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Mutes..... E. S. Tillenhuist, Salem  
Feeble Minded..... J. N. Smith, Salem  
Insane..... R. E. L. Steiner, Salem  
Penitentiary..... Chas. A. Murphy, Salem  
Training School..... L. M. Gilbert, Salem  
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Clerk..... C. B. Wilson, McMinnville  
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Assessor..... Martin Miller  
Treasurer..... Alice L. Adams  
Recorder..... H. S. Maloney  
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Surveyor..... H. W. Herring  
Coroner..... Carey Tibbety  
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SHILOH RELIEF CORPS NO. 28.— Meetings held the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 2:30 P. M. in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Minnie V. Byers, Pres. Emma L. Snow, Sec.

## MANDALAY BEST IN WINTER

Burmese Capital Known to All Whites in India as an Ideal Cold Weather Resort.

Doubtless it will surprise a great many persons to learn that Mandalay, famed of song and story, is little more than a half century old. It was built in 1856 by King Mindon, who made it the capital of what was then independent Burma.

Something more than 300 feet above the level of the sea, Mandalay sits tightly upon a stretch of tableland just in front of the Shan hills. The city proper extends over about five square miles, but the military district of Mandalay covers a more extensive area.

With the British soldier, Mandalay has taken on a great deal of the character of a vacation resort. In the torrid months of the Burmese summer the heat becomes very great, sometimes making the thermometer rise to 119 degrees in the shade; but relief is easily found in the adjacent hills. The British sanitary officers have succeeded in exterminating all the fevers and other diseases with which the climate was once infested.

In winter—or as near to winter as it gets—Mandalay becomes a semiparadise, for the temperature stays at about 60 degrees. Happy the British soldier who is assigned to this garrison.

Like as not he sits of afternoons underneath the shadow of the Moulmein pagoda gazing dreamily at the fottillas on the Irrawaddy.

"Can't you hear their paddles chugging from Rangoon to Mandalay?" Or perhaps he looks at the distant mountains, fabled to be so rich in alabaster and rubies. And very often the whole picture as drawn by Kipling is complete, even to the temple bells and the Burmese maiden.

## RANG OUT ALARM OF FIRE

As Late as Civil War Days New York Employed Bells to Warn Citizens of Danger.

Not longer ago than Civil war days fire alarms were rung in the city on great bells hung in towers erected for the purpose about the town. The bells indicated the district in which the fire was and sometimes a good deal of ground was covered in looking for a fire. The first district, for instance, in Civil war days extended from Twenty-second street north to Yorkville and from the East river to the North.

The bell ringers were constantly on duty in the towers watching for signs of a fire. An inventory of the contents of the old Marion street bell tower in 1865 shows the equipment then in use. It is as follows: "One bell, weight 11,000 pounds; one striking apparatus, one stove, table, clock, one spyglass, one field glass, one slate and book." The fire bells of the old city could be heard all over the town unless a gale of wind was blowing. The largest bell was in the City hall tower. Its weight was 23,000 pounds.—New York Times.

### Amusing Trick Is Simple.

One of the most amusing tricks in fireworks is the serpent's egg trick, where a little pellet when lighted turns into a horrible snake, many, many times the size of the pellet. How awe-inspiring it is to the youngster! Most people have no idea what in the world causes the snake to appear. The explanation is simple. Mercury sulpho-cyanid burns with a voluminous ash. The little pellet is nothing more than some mercury sulpho-cyanid. The heat causes the ash to move off so quickly from the burning pellet that it whistles and distorts itself into the shape of a miniature snake.

### Daylight Saving.

Ben Franklin thought of saving daylight a long time ago. In the year 1784 he wrote from England to a friend in America:

"In a walk through the Strand and Fleet Street one morning at 7 o'clock I observed that there was not one shop open, although it had been daylight and the sun up about three hours; the inhabitants of London choosing voluntarily to live by candlelight and sleep by sunshine; and yet often complaining a little absurdly of the duty on candles and the high price of tallow."

### Old English Names.

It would be interesting to know how certain places on the edge of St. Louis and Franklin counties got their names, such as St. Albans, Melrose, Chesterfield, Manchester and so on, all good old English names, while the majority of the names on the letter boxes on the Manchester and Melrose roads are German and undoubtedly many of the people of this part of the state are of German descent, although among the most loyal of the Americans of the present day. But who was responsible for the English names of the settlements?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Wars That Made History.

