

CENTRAL POINT HERALD

Wm. R. Brower, Publisher

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VICE PRESIDENT KING.

He Took the Oath of Office Abroad, but Did Not Like to Serve.

William Rufus King, born April 6, 1786, died April 18, 1853 was a vice president of the United States who never served in that capacity and one who took the oath of office on foreign soil, something which can be said of no other executive officer who has ever been elected by the people of this country.

King was an invalid, but his friends urged him to take second place on the ticket with Pierce in 1852. Both were elected, but Mr. King's health failed so rapidly that he was forced to go to Cuba some two months before inauguration day.

This arrangement was carried out to a dot, and on the day appointed, at a plantation on one of the highest hills in the vicinity of Matanzas, Mr. King was made vice president of the United States amid the solemn "Vaya con Dios" (God will be with you of the creoles who had assembled to witness the unique spectacle.

In the most important dairy countries the Holstein breed has met its rivals and has been declared by the majority of dairymen after an impartial trial to be the most profitable breed, writes a correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette.

How They Are Planted, Harvested and Prepared For Market. The culture of the peanut is not attended with much difficulty. Land suited to the raising of corn or melons is generally selected, and care is taken that there is nothing in the soil that would stain the shells.

In October, when the nuts are ripe, the farmer loosens the earth and pulls up the vines, to which the nuts adhere and turns them over to dry. He performs this task only in pleasant weather and when the ground is dry.

To polish the peanuts no other than the earth and stems the nuts are placed in three metal cylinders from which they pass through blast fans, in which a strong current of air separates the fully developed nuts having small kernels from those imperfectly filled and from empty pods.

The source of the water supply must be thoroughly dependable, and there should be no question as to its freedom from contamination. There is no quicker way to spread disease than through a contaminated water supply.

TORE UP THE CONTRACT.

And It Called For a Salary of a Million Dollars a Year.

Only one man in the world ever tore up a \$1,000,000 a year salary contract. When the Steel corporation took over the Carnegie company it required as one of its liabilities it really was an asset—a contract to pay Charles M. Schwab that amount of sum annually.

Twelve federal land banks are provided, one in each of twelve districts into which the country will be divided. These banks are empowered to lend on first mortgages on farm lands in amounts of \$100 to \$10,000 for approved purposes.

Richard Lander at last, in 1830, dotting down the Niger, was taken by natives into the Nun branch of the delta and descended it to the sea. The Niger problem was solved.

"Diplomacy, my boy, is the art of being disagreeable pleasantly."—Detroit Free Press. Cleanse the fountain if you would purify the streams.—Alcott.

DAIRY and CREAMERY WATER ON THE FARM. Important That Dairymen Provide a Pure and Abundant Supply.

Nothing is of greater importance on a stock farm than an abundant supply of pure water. Few farms have clear running water or live springs. It is essential to provide storage tanks and pump water from wells, says the Kansas Farmer.



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all the fresh water they want at the time they have habitually been getting it. For this reason there must be great regularity in supplying the water.

A stock farm cannot be considered fully equipped until it has a complete water system with a storage tank high enough to force water wherever it is needed.

In addition to having plenty of water for the stock to drink, a dairy farm needs water in the room where the milk is handled and the dairy utensils are washed.

The source of the water supply must be thoroughly dependable, and there should be no question as to its freedom from contamination.

AN OUTLINE OF THE NEW FARM LOAN ACT.

The act provides for the creation of twelve federal land banks and permits the establishment of any number of joint stock land banks for the purpose of making loans at a reasonable rate of interest for long periods of time on farm lands.

Long term loans are provided by authorizing mortgages for periods of from five up to forty years. Small annual or semiannual payments on the principal are made a required feature of all mortgages.

Joint stock land banks are authorized. They are corporations for carrying on the business of lending on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds.

A reasonable interest rate is established. The act prohibits the federal land banks from charging more than 6 per cent on any mortgage.

FORGETFUL LESCHETZKY.

The Great Pianist Was One of the Most Absentminded of Men.

That famous pianist and still more famous teacher of music, Theodore Leschetzky, was one of the most absentminded of men.

