

# Eagle Valley News

Straight, Truthful, Direct

C. E. Thorp Editor

Entered as second class matter Dec. 12, 1912 at the post office at Richland Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

Member Oregon State Editorial Association

**SUBSCRIPTION**  
 ONE YEAR - - - - \$2.00 SIX MONTHS - - - - 1.00  
 THREE MONTHS - - - .50 SAMPLE COPY - - - - FREE

RICHLAND, ORE., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919, Vol. 7, No. 26

## ANTIQUITY OF DECORATIVE ART

Strange Sources From Which Pigments Used by Modern Painters Are Derived.

### PRESERVATION OF SURFACES.

Crude but Effective Processes Employed by the Egyptians and Greeks of Pliny's Day—Noah Prudently Waterproofed the Ark.

Whether paint was invented in answer to a need for a preservative or to meet a desire for beauty is a question fully as knotty as the ancient one about the relative time of arrival of the chicken or the egg. It was invented, though, and it serves both purposes equally; so whether it is an offspring of mother necessity or an adopted son of beauty remains forever a disputed question.

The first men, cowering under the fierce and glaring suns of the biblical countries, constructed rude huts of wood to shelter them. The perishable nature of these structures caused rapid decay, and it is probable that the occupants, seeking some artificial means of preservation, hit upon the pigments of the earth in their search. It is perhaps natural to suppose that it was the instinct of preservation that led men to the search, although the glories of the sunsets and the beauties of the rainbow may have created a desire to imitate those wonders in their own dwellings.

The earliest record of the application of a preservative to a wooden structure dates from the ark, which was, according to the Bible, "pitched within and without." The pitch was a triumph of preservation whatever it lacked as a thing of beauty.

Decoration applied to buildings first comes to light with ancient Babylon, whose walls were covered with representations of hunting scenes and of combat. These were done in red and the method followed was to paint the scene on the bricks at the time of manufacture, assuring permanence by baking. Strictly speaking, this was not painting, so much as it was the earliest method of our own familiar kalsomining.

The first Hebrew to mention painting is Moses. In the thirty-third chapter of the book of Numbers he instructs the Israelites, "When ye have passed over the Jordan into the land of Canaan, then shall ye drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you and destroy all their pictures."

At later periods the Jews adopted many customs of the peoples who successively obtained power over them and in the apocryphal book of the Maccabees is found this allusion to the art of decorating, "For as the master builder of a new house must care for the whole building, but he that undertaketh to set it out and paint it, must seek out things for the adorning thereof."

Although Homer gives credit to a Greek for the discovery of paint, the allusions to it in the books of Moses, the painted mummy cases of the Egyptians and the decorated walls of Babylon and Thebes fix its origin at a period long antecedent to the Grecian era. The walls of Thebes were painted 1,900 years before the coming of

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Christ and 300 years before "Omer smote his bloom'n' lyre."

The Greeks recognized the value of paint as a preservative and made use of something akin to it on their ships. Pliny writes of the mode of boiling wax and painting ships with it, after which, he continues, "neither the sea, nor the wind, nor the sun can destroy the wood thus protected."

The Romans, being essentially a warlike people, never brought the decoration of buildings to the high plane it had reached with the Greeks. For all that the ruins of Pompeii show many structures whose mural decorations are in fair shape today. The colors used were glaring. A black background was the usual one and the combinations worked thereon red, yellow and blue.

In the early Christian era the use of mosaics for churches somewhat supplanted mural painting. Still, during the reign of Justinian the Church of Saint Sophia was built at Constantinople and its walls were adorned with paintings.

In modern times the uses of paint have come to be as numerous as its myriad shades and tints. Paint is unique in that its name has no synonym and for it there is no substitute material. Bread is the staff of life, but paint is the life of the staff.

No one thinks of the exterior of a wooden building now except in terms of paint coated. Interiors, too, from painted walls and stained furniture down to the loveliest kitchen utensil, all receive their protective covering. Steel, so often associated with cement re-enforcing, is painted before it goes to give solidity to the manufactured stone. The huge girders of the skyscrapers are daubed an ugly but efficient red underneath the surface coat of black. Perhaps the best example of the value of paint on steel is found in the venerable Brooklyn bridge, on which a gang of painters is kept going continually. It is scarce possible to think of a single manufactured article which does not meet paint somewhere in the course of its construction. So has paint grown into the very marrow of our lives.

The British War Savings Committee has become a permanent institution in England and the following declaration has been issued explaining the English attitude toward thrift:

"Quite as important, both as a source of revenue and as a social movement, is the restraint of luxury, and growth of economy and simplicity of life among the well-to-do. Otherwise goods and services will be wasted. War saving applies to all classes, and appeals to all incomes."

### Warning, Trespassers Beware.

I hereby forbid trespassing for any purpose whatsoever on the lands commonly known as the "Usher Ranch." Any person or persons violating this order will be prosecuted as by law provided. Conrad Steelman.—ad24

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Publisher.)  
 Department of the Interior,  
 U. S. Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon, April 16th, 1919.  
 Notice is hereby given that Andrew B. Miller, of Richland, Oregon, R. F. D. No. 1, who, on April 7th, 1914, made Homestead Entry No. 013073, for SE1-4 NW1-4, E1/2 SW1-4, NW1-4 SE1-4, Sec. 19, Tp. 9 S., R. 44 E., and on Oct. 18, 1915, made Ad. U. E. No. 018302, for S1/2 NE1-4, and E1/2 SE1-4, Section 19, Township 9 South, Range 44 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Woodson L. Patterson, United States Commissioner, at his office, at Baker, Oregon, on the 10th day of June, 1919.  
 Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas O. Welch, and Arthur Mills, of Richland, Oregon; Clarence E. Love, of Keating, Oregon; John Widman, of Baker, Oregon.  
 C. S. Dunn, Register.  
 First publication May 1, 1919.  
 Last publication May 29, 1919.

