

DIFFUSING LIGHT IN ASIA

Christian Missionaries Firmly Behind Independence Move, Though Not Directly Responsible for It.

No picture of the independence movement or of Korean life in any aspect is adequate that does not include the church as one of its high lights, observes Nathaniel Peffer in Scribner's. Now, even the Japanese have withdrawn the charge that the movement is exclusively Christian and that it was instigated by American missionaries for American political purposes. But it is true that the Korean Christians are a unit in its support, that the majority of its leaders are Christian, and that the originating impulse is largely Christian.

And that is only natural: First, because the Christians are the most influential class in Korea, and, second, because conversion to the church necessarily means contact with Western ideas and Western thought. And those necessarily means the development of a spirit that cannot and will not endure subjection to the iron military rule of an alien conqueror.

In that sense Christianity is responsible for the unrest in Korea and in that sense the Christian church is the enemy the Japanese have to fight. And that will be increasingly true as time goes on, for Christianity is making rapid strides in Korea, the more rapid for the part the Christians have played in the rebellion.

FALL IN EUROPE'S POPULATION

Estimated Loss Through Years of War Will Reach Total of Thirty-Five Million People.

According to a report made by the Society for the Study of the Social Consequences of the War, which has its headquarters at Copenhagen, between the outbreak of that conflict and the middle of 1919 Europe lost about 35,000,000 people. Of this deficit in what would have been the normal population of the continent at the latter date 20,000,000 are accounted for by the decline in the birth rate and 15,000,000 by increased mortality including nearly 10,000,000 killed in battle.

The surplus of the female sex in Europe has nearly tripled, rising from slightly more than 5,000,000 to 15,000,000. Russia and Poland suffered total losses of 13,000,000; Germany and Austria together slightly less than that number; France comes next with an estimated loss of 3,340,000; Italy follows with 2,280,000; Great Britain and Ireland lost about 1,135,000, and little Serbia, including war casualties, approaching those of the United Kingdom, lost 1,650,000.—Living Age.

Her Collection of Bargains.

There had been a war wedding and now Mr. Juggins was busy earning something to foot the bills with. So he handed all his savings over to his wife with the remark:

"Look here, Hilda, my dear, you go shopping and get a home together. New stuff is very dear, but you'll manage all right if you go to sales and things. You're a good bargain hunter."

She was. But he had forgotten that to the real huntress of bargains lowness of price appeals rather than utility. Otherwise he wouldn't have been so surprised at the results.

In the kitchen they have a filing cabinet, three chairs, more or less whole, and an old desk. The dining room isn't bad, only the chairs don't match, and the dining table is one leg short. In the bedroom there are beds, of course, and in addition a collapsible boat, a patent plow, several assorted German helmets and other souvenirs, two step-ladders, a zinc bath and only one hole in it, and a folding settee which won't unfold.

Chinese Silk in America.

The American demand for silk in China has greatly increased in the last few years until at the present time about 25 per cent of the Chinese silk is sent to the United States. This is the result of American enterprise more than that of the Chinese. The Japanese silks had been in favor for a long time with the manufacturers of this country but it was well understood that the quality of the Chinese was superior, but it was not adapted for use in this country because of the manner in which it was woven. An American manufacturer secured a moving picture reel showing the Japanese methods of manufacture, and as a result the Chinamen were induced to change theirs to a system to conform with the demands of the occidental customers, and the industry has accordingly taken a great jump.

Built to Withstand Arctic Rigor.

In a New England shipyard work has been begun on the Bowdoin, an auxiliary schooner which in 1921 is to carry a small expedition to the frozen North, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The party, numbering only six, will be led by Donald B. McMillan, remembered as Peary's lieutenant on the expedition that reached the North pole, and will have as its object the charting of the 1,000 miles of unexplored coast line along the western shore of Baffin land. The little Bowdoin is to be a modification of the Gloucester fishing type, and will be only 87 feet long. Obviously it will be small for such perilous work. It is being built and equipped, however, with unusual care. The oak planking will be sheathed with ironwood to resist the abrasion of the ice, and will be lined with thick insulating material.

EXPLOSIONS CAUSED BY DUST

Investigation Has Proved That Grain Is by No Means the Only Destructive Agent.

