

### Geo. Ulett's Story Of Their Trip

In taking a bath in any of the Japanese bathing pools, the body is always soaped first and rinsed in a shower bath or separate bath. Soap is never used in the regular bath. After the body is thoroughly cleansed and rinsed, the person enters the regular bath which usually contains very hot water. The purpose of this is simply to heat the body.

Men in Japan are most emphatically the "superior" sex. The man always precedes the woman, is served first at the meals and at movies or theatres the orchestra seats are reserved for men—the women and girls sit on the side. Everywhere in Japan women carry their babies in a little carrier on their back.

Pedestrians and cars pass on the left in Japan.

Great respect is shown by the Japanese by making a low bow and drawing in the breath. In a Japanese theatre the performance lasts six or more hours with long intermissions between the acts to permit the audience to partake of a meal in one of the many restaurants in the theatre building. Some of the plays are a type of light comic opera but most of them depict ancient occurrences in Japan and are played by actors in ancient Japanese dress, many of whom wear masks.

In summer, men as well as women carry fans and use them.

The religion in Japan is Shintoism and most of the Japanese worship Buddha. There are many shrines and temples in all parts of Japan. There is no set day of worship and as a rule shops are open and business goes on every day in the week. Nothing in the shrines or temples is similar to Christian service. They accept their religion cheerfully and are tolerant of other religions. The worshippers visit the sacred edifices alone or in groups and attract the attention of the shrine deity by pulling a bell or rope, by clapping the hands twice or striking a gong. Then they toss in coins on the mat before the image, bow their head and say a brief prayer. The hundreds of thousands of shrines throughout Japan serve as the bulwark of the people's religious life.

Festivals are times for gathering and stopping along the rows of booths which line the approach to the temples and buying trifles or amusing their children at the side shows.

The lacquer work done in Japan is very beautiful. It was originated in China but has been surpassed by the Japanese who now stand alone in its manufacture. It was an industry established before the Christian era. Most of the Japanese lacquer is done on Hinoki or White Cedar. It is dried, then covered with a strong linen cloth to strengthen it and then coated with many coats of lacquer, after which it is decorated and polished.

Satsumaware is beautifully decorated cracked porcelain. It has an ivorylike, lustrous glaze and is adorned with gold, red, green and blue enamel.

The Japanese are very skillful in carving and very beautiful work is done on wood, ivory and bone.

One of the most interesting trips was our trip to Kamakura, which is about 30 miles from Yokohama. One of the most noted Buddhas in Japan, the Kamakura Buddha, is located here. It is an enormous bronze casting 40 or 50 feet high which was cast in 1252. The base was damaged by a tidal wave in 1494 but the statue was so wonderfully cast that the tidal wave did not damage it at all. It is hidden in the trees and when you step out through these trees and see it in all its beauty, it is one of the most inspiring sights that I have ever seen. There is a supreme calm expression on its face which seems to give you a feeling of peace with all the world. It really is a profound inspiration to visit this Buddha. The hands of the statue are in its lap with the palms upward and the thumbs touching. This is the Buddhist sign of faith.

There is another very large Buddha at Nara which is approximately 1200 years old. This Buddha is larger than the Kamakura Buddha, but it is not as beautiful. Also at Nara there is a great temple bell 1200 years old which weighs 48 tons. Visitors are allowed to ring the bell by swinging a huge log which is suspended on ropes and which strikes the bell at the bottom of the ring. The bell at the bottom of the ring. The ring is 10 inches thick. When the comes from it which can be heard nearly two miles away. At one of the shrines in Nara there is a long avenue leading to the temple. On each side of this approach there are stone lanterns. These lanterns are four or five feet in height. There are 2,000 of them along the avenue. In the park here there are thousands of tamed, sacred deer. All of the novelty shops and street vendors sell small packages of rice cakes. The deer will follow you and almost knock you down trying to get at these cakes.