One day, having experienced a slight symptom he thought he would visit his doctor and provide against a repetition. The day was cloudy, and he started forth umbrella in hand.

He had passed the doctor's house long ago; besides, he had forgotten where he was going. A friend who happened to pass a few moments later, found him standing on the curbstone—his umbrella up, although it was no longer raining—glowering intently at the brimning gutter as he tried to remember his errand.

"Also, you will have my company all the way," he added genially. "That is to say, if you do not mind stopping a moment at Dr. So-and-so's, where I have promised to call for a prescription for my wife."

"Not at all; not at all!" cried Leschetzky, beaming. "My dear fellow, you have told me my destination. I, too, was going to Dr. So-and-so for a prescription."

The friends proceeded to the doctor's and obtained the two prescriptions. They left together, and on the top step—the sun was now shining brilliantly—the musician paused absentmindedly once more to put up his umbrella.

"But, my good friend, you do not need your umbrella," remonstrated his friend. "The rain ceased an hour ago."

"True, the umbrella you have is more suitable to the weather than your own, but I am afraid the doctor's little daughter might not be satisfied with the exchange. I fear we must go back, Leschetzky, for there will be trouble."

Leschetzky lowered the supposed umbrella and looked at it. It was a fine parasol of diminutive size, much beruffled and gayly strewn with broad-based pink roses.

"Yes," he agreed. "We must go back and exchange umbrellas. Besides, I must get my prescription. I put it into my purse, but I do not feel any pulse in my pocket. I think I must have left it on the doctor's table."

"Leschetzky," inquired his friend, "are you quite sure you did not leave yourself behind in the car and that I am not walking with your twin?"—Youth's Companion.

More Scap and Less Water. Because they use too much water and too little soap women do not get the same dazzling whiteness in their washed clothes as do the United States marines, a sergeant of the marine corps told a party of society women visiting a battleship.

The eye-paining brilliancy of our white clothes is due to the fact that we wash with our hands as well as our heads, and we let soap do its proper share of the work.

"Just enough water to thoroughly wet the wash is sufficient," the sergeant continued, "and the less water and more soap one uses the whiter the washing will turn out."

The visitors seemed greatly impressed with the lesson given them in an art that is dear to every woman's heart.—Philadelphia Record.

EXPLORING A RIVER

The Niger, the Mystery of Africa, Was Long a Puzzle.

SOLVED IN A CURIOUS WAY.

Two "Armchair" Scientists, Who Never Set Foot in the Dark Continent, Worked Out the Problem of Where the Great Stream Entered the Sea.

The Niger is the third greatest river in Africa and the eleventh in rank in the world. A century ago nobody had found where the Niger river reached the sea, and as the mystery grew the theory became popular that the Kongo or Zaïre river was the lower part of the Niger.

The most impressive fact known about the Kongo was that the majestic flood it poured into the Atlantic freshened the sea several miles from the shore. It certainly was a great river.

Mungo Park, the splendid and intrepid young Scotchman who inaugurated the modern era of African exploration, was largely responsible for the theory that the Kongo might be the outlet of the Niger. He was enthusiastic over the idea. He wrote that if the theory turned out to be true the fact, in a commercial sense, would be second in importance only to the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope.

The German geographer Reichenow became interested in the problem of the Niger, and, gathering all data available with regard to the waters in the equatorial regions of West Africa, he came to the conclusion that the Niger must find its way to the ocean through the streams of a delta and that this delta was probably on the coast of the bight of Benin, where a large number of small streams were known to enter the Atlantic.

The eminent geographer led the nail on the head. His theory told the truth. The problem was solved in an arm chair, but the English gentlemen, who at that time were organizing the Tuckey (Kongo) expedition, laughed to scorn the German hypothesis, declared that Reichenow's deductions were "entitled to very little attention" and that his data were "wholly gratuitous."

James McQueen was another armchair investigator, but the books he read were hundreds of black slaves taken to the West Indies from the Niger river region. He had read Mungo Park's fascinating story of his journey down the Niger for hundreds of miles and thought it very strange that no explorer had ever found where the great river reached the sea.