When the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture started investigations with the object of reducing fires and explosions caused by dust in the grain elevators and mills it was not long before the experts realized these fires and explosions were by no means confined to the grain business. These dust-explosion investigations are having a wide influence, which has extended to many industries. Aluminum dust, starch and even fish meal, a by-product of fish canneries, have all been found susceptible to the conditions which produce disastrous explosions.

The latest development goes to prove that the mysterious "blow sacks" so well known to firemen are in some cases caused by dust. With the knowledge of this fact as a guide many fatal accidents may be avoided. The firemen of America find the matter of sufficient importance to warrant their co-operation with the department of agriculture in a study of preventive methods.

The subject was taken up by the National Firemen's association at their twenty-second annual convention at Peoria, Ill. Engineers engaged in the dust-explosion investigations represented the department of agriculture at the meeting.

EYE HAS GREAT SENSITIVITY

Wonderful Human Organ Capable of Adapting Itself to Any Possible Circumstances.

On entering a dark room after a stay in the outside daylight the eye at once begins to increase in sensitivity. At first this increase appears to be slow, but after five minutes the increase is quite rapid, the eye acquiring a sensitivity several hundred times its initial value. After 30 minutes' sojourn in the dark the sensitivity still increases, but more slowly than before, and after 45 minutes or an hour the maximum sensitivity is reached. The final sensitivity varies slightly with different people, but in fully adapted condition the eye is easily 5,000 or 10,000 times more sensitive than it was at the beginning.

These facts are obtained from a study of the sensitiveness of the eye in the dark made by Selig Hecht of Creighton university, Omaha, and published in the Journal of General Physiology. Mr. Hecht's study goes to show that the increased sensitiveness is due to a reversible photochemical reaction within the retina, involving a photosensitive substance and its two products of decomposition.

No Time for Interruption.

"However deplorable the fact may be, playing two-handed pinochle at 25 cents a hand is one of the favorite diversions of commuters between this city, New York, Atlantic City, Cape May and other commercial outposts of Philadelphia. One man, who carries his pleasures as well as his worries home from work, was playing pinochle in his library the other evening with a crony, when the butler entered and handed him a telegram. He returned it unopened. "I'll look at it later."

"But the messenger is waiting, sir," the butler respectfully remonstrated. The financier read the telegram. It said: "Struck 8,000-barrel gusher today. Everything fine."

"Confound you, Thomas, why did you spoil my game?" he cried.

He didn't care nearly so much about the fortune he had made, as about the 25 cents he was in danger of losing.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Found "News" Exaggerated.

Believing that the United States was in the throes of a railroad strike and not a wheel was turning, Frederick R. Bartlett, wealthy sugar dealer and engineer, of Easton, Md., arrived at New York on the steamship Maracibo from Venezuela with a powerboat and enough gasoline to run it to his home town. Reports received in the South American republic, he said, had indicated that he would have to make his way home without the aid of railroads or even automobiles, because of the gasoline shortage.

When Mr. Bartlett found railroads were operating he decided nevertheless to make a water trip to Easton. So the boat was slung overboard and with his wife and daughter he chugged away for home.

Historic House a Factory.

Apparatus for the manufacture of insecticide soon will be installed in the old Billop house at Tottenville, headquarters of General Howe during the British occupation of Staten Island in 1779 and since then a place of historic interest. Announcement of the sale of the property was made yesterday, and with it came the news that the old house will be converted into a factory.

All efforts to have the state purchase the house and preserve it and its dungeon and secret underground passageway as relics of the War for Independence were unsuccessful.—New York Times.

Marry in Haste.

At a tea a number of ladies were discussing the best age at which to marry. Some championed thirty years, some twenty-eight, some twenty-seven. Then Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who has so brilliantly succeeded in so many fields, laughed and said:

"The best age to marry is while you're still too young to know better."

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW OF STATE

Albany—The Albany chamber of commerce is endeavoring to secure from the oil companies a sufficient supply of distillate to run agricultural machinery on the farms of this section of the state.

Salem—Government experts in Washington have reported that flax grown in the Willamette valley compares favorably with that produced anywhere in Europe.

Astoria—The Armstrong Brothers Manufacturing Company of Chicago, which specializes in high grade mechanics' tools has just acquired a second tract of land on Young's Bay. The site now owned by this company has a water frontage of 6200 feet, is 800 feet deep and contains about 280 acres. The purpose to which the land will be put has not been announced.

