

AMERICA'S TASK IN RUSSIA

Must Doctor Minds of People and Develop Sanity, Rather Than Take Up Commercial Pursuits.

There is no evidence as to who moved the Tower of Babel into Russia, but there is no doubt it is there in perfect replica. Everybody talks. There are more parties in Russia than ever sprang up in the United States, allowing Kansas its full limit in the count, asserts the Worcester Telegram. There appear to be millions who believe it was a mistake to pull off that bloodless revolution, and they want to go back some weeks and fight out a real revolution, just to shed the blood that poisons the political atmosphere. They are afraid of each other and of themselves. They have steeped their minds in socialism and nihilism so long that the brain cells are fit housing for rabies. They have dreamed so much that real life is a mirage, so well established in the abstract that they may never be able to come back to earth and sit down as sane men and women. They are so different that they are nearly all alike, the entire lot being a conglomeration of fanatics. That makes the modern Tower of Babel not a simple mixture of languages, but a polyglot of things twisted and strained out of human shape.

Americans have more to do in Russia than make railroads and loan money and dig out the ores. They have got to doctor the minds of the people and feed them on the manna of sanity.

A FORCED MARKET



Flathead Chief—The government is going to buy our land; how much do you expect for your share?

Flathead Brave—I don't want to sell.

Flathead Chief—But the government wants to buy!

STUDY BIRD PEST DESTROYERS.

War's part in stimulating the economic study of birds that destroy insect and rodent pests in the crops was illustrated at the annual meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies, in the Museum of Natural History. T. Gilbert Pearson, the secretary, reported that the sustaining membership has increased one-third, and the growing activities of the work call for a national headquarters in a separate building, which may become a clearing house for work all over the country. In the last year the association organized in the United States and Canada 11,835 junior Audubon clubs, with a membership of 261,654 among school children.

PREPOSTEROUS.

"If I had all the jewels of an Indian rajah I would put them around your adorable neck."

"Reggie, I've always thought you lacked common sense."

"Why?"

"How could I stagger around with a load like that?"

CANDID.

Magistrate—Prisoner, have you ever been convicted?

Prisoner—No, sir; I have always employed first-class lawyers!

FIRST PRIZE TAKEN.

"This dog took first prize at the cat show."

"How's that?"

"Well, he took the cat."

THE THING TO DO.

"I hear young Smith had a wind-fall."

"Yes, and he immediately proceeded to blow it in."

DIDN'T TURN OUT.

"By the way, did that new chauffeur of yours turn out all right?"

"No; that's why he's in the hospital."

TRICKS OF THE CAMERA

Simple Devices by Which Freak Pictures May Be Produced.

There are various ways for providing surprising results in photography, things that in one age would have been called magic, but in ours recognized as scientific tricks. The ghost picture, for instance, in which a shadowy ghost—through which material objects are visible—is seen between natural attitudes and occupations.

This is produced by an almost instantaneous exposure of the figure that is to do duty as the ghost, followed by a full exposure of the figures and properties that are to appear natural.

Another novel trick was shown recently in a photograph which presented the photographer seated at a table playing chess, with himself sitting on the opposite side of the table, while he himself also stood up in the background looking at his two selves playing. The figures were all on the negative, which was produced by three successive exposures of the plates, parts thereof being masked each time by a black velvet shutter.

Still another trick is that by which a person who liked that sort of thing may appear to be photographed riding upon a flying goose or a fish or any other desired style of ridiculous locomotion.

This is done by the subject holding upon his lap a huge piece of white or sky tinted card with the fanciful figure drawn upon it. His face appears above the upper edge of the card and seems in the picture joined to the funny little body mounted on the goose or fish. The statue picture is made by about the same device.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He Wouldn't Wait.