In 1821, when he had solved the puzzle to his satisfaction, he issued a book in which he announced as a fact and not as a theory that the Niger reached the sea through a wide spreading delta in the region of the "oil rivers." As a fact, the delta front is exactly where McQueen said it was. The oil rivers are the delta streams of the Niger.

McQueen's book made more fun for the learned geographers than any comic newspaper. The idea that an obscure trader in the West Indies should dream that his confabs with ignorant slaves had solved the Niger mystery was a most amusing joke. McQueen lived to see the day when his joke was recognized as a solemn geographical fact.

The Niger delta, one of the largest in the world, stretches 250 miles along the coast. Most of its streams are small, and skirting the coast, one can hardly observe them, so completely are they hidden in the dense region of mangrove swamps. Explorers soon found that they might struggle for weeks up a stream only to prove it a blind alley, for a peculiarity of the Niger is that not a few independent rivers form between the delta branches and have no connections with the Niger itself.

All nature is hideous there—the brown waters lazily courting, the evil odors of the slime and ooze, the repulsive animal life from crocodile to pythons, lurking in the shadow for their prey, and a choice collection of insect plagues, including the anopheles mosquito, with its poisonous sting. These terrible conditions, persisting for about forty miles inland, are then succeeded by solid earth, noble trees and sweet air, but the swamp region of the lower delta is one of the most forbidding parts of Africa.

Richard Lander at last, in 1830, dotting down the Niger, was taken by natives into the Nun branch of the delta and descended it to the sea. The Niger problem was solved.

England gave the Niger a wide berth till after 1850. It was thought to be a plague stricken region from which no good would ever come. Its terrors have fled today before the advance in knowledge. Large vessels ascend the Forcados branch, carrying commerce to and from the interior of Africa, and Nigeria, a coming empire of industry, with its great cattle, cotton, tin mines and other resources, is joined to the sea both by rail and river.—Cyrus C. Adams in American Review of Reviews.

"Pa, what is diplomacy?" "Diplomacy, my boy, is the art of being disagreeable pleasantly."—Detroit Free Press.

Cleanse the fountain if you would purify the streams.—Alcott.

TROPHIES OF WAR

Captured Flags Carefully Preserved by Uncle Sam.

ON VIEW IN NAVAL ACADEMY

Restored by Special Process After Having Been in Tatters For Years. They Are a Living Proof of the Heroism of Our Soldiers and Sailors.

In the auditorium of the academic building at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis are 15,000 square yards of flags, most of them trophy flags.

The capture of these tattered banners helped to make the stars and stripes respected by the nations of the earth and reflect undying glory on the men of the United States navy. They are living proofs of the heroism and courage of the soldiers and sailors who fought to maintain the flag when the nation was struggling for independence and later when it was fighting to establish firmly the foundations of the greatest republic of the world.

From 1847 to 1901 this collection of flags, which should be one of America's most highly prized treasures, was kept at the Naval Academy and exhibited in the old naval institute hall.

In 1901, when it was decided to tear down this building, the flags were packed in iron boxes and stored away. Being in a dilapidated condition when they were taken down to be packed, grave fears were entertained that they would be further damaged by moths.

During the ten years they remained in storage repeated efforts were made to have the government take some steps to put them in a permanent state of preservation, but without success. In 1912 congress appropriated \$30,000 for the work of preservation.

About three months later Mrs. Amelia Fowler, an expert on flag preservation, obtained the services of forty needlewomen, who began the arduous task of sewing over by hand every inch of the 15,000 square yards in the flags, as the natural decay of age as well as the almost hopeless ravages of moths made any ordinary method of preservation seem impossible.

A special process was originated by Mrs. Fowler, which is described as "spreading the tattered remnants of each flag upon a backing of heavy fish linen of neutral color."

The delicate work was guided by the original measurement of the flag, by a knowledge of its design and by placing in vertical and horizontal line the warp and woof threads in the fragments of bunting.

What remained of the original flag was then sewed firmly to the linen backing by needlewomen under Mrs. Fowler's instruction and guidance. Less than a year after the labor of repairing was begun, on May 16, 1913, the flags were completed and put on exhibition at the Naval Academy.

In the ceiling of the academic building is one of the most interesting of the trophy flags. It is a British royal standard taken from the parliament house at York, now Toronto, then the capital of upper Canada, when the place was taken by the squadron under Commodore Isaac Chauncey and a land force under General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, April 27, 1813.