Bend—The ice famine which prevailed here for a week was ended by the arrival of a 100-pound drum of ammonia. Artificial ice could not be manufactured because of a shortage of ammonia and the population was placed on "ice rations."

The Sant vaporizing manifold, a Portland man's invention, which enables Ford cars to use either gasoline, distillate, kerosene or all three as fuel, is being manufactured by the Vaughn Motor Works and distributed on a commercial scale.

Portland—Officials of the Long-Bell Timber Company, which a few months ago purchased about two million feet of timber in the Cow-

itz river basin, are conferring here after inspecting various mill sites, and announcement as to where and when cutting of this vast amount of timber will be started is expected shortly.

Albany—A new set of machinery is being installed in the plant of the Alco Wood Products Company here. This company, whose principal occupation is making silos, started with four men and now employs 20.

Portland—Purchasing agents from all parts of the Northwest are making reservations here to stock up with Oregon-made goods during Buyers' Week, August 9 to 14.

Portland—Built of Oregon timber, laden with a full cargo of Oregon lumber, and owned and managed in Portland, the six-masted schooner Oregon Fir will put to sea for Australia in a few days, following her sister ship the Oregon Pine, which already is on the high seas. These two schooners, which were purchased and completed by Grant Smith & Co., are the only deep-sea vessels owned in the state.

Portland—To keep down the price of gloves in spite of the high cost of leather, the Simmons Glove Manufacturing Company of this city has started utilizing all the little scraps of leather that were formerly thrown away. Under a new manufacturing method just adopted, these tiny scraps are made into satisfactory and serviceable leather facings for canvas gloves.

Portland—This city has been selected by the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company as its distributing point for the entire Northwest. Sulphur is to be brought in motor ships from the Gulf of Mexico and distributed from here by rail. Rail and water terminal facilities provided here are given by

officials of the company as the reason for their selection of this port, and are declared to be superior to the facilities of any other port on the Pacific.

Portland—The new Labor Temple and the \$3,000,000 plant of Montgomery, Ward & Co., now under construction here, will be monuments to the quality of Oregon-made building material. Both structures are being built principally of concrete brick manufactured from Oregon raw material.

Klamath Falls—The White Pine Lumber Company's new mill on Swan Lake will soon begin operations. It will have a daily capacity of 50,000 feet, working one shift.

Hood River—Though the strawberry crop is only about 60 percent of last year's in volume, it is expected that the higher prices being paid this year will bring a greater total return for the crop than ever before.

If Oregon merchants would see to it that 25 percent of their stock was made in Oregon, there would not be enough workmen in the state to make the products. The result would be more workmen, bigger pay rolls and more business for everybody in the state, especially the merchants.

Hood River—More Hood River apples will be exported than sold in the domestic market this year, in the opinion of the Hood River agent of a London fruit company. The English apple crop, he says, is only about 25 percent of normal, which condition will force the export market to high levels.

North Bend—The Buchner Lumber Company has started construction of a smokestack 110 feet high with a

diameter of 10 feet at the top. Myrtle Creek—Work has been started on a three-story fruit packing house here for the Oregon Growers' association.

Portland—Increase in the demand for locally manufactured bedding has caused the United States Bedding Company of this city to move into larger quarters, where now has 65,000 square feet of space and a lot of new machinery.

Portland—Probably the best leather belt in the world is made by the Davis-Scott Company of this city and now in the mill of the Weed Lumber Company at Weed, Cal. The belt is 12 feet long, 86 inches wide and for about \$12,000. This one formerly covered the bodies of husky steers.

Portland—The Portland Lumber Company, one of Oregon's leading industries, has heretofore been engaged in a jobbing business in order to keep going, and sold a quantity of miscellaneous rubber from the "outside." Now the company has announced that henceforth it will sell nothing but its own product.

Portland—The high price of apples is resulting in a brisk demand for canning purposes of a syrup syrup costs less than sugar and is declared to be equally efficacious in preserving fruits for future use.

"What the country now needs is the farms and in the large plants, is not trained, educated, organized labor, but crafts which eschews the white collar and can do a day's work in return for liberal day's pay."—Denver Mountain News.



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