An English officer, a most irascible as well as a most patriotic soldier, was leading a regiment on a long and difficult march. Weary and exhausted, they halted for a rest by the wayside. A little later, when it became necessary to move on, the lieutenant gave the order, but the tired men remained stretched upon the ground. The order was repeated peremptorily. Still all remained motionless. By this time the temper of the lieutenant was at a white heat. He bellowed forth: "If you don't get up and start at once I'll march the regiment off and leave every one of you behind."

Seal Meat.

At one time seal was regularly eaten by the Cornish folk, and even today the older inhabitants will tell you that it is by no means unpalatable. Stephen Hawker, the man who has done much to immortalize Cornish scenery, tells a story of how when he and a brother cleric called at the Ship, Boscastle, for dinner the landlady said she had meat—meat and tatoes," but refused to give details of the joint. Hawker sat down to the dish and, as he says, found seal "wonderfully good."—Dundee Advertiser.

Arabian Numerals.

The so called Arabian numerals, the characters 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, were borrowed by the Arabs along with the decimal system of notation from the Hindus.

According to one account, Gerbert, afterward Pope Sylvester II, learned the use of the numerals from the Moors in Spain in the tenth century. Another account is that Leonardo of Pisa introduced them from the east into Italy about 1202. The use of them was not general until the invention of printing.

The Time to Do the Counting.

In the old days of impetuous warfare caution was not regarded as so much a virtue on the part of a military commander as at present. In a battle between French and Austrians, in which Marshal Bugeaud commanded the French forces, an officer of the staff said to the marshal: "The enemy are advancing. Shall I send a party to reconnoiter and see how numerous they are?" "No," said Bugeaud; "we'll count 'em after we've beaten 'em."

Character Building.

"Young man," said the solicitous parent, "my daughter has always had everything she could wish for." "That's just the reason why she ought to marry me," replied the prospective son-in-law.

"What do you mean, sir?"

"What your daughter needs more than anything else is a few lessons in self denial."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Superstitions About Jewels.

In olden times the sapphire was worn as a preventive against the bites of venomous reptiles and to keep away apparitions; the emerald to prevent giddiness and strengthen the memory; the ruby to ward off plagues and to make the wearer cheerful.

THOUGHT HE WAS A WIZARD.

Story of the One Trial For Witchcraft Held in Tennessee.

This case of witchcraft was in the year 1835 and originated on the banks of Obey's river, a tributary of the Cumberland and in Fentress county, Tenn. It was first tried before Joshua Owens, a justice of the peace at that time.

An old man named Stout, who lived in a very quiet way in the neighborhood, who did not attend church, who had been sitting up late at night reading strange books and about whose early history nothing was known, was suspected of being a wizard, and when a daughter of one Taylor was taken violently ill with a disease that the doctor could not diagnose it was determined to arrest old man Stout for bewitching her.

A large posse was secured, and guns were loaded with silver bullets, for it was thought that nothing else would kill a wizard.

The old man was arrested and brought to trial before Esquire Owens. A vast array of witnesses testified as to his habits and added that they had seen him escape from dwelling houses through the key-hole in the doors and that he had thrown people and animals into strange spells by his influence when they were miles away from him. The officers and posse subjected him to a great many indignities, and he was held to await the action of the grand jury.

When court convened Judge Abraham Caruthers, who was on the bench and who founded the great law school of Cumberland university at Lebanon, Tenn., and General John B. McCormick, the prosecuting attorney, refused to indict the old man. The action of the court and attorney general almost precipitated a riot, it is said, in the courtroom.

Old man Stout then sued the officers and posse for damages, and they pleaded as a defense that they were in the act of arraigning a criminal and cited the statutes of Henry VIII. and James I. making witchcraft a felony, which they declared had never been repealed in Tennessee. Thus ended the first and only trial for witchcraft in Tennessee by the conviction of the persons who had arrested him and subjected him to great indignities.—Case and Comment.

An Airline Railway.

