

FRIDAY, February 27, 1920

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DAY OF FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

Fact About Measurement of Time With Which Some May Not Be Thoroughly Familiar.

The Willis E. Johnson, in his work on "Practical Geography," shows that the difference in time between 11:30 o'clock a. m. and 12:30 o'clock p. m., London time. When it is Monday noon at London Tuesday has begun at Cape Deshmer, but Monday morning has not yet dawned at Attu Island. Nearly 1000 miles of Sunday still remains to be lived. What is known as the "International Date Line" divides the days from one another—this being situated on the one hundred and eighty-second meridian. This runs due north and south, but there are two slight changes which have been made in it, for the sake of convenience.

While a day at any particular place is 24 hours long, each day lasts on earth at least 48 hours. Any given day, say Christmas, is first counted, as that day just west of the date line. The people just west of the date line, who first hailed Christmas have enjoyed 12 hours of it when it reaches England; 18 hours of it when it reaches central United States, and 24 hours of it, or a whole day, when it begins in western Alaska. Just east of the date line, Christmas, then, has existed 24 hours on the globe; but having just begun in western Alaska, it will tarry 24 hours longer among mankind. Owing, however, to the irregularity of the date line, days last more than 40 hours; in fact, 40 hours, 12 minutes.

Pity for the Poor Poet.

Many poets have complained to us because newspapers do not pay for poetry.

Really, we do not think that poets should ask pay any more than someone should ask pay for sunshine, rain, the dew of the morning, starlight or the moon.

For, all that those things are to the body, poetry is to the soul. Poetry, like virtue, should be its own reward. Moreover, there is an old maxim which says "Poets are born, not paid."—Los Angeles Times.

TO AROUSE HEAVY SLEEPER

Writer Recommends That It Be Done With an Odor, Preferably Not Too Powerful.

"What is the best method of waking a soundly sleeping person?" is a question quite a few millions of persons would like to have answered, there being few who have not or do not continue to exhaust every scheme and method known to them to rouse some heavy-headed member of their families in time to eat breakfast and get to the office or school on time.

"With an odor, undoubtedly," a well-known physician replied to the question. "The sense of smell is the most easily aroused of any of the five. We have trained ourselves to disregard noises—or else we would get no sleep at all in a city. In the country the same sounds which we utterly disregard in town would awaken us instantly," says the Kansas City Star.

"To shake a person is more or less successful, as a rule, but often it serves to only half rouse the sleeper, and he turns over and goes to sleep again, or, if he does wake, he is apt to be in a bad humor. Any really unusual noise is effective, but one can't think of a new noise-making method every morning.

"When an odor is used, however, the sleeper wakes at once—is wide awake. Almost any odor will answer, if not too faint. Perfume of any kind is especially good. Ammonia, camphor—in fact anything with a decided odor, will do, but it should not be too powerful, or the awakening will be violent."

What You Make It.

"After all," a man writes, "life is merely the act of going to one's grave." Not much in that; it is hardly worth living. Life is long and full of interest, opportunity and pleasure. Life is abused unjustly and untruthfully.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

Where the Steak Went.

One rainy day I walked into a cafeteria, selected my dinner, and just as I stood at the checker's desk the party in front of me took a step back, knocking the tray from my hands and spilling the entire contents on the floor. I thought as I looked at the unfortunate mess that I failed to see the steak which had been on the tray, but supposed that it had fallen under a chair out of sight. A waitress stepped up to me and told me to select my dinner over again, which I did, with every one in the place watching me. I bolted the food as quickly as I could and went out into the rain once more, when upon opening my umbrella the piece of steak which I had failed to see in the restaurant fell from it.—Chicago Tribune.

Rice Terraces Are World's Masterpieces



This is a photograph of the Ifugao Igorrot rice terraces, which are among the most remarkable of their kind in the world. They are one of the many marvelous sights for the tourist to see in the Philippine Islands and are to be found in the Ifugao district of the Mountain Province, Northern Luzon. The height of these terraces, which are built up by stone walls, is from 4 to 18 feet, averaging 8 feet high. It is estimated there are 12,121 miles of eight-foot stone walls in the Ifugao terraces, which is approximately half the distance around the world.

These terraces are skillfully irrigated by water brought in troughs along the precipitous mountain sides over long distances.

DISAPPROVED

By JACK LAWTON.

