

**Meat Not Exclusive
Food of Red Indians**

Among all the American Indians there were no pure hunter tribes. In the north portion of the continent the diet was three-fourths animal food, in the southern part it was three-fourths vegetable, and with the tribes of the coast, mountains, lakes and plains it varied according to the food supply. As a rule the Indian women were cooks of considerable ingenuity and contrary to popular belief the Indians preferred cooked food. They were good at husbandry and after drying their vegetables they sometimes built granaries wherein to store them. Animal food was often dried or frozen, but sometimes was smoked. Fruits were pulped or dried. Nuts were often ground before being stored, as were also maize, grass seeds and the legumes. Potatoes and squashes frequently were stored in holes dug beneath the frost line. The Indians liked salt to flavor their dishes and obtained it sometimes by evaporating the water from salt springs and sometimes by taking the crystals from salt lakes and caves. Many of them were fond of chewing gum, which they got from spruce trees. Savors, flavors and condiments were valued highly.—Detroit News.

**Fortune Had Part in
Doubling of "Talent"**

A Sunday school teacher, after telling the class the parable of the talents, gave each boy a dime, explaining that they were to use their capital during the week and report on the following Sunday how much they had made. "Now, then," he said to the first boy when they gathered a week later, "how much has your talent gained?" The boy produced 20 cents and the teacher was delighted. "Splendid!" he exclaimed, then turned to the second boy. "And how much have you brought?" "Nothing, sir." The teacher's expression changed. "There, you see," he told the class "George has used his talent and brought one talent more, while Jimmy has lost the talent he had." He turned sternly to Jimmy. "And what has become of your talent?" "I tossed up with George, sir, and he won."—Weekly Scotsman.

Old American Flag

In 1775 a committee, under Benjamin Franklin as chairman, designed the first flag of the United Colonies. This is said to have been the first official flag, and was hoisted by Washington over his camp in Cambridge and by Capt. John Paul Jones over his fleet early in 1776. It had 13 red and white stripes, representing the 13 United Colonies, with the king's colors, the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, in the blue canton. The presence of these crosses in the blue field meant that the Colonists were fighting for their rights as English men. It has been called a "flag not of separation but of protest." In those days it was often designated as the congress colors, or the Cambridge flag, and was officially known as the Grand Union flag, and is said to have been designed by Washington.

Little Change in Scales

There is little or no difference between the scales used today and those used in the days of ancient Egypt. Judging by an exhibition in the Science museum, South Kensington, London recently. Illustrating the history of weighing as far back as is known, a steelyard used by a Roman butcher identical with one of the present day was on show. Modern scales of nickel and enamel, with multi-colored dials, on which the weight can be read in an instant, stood side by side with models showing that centuries ago Leonardo da Vinci designed a self-indicating machine on exactly the same principle.

Flemings in England

Flemish weavers were first established in England by Henry I in Pembroke at the beginning of the Twelfth century, and they seem constantly to have come to England after that time. In Edward III's reign immigration was stimulated when the king offered special rights to the Flemish on condition that they teach Englishmen their trade. Later, in the sixteenth century, the religious troubles resulted in a substantial emigration of Flemish weavers to England. These immigrants played an important part in the birth of the English woolen industry.

Daily Thought

Our business in life is not to get ahead of other people, but to get ahead of ourselves. To break our own record, to outstrip yesterday's by today, to beat our trials more beautifully than we ever dreamed we could, to whip the tempter inside and out as we never whipped him before, to give as we never have given, to do our work with more force and a finer finish than ever—this is the true idea—to get ahead of ourselves.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

All Life a Struggle

Every man who makes headway in his chosen field of effort must struggle against the current. The fact that a man is a success doesn't mean that he has never experienced adverse conditions, but that he has met and overcome them.—Grit.

**Milk Solids Favored
for All Kinds of Fowl**

Skim milk solids are fundamental in the poultry rations recommended by Massachusetts Agricultural college in Extension Leaflet No. 6. Laying mash formula is: 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 200 pounds yellow corn meal, 100 pounds ground oats, 50 pounds meat scrap, 25 pounds "powdered milk," 25 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 5 pounds fine salt, 25 pounds steamed bone meal; and the grain formula is 100 pounds each of cracked corn, whole corn, wheat, or barley and oats. In addition the leaflet recommends: "Feed skim milk whenever available. . . . When all the skim milk the bird will consume is available, meat scrap need not be fed." For chicks, the laying mash with an additional 25 pounds of dry skim milk is recommended, together with chick grain, 200 pounds fine cracked corn, and 100 pounds cracked wheat. Milk solids in the laying mash amount to 4 per cent; in the chick mash to 8 per cent.

**Excavators Work to
Restore Ancient City**

Excavators have done excellent work in restoring the wonders and beauties of ancient Hieraconum. Thus the missing portions of a frescoed wall are no longer considered as irrevocably lost. No traces of destruction or ruin is left after the discovery of a building, and, as far as possible, no blank spaces are to be found in any mosaic or fresco uncovered. Wooden doors, windows, stairs and furniture are reconstructed or reproduced from the original surviving fragments, generally consisting of charred or carbonized pieces of wood.

Trees, plants and flowering shrubs originally adorning gardens are identified from their surviving roots and replaced by new ones.

Several houses have been unearthed, and most of them have been practically rebuilt. The carbonized remains of wooden beds and chests found in three cubicles rendered possible the reconstruction of the original furniture.

A swimming pool faced with marble a water tank covered by an iron grating, a ladder leading to a slave's bedroom in an attic, shutters meant to keep the glare of the sun from cool marble halls, have all been reconstructed.