The railway line which connects Petrograd with Moscow rivals a Roman road for straightness. It was first projected in the middle of the last century, and the then czar was asked to state his wishes as to the course the railway should take. In reply he drew a perfectly straight line between the two capitals, and the engineers proceeded accordingly, though many of the natural difficulties to be overcome were great, and it would have been far less costly to have allowed some deviations. As it is, it is probably the longest straight railway line in the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

Use of the Toothbrush.

The habit of using a toothbrush should be acquired as soon as a child can wield it, and the habit should never be abandoned. The teeth should be brushed at least twice a day. Not only the teeth, but the gums and the back of the tongue should be cleansed. The usual sawing movement of the brush across the teeth is far less efficacious than a rotary movement directed from the gum downward. A thorough rinsing of the mouth and forcing the water between the teeth is of great importance.

Fruit Stains.

The wise laundress knows that ordinary stains from fruit juice and so on may generally be washed from table linen if the latter is placed in very hot water before any soap is used and allowed to remain there for five or ten minutes. If these spots are stubborn, salts of lemon or spirits of ammonia will probably remove them. In all cases the soiled linen should be rinsed thoroughly before being treated with soap.

The Japanese Barber.

Evidently the Japanese are a long suffering people. Take for instance the docility of the occupant of the barber's chair. He seats himself there to get his hair trimmed and pays the price. As part of the tonorial operation, the barber, with a contrivance somewhat like a series of blunt knitting needles padded on the ends with cotton, proceeds to clean out the ears of his patron.—Popular Science Monthly.

Wild Pigeons.

One of the brooding and feeding places of the wild pigeon in Indiana was twenty-five or thirty miles south of Indianapolis in a well wooded district noted for the mast upon which these birds fed. It is of record that the latest flock of any considerable numbers was seen in Pennsylvania in 1903.

AMERICANS FOUND IN WILDS

Native Tongue Is Heard in Back Hills of Albania—May Come Home After the War.

The other day my ambulance pulled to the side of an Albanian mountain road to let a rustic two-wheeled cart pass by. The driver wore a red fez, a shirt with tail outside the white tights, a tattered jacket, and shoes that ended with pompons on the upturned toes. Of all the men I had ever met he appeared the most foreign, relates Harry W. Frantz in the New Republic. As he passed by, the horse shied at the sound of the motor. The Albanian grinned.

"Scared to death," he said in good English; Perhaps after the war he will return to America.

Once I went far back in the hills to a shot to pieces village surrounded by barbed wire, in a region infested by comatajes, or brigands, to bring out a fever-stricken poilu. My French was insufficient for the delivery of instructions. The sergeant sent a boy away. In two minutes an Albanian hillman, picturesque in his native garb, came to me and offered his hand. He had once been a miner in southwestern Missouri, and in response to my query admitted that he would like to go back.

"Maybe after the war," he added.

Along the streets of one town are numerous crude blacksmith shops where Albanian blacksmiths make ugly hobnails and iron shoes for the donkeys which are used about the country. One of the blacksmiths worked a long time in the United States. Now, the owner of his own shop, he earns the equivalent of \$1.50 a day. He recalls the time when he made that sum twice daily and had a fine time spending it.

"You bet I'd like to go back," he confesses.

A HOLDUP



"Here's a quarter, Willie; now you keep away from that keyhole tonight when George calls."

"Dat'll fix me alright, but it'll cost you a quarter apiece to keep the rest of the gang away."

QUITE UNNECESSARY.

"I suppose you will start to learn French as soon as you get abroad," mused the fair girl, with a glance at her engagement ring.

"Oh, yes," replied the young man in khaki.

"Well, I wish to say right here and now that you needn't bother about learning the French equivalent of 'I love you.' I wouldn't understand it if you said it to me, and I don't want you saying it to anybody who would understand."

A CONFIDENT ASSERTION.

"Rome wasn't built in a day," remarked the cautious man.

"No," replied the manager of a skyscraper construction company. "But it could have been if they had given us the contract."

ITS CALIBER.