The Civil war in America was followed—in 1866—by the Prusso-Austrian campaign in Bohemia, which may be said to have lasted only seven weeks, since Austria was completely brought to terms by her first crushing defeat at Koenigsgratz. The logical sequel to the Prussian war of 1866 with Austria was the German one of 1870 with France, though, indeed, it may be said to have been practically decided in less than one month—at Sedan—the rest of the time being but a long-drawn-out agony of fighting despair on the part of the vanquished.

## FIRST USE OF GAS IN WAR

In Cruel Form That Weapon Was Employed Centuries Before the Coming of Christ.

The earliest use of deleterious gases in siege warfare is recorded in the history of the Peloponnesian wars from 481-404 B. C. During this struggle between the Athenians and Spartans and their respective allies the cities of Palatea and Dellum were besieged. Wood saturated with pitch and sulphur was set on fire and burned under the walls of these cities in order to generate choking and poisonous fumes, which would stupefy the defenders and make the task of attacking forces less difficult. Another form of the same method of attack used about this date was to fill a caldron with molten pitch, sulphur and burning charcoal, and to blow the fumes with the aid of a primitive form of bellows and airblast over the defenders' lines.

Greek-fire, about which much was heard in the wars of the middle ages, was a liquid, the composition of which is now unknown, that was squirted through the air, chiefly in sea fights, in order to set fire to the ships of the enemy, and it was used by the Byzantine Greeks at the sieges of Constantinople in the years 1261 and 1412.

## INSECT POWDER GROWN HERE

Americans Lost No Time in Developing Industry Once the Secret Was Discovered.

In our grandfathers' day the so-called Persian insect powder (commonly sold nowadays under the name of "pyrethrum") cost \$16 a pound. Pretty dear for a bug-killer.

The stuff was a mystery. Beyond the fact that it was of a vegetable nature, nobody knew what it was.

As a matter of fact, it came from Transcaucasia, where its production was a very important industry. For centuries it had been widely used in Asiatic countries, and the source of the material was a secret carefully kept.

Eventually the secret was revealed by an Armenian merchant, who, traveling through Transcaucasia, discovered that the insect powder was simply the ground-up flower-heads of a plant nearly related to our own field daisy.

Later on, attempts were made to introduce the plant in the United States, but the seeds refused to sprout. This (as finally ascertained) was due to the circumstance that the persons from whom they were bought had baked them.

At the present time we grow all our own insect powder in California.

### Waterfowl Pond.

Many a city or village boy scout who makes an occasional trip into the country and has an enjoyable experience at some pond and, regrets that he lives so far from that pond. It may not have occurred to him that he can make a miniature pond in his back yard in the city, says Edward F. Bigelow, in Boys' Life.

Sometime ago I was talking with the owner of an estate on which was a lake exclusively for his graceful but expensive waterfowl. In the course of our conversation he said: "Many persons come here professing admiration for my lake or waterfowl. They tell me that they love such things, but they are not sincere. What they are admiring is the wealth that enables me to have this extensive equipment. But I began in a small way, and anyone who really loves waterfowl and has a little back yard can have at least a mother duck and a brood of ducklings."

He summed up his philosophic advice with this remark: "If you can't get a lake with waterfowl, get a tub and a goose."

### Onion Taken Off Pedestal.

Another old-fashioned medical superstition has been exploded. The odoriferous onion can never again be used as a therapeutic agent in tuberculosis. Old timers who have sworn by the virtues of this tear-producing product have humbugged themselves, for the onion has been investigated, classified, analyzed and everything else has been done to it that the learned men of science could think of, and in the end it was found to be only an onion-pleasant to the palates of some, however displeasing to the noses of their friends, but absolutely and unqualifiedly without any medicinal qualities or properties that make it an aid in the treatment of tuberculosis. The white plague victims may as well use boiled potato peelings or beet tops for all the good it will do them.

### Breaking Class Barriers.

If classes already mingle more freely than they could do forty years ago, it is largely because the elements of education are common to all, and the door has thus been opened to the able and ambitious to educate themselves. But if the normal course were much of a muckiness for all classes till the end of adolescence there would be an educated community wherein certain general standards would be as common as possession as reading and writing are at the present time, and in such a community class distinction could only take a secondary place. General education is, in fact, the most pervasive and the best of democratic agencies, because it levels all up and pulls nothing down. That is its contribution to social democracy.—Manchester Guardian.

