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MANILA TO HONOR ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY

Manila—More than 22 years after his great victory movement is on foot for the erection of a monument in Manila to Admiral George Dewey, whose victory over the Spanish fleet May 1, 1898, established the American flag in the Orient and freed the Philippines from Spanish bondage.

There is every prospect of success and indications are that the present session of the legislature will make an appropriation for the purpose. A site will be chosen probably on the Lunita, facing Manila bay, the scene of Dewey's great fight.

Visitors to Manila, seeing on every hand monuments to Spanish and Filipino heroes and patriots and streets and avenues named for American presidents and governors-general with here and there the recognition of an American soldier, as witness Plaza Lawton, have wondered why the name of Dewey has been overlooked.

At last the subject has been taken up in the native press and of course receives the hearty support of the Americans, who heretofore have been powerless because the initiative lay in the hands of the people of the Philippines.

The first concentrated effort came from Rear Admiral C. B. Morgan, commandant at Cavite, who noting the comment in the Filipino press, wrote to Governor-General Harrison in which he said:

"This lack of suitable recognition has been a matter of wonder and amazement to me and other officers who have been associated with these islands since the earliest days of their occupation."

To this letter Governor-General Harrison replied:

"I entirely agree with you that such a monument should be erected with out delay in Manila which he, more than any other man, opened up to the opportunities of American liberty and prosperity. I know the Americans are in favor of a Dewey monument because every American is proud of his memory, and that of his gallant officers and men. I know that the Filipinos would welcome the erection of this monument because to them the name of Dewey means the beginning of a new chapter of freedom and the opportunity to lay the foundation of their own nationality."

Livestock Industry Advanced

A farm crops system that will greatly increase the productive capacity of central Oregon sage brush lands is being worked out at the Harney county branch experiment station by Obil Shattuck, superintendent. Yields of 50 to 85 bushels of wheat per acre, with abundant yields of oats, field peas, alfalfa and sunflowers, were obtained from practical irrigation this season. Production of a volume of feeds for wintering enlarged and improved herds that summer on the ranges, will increase profits and reduce losses and hazards, adding to the prosperity of the region and the state, says James T. Jardine, director of experiment stations.

MILLIONS FOR CATTLE: FEW CENTS FOR HUMANS

Millions are spent in America each year in waging war against cattle tick and gypsy moth, pear blight, worms and weevils, bugs, beetles, chicken pip and hog cholera, but pitifully little (29 cents per capita, even though we include pure food and drug legislation) in protecting and developing human health.

As a nation we spend time, labor and money and put forth every effort of genius and experimental science in producing better animals, finer grain, more luscious fruit—in raising thoroughbred stock, blue blooded horses, priceless pigs, prize poultry, gigantic melons, seedless oranges, prolific wheat and corn. What do we do to produce well-born children, endowed with the brain and brawn necessary to carry the responsibility of the America of tomorrow?

Forty-seven million dollars was spent in the United States last year to protect farmers against loss of hogs, corn and cattle. During the same year a little less than \$250,000 was spent to prevent avoidable loss of mothers and babies.

And yet 300,000 American babies die every year before they are one year of age, and 150,000 before they are one month. The average baby born today has not as much chance to live a month as an old man of ninety. And yet it costs no more to raise a man capable of living to be eighty or ninety than it does to raise one who has not the capacity to live to be forty.

The greatest possible duty of a state, of a community, and of individuals of that community is the production and developing of normal healthy children.

Here lies the opportunity and the duty of the American Red Cross, with a great organization which already reaches to nearly every town and hamlet in the land.

We have come now to the new health age, when the great aim and object of science and law will be not to cure disease, but to prevent disease.

The first step taken in that direction by the American Red Cross has been through the public health nurse, who with the community and the mother, lays the foundation for sanitary town and housekeeping, for better babies, more normal children and better health for all.

The second definite step in the Red Cross health program is the mobilization of health interests in a community under a central health center, which in a rural community becomes a source of health information as well.