The girl walked slowly down the village street. She walked doubtfully, hesitating upon her way. But as the mill path came to view, her steps quickened involuntarily, until her slight figure was lost to view in the wooded bend of the road.

High up in the sunshine stretched a low stone wall. With a smile of anticipation, she seated herself upon this wall, and waited. Her eager eyes spied the man before he had reached the bend, and was also hidden behind it.

He greeted her lazily, in his easy approach, and touched her hand confidently, as he lounged down at her side. "Well, Wild Rose," he asked, "how goes it today?"

The girl looked at him as he discarded his cap that the wind might lift his dark hair.

"It grows worse every day, Don," she replied, "the home opposition I mean. Really, today I hardly dared come to meet you. Father is furious over what he calls my 'fool infatuation.' Even Aunt Martha adds her influence to mother's, to turn me against you. Why are they so unreasonable? Don't you utterly mind to your good qualities? There is only one reason of course," she hastily answered her own question, "their anxiety to have me marry Philip Barton. As if they could expect me to love Philip, after having known him all my life."

"There is nothing they can tell me about him which I do not already know—his integrity, stability and all that. Why," she laughed softly, "one can't be reasoned into love Don."

Her companion smiled.

"Nor reasoned out of it," he said. "Here is Philip, held up to you as a paragon. Here is my unworthy self, showed imperfectly in all my unworthiness, yet—" His eyes met hers memorously. "You do love me, Wild Rose?"

"I love you," the girl repeated and sighed. "But you are not to be allowed to call any more, Don. It humiliates me to tell you so. Aunt Martha insists that playing with hearts was your pastime, Father says—"

"Spare me what father says," the man interrupted good naturedly. "This Philip person is to take my place as visitor and escort. Is that the idea? Not a bad idea either, where your interest is concerned," he added. "The Philip person is established, I believe, and what your aunt would call a good provider." "I am not so fortunate," Rose, however, what do you propose to do about it?"

"What is there that I can do," she asked piteously.

The man sobered, his eyes narrowed. "Lack of confidence in your judgment should be paid with lack of confidence," he answered tersely. "Of course it is with you to decide what you will do. In your place, I should take the desired interest in this perfect Philip. Accept his escort or treat him obediently well when he calls. But—" he bent to look tenderly into the girl's face. "Better so," she said, "continue to meet me here, or there, or wherever I may bid you."

Philip desired a home and Rose was his idea of a home-maker. But if Rose was serious, she was at least gracious, and in that he found new courage. Philip came again. Hopefully, he suggested driving, and Rose accepted. So visits and drives became a habit. A gratified family cautiously restrained their satisfaction, lest Rose should rebel in defense of her de-throned lover.

DEATH LAID TO EVIL SPIRITS

Bangalas Tribe in Africa Refuses to Believe That Mortal Disillusion is Certain.

Strange rites and ceremonies still abound in Africa. Most of these have their origin in superstitions instigated by the medicine men or magicians of a tribe for their own betterment, while many are adopted as customs of a tribe.

Foremost of the funeral "celebrations" in Africa is that of a tribe called Bangalas, near the Quango river. Here the deceased is asked to state the cause of his death, and is often prosecuted before being buried.

The death of an African in these sections is never announced, and, only on inquiry is anyone told of the death of a tribe member. When the death is generally known the relatives come and fall into a state of excitement and weeping, with frequent interruptions of a hilarious nature. Drums and musical instruments are assembled and the revelry is continued until after sunrise. This ceremony occupies two days. The body is brought out during these ceremonies and is placed in a sitting posture in a chair and placed at the door of his hut. The idea of the natives is that the deceased shall share in the festivities.

Only the mother and wife of the deceased show signs of grief. After the "celebrations" the deceased is put under rigid examination as to what or who caused his death. Naturally, he is unable to answer, and the crowd abuses him, demanding an answer. At last it is agreed that he was killed through the aid of evil spirits. The body is then taken to the cemetery.

The inhabitants do not believe that everyone must die, that evil spirits alone interfere with lives.

ISLAND OF MANY MEMORIES

Visitor to St. Helena Almost Sure to Find Something to Remind Him of Home.

St. Helena, the island where Napoleon Bonaparte spent some six years of exile and where he died in 1821, has one of the most peculiar landscapes in the world, and by reason of the great variety of trees and plants that grow there.

