

Do You Know?

A NEW WAY TO LEARN ONE WORTH WHILE THING * EACH DAY

(Copyright, 1927, Frank Collier). A set of seven questions will appear herein each week, pertaining to: Common Things—How they work, Story of the stars, The earth, Life, Electricity, Radio, History, Geography, Economics, Law, Health, Manners, Customs, Man, Animals, Birds, Plant Life, Miscellaneous.

- 22. The Principal Fur-Bearing Animals of North America?
- 23. The Coldest place in the United States?
- 24. The Hottest?
- 25. Where Does Snow Never Fall?
- 26. Where Frequently 50 to 70 Feet?
- 27. What Gigantic Trees, Now Alive, Were 1000 Years Old At Time of Christ?
- 28. How Can One Use an Automobile to Keep His Radio Battery Charged?

CORRECT ANSWERS GIVEN NEXT WEEK

See how many you can answer by that time. THEY WILL EMBRACE THE FUNDAMENTALS OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION—Get a scrap book and keep for future reference. (We invite constructive suggestions or criticisms).

Answers to Last Weeks Questions

- 15. What is light? Light is caused by motions in the ether, that intangible something supposed to occupy all space, even a vacuum. Light waves have the properties common to all waves (study question 19 carefully). Light travels so fast that to the ordinary observer it is instantaneous. Its speed is 186,000 miles a second, equal to 7 times around the world. Travels from the sun to the earth in about 8 minutes.
- 16. What makes the different colors? It has fully been established that there are wave lengths in the ether that does not affect the sight, just as there are wave lengths in the air that do not affect the hearing. The range of human sight is covered by waves varying in length from about 65,000 to 35,000 per in. The shorter waves (65,000 per in) give the eye the sensation of violet light. As the waves increase in length we have all the varying shades of blue, green, orange etc. until we reach those of 3500 per in., which give red light. Daylight (white light) is waves of all colors mixed together. If it falls on a body which we see as green, all the different colored rays except the green are absorbed and the green rays reflected. Colored rays differ only in the length and frequency of their respective waves, and the eye is able to distinguish between them. A black object absorbs practically all the light. A green glass allows only green rays to pass through it and absorbs all the others.
- 17. How do we see? The Workings of the human eye is like a camera in many respects. The camera has a shutter to control the amount of light required; the pupil of the eye performs a similar duty. The camera has a lens which refracts (bends) the light waves and brings them to a focus on the sensitive plate in the rear of the camera. The Crystallin Lens in the front of the eye focuses a picture of the object on the retina, the sensitive part of the optic nerve which spreads over the inner surface of the back of the eyeball and does the seeing. A camera is focused by means of normal human eye adjusts itself

in much the same way. Eyes that fail to adjust properly for distance are known as far-sighted or near-sighted.

18. What causes color blindness? Color blindness is total or partial inability to distinguish or recognize colors. It is usually partial. It may be a red-green blindness, when these two colors appear gray, or a blue-green blindness when these two colors appear gray. To others red appears green and green as red.

19. Make a diagram for use in describing waves—light, radio, sound, etc.

(1) Draw an up-and-down curved line left to right across a sheet of paper (2) draw a straight line through the center of the curved line. (3) put a letter "V" on the end of the line, to make it resemble an arrow point; (4) place an "a" just above the first top curve, a "b" above the second one; (5) draw a dotted line a to b; (6) put a "c" just below the first bottom curve and an "o" at the beginning of the straight line. The following properties are common to all waves: Length, Amplitude, and Period (time); a and b represent the crest, or highest point of wave; c the trough, or lowest point of wave motion; the distance one crest to the next (a to b) is a wave length. O represents the general level of the medium; (say a pond of water) when at rest (at equilibrium) and no motion; the length of the greatest movement in either direction, o to a or o to c, is the Amplitude, or half the height of the wave. The time taken for any point to make a complete cycle of motion, as a to c to b, is known as the Period or time taken for any single wave to pass a single point. The individual particles do not move forward with the wave, but simply rise and fall as the wave motion passes.

20. Why can't we see around the corner of a building?

Light from any source whatever proceeds in straight lines until it reaches some object, and is reflected from the object at the same angle at which it reaches it. If there is anything between the eye and an object, the rays of light from the object will not go around the obstruction and reach the eye. Light rays can be reflected however, and one could see around a corner by the use of mirrors; a submarine sees in this way when submerged.

21. What is the origin of Ground Hog Day?

Long before the discovery of America there was an old-established folk-lore story in parts of Europe that the bear or the beaver had the ability to make long range weather forecasts on Candlemas day February 2. The American colonists brought this tradition with them, but substituted an animal to fit their new environment, by giving the task of regulating the length of the winter to the ground hog ((Woodchuck) the large rodent (knaving) mammal (animal that suckles its young), quite common in the eastern portions of the U. S. and Canada. It is about 18 inches long, grizzled reddish-brown fur, digs a deep burrow and hibernates (passes the winter in a state of torpor.) On February 2 he is supposed to awaken from his sleep and carefully ventures forth on an inspection trip. If he sees his shadow he returns and prepares to sleep for six more weeks; if he does not see his shadow, the winter is over and he does not return to winter quarters. This little bit of nonsense seems to persist from generation to generation.

St. Helens Pulp & Paper company making carload kraft paper a day.