Towards evening the herdkeeper blows a bugle and all of the deer within hearing come into a compound to be fed and are kept in this compound during the night for safety.

We stayed a week at Kyoto. This is one of the oldest cities in Japan and a center of ancient Japanese religion. There is also an Imperial palace at Kyoto. The Emperor spends some of his time there. We visited many beautiful spots in this vicinity. One very interesting trip out of Kyoto was down the Hozu River over rapids about like those on the Rogue River. Four of us made the trip in a long, flimsy boat piloted by four boatmen—one working a long sweep at the rear of the boat, two pulling oars and the other at the bow with a long bamboo pole to fend the boat off the rocks. It was a very interesting and thrilling trip which took two hours.

During the rainy season the coolie farmers and laborers wear a very peculiar sort of rain coat made out of a species of rush or straw. They also wear large umbrella-like hats made of straw.

The Geisha girls are highly specialized types of Japanese women entertainers. In Japan "Gei" means art and "sha" a person, so they are therefore persons of art. They are mistresses of both song and dance, the perfect arrangement for the tired Japanese business man. At the ages of 10 to 18 they are trained in singing, dancing, music, etiquette, deportment, writing, flower arrangement and the tea ceremony. Then they are engaged for from five to ten years. A certain price is paid to the parents or relatives, the highest price, of course, goes for the most beautiful girls. The earnings go to the girls' mistress to whom she is always in debt for training and her beautiful clothing. People who are having banquets or private dinners engage these Geisha girls as entertainers just as we engage professional entertainers or orchestras in this country.

The wages in Japan, particularly for the unskilled laboring class, are very low. The method of employment in many cases is by contract. The employer makes a contract with men or women to work for a definite period of time, usually from one to three years. Then in most cases the employee comes to live at the employer's place of business and sleeps and eats in his dormitories or boarding houses. The employer usually furnishes some sort of a uniform which consists of a pair of overalls and a jacket. All of this is included in the wage. In addition to food and clothing the worker gets a certain amount of money. Many of the factories work 12 hours per day. The wages for the young men and women from 14 to 16 years of age is as low as 8c per day. The more skilled workers in these factories get from 25c to 40c per day.

Japan is fast becoming greatly industrialized. It is my personal opinion that in the next 25 years Japan will go through the same kind of industrial expansion that our country has had in the last 50 years.

There are no good roads outside of the main cities of Japan as yet. As roads are built and automobile travel becomes more general, the mode of living will change. I believe that Japan will continue to be a capitalistic nation for many years to come. There does not seem to be much outward evidence of war except that soldiers are seen on most of the trains going either to the front or returning home, and, of course, there are the usual restrictions regarding the use of raw materials that must be purchased outside of Japan that is

always noticeable in any country at war.



The experience of the city of Cascade Locks in its sale of bonds with which to finance construction of electric transmission lines is regarded by Governor Sprague as complete vindication of his stand before the last legislature in insisting upon competitive bidding for PUD bonds.

Several months ago Cascade Locks negotiated a private sale of \$79,000 block of 4 1/2 per cent bonds at a bid of .95. The supreme court, however, upset the deal in a recent opinion which held that the bond issue must be advertised and thrown open to competition.

Under competitive bidding the city has just sold the same issue to yield 4 1/4 per cent at a bid of .98 to the same firm. The bonds are to mature serially over a period of 20 years but are callable after three years. If allowed to run their entire course the city will realize a saving of approximately \$2000 in interest payments alone by reason of the better bid received when the bonds were thrown open to competition.

While the Cascade Locks bond issue was not subject to the new PUD law, the same principle applies, according to Governor Sprague.

Grange leaders and representatives of the Bonneville administration contended vigorously for private sale of PUD bonds on the ground that such a procedure would make for more advantageous sale of PUD securities. Commenting on the Cascade Locks sale the governor pointed out that the city not only got a better bid for its bonds through competition but also saved any brokers' commission that would have been necessary under a private sale.