For many years the island was a sort of ocean crossroads, where all ships plying between Europe and the East stopped for supplies. It was uninhabited when discovered and most of its population is made up of the descendants of persons who deserted from passing vessels. European, African and Asiatic peoples are all represented.

Nearly all of these settlers of many races and nationalities tried to introduce into the island plants and trees from their home countries, as people are wont to do the world over. Some of these failed to survive, but a surprising variety of crops and trees thrive in the semi-tropical climate and rich soil of the little island. As a result the English oak tree today grows beside bananas and palms. Raising dates is an industry of the valleys, while Scotch pine grows on the uplands, and some of the level land is covered with English gorse. Lemon and orange trees are to be found not far from patches of bramble and groves of willow. A visitor from almost any part of the world may look about and find a bit of landscape to remind him of home.—Niknah, in Chicago News.

Electric Lamp Best for Mines.

Nowadays the up-to-date miner carries a package of electricity about with him while underground. It is a small storage battery attached to the back of his belt, and is connected by a cord with a lamp fastened to the front of his cap. The lamp, provided with a reflector, throws a flood of light in front of the miner. But its chief advantage is absolute safety. In olden days miners (who must, of course, have light) carried about with them open flame lamps. These caused innumerable disastrous accidents through ignition of coal dust or gases. Sir Humphry Davy's invention of a safety lamp, whose flame was protected by a wire gauze saved an immense number of lives. It is in common use today, but the electric mine lamp is better and more convenient.

Largest Island Sea.

The Caspian sea is the largest inland sea in the world. It has an area exceeding 170,000 square miles, and it is situated between Europe and Asia to the southeast of Russia. It lies in a deep depression, and in a past age, geologists tell us, probably formed with the Black and Aral seas, an inland sea of vast extent. Salmon and sturgeon are abundant and the seal fishery is important.

The rivers Ural and Volga flow into it. Astrabad Baku and Astrakhan are its chief ports. Waterways, consisting of rivers and canals, connect it with the Black and Baltic seas. Of its area, 865 square miles belong to the islands. At the present time its surface lies 86 feet below the level of the ocean.—Detroit News.

Sensible Decision.

"Wasn't your new French maid com petent?" asked Mrs. Gawker.

"Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Bonderby. "Then, why did you discharge her?"

"The first time Mr. Bonderby saw her I caught him gazing at himself in a mirror and adjusting his tie. I may have lost my girlish beauty, but, thank heaven, I haven't lost my brains."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Rich Silver Coins.

If the republic of Honduras the silver currency was for years minted from Socorro bullion. This nearly always contains a certain proportion of gold, which used not to be separated before it went to the mint; so the Honduran silver coins prior to 1911 generally contain a certain proportion of gold.

When inviting guests to dinner it might be well to ask how to bring along their own sugar.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

MORE THAN \$1,500,000 was spent in Astoria in building construction during 1919.

A gift of \$12,100 from Mrs. Jacob Kamm of Portland was received by Albany college.

The Methodist church of Bend has decided to erect a \$40,000 building with a capacity of 600 or 700.

Owing to the large number of cases of influenza at Mt. Pleasant the public school at that place has been closed.

A fund for the establishment of a Wasco county Young Women's association at The Dalles will be initiated.

Miss Faye Steinmetz was elected president of the State Christian Endeavor at the Pendleton convention.

Inspection of the several companies of the Oregon National guard has commenced with an inspection at Ashland.

Salem's annual automobile show was held at the armory with more than 40 pleasure cars and trucks on exhibition.

The western Oregon convention of the State Christian Endeavor society was in session for three days at Albany.

The Spaulding mill at Salem is planning to enlarge its box factory and make other improvements at a cost of \$300,000.

A new bank has been organized at The Dalles with a capitalization of \$200,000, subscribed exclusively by local capitalists.

A modern hospital to cost \$150,000 and with accommodations for 100 patients, is to be erected by the Salem Hospital association.

Mrs. Frances Chapman of Hood River was fatally burned following an explosion of coal gas in the cook stove. She was 69 years old.

The Oregon Petroleum company, which is boring a well near Lacombe, claims to have struck oil bearing sand at a depth of 150 feet.

Estates aggregating more than \$15,000,000, mostly in Multnomah county, are being investigated by the state inheritance tax department.

State men from all parts of the state met at Eugene Friday and Saturday to attend the second annual Oregon newspaper conference.

