

CENTRAL POINT HERALD

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VARIOUS SWEETBREADS.

BAKED SWEETBREADS - Take one pound of sweetbreads, two tablespoonsful of fat, salt and pepper. Soak the sweetbreads in cold water for fifteen minutes to extract the blood. Remove the pipes and membrane, parboil in salted water and drain. Put them in a baking dish and pour over them the fat, which has been heated. Bake until brown and serve with tomato sauce.

Boiled Sweetbreads - One pound of sweetbreads, one pint of boiling water, half a teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice. Soak the sweetbreads in cold water for fifteen minutes and after removing the pipes and membranes cook the residue in boiling water, to which the lemon juice or vinegar and salt have been added. When they are tender plunge them into cold water to harden and cut or break them into small pieces and serve in white sauce.

Steamed Sweetbreads - One pair of sweetbreads, one tablespoonful of butter, a quarter of a cupful of stock, salt and pepper. Put the sweetbreads into cold water and bring to a boil. Simmer for three minutes, then put them into a basin of cold water to make them firm. Trim away all gristle and fat, but do not remove the skin. Spread the butter on a plate, lay in the sweetbreads, add the stock, salt and pepper. Cover and steam for forty minutes. Garnish with watercress and serve with white sauce.

Broiled Sweetbreads - One pound of sweetbreads and salt and pepper. Parboil the sweetbreads and split crosswise. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and broil for five minutes. Serve with butter sauce.

Escalloped Sweetbreads and Brains - Parboil calf's brains and sweetbreads and throw them into cold water to blanch. Then remove the skin and membranes and chop them together. Add nearly half a cupful of rich milk, three hard boiled eggs, chopped, salt and pepper to taste, a tablespoonful of butter, stir together and put in ramekins. Cover the top with cracker crumbs and grated cheese and bake in the oven until brown. Serve in the ramekins.

Anna Thompson

The Democrats seem to realize, to their dismay, that if they can't persuade Mr. Hughes to change from plaintiff to defendant the case is lost.

The president "will not take the stump," but "will accept invitations to speak at different places." Chairman Vance McCormick is as Machiavellian as a musketeer.

It is not what Wilson has kept us out of but what he's got us into that counts at present.

VILLA AIDED BY WILSON'S FAVOR AND BACKING.

In March last Villa made a raid into American territory. He was a bandit leader whose career of successful infamy had been greatly aided by Mr. Wilson's favor and backing. He was at the head of Mexican soldiers, whose arms and munitions had been supplied to them in consequence of Mr. Wilson's revering Mr. Taft's policy and lifting the embargo against arms and munitions into Mexico. They attacked Columbus, New Mexico, and killed a number of civilians and a number of United States troops. On the next day the president issued an announcement that adequate forces would be sent in pursuit of Villa "with the single object of capturing him." On April 8th, the announcement was made from the White House that the troops would remain in Mexico until Villa was captured. It was furthermore announced in the press dispatches from Washington that he was to be taken "dead or alive." Fine words! Only—they meant nothing. He is not dead. He has not been taken alive. From speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, delivered at Lewiston, Me., in behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Wilson during the past few days has become such a life long opponent of the pork barrel that he is almost sorry now he didn't veto some of those bills.

Secretary McAdoo warns Treasury employees against too much political activity, and if they don't disobey the order they are likely to be bounced.

GIFTS FROM SPACE

Wonderful Meteorites That Drop to Us Out of the Sky.

ONCE REGARDED AS SACRED.

In the Early Days They Were Objects of Reverence and Worship, as is the Famous Stone at Mecca Today—Their Fiery Flight to Earth.

In considering the wonders of the universe have you ever realized how conspicuous among them are the meteorites, those wonderful messages dropped from the sky for us to wonder at and study? They are the only material objects which come to the earth from the vast outer world.