Through the public health nurse and the Red Cross health center instruction is given to the mother and to the prospective mother, by classes in hygiene and child welfare, motherhood clubs, etc., in the care of herself and her child. And public interest in public health is so aroused that in the sanitary surroundings of modern communities, the new baby has a better chance of growing to healthy manhood and womanhood.

Ten million Americans, through their membership in the Red Cross last year did their part in this nation-wide health work. Were you one of those ten million? Will you be one this year? The answer of the American people to the 1921 Red Cross roll call to be held this fall, November 11-25 will be the answer to that.

HOW DOUGLAS FIR RESTOCKS ITSELF

In spite of forest fires nature has restocked a good per cent of the logged and burned-over forest land in western Oregon and Washington, according to J. V. Hofmann, director of the Wind River Forest Experiment Station, who has just returned to the station near Carson, Washington, after an inspection trip that took him over many of the larger logging operations in western Washington. For several years the Forest Service, under Dr. Hofmann's direction, has given much attention to the study of natural Douglas fir reforestation in the northwest. He has found that most of the young fir growth coming in on burned-over areas is not due to seedling up by occasional trees spared by the fire, but rather from seed buried in the duff of the forest floor.

"In the Douglas fir region, the forests produce a heavy seed crop every two or three years. Rodents collect the seed from the cones in large quantities and bury them in the duff and litter, where they sometimes remain several years, retaining their vitality until logging lets in the light and warmth of the sun, when they germinate and produce a new stand of trees," were the statements by Dr. Hofmann.

"So uniform is the behavior of the forest land of western Oregon and Washington after the original stand of timber has been removed," says Dr. Hofmann, "that one cannot pre-

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dict with much certainty whether or not a new stand will come in and also the percentage of species that will be found." On several occasions the Doctor has taken a map of the logging operation of some company, made a few inquiries about when the different areas were logged, whether they had been burned over or not and if so when and how often, and then marked on the map his prediction concerning new growth on the various areas. Logging superintendents were much surprised on making a field investigation to find how closely the prediction on the map checked out on the ground, until Dr. Hofmann explained that the scientific principles which made him pretty sure in his predictions had been studied by the Forest Service for many years at the Experiment Station.

FORMER GERMAN FIGHTERS ARE WITHOUT WORK

Berlin—Many of the 50,000 former German officers discharged since the signing of the armistice have joined the great army of the unemployed in Germany, a few have gone to work at hard labor and others are trying to make small pensions pay for the expensive necessities of mere existence.

Officers belonging to old, aristocratic, once wealthy families are in no better situation than their comrades who relied for a living upon their army pay. They have long since disposed of most of their personal property and it is not uncommon to see one of them suppressing his pride and offering to some foreigner a family heirloom for enough money to pay a grocery bill.

Those who are doing hard labor must work half a day for the price of a pound of meat and all day for a pound of butter. A number of them have been unable to buy civilian clothes and are working in uniforms.

thin and frayed by much wear.

The wives and sisters of some of these men have gone into the shops where they earn 350 marks a month a sum which a guest at any one of the international hotels frequently pays for a single meal. The widow of a colonel who was killed at the front is supporting four children on a pension of less than 700 marks a month.

Former soldiers, and particularly the wounded whose pensions are inadequate to supply them with food, have been hard-hit. Day and night they may be seen standing on the streets with cap in hand, begging for selling matches. They will wear their uniforms, or parts of uniforms, and some of them to incite pity, exhibit their wounds.

A party of Americans walking down Unter den Linden one night saw a former soldier stagger and fall to the pavement, unconscious. City physicians who examined him said he had fainted from hunger. Later it was learned that, too proud to ask alms, he had gone for days without food.

When a purse of a few marks was collected for him he accepted it and thanked the donors.

O. A. C. Home Day, Nov. 20

O. A. C. grads all over Oregon are flocking to the college for the annual home coming day, next Saturday. The annual grid-iron clash between the state university and college teams will feature the day but by no means exhaust the attractions planned by the present students for the delight of former ones.

Club and class reunions, banquets, stunts, are some of the other attractions announced by the greater O. A. C. club and the varsity O in charge.

Lakeview — Goose Lake Valley loses \$100,000 as a result of three inches of snow which fell on unprotected grain.

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