Applications for certification of irrigation and drainage bonds to the amount of \$280,000 are before the state irrigation securities commission.

The city council of Marshfield has called a special election to vote on the question of donating a five acre tract to the Sisters of Mercy hospital site.

The Lumbermen Trust company of Portland has purchased \$200,000 in bonds of Mount Angel. Proceeds are to be used on a water works system.

The summer session of the Oregon Normal school at Monmouth will open June 24 for purposes of entrance and enrollment and will organize June 22.

The Teel irrigation district in Umatilla county, comprising about 16,500 acres has asked a state guarantee of interest on bonds aggregating \$930,000.

William Ritchie of Corvallis, head of the Western Oregon Land Development company, was found dead in his office. Death was due to a stroke of apoplexy.

Mount Angel creamery assisted by Mount Angel business men, will be hosts March 2 to the farmers of the vicinity at a dairymen's meeting and luncheon.

Between 40 and 50 patients at the state hospital at Salem have contracted influenza and a strict quarantine has been established by the officials of the institution.

Theodore Roth, a Salem merchant, has been elected president of an organization composed of Salem, Sublimity, Mehama and Stayton, for cooperative buying.

Initiative petitions for a constitutional amendment extending the terms of sheriffs, clerks, surveyors, etc., to four years are being circulated in several communities.

Simon Benson of Portland will be re-appointed a member of the state highway commission March 31, 1920, to serve a term of three years, Governor Olcott announced.

Canby schools have reopened with a large attendance. Several weeks ago there were over 200 cases of influenza which necessitated the closing of the schools for two weeks.

A stock growers' association has been organized at Gold Beach, Curry county, for the protection of farm animals from predatory animals and to secure better prices for stock.

Because of increased business in the inheritance tax department of the state treasurers' office, an additional auditor has been added in the person of R. A. Reid of Portland.

The market outlook for all kinds of commercial berries in Marion county is quite satisfactory from the standpoint of the grower, and it is predicted that the demand for these products during the year 1920 will greatly exceed the supply.

After 41 years' continuous service with the Southern Pacific railroad, Ambrose Bowers of Albany has retired on a pension. He was foreman of a bridge construction crew.

Harry Turner, who lives at 4004 Sixty-second street, Portland, was killed when an automobile which he was driving along the Coburg road two miles north of Eugene, turned over.

The Silver Lake irrigation district, including more than 8000 acres, has asked for the certification of bonds in the sum of \$300,000 and state payment

of interest for a period of five years. For several years coyotes have menaced the sheep business in Curry county. Petitions are being circulated to induce the county court to offer \$100 bounty for coyotes and \$10 for wild cats.

At a meeting of the Dallas city council tentative plans were made for a number of important improvements during the summer, chief among which is the construction of at least 29 blocks of pavement.

Charges against proprietors of soft drink establishments at Astoria accused of selling older and other beverages containing more alcohol than the law permits, will be referred to the federal authorities.

Indian missionaries and district superintendents of the Methodist church from many sections of Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Montana and Nevada gathered at Salem in annual conference.

Influenza is raging in Klamath Falls, according to a telegram received by State Health Officer Roberg from City Health Officer Soule. More than 600 cases have been reported in Klamath Falls, with 10 deaths in one day.

Thousands of visitors are expected to view the beauties of the prune orchards surrounding Salem during blossom time, if plans made recently materialize. Under these plans it is proposed to run special tourist trains from Portland and other points to Salem during the prune blossom period.

Mrs. Toby Riddle, descendant of a long line of Modoc chiefs, is dead at the Klamath reservation. She was official interpreter for the government during the Modoc rebellion and was at the conference on April 11, 1873, when General E. B. S. Canby and Dr. Thomas were treacherously slain by Captain Jack, the Modoc leader.

The Oregon State Retail Merchants' association is the name selected as the name of the consolidated body to succeed the Oregon State Retailers' association and the Oregon Retail Merchants' association, which held their consolidated convention at Astoria. Marshfield was selected by unanimous vote as the next convention city.

Bids for the construction of 20 bridges, two of which are designated as overhead railroad structures on the route of the Columbia river highway in eastern Oregon, and for the improvement of approximately 38 miles of road, will be opened at the next meeting of the state highway commission to be held in Portland on March 23.