Among the collections shown in the National museum at Washington is a remarkably fine exhibit of meteorites. It includes complete meteorites ranging in size from the merest pebbles to great boulder like masses and casts reproducing plant forms like that of Baccharis, which has been estimated to weigh twenty-five tons and still rests where it fell in Mexico.

The National museum has issued a handbook and descriptive catalogue of the meteorite collections in the museum, written by Dr. George P. Merrill, head curator of geology, from which the following is an abstract.

Although meteorites presumably have fallen since time immemorial, skepticism was felt at first by both the popular and scientific minds regarding the possibilities of stones falling from space. In the few early recorded cases where meteorites seen to fall were recovered they were regarded as objects of reverence and worship.

A stone which fell in ancient Phrygia, in Asia Minor, about 290 years before Christ was worshipped as Cybele, the mother of the gods. Another, which dates back to the seventh century, is still preserved at Mecca, where it is built into the northeast corner of the Ka'aba and revered as one of the holiest of relics. The great Casas Grandes iron, weighing about 3,000 pounds, now in the national collection at Washington, was found in an ancient Mexican ruin swathed in mummy clothes in a manner to indicate that it was held in more than ordinary veneration by the prehistoric inhabitants.

The earliest known undoubted meteorites still preserved are those of Eihogen, Bohemia and Ensisheim, Upper Alsace. The first mentioned is iron, the second a stone. The iron was found somewhere about the year 1400 of our era. The Ensisheim stone, seen to fall on Nov. 16, 1492, about the time Columbus made his discoveries, was accompanied with a loud crash like thunder. Portions of this stone are to be seen in the National museum exhibit.

The fall of a meteorite is usually accompanied by noises variously described as resembling the fire of musketry, cannonading or even thunder. If the fall takes place during the periods of darkness it is also accompanied by a flash of light and followed by a luminous rocket-like trail. These phenomena are due to the rapid passage of the objects through the air and a consequent rise in temperature, sufficient to produce fusion of the outer surface and even ignition, thus giving rise to the thin dark glassy crust which is found to cover all stony meteorites.

The time of passage through the atmosphere is, however, too short to permit the heat to penetrate to great depths, and nearly all meteorites are quite cool, or scarcely warm, on reaching the surface of the ground. It is to the sudden rise in temperature and pressure of the atmosphere that the breaking up of a meteorite and its reaching the ground as a shower of fragments rather than a single individual are due.

We have little to guide us in estimating the speed at which a meteorite reaches the earth and its consequent power of penetration. The velocities as given by various observers vary between two and forty-five miles a second. The greatest recorded depth of penetration of a meteoric stone is that of Knyahinya, Hungary, where a 600 pound stone penetrated to a depth of eleven feet. On the other hand, still heavier masses have been found under such conditions as to lead one to infer that they scarcely buried themselves.

All statements relative to the temperature of meteorites immediately after reaching the ground must be accepted guardedly, owing to their extremely contradictory character. Some stones which fell in Styria in 1830 are stated to have remained in a state of incandescence for over five seconds and for a quarter of an hour were too hot to be handled. On the other hand, the Dhurmsala stone is said to have been intensely cold when picked up immediately after falling.

The largest known meteoric mass is that brought by Commander Peary from Cape York, Greenland. It weighed 23,000 pounds. The next largest lies in the plain near Bacubirito, in Mexico, and has been estimated to weigh some 50,000 pounds, while the third is that of Wilmamette, Ore., weighing 31,107 pounds. These are all iron meteorites. The largest known individual aerolite of meteoric stone is that of Knyahinya, Hungary, weighing some 550 pounds, now in the Vienna National museum.

Dr. Merrill says that all known meteorites were produced by the action of heat and have yielded no traces of animal or vegetable life, although parts of their peculiar structures were at one time mistaken for organic remains.



NEWTON W. BORDEN

Candidate for District Attorney for Jackson County

HURRY TRIPS BY ACTORS.

Mansfield's Record Quick Jump From New Orleans to Chicago.

