

CHRISTMAS SEALS
STORY INTERESTING

Idea Originated in Denmark Years Ago Does Wonders in U. S.

More full of dramatic interest than the chapters of a novel, is the history of the little Christmas Seal now on sale throughout the state of Oregon. Conceived by a Danish postal clerk, to raise money that would save the lives of children suffering from tuberculosis; wandering across the Atlantic, falling into the hands of a great American writer; being recreated on American soil, and sold to maintain another tuberculosis hospital; becoming the sole financial support of a great organization dedicated to a health campaign steadily and surely overcoming the "white plague," are leading events in the life history of the Christmas Seal.

Mr. Einar Holboell, postal clerk in far off Denmark, busy cancelling stamps and handling packages during the Christmas season of 1903, had on his heart the problem of raising money to support a little hospital for poor children stricken with tuberculosis. In the midst of his work, he conceived the idea of selling a seal somewhat like the stamps he was so busy cancelling. Mr. Holboell submitted his plan to the king, received the royal sanction and the new seal was printed, sold, and fulfilled its mission. The children of the poor received the care they needed, at the little hospital.

Several years later, one of the Danish seals fell into the hands of Jacob Riis, the American writer and publicist. He was immediately interested, wrote to a friend across the ocean, obtained the story behind the seal and published it in the "Outlook" in 1907.

This story in turn stirred to action an American woman, Miss Emily Bissel, who like the Danish Postal Clerk, was struggling with the financial problem of a little tuberculosis sanitarium near Wilmington, Delaware. Miss Bissel managed the first American Christmas Seal Sale in 1907, raising \$3,000 for the needy hospital, a sum far beyond her expectations.

From the three thousand dollar Seal Sale in 1907 to the four and a half million dollar sale in 1924, the story of the Christmas Seal has been one of magnificent accomplishment against the foe tuberculosis. Between 1908 and 1919 the American Red Cross put its shoulder to the wheel and backed the Seal Sale, hence the term "Red Cross Seals" which still lingers although now six years out of date.

The right name is CHRISTMAS SEALS or tuberculosis Christmas Seals, for since 1918 the National Tuberculosis Association, and branches, state and local, have been selling the seals, and depending on them for their entire support. The Oregon sale is conducted by the Oregon Tuberculosis Association and the County Health Associations.

Since the time of the first Seal Sale many millions of dollars have been invested in tuberculosis-fighting equipment; hospitals, clinics, open air schools, dispensaries, tuberculosis nursing, etc., and it has been largely through the interest focused on the problem by the annual sale of Christmas Seals. The tuberculosis death rate in the United States has been considerably more than cut in half in these eighteen years. The disease is being conquered. The winning slogan is Health! Health! Health!—such fine radiant health that it repels sickness, and Christmas Seals are in the field in Oregon, and in every state in the Union, to continue the fight to a winning finish.

Washington Victor in First General Election

The first general election in the United States was held January 7, 1789. The Presidential electors so chosen met in February to vote for President and vice president.

Each elector voted for two candidates for the highest office, under a provision that the candidate receiving the largest number of votes was to be declared President, while the second choice had to be content with the vice presidency. George Washington received 69 votes and was elected President, while John Adams, with 34 votes, became vice president. Others receiving votes were John Jay of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton of New York, 3; Samuel Huntington of Connecticut, 2; John Milton of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong of Georgia, 1; Richard Telfair of Georgia, 1; Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, 1.

Before the 1804 election the Constitution was changed so that the electors voted for a President and vice president.

Fanciful Ideas About Lost Tribes of Israel

The kingdom of Israel, established by the ten northern tribes, lasted until Samaria was overthrown by Sargon of Assyria in 722 B. C. At that time 27,000 people were taken to different parts of the Assyrian empire. There are many theories as to what became of the lost ten tribes. Since Jewish monuments were found in China some writers traced them to that land; others traced them to India. Another theory had it that the Anglo-Saxons were their descendants. The general consensus of scientific opinion is that the tribes became absorbed in neighboring nations and thus were not really lost.

Another writer says: "The search for the lost ten tribes has been occasioned by the false conception that the entire population was carried away and yet maintained its ethnic peculiarities, and has been encouraged by fanciful combinations that lack all scientific value."

Picked As Almost 100 Per Cent Perfect



Along with the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago a special contest was held to find America's most perfect boy and girl. From over 600,000 entries, Alice Burkhart, 15, of Audobon, Iowa, and George Cuskalen, 14, of St. Paul, Minn., were chosen best.

Friar Bacon's Brazen Head Is Old Legend

According to a legend prevalent in the Middle Ages, Roger Bacon (1214-1292) spent seven years constructing a brazen head, which he fancied would tell him how to surround the island of Great Britain with a wall of brass. This head was to speak within a month after its completion, but no special hour was set for so doing. Bacon, accordingly, set his servant to watch, specially enjoining him to notify his master in case the head should speak. At the end of the first half hour the servant heard the head exclaim: "Time is!"; at the end of the second half hour, "Time was," and at the end of the third half hour, "Time's past"; whereupon it fell with a loud crash and was shattered to pieces. The servant neglected to call Bacon, thinking he would not care to be disturbed by such a trifle, and thus the knowledge necessary to build the brazen wall was never acquired.