A letter received by the tax department of Douglas county from the acting auditor of the United States treasury stated that Douglas county's claim for back taxes on the Coos Bay wagon road grant lands in the sum of \$65,079.27 had been allowed and that a treasury warrant for the amount had been forwarded to the county treasurer.

In order to encourage contractors to store materials for state work during the year 1920 and thereby guard against delays of operation due to the car shortage, the highway commission at its last meeting authorized the state engineer to estimate material up to 75 per cent of its actual cost and include the same in the contractor's monthly estimate.

Prosecutions for violating the livestock quarantine regulations are forecast by Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, in case reports received at his office from Klamath county are found to be true. It is reported, according to Dr. Lytle, that a number of stockmen have imported sheep into Oregon from California without first complying with the federal quarantine regulations.

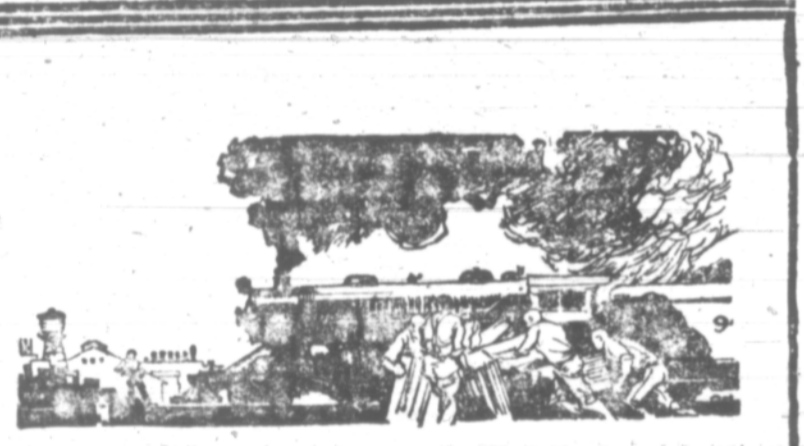
Action will be brought at once by some of the settlers on the Central Oregon irrigation project tooust the project, according to H. H. DeArmond, a Bend attorney representing the dissatisfied portion of the settlers. The settlers will attempt, through legal procedure, to cut off the company's revenues from the sale of water to the settlers and to determine whether the settlers own the water rights they hold under contracts.

Snow reserves in the watersheds of the Deschutes and other central Oregon streams are lower than at any time in the memory of the oldest settlers and unless heavy precipitation comes by early spring, ranchers are threatened with an insufficient supply of water for irrigation. Men returning from trips into the mountains report that in places in the Cascades where snow is ordinarily 12 feet deep or better, there is now none at all, and in other spots where a still greater amount is regarded as usual, there is now only a moderate blanket.

"National Anthem." "The Star-Spangled Banner" is now regarded as our national anthem; that of England, "God Save the King;" of France, "The Marseillaise." The other allies apparently have no distinguishing title for their national airs. The national air of Italy is known to us simply as the "Italian National Hymn" and that of Portugal as the "National Air of Portugal," etc.

Left Out, Somehow. Margaret likes Cecil's puppies and always refers to them as her father does, as a "litter of puppies." A day or two ago another playmate called her in to see twin baby sisters. Margaret was thoughtful for a moment at the dinner table that day, and then, turning reproachfully to her mother, said: "We never have a litter of anything at our house."

Pigeons have been known to fly 600 miles in continuous flight, according to a scientist, but we have an idea this was the record until the time the peace dove hopped off.



Carrying a Ton a Mile for less than a Cent

Freight rates have played a very small part in the rising cost of living.

Other causes—the waste of war, under-production, credit inflation—have added dollars to the cost of the necessities of life, while freight charges have added only cents.

The average charge for hauling a ton of freight a mile is less than a cent.

A suit of clothing that sold for \$30 before the war was carried 2,265 miles by rail from Chicago to Los Angeles for 16 1/2 cents.

Now the freight charge is 22 cents and the suit sells for \$50.

The cost of the suit has increased 20 dollars.

The freight on it has increased only 5 cents.

Other transportation charges enter into the cost of the finished article—carrying the wool to the mills and the cloth to the tailors—but these other charges amount to but a few cents more.

The \$10 pair of shoes that used to sell for \$5 goes from the New England factory to the Florida dealer for a freight charge of 5 3/4 cents—only one cent more than the pre-war rate.

Beef pays only two-thirds of a cent a pound freight from Chicago to New York.

American freight rates are the lowest in the world.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives

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