"So you are renting steeds for alternate occasions. How do you find the day horse?"

"It turned out a nightmare."

EXACTLY SO.

"I saw quite an appropriate combination the other night."

"What was it?"

"Some birdmen on a lark."

TRIED WRONG MAN.

"He's a practical joker, isn't he?"

"Not very practical; he tried one of his jokes on a guy larger than himself."—Judge.

HIS STANDARD DIET.

"Does the food question bother you much, old man?"

"No; they haven't started beanless days yet."

EDGE HILL.

Edge Hill, the scene of the first battle in the Civil war, is to be opened up by a system of light railways, says the London Chronicle. The object is the development of the mineral resources of South Warwickshire. It is proposed to connect Shakespeare's homeland with Burton Dassett, from whose church steeple Cromwell, according to tradition, watched the progress of the fight. It was at Edge Hill that the parliamentarians seized the royal standard, but it was soon recaptured by an officer, for whom Charles I, in 1643, ordered a gold medal to be struck. To soldiers doing good service on the field he also gave medals. These were, it is believed, the first war medals to be issued to English soldiers.

CONSOLING THE BRIDE.

The Bride-to-Be—My only worry is about mother. She's bound to miss me terribly.

Friend of the Family—Ah, well, she can't complain. After all, she's had you longer than most mothers keep their daughters.

HAPPY.

"She seems to be very happily married."

"She ought to be. He's put all his property in her name."

EDUCATIONAL.

Helen—To know Miss Giddie is a liberal education.

Frank—But it's a blamed sight cheaper to go to college.

THE LATEST IN SHIPS.

Knicker—Now comes the ship with invisible folding masts.

Flatter—Do they look like a bookcase or table?

WHAT IT INDICATES.

"What is the meaning of a shower bouquet for brides?"

"I guess it indicates the beginning of a reign."

No. 9358
Reserve District No. 12
Report of condition of
United States National Bank

At Newberg, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on November 30th, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts (except those shown on balance sheet)	\$414,252.21
Total loans	\$414,252.21
Overdrafts, unsecured	486.64
U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917)	\$2,250.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	\$2,000.00
U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	\$10,000.00
Total U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness	\$9,250.00
Liberty Loan Bonds unpledged, 3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent	\$7,300.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S. Bonds other than U. S. Bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits)	\$2,000.00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	\$10,000.00
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (including stocks owned unpledged)	\$16,279.30
Total bonds, securities, etc.	28,279.30
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	6,250.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	\$2,250.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,600.00
Real estate owned other than banking house	14,061.79
Leasehold with Federal Reserve Bank	30,636.71
Cash in vault and net amount due from national banks	87,146.40
Net amount due from banks and bankers, and trust companies other than included in items 13, 14 and 15	22,542.48
Checks on other banks in the same city or town reporting bank other than included in items 13, 14 and 15	1,055.58
Total of items 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19	110,744.46
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	88.73
Reserve fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,500.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate)	5,240.00
Total	\$685,689.84

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$5,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	15,746.79
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	8,400.51
Interest and discount collected but not earned (approximate)	1,110.00
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	86.53
Circulating notes outstanding	49,000.00
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days)	246,539.45
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	36,894.94
Cashier's checks outstanding	319.08
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	10,000.00
Dividends unpaid	20.00
Total demand deposits, (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, items 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40	\$286,774.47
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice and postal savings)	114,201.34
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	1,332.40
Postal savings deposits	130,543.80
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, items 41, 42, 43 and 44	\$246,778.54
U. S. loan deposits	9,300.00
Liabilities other than those above stated	5,240.00
Total	\$685,689.84

State of Oregon, ss:

I, J. C. Colcord, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 30th day of November, 1917.

SEAL: R. H. C. Bennett, Notary Public
My commission expires January 31, 1921

Correct attest: J. L. Hoskins, J. T. Taylor, Directors
S. L. Parrett

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