosperity has placed this section well to the fore. Since 1917 the census of automobiles in the Southern states has increased better than 100 per cent.

Iowa is still the leading state in per capita ownership with a car for every 3.95 persons. Nebraska is "runner up" with one car for 7.01 persons. Wisconsin has one car for every 11.36 persons. The tail-end position goes to Mississippi with one car to 47.89 persons.

WISE AND OTHERWISE

Borrowed money never looks big until you have to pay it back.

Any rich man can tell you that if he did everything with his money that other people think he ought to do he'd soon have to go back to work for a living.

No body appreciates success like the man who has encountered failure.

It's hard to convince a hay fever victim that this is a good world.

Sandwiches Made of Nasturtiums and Mint

In some regions of Europe it is the custom to mix violets, roses and limes with sweetmeats in order to impart a floral tincture to the taste of the fruit. In Turkey sweets are made of carnations, lilies and lavender. Floral sandwiches are made in Greece and Turkey with nasturtiums, which grow in profusion in warm and temperate climates. Sandwiches are also made of peppermint finely ground and spread over thinly sliced and buttered bread.

THE LIBRARY

Give me the room whose every nook
Is dedicated to a book;
Two windows will suffice for air,
And grant the light admission there—
One looking to the south, and one
To speed the red, departing sun.
The eastern wall from frieze to plinth
Shall be the poet's labyrinth,
Where one may find the lords of rhyme
From Homer down to Dobson's time;
And on the northern side a space
Shall show an open chimney-place;
Set round with the ancient tiles that tell
Some legend old, and weave a spell
About the firedog-guarded seat,
Where, musing one may taste the heat;
Above, the mantel should not lack
For curios and bric-a-brac—
Not much, but just enough to light
The room up when the fire is bright.
The volumes on this wall shall be
All prose and all philosophy,
From Plato down to those who are
The dim reflections of that star;
And these tomes all shall serve to show
How much we write—how little know;
For since the problem first was set
No one has ever solved it yet.
Upon the shelves along the west
The scientific books shall rest;
Beside them history; above—
Religion—hope, faith and love;
Lastly, the southern wall should hold
The story-teller, new and old;
Haroun al Raschid, who was truth
And happiness to all my youth,
Shall have the honored place of all
That dwell upon the sunny wall;
And with him there shall stand a throng
Of those who help mankind along
More by their fascinating lies
Than all the learning of the wise.

Such be the library; and take
This motto of a Latin make
To grace the door through which I pass:
Hic habitat Felicitas!

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

Proposed Law Provides for $5,000,000 for Care of Drug Habit Patients

Measures to combat the increasing number of drug addicts following up national prohibition have been introduced in the senate by Senator France of Maryland, chairman of the senate committee on public health, at the request of the federal public health service. He says the United States leads in per capita use of opium. The bill would provide $5,000,000 for the care of the drug-habit patients.

Senator France declared there are about 500,000 drug addicts in the United States, 50,000 of them in New York, and about 12,000 in Chicago.

The drug habit is more prevalent where prohibition has been in effect longest, Kansas holding the record for the largest number of addicts according to population, Senator France declared.

"The Harrison act never has been rigidly enforced, because that would have created a desperate situation in the absence of adequate hospital facilities for the treatment of those addicted to habit-forming drugs, particularly opium, heroin and cocaine," said Senator France.

Ratifying a Peace Treaty.

According to the Constitution, the president has "power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur." Since a proposed treaty is not a treaty until ratified, the president actually goes through the formality of ratification, but only after the provisions of the Constitution have been complied with.

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Effective Sunday June 29th
The Valley & Siletz Railroad will run a train leaving Independence at 7.45 a. m. going through to Camp One arriving there 10 a. m. Leaving at 4.45 p. m. arriving Independence at 7 p. m. leaving at 7.25 p. m. for Hoskins. Sportsmen will have an opportunity to whip the Luckimute.

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