The squadron, with about 1,700 soldiers aboard, effected a landing at York under cover of a fire of grape from the ships, cleared a way through the Indians and sharpshooters that the English had formed to oppose them and stormed the batteries. The capture of York resulted in the acquisition of the royal standard, the only British royal standard captured and held by any nation.

The flags captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila bay are in this auditorium, and some of them are exquisite. The one flown at the main of the Spanish cruiser Don Antonio de Ulloa is a reminder of the plucky captain of that cruiser, Enrique Robison, who refused to surrender at the battle of Manila bay on May 1, 1898, so the Ulloa sank with its guns blazing defiance and all flags flying.—Boston Globe.

Imitation Damask. Imitation damask is made today by means of printing upon the surface, with a sort of transparent mullage, the designs. These designs appear to be woven into the cloth. By immersing a sample in boiling hot water and allowing it to boil for several minutes the design will disappear.—Washington Post.

Much Better Scheme. "Darling, I love you so much I would gladly die for you." "That's very nice of you, George, but it wouldn't do me any good. I'd so much rather you'd make a good living for me than a glad dying."—Baltimore American.

WISDOM.

- The best indication of the breeding value of a bull is furnished in the milk records of his dam. It never pays to use poor salt in butter. Some may say that salt is salt, but it is true that there are some grades much better than others. The stomach of a little calf is very sensitive and easily ruined. Nothing will do this quicker than keeping the calf confined in a wet, dirty stall or pen. Fine cornmeal for the skim-milk calf is a good substitute for the more expensive oilmeal. To double the amount of milk per acre and cut the cost of milk production in two—build a silo.

EFFECT OF WATER ON FAT CONTENT OF MILK

The watery character of the ration fed has no effect upon the fat content of the milk, says the Orange Judd Farmer. There is even less variation in the other milk constituents. This indicates that rations of varying water content have no effect upon the composition of milk. This was the conclusion of prolonged tests over an eighty day period with eight cows conducted for the government by W. F. Turner, R. H. Shaw, R. P. Norton and P. A. Wright.

The cows were given four different kinds of rations: (1) A full versus a limited allowance of drinking water; (2) turnips versus dry roughage; (3) wet versus dry beet pulp; (4) green versus dry crimson clover. The dry ration contained only from 60 to 75 per cent as much water as the wet ration. Of forty to fifty pounds per head and of the clover hay 16,222 pounds per head daily.

Certain individual cows at times produced milk having an abnormal fat content. This effect was apparently independent of the ration, as it occurred not only with the high water content ration, but with the dry as well. The weight of evidence secured through other tests also indicates that usually

There have been many instances in the past which show the great value of the Guernsey bull in the battle for the improvement of the scrub cow. Aside from the fact of the return of a profit, the natural color and fine flavor so characteristic of the Guernsey product are also prominent in cows resulting from this line of breeding. The cow shown is a Guernsey.



the percentage of water in the milk is not increased, nor the percentage of fat in the milk reduced, where the ration contains an unusually large amount of water.

Nevertheless, the general opinion of dairymen is expressed by McConnell: "It is a matter of common knowledge that the lush grass of spring, an excess of mangolds or too many brewers' grains will promote a great flow of milk, but that that milk will be poor, and farmers who do not do anything to modify such feeding will find their milk coming dangerously near the 'standard.'"

Too Polite. Little Boy—That lady that talked to me in the park gave me some candy. Mother—I hope you were polite. Little Boy—Yes, ma, I was. Mother—What did you say? Little Boy—I said I wished pa had met her before he got acquainted with you.—Chicago Herald.

Not Facially. "How do you preserve the paint so wonderfully?" "I put many coats of varnish over it," explained the artist. "But," he added hastily, "I hardly think that would work in your case, dear lady."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Time works wonders—and so would most people if they were as tireless as time.

Every Home can have a Musical Instrument. Wonderful Values in Pianos, Player Pianos, Talking Machines, Etc. Sherman, Clay & Co. Portland, Oregon. Check and Mail Coupon for Beautiful Catalogue.