Envious persons have been known to pooch the actor who thinks that his life is not all cakes and ale. Many years ago we thought the limit had been reached when E. L. Davenport acted at a matinee in Philadelphia and duplicated the performance in New York the same night. Later came the sensational jump of Lawrence Barrett by special train from New York to San Francisco in less than four days and the Joseph Brook-Jannaschek leap from Milwaukee to Philadelphia between Saturday midnight and Monday in time for a regular performance in the latter city.

One Richard Mansfield's energies compassed a hurry trip between New Orleans and Chicago. On a Saturday evening he presented "Julius Caesar" in the Crescent City and on the next succeeding Monday evening he repeated the experience in Chicago. Meanwhile he had traveled a thousand miles and transported all the ponderous impediments of his well remembered production of the Shakespeare classic. This is how it was done:

A special train in ten cars was under steam in New Orleans at the close of the engagement. As soon as a scene of the play was worked off it was conveyed on trucks to the waiting special. When the curtain fell on the last act the players who appeared in it, without changing their costumes, were driven to the railway station, and the train was out of sight of New Orleans before midnight. Right of way was given for the entire distance, and relays of fresh engines were provided from division to division. Thus a new record between the gulf and Lake Michigan was made. The running time for the thousand miles was twenty-three hours.—Kansas City Journal.

FIRE PREVENTION.

How Our Enormous Annual Losses Might Be Reduced.

The average annual loss by fire in America is over half as much as the cost of building the Panama canal. This is an actual loss. Insurance, of course, restores nothing destroyed, but merely passes the hat for the benefit of the individual losers. The loss to the community is total.

But little thought has been given to the communal aspects of the economic system of fire insurance, writes Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf in the Scientific Monthly. It has been viewed chiefly from the standpoint of the individual. Insurance companies repay to individuals their actual losses, and it is simpler for the individual to gain security against loss by fire by hiring an insurance company to carry his risks than it is for him to prevent loss from fire by building fireproof buildings.

Suppose we should appropriate a quarter of a billion dollars, the amount of a single year's fire loss, to the organization and support of a bureau of fire prevention, calling to the work of this bureau the three best chemists, the three strongest physicists and the three keenest engineers in the world. How long would it be before they had found very inexpensive methods of protecting all buildings against fire, however inflammable their construction? The problem is childishly simple beside those which men of science are attacking daily and with success.

How absurd it is that we have fires today! They should long ago have become a thing of the past.

The Plumb Line in Porto Rico. There are places where the direction of a plumb line is not vertical. Irregularities of density in the crust of the globe may produce this phenomenon. A remarkable instance in point was found in the island of Porto Rico, where the deviation from the vertical is so great that in mapping the island the northern and southern coast lines, as shown in the other maps, had each to be moved inward half a mile.—Scientific American.

WILSON KISSED THE HAND RED WITH AMERICAN BLOOD.

President Wilson explicitly shows that the Carranzistas, not once, but repeatedly, made attacks on American towns and killed American citizens and mutilated them in September, 1915. Yet on Oct. 19, 1915, less than a month later, this same President Wilson, through his same secretary of state, formally announced to Carranza's agent that it was his "pleasure" to take the opportunity of extending recognition to the de facto government of Mexico of which General Venustiano Carranza is the chief executive. President Wilson thus recognized the government which, his own secretary of state declares, had been less than a month previously engaged in repeated assaults upon Americans and in the invasion of American soil, the government of whose head was General Carranza, who, less than two months previously, on Aug. 2, 1915, had contemptuously refused to pay any heed to any representations of President Wilson on behalf of mediation, saying that "under no consideration would I permit interference in the internal affairs of Mexico." President Wilson did not merely kiss the hand that slapped him in the face. He kissed that hand when it was red with the blood of American men, women and children who had been murdered and mutilated, with, as President Wilson, through his secretary of state, says, "ruthless brutality."—From the Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, delivered at Lewiston, Me., in behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

(N. Y.) SUN STROKES.

Roger Sullivan steps aside.—News paper headline.