## BREAD \$5 IN MOSCOW

All Other Provisions Are Proportionally High.

Refugee Paints Gloomy Picture of Conditions in City Under Bolshevik Rule.

Vladivostok.—Many of the magnificent monuments of Moscow, commemorative of emperors and statesmen, have been destroyed, says a refugee from that city.

Museums, libraries and picture galleries have been requisitioned and their contents removed. The best government and private buildings have been occupied by the soldiers and workmen's councils.

Military headquarters were located in the Kremlin when the refugee left Moscow. Hostages had been taken from many members of the bourgeoisie and many executions had occurred. The city was subdivided into districts under supervision of commissions, in a campaign against counter-revolution.

Krylenko was state prosecutor, Kamenoff administrator of the city. A common soldier, Muratoff, was commander of the garrison. There was no municipal dump.

Street cars operated without regularity. Cab drivers charged 20 to 40 rubles (\$10 to \$20) for the shortest trips.

There is no regular food supply. The inhabitants depended upon products brought in from day to day from the country. A pound of bread cost \$5; meat, \$9; sugar, \$20; potatoes \$25 a peck (30 pounds).

The population was divided into four classes. Each person was entitled to one-half to one pound of bread every other day.

The Muscovites were fleeing to Ukraine. Over 600,000 persons already had gone there, the refugee said. Many houses of the erstwhile well-to-do were occupied by workmen. One hundred and sixty-one factories and mills had closed and emptied. There was no coal, no coal oil, no machinery nor machine parts, no engineers and few laborers.

Practically all printers were out of employment since the soviet organs were the only newspapers published. Editors and staffs of all the big publications had long since left the city.

### METHODIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting at the Methodist church in Richland on Wednesday eve, and in the Saints church at New Bridge on Thursday eve, at 8:00 o'clock.

Sunday Services:  
 Sunday School in both places at 10 a. m.

Preaching in Richland at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Preaching at New Bridge at 3 o'clock p. m., on second and fourth Sundays of each month.

Preaching at Pleasant Ridge every 1st and 3rd Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Epworth League at 7:30 p. m. Choir practice in Richland at 7:30 every Tuesday evening.

J. M. Johnson, Pastor.

# Studebaker Wagons

We have secured the agency for the above line and have a number of wagons in stock thus saving any delay if you are in need of one.

No better wagons made. Call and examine them.

We would appreciate your patronage

## SAUNDERS BRO'S.

"Some Saving!" says the Good Judge

You men are saving every cent you can. You ought to know that this quality tobacco costs less to chew—not more!

You take a smaller chew. It gives you the good tobacco taste. It lasts and lasts. You don't need a fresh chew so often.



THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW  
 put up in two styles  
 RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco  
 W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

### Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Baker, administrator of the estate of Stephen V. Laam, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, properly verified as by law required, to said administrator at Richland, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1919.  
 G. B. Saunders,  
 Administrator of the Estate of Stephen V. Laam, deceased.

### Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a license and order of sale made and entered by the County Court of the State of Oregon on the 18th day of April, 1919, I will on and after the 21st day of June, 1919, sell at private sale for cash for the best price obtainable, at Baker, Oregon, all the following described real property situated in Baker county, Oregon, to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in and to that certain tract of land commencing at a point 472 feet south and 45 deg. and 52 min. west from the quarter corner between sections 3 and 10 in township 9 S., R. 45 E. W. M., running thence south 31 deg. 40 min. east 387 feet, thence west 819 feet, thence north 32 deg. 00 min. west 294 feet, thence north 60 deg. 00 min. east 84 feet, thence east 771 feet to place of beginning, all in the NE 1-4 of the NW 1-4 of section 10, township 9 S., R. 45 E. W. M., containing 6.35 acres, more or less, together with the water rights thereunto belonging.

W. H. STRAYER,  
 Guardian of the Estate of Elbert E. Dufur.  
 First insertion May 15, 1919.  
 Last insertion June 19, 1919.

### Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned by order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Baker County made on the 18th day of April, 1919, was duly appointed the administrator of the estate of Charles O. Clark, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same properly verified to me at Richland, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

F. L. Payzant, Administrator.  
 W. H. Strayer, Atty.  
 Date of first publication April 24, 1919.  
 Date of last publication May 22, 1919.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(Publisher.)  
 Department of the Interior,  
 U. S. Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon, April 16th, 1919.  
 NOTICE is hereby given that Mattie Bostwick, of Richland, Oregon, who, on November 23rd, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 014011, for N1/2 NW1-4, Sec. 7, Tp. 9 S., R. 44 E., NE1-4, N1/2 SE1-4, Section 12, Township 9 South, Range 44 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. B. Combs, Jr., Clerk of County Court, at his office, at Baker, Oregon, on the 9th day of June, 1919.  
 Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Gells, Roy Chamberlain, G. A. Chamberlain, and Jesse Morgan, all of Richland, Oregon.  
 C. S. DUNN, Register.  
 First publication May 1, 1919.  
 Last publication May 29, 1919.