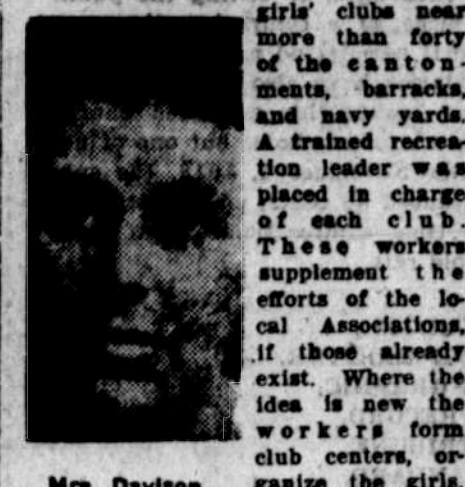
## WOMEN AND THE WAR



By MRS. HENRY P. DAVISON

Treasurer War Work Council  
National Board Y. W. C. A.

Within six months after the United States entered the war, the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council had established



Mrs. Davison

girls' clubs near more than forty of the cantonments, barracks, and navy yards. A trained recreation leader was placed in charge of each club. These workers supplement the efforts of the local Associations, if those already exist. Where the idea is new the workers form club centers, organize the girls, and arouse them to a sense of their responsibility. In this time of great excitement and confusion.

No scolding of girls for unwise actions and no solemn finger-shaking occurs in the clubs. Instead of dwelling on what not to do, these wise leaders urge real patriotism. All sorts of projects are suggested that are more interesting than the dubious and dangerous pleasures which appeal to the ignorant and the thoughtless. At parties, for instance, these wily chaperons, whom no one ever thinks of as supervisors, arrange that there shall always be twice as many soldiers as girls. "Twosing" is utterly impossible where there are not enough girls to go around!

Club leaders do not attempt to banish the gallant soldier entirely from the girls' world; they wish only to bring him down from glorified heights of glamour to take his place as an every-day hero, subject to the same scrutiny as other men.

Instruction and relief work are not neglected. Among the activities offered are dressmaking, cooking, knitting, French, athletics, dancing, singing, Red Cross work, Belgian relief, and work for the fatherless children of France. The world contains a number of things besides soldiers for a girl's imagination to dwell upon. Hundreds of clubs for school and business girls all over the country are offering pleasant recreation than the gaily lighted streets and the shadowy parks.

"I have a place now to spend my evenings," said a telephone girl in Waukegan, Illinois, to the club leader. "I was so lonely before you came." Emergency housing for employed girls is closely connected with the more general welfare work. Centers, selected on the basis of immediate need, have been chosen as demonstration grounds to show employers how girl employees should be housed.

## WOULD AMEND LORD'S PRAYER

Seemingly Nothing Was Sacred From Revising Mind of This United States Senator.

A well-known senator annoys his colleagues sometimes because in his desire to make legislation thoroughly good he insists on many amendments. During discussion in committee recently, this senator, whose name is not Brown, insisted on amending and amending, practically without end.

Finally, somewhat exasperated, a colleague said to him, "Brown, I believe if the Lord's prayer were being discussed here, you would want to amend it."

Brown replied: "Yes, I would. I would change the clause 'Lead us not into temptation' to read 'Give us strength to resist temptation.'"

Dames Once Scorned Coal Fires. Coal and its products were not always so popular as they are today. Alexander Findlay, a Welsh chemist, reminds us in his book, "The Treasures of Coal Tar."

"The introduction of coal, especially as a domestic fuel, was for a long time regarded with disfavor," he writes. "Even in the seventeenth century it met with an active boycott on the part of 'the nice dames of London,' who 'would not come into any house or rooms where sea-coals were burned, nor willingly eat of meat that was either sod or roasted with sea-coal fire'—doubtless by reason of the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke and of the stench produced by the burning coal."

Coal was more popular in England in 1850, when mauve dye appeared as one of the coal tar products and became so much the rage that Punch referred to the fashion epidemic as the Mauve Measles.

### Mule Meat.

"If the Germans capture any American mules," says the Birmingham Age-Herald, "they may be tempted to try mule steak." Perhaps so, but we trust none of our friends over there will ever be called upon to resort to any such expedient. We are proud of our mules, the great work they have done and are doing over here and over there for victory. So appreciative are we of the mule's services that we are ready to stand hats off when he attempts to bray the "Star-Spangled Banner," but we can never, no never recommend his steak even to the despised Roche as anything approaching a gastronomic dainty.—Nashville Banner.

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