Students of Democratic politics know what a thin line divides stepping aside and sidestepping.

The Cheerful Face.

Do not be grumpy in your own home. Some folks save all their smiles for company or special occasions. It is far more necessary to happiness to be cheerful in your own home and with your own family. If the home is happy one can bear rudeness met elsewhere. If the home is happy the happiness will radiate among neighbors and friends.—Milwaukee Journal.

Electricity's Friends and Foes.

Experiments have shown that the best conductors of lightning placed in the order of conductivity, are metals, gas, coke, graphite, solutions of salts, acids and water.

The best non-conductors, ending with the most perfect insulation, are India rubber, gutta percha, dry air and gases, wool, ebonite, silk, glass, wax, sulphur, resins and paraffin.

Renewing Rubber.

Rubber that has lost its elasticity may be rejuvenated, according to the Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie, by immersing it for five minutes in a bath of glycerin mixed with twenty-five times its volume of distilled water and heated to 70 degrees C. and then drying it with filter paper.

Mean Cat!

"Albion called on me yesterday afternoon." "Yes," he told me he had some time to kill.—Kansas City Journal.

Not a Soft Answer. She during the spat—You should have married some stupid, credulous girl. He—Well, my dear, I did the best I could.—Boston Transcript.

GEOMETRY ON THE BROILER.

As a Study It is Pretty Well Roasted by This Caustic Critic.

Geometry is a gentleman from whom credentials ought to be required. He has long held a prominent place in education as a matter of tradition. "Just why should John and Sally study plane geometry, and indeed how does it come about that they are studying it?" That is a question which cannot be put too plainly to teachers of mathematics.

I shall consider for a moment two possible answers: Geometry is useful, you may be told, or geometry affords excellent mental discipline. Geometry is useful. Well, how useful and in what ways? Professor David E. Smith, professor of the teaching of mathematics in Teachers' college, tells us, "Not more than 25 per cent of the propositions (in geometry) have any genuine applications outside of geometry." And a distinguished physicist has assured me that the 75 per cent of propositions that are of no use are not even needed to prove the 25 per cent that are of some use. The teachers of plane geometry have therefore a very considerable task if they are going to justify the time spent on geometry on the ground that geometry is useful.

Nor is their task easier if they take the other horn of the dilemma. Suppose one did get "mental discipline" from geometry. Is it the sort of mental discipline that life calls for and gives? Geometry as taught is a deductive science. That is, from certain assumptions called axioms and postulates a long series of propositions is developed. If the study of geometry really developed that kind of thinking, whom would it help but lawyers? For practical life calls for a very different type of thinking.

In actual life people observe, or they should observe, and on this basis make a limited inference which leads to action. If the action taken fails, they observe further, construct other hypotheses and act again. It is the method of trial and error.

If there is to be any mental discipline, ought it not to be of the type represented by science rather than the type represented by the conventional treatment of geometry?—Abraham Flexner in Atlantic Monthly.

Evelyn and the Simplon Pass.

The Simplon pass was a famous highway of travel long before Napoleon constructed the highroad. Milton came home that way from his grand tour, and so did John Evelyn. The latter traveler went in fear of his life, not only expecting avalanches to fall on him, but being apprehensive lest bears and wolves should assail him. The only actual harm which happened, however, was that his companion's dog killed a goat belonging to one of the peasants and that heavy compensation had to be paid—"a pistole," says the diary, "for the goat and ten more for attempting to ride away."

Just Three Things.

In the American Magazine a Chicago business man tells how he regained his health after a nervous breakdown when he was forty-eight. He says: "Just three things are absolute necessities for the smooth running and longevity of these human machines of ours. They are pure air, pure water and plain food. Food alone has a price. Both air and water are God's free gifts. And yet not one person in ten thousand breathes enough pure air, not one in a thousand drinks enough pure water, and nearly all of us eat too much."

Long Journeys Made by Whales.