Discovery of a deed issued in 1870 has saved the old depot at Gervais. Under terms of the deed the Southern Pacific railroad in return for right-of-way and several blocks of ground in the city of Gervais agreed to maintain a depot there "permanently." The company this week notified the Public Utilities commissioner that it had withdrawn its application for permission to abandon the agency at that point and to close the depot.

Personnel of the field staff of the new parole set-up was announced this week by Fred S. Finley, state parole director. It includes Kenneth W. Dalton, 32, Salem; Joseph R. Silver, 30, Newberg; Hey C. Korgan, 47, Portland, and Perry H. Price, 33, Eugene.

A total of 659 motorists were arrested by state police during June for violation of traffic laws. Warnings were issued to 7516 other motorists for minor infractions of the rules of the road. Failure to secure an operator's license resulted in the arrest of 121 motorists.

Governor Sprague established some kind of a new record when in opening the big trap shoot at Salem last week he missed only two targets which is exactly the same number missed by Frank Troeh, of Portland, in winning the world's championship two days later. Of course, it should

be explained that the governor shot at only two targets while Troeh shot at 200, breaking 198 of them.

J. D. Mickle, director of the state department of agriculture has announced the appointment of Dr. J. W. Harrison, of Coquille, as brand inspector for Coos county. The appointment was made in compliance with an act of the last legislature intended for shipment out of the state. Brand inspection is also required for livestock destined for shipment out of the county in all eastern Oregon counties and in Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties west of the Cascades.

Another prospect for enrichment of the state's common school fund went glimmering this week when Miss Nadie Strayer, of Baker, advised the State Land Board that she was abandoning gold mining operations in the Snake river midway between Huntington and Robinette. Under an agreement with the land board Miss Strayer's company was to pay the state a royalty on any gold taken from the stream.

Plans for acquisition of the properties of the Mountain States Power company in Tillamook county were discussed here last week by officials of the Tillamook county peoples' utility district in a conference with O. R. Bean, Oregon utilities commissioner. The PUD officials also conferred with State Engineer Charles Strickland relative to the expansion of the district and were advised that this could only be accomplished through an election in which both the district and the voters in the territory to be annexed express their approval. The Tillamook district, organized in 1935, is one of two such districts in Oregon.

Silas Gaiser, former city superintendent of schools in Salem, took over his new duties as administrator of the Oregon Unemployment Compensation act last week. Gaiser succeeds D. A. Bulmore, who had served in that capacity since the commission was created.

Charges that immoral practices are common among inmates of the state prison are denied by Warden George Alexander. The charges made by a former prisoner brought a delegation of Portland men, headed by Bishop Benjamin Dagwell of the Episcopal church, to Salem for a conference

with Governor Sprague and Warden Alexander this week. It is understood the investigation was dropped after Alexander convinced the delegation the ex-convict was a perennial trouble-maker with a record in several penal institutions before coming to Oregon.

The Oregon state tax commission will not attempt to go back beyond 1939 in collecting taxes on salaries of federal employees residing in this state. This decision, announced this week, was prompted largely by enactment of the "public salaries act" by congress, providing that both the national government and the several states shall confine their new found taxing authority to public salaries of 1939 with a threat of retaliation against state employees in any state which attempts to make its tax claims against federal employees retroactive beyond 1939.

Starting a drive against alleged "chiselers," the Unemployment compensation commission has filed two suits against applicants for jobless insurance, charging fraud. Other suits will be filed soon, according to Ralph Campbell, attorney for the commission. Campbell said that a number of instances have come to the attention of the commission in which persons drawing unemployment compensation have returned to work at other jobs without notifying the commission. In one case jobless insurance was paid to a waitress who continued to work at her same job.

We have recently stocked an assortment of Novelties — many neat, artistic wooden handmade models at Bergens.

A. L. Hooton, electrical contractor and dealer, 274 Second St., Coquille. Complete stock of wiring supplies.

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