Can Learn Much by Study of Child Mind

"The child mind," said Professor Davidson, "is almost beyond comprehension, and yet, if studied carefully, it is the key to all psychology, for children are true mirrors of human nature. We often wonder why Robert insists on a five-cent bat like Ralph's instead of the better, more costly one his father

bought him, and why Mary threw her wax doll into the corner and demanded a rag doll like Martha's. "One Christmas I sent my niece and nephew each a ring. Edith's had a ruby and Alfred's a plain seal. My sister, with many exclamations, presented the rings and waited for the happy burst of joy, but, to her amazement, Alfred began to cry.

Why He Did Not Fight

White, who was small and puny, had offended Brown, who was a powerful fellow six feet in height, and who had, in consequence, declared that he would thrash White whenever he met him.

Imaginary Land

The name "Hyperboreans" was given by the ancients to an imaginary people, favorites of Apollo, who lived beyond Boreas, or the North Wind. Virgil placed them under the North pole. This favored race dwelt in a terrestrial paradise under a cloudless sky, and enjoyed a fruitful land, unending peace, and perpetual youth and health.

Otherwise Engaged

Rossetti, who painted the now famous veredos at Llandaff cathedral, took so long over them that the dean and chapter became weary of waiting, especially as replies to letters sent Rossetti concerning them

Busy Time on Farm—but Not for Farmer

One day a farmer went to the county fair and his hard-working wife remained at home to see that the farm suffered no loss during his absence. He returned about dark, and coming out on the porch, he inquired: "I'm tired out, Mary. Is the cow in the barn?" "Yes, long since," replied the wife. "Is the horse unharnessed and fed?" "Yes." "Are the fowls locked up?" "Yes." "Wood chopped for mornin'?" "Yes." "Are them ducks plucked and dressed for market?" "Yes." "Wagon wheel mended and ready to start in hauling wood tomorrow morning?" "Yes." "Well, then," he concluded with a sigh of relief, "let me have my supper, Mary, and I'll turn in. Farmin' is beginnin' to tell on me." —Country Gentleman.

Simple "Cradle" Used in Placer Mining

In mining "placer" is a place where deposits of precious metal, usually gold, are found near the surface, often in the gravel of river or creek beds. The mineral is obtained by washing the gravel or pay dirt; that is, separating the gold dust from the gravel and earth with which it is mixed. This kind of mining called placer mining, and it is in this kind of mining that the miner's cradle is used. The cradle is a simple appliance for treating "pay dirt," earth and gravel containing gold dust. It consists essentially of a box mounted on rockers and provided with a perforated bottom of sheet iron in which the "pay dirt" is placed. Water is poured on the dirt and the rocking motion imparted to the cradle causes the finer particles to pass through the perforated bottom on a canvas screen, and thence to the base of the cradle, where the gold dust accumulates on transverse bars of wood called "riffles."

Heavy Labor

Wife—I suppose you've had a hard day at the bank? Husband—Yes, dear. I heard three stories I'd heard before.—American Legion Weekly.

were not forthcoming. So one day the bishop of Llandaff, being in London, called at Rossetti's rooms, and Blackfriars to ask to see them, and thus discover the reason of their non-arrival and of the painter's silence. But the maid who opened the door there at once informed him that Rossetti was absent, and on hearing what the bishop had come about, she exclaimed: "Oh, lor' sir, Mr. Rossetti don't paint now—he's married!"

The Judge's Jest

Two young lawyers, both trying to make reputations as orators, happened to be pitted against each other in argument. Both spoke at great length, and in closing the second speaker remarked that he was sorry to find his colleague on the wrong side, for there was every reason why they should agree. "We were brought up together, we studied together, and we were born on the same day."

"Did I understand you to say that you were born on the same day?" asked the Judge.

"Yes," came the prompt reply. "On the very same day?" "Yes, sir."

Then it must have been a windy day.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR THE COUNTY OF MORROW. Betty Julia Heisler, Plaintiff, vs. Raymond E. White and Leona White, Husband and Wife, and George R. White, Defendants.

To Raymond E. White and Leona White, above named defendants: IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby required to appear and answer the Complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the 28th day of January, 1926, that being more than six (6) weeks from the date of the first publication of this Summons, to-wit: the 17th day of December, 1925, and if you fail to appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in her Complaint, to-wit:

- 1. That the Plaintiff have judgment against you, and each of you for the sum of Seventy-five Hundred (\$7500.00) Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, from the 15th day of March, 1924, and for the further sum of Seven Hundred Fifty (\$750.00) Dollars attorney's fees and for her costs and disbursements incurred herein;
- 2. That a certain mortgage on the Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section Fourteen (14), and the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section Fifteen (15), and the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section

Twenty-three (23) in Township One (1) north of Range Twenty-five (25) East of the Willamette Meridian in Morrow County, Oregon, be foreclosed in the manner provided by law and the rules of the above entitled Court, and that said property be sold upon execution and the proceeds of said sale be applied as follows:

- (a) To the payment of the costs of said foreclosure and sale;
- (b) To the payment of said promissory note, principal and interest;
- (c) To the payment of the attorneys' fees which may be allowed by the Court;
- (d) The overplus, if any, to be paid to the defendants herein.

3. And for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable and just.

This Summons is published pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Gilbert W. Phelps, Judge of the above entitled Court, made and entered on the 11th day of December, 1925.

JOSEPH, HANEY & LITTLEFIELD and JOHN C. VEATCH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 511 Corbett Building, Portland, Oregon.

Date of first publication: December 17th, 1925. Date of last publication: January 21st, 1926.

Lost—Pair ladies suede gauntlet gloves, size No. 6. Finder please leave at this office.

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