The whales that swim about the islands which lie off the coast of Norway and Finland in March and April travel immense distances. In May they turn up at the Azores or even at the Bermudas and sometimes pay a visit to the Antilles. They swim fast, for in June they are back again off Norway. Some of these whales have been known to bring back evidences of where they have been, for harpoons of the peculiar kind used off the coast of South America have been found stuck in them.—St. James' Gazette.

Albinos.

The human species offers frequent examples of individuals attacked by albinism. It is found oftentimes among men of the black race. White albinos have skin of a peculiar paleness, blond hair, white or colorless beard, pink iris and red pupils. The negro albino has skin of variable aspect. In some cases it is white as milk and in others it is like wax or, rather, resembles the hue of a corpse.

What Won't They Say?

"Did he tell you that you are the only girl he has ever loved?" "Yes, and he went further than that." "He did? What else did he say?" "He said that I was also the only girl he ever intended to love."—Detroit Free Press.

School Athletics

Athletics are in full swing on the local school ground.

Jumping standards have been made and are in constant use every day. Swings are being made on many of the large trees and a majority of the pupils are engaged in this delightful sport. Several of the rooms have purchased balls and bats and the great national pastime is being played in amateur style.

As time permits, other school ground apparatus will be placed on the grounds, including parallel bars, rings, teeter bars, a giant stride, etc.

As no football is played here, the high school boys are looking forward to a strenuous season in basket ball. Mr. Smith, teacher in the grades, is to be the athletic coach this year and will have charge of the squad. The prospects are very bright for a championship team, as three of last year's team are back and plenty of new material to fill up the vacancies. Dunlap, the star guard of last year, will be in the tryout this fall. Ross and Altimus, last years forwards, will again compete for those positions. There is a wealth of material from which to develop a guard and center and with such a squad as this Coach Smith expects to bring home the championship.

MONSTER BLUE WHALES.

The Most Gigantic Creatures This World Has Ever Known.

It has been said that the first duty of a whale is to be large. The blue whale is then the most successful whale, for it is the largest creature which has ever existed on the earth or in its waters. Even those extinct giant reptiles, the dinosaurs, which splashed along the borders of the inland seas of Wyoming and Montana 3,000,000 years ago, could not approach a blue whale either in length or weight.

In 1903 a blue whale was weighed in sections at Newfoundland. The animal was seventy-eight feet long, thirty-five feet around the shoulders, the head was nineteen feet in length and the tail sixteen feet from tip to tip. The total weight was sixty-three tons. The flesh weighed forty tons, the blubber eight tons, the blood, viscera and baleen seven tons and the bones eight tons.

Exaggerated accounts of the size of blue whales are current even in reputable books on natural history, but the largest specimen which has yet been actually measured and recorded is 187 feet long, stranded a few years ago upon the coast of New Zealand. It must have weighed at least seventy-five tons.

Whales are able to attain such an enormous size because their bodies are supported by the water in which they live. A bird is limited to the weight which its wings can bear up in the air. A land animal if it becomes too large cannot hold its body off the ground or readily move about and is doomed to certain destruction. But a whale has to face none of these problems and can grow without restraint.

Because whales live in a supporting medium their young are of enormous size at birth, in some instances the calf being almost half the length of its mother. I once took a twenty-five foot baby, which weighed about eight tons, from an eighty-five foot blue whale.—Roy Chapman Andrews in New York Independent.

Two War Songs.

Carlyle said that "Scots Wha Hae" was the finest war song ever penned by man. It was composed on horseback while Robert Burns was crossing a wild moor in a thunderstorm. But it has never become a real war song like the "Marseillaise," which has had power to fire the French to a white heat of patriotism for more than a century and which still retains its hold upon the nation.—London Answers.

Behind In The News.

Teacher—What do you know about Washington crossing the Delaware? Boy—Nothing, ma'am! The boy skipped us on our paper this morning!—Boston Globe.

Force of Habit.

"See Miss Annie driving that car? She told me she got it at half price." "At her old tricks, I see—still driving a bargain."—Boston American.

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