Flower Cultivation

It is not possible to answer definitely as to when wild flowers were domesticated. The ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Assyrians, Romans and Chinese cultivated flowers for use and pleasure and propagated many plants. One of the most ancient examples of cultivated plants is a drawing representing figs found in the Pyramid of Giza in Egypt. Authors have assigned a date varying between 1,500 and 4,200 years before the Christian era. The first notions concerning gardening were introduced into Japan by the Koreans in 601 A. D. In China 2700 years B. C., Emperor Chennung instituted a ceremony in which every year five species of useful plants were sown.

Materialistic

Mrs. J. had become weary of the noise that accompanied the play of her two young sons, especially since there seemed to be indications that a slight quarrel was developing.

"Boys," she cried in desperation, for she had been troubled with a head ache all day, "if you do not stop quarreling, mother may get sick and die, and then what will you do?"

The boys stopped suddenly to consider the effects of such a tragedy. "I know what I should do," volunteered Jim. "I should go to Aunt Jane's, because she has such good peach preserves."

"I shouldn't," disagreed Charles. "I should go to Aunt Helen's, for I like strawberry jam better."

Tell Age by Scars

In the Botanic gardens, Regent's park, London, is a remarkable tree known as the "Kaffir Bread" plant. More than 1,000 years old, it is, however, a native of Great Britain having been imported from South Africa a few years ago. Nor is it very big. At its widest point the trunk is only 15 inches in girth, and the tree is barely ten feet high, yet it is known by the formidable name of Eucepharantos Altensteinii.

How can its age be told? This is done by comparing the number of leaf scars which cover the trunk with the number of fronds produced each year.

If you are sending away for baby chicks have the brooder all ready for them, warm and comfortable, and clean. They get chilled if they have to wait while you "make up the bed."

Duck eggs are successfully hatched in incubators, but geese eggs are not. Geese will lay about three dozen eggs per year.

The highest egg production has been secured by using milk with some form of meat, such as fresh meat, tankage, or meat scraps.

Some farmers feel that the birds will gather sufficient insects while on the range to make up for the lack of protein in the ration, but tests do not bear out this belief.

May Queen



Miss Belle Brockenbrough of Lafayette, Ind., has been chosen by the students of Sweetbriar college, Virginia, to be their queen at the annual May day festival to be held on May 3.

**DIPPING INTO
SCIENCE**

**Why Damp Clothing
Injures.**

The reason we catch cold from sleeping on damp sheets or from wearing damp clothes is because the dampness absorbs the heat from our bodies more rapidly than they can make it up. This lowers our power of resistance, making us more susceptible to the disease germs which provoke colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc. (© 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

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Of interest to every car owner:

**A statement of
General Motors' Policy
by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President**

THE public has been visiting the automobile shows in the larger cities of the country to see new models.

Suppose you could drop a curtain over the 1929 automobile shows and raise it immediately upon the shows of ten years ago. How vividly the changes would then appear!

Go back five years, or even three, and the contrasts are amazing. So fast have the improvements followed one another that every year has offered you more for your automobile dollar—in performance, in comfort, in safety, in beauty and in style. Never was this fact quite so impressive as in the cars now on display.

This is real progress, and inevitably General Motors has been a leader in it. You cannot have hundreds of engineers, in one organization, thinking and working day and night without knowing more about making automobiles than was known the year before. You cannot have great Research Laboratories, the Proving Ground and the unmatched resources and skill of Fisher body without developing constantly better processes and new ideas. The patronage of the public makes possible all

this machinery of betterment; so the public is entitled to each improvement as promptly as it has been proved.

In this way came the self-starter, the closed body, durable Duco finish, four wheel brakes. By the same process one of the remarkable feats in industrial history has just been effected: Chevrolet has been transformed into a six-cylinder car within the price range of the four—almost overnight. Similarly, the new brakes and transmissions of Cadillac and LaSalle are a fundamental improvement; while the new models of Buick, Oldsmobile, Oakland and Pontiac all represent values that could not have been offered before.

Such progress, born of the inherent ambition of an organization of active minds to do better and to give more, is of benefit to all. It offers you more for your money with each succeeding year. It gives you more value for your present car when you trade it in.

This is our policy. This is real progress.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
ALFRED P. SLOAN, Jr., President

Detroit, March 1, 1929

AN INVITATION

General Motors would like you to see the progress which it has made during the past year and which is represented by its new models. More than that, it invites you to peep behind the scenes at the methods employed to assure further progress. Simply check on the coupon below the products in which you are most interested. Full information will be sent without obligation plus a valuable little book which tells the inside story of the General Motors institution. This book—"The Open Mind"—has real value to every one owning or planning to buy a car.

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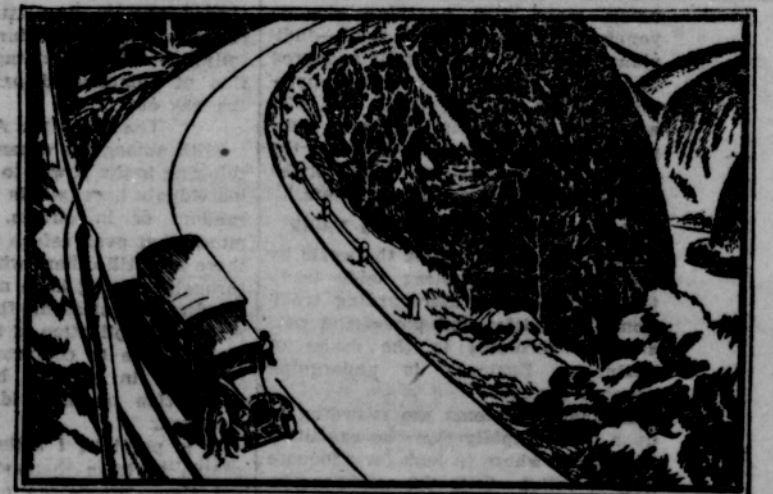
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