Oregon's foreign apple trade for 1926-27, 1,262,220 boxes, is worth \$1,915,700.

LOST FORTUNES LYING IN BANKS

Owners and Heirs Are Difficult to Find.

New York.—A neat fortune in unclaimed savings lies in the vaults of New York banks awaiting trace of depositors.

The pennies of "floaters" the world over, from diverging sources and in varying amounts, add to the total which, in one bank alone, has climbed to six figures.

Hundreds of depositors have visited banks never to return. They have left their savings and gone, possibly to death, without leaving record of their moves.

Owners and heirs to this fortune are hard to find, says Herbert K. Twitchell, president of the Seaman's Bank for Savings, which, in 100 years of business, has 2,536 dormant accounts totaling \$296,938.67. The task, however, is a never-ending one and through a department, instituted for the purpose, constant search is made and every possibility of a claimant exhausted.

The Seaman's bank is one of many which have similar accounts whose depositors have not been heard of in 20 years or more. After this lapse the accounts become "legally dormant," interest no longer is paid and the banks have use of the money, but not for individual gain.

Up the winding Bowery, in the twilight of the elevated, wander ageless Chinese, men of bearded styles, hatless foreign women, pale, old-faced children. Such is the clientele of the Bowery Savings bank where the dormant accounts total \$100,000.

Once in this parade, said a bank official, was Mary Ellen, a quaint old char-woman, seventy years old. She had forgotten some of her accounts and was found to have \$12,000 deposited with the bank under four different names.

Science May Open Up Fuel Fields of West

Washington.—Extensive lignite fields west of the Mississippi, an area now largely coal importing, may be made commercially productive as fuel by a cheap, carbonizing process developed by the bureau of mines.

The Department of Commerce disclosed in a statement that the bureau has perfected a method of carbonizing raw lignite into briquetted charcoal and the product is believed capable of meeting industrial demands.

Lignite deposits make up nearly one-third of the total solid fuel resources of the country, but as it is mined has insufficient heat units to make its wide use practicable. If the bureau's new process is applied, it is held Western regions now importing coal may be able to utilize the product of their own areas.

Extensive lignite fields lie in North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Texas. The Commerce department views these deposits of such enormous potential economic value as is seldom recognized. Up to the present the relatively cheap rates on transporting Eastern coal via the Great Lakes has retarded development of the full possibilities of lignite.

Find Bronze-Age Bones in Thames Bed

London.—Skulls and bones of what are believed to have been lake-dwellers of the Bronze age, approximately 2000 B. C., have been found in the bed of the Thames at Sunbury, and Sir Arthur Keith, famous anthropologist pronounces them at least 4,000 years old.

The bones were found about twenty feet below the river bed while excavations were being made for the construction of a new lock, and they consist of a woman's skull; thighbone of a woman about five feet one inch in height; man's left shinbone, and man's right arm bone.

The shinbone is flattened with what the scientists call the "squatter's facet," showing the man passed much of his time in a crouching position.

Bones of oxen, horses, pigs and red deer also were found, as well as six antlers.

Sir Arthur says the human bones doubtless were those of the lake, or pile, dwellers of the Celtic pre-Roman race of the late Neolithic or early Bronze age.

Panama Tolls

Panama.—Vessels passing through the Panama canal during 1926 paid tolls the aggregate of which is second only to the record year of 1924. The total for the year just closed was \$23,901,540.

Bad Times Silence Song of the Volga Boatmen

Astrakhan, Russia.—"The Song of the Volga Boatmen" is no longer heard along the great river, where it originated. Formerly the Volga was a stream of romance and laughter, covered with fleets of pleasure and cargo boats, but ten years of war, famine and revolution have changed all that. The caviar and fishing industries have suffered grievously and the hundreds of thousands of villagers who formerly drew their life from the river have turned to farming and other pursuits.

A Correction
In the matter of Mr. Swan's resolution which provided that no salary raise should take effect until after the next election; the Portland papers, and the Salem papers have Mr. Allen voting against the resolution. I personally heard Mr. Allen vote for the resolution, and the record at the State House shows this to be the case.

Orris Keller, Grange Representative.

"Inside" Information

Egg yolk is unusually rich in iron. It is very valuable as a food for anemic children.

Green oysters are perfectly wholesome. The greenish color is due to little green plants the oyster eats.

Tomatoes are rich in all three vitamins—A, B, and C. Tomatoes keep the C vitamin even when cooked or canned.

Give the children a variety of flavors in their foods early in life. In many cases the foods people think they do not like are foods they have never tasted.

Curtains of unbleached muslin are practical for the bathroom as they do not look limp or sleazy when dampened by steamy air, and as they may be frequently laundered. Brighten them up with a border or appliques of colored checked gingham, cretonne, or plain chambray.

Before washing a sweater, measure it, and write down the dimensions. After it is washed and rinsed, spread it, back side down, with sleeves outstretched, on several flat thicknesses of clean soft material. Shape it according to its original dimensions. Turn occasionally until dry.

For light sandwiches to serve with tea at a club meeting or sewing circle chop or grind water-cress fine, cream it with butter and spread on graham bread. Or use minced parsley flavored with a few drops of lemon juice. Fancy cookie cutters will trim the sandwiches into attractive shapes.

A drama tournament, in which the can be removed if not too heavy by using a hot solution of vinegar or commercial muriatic acid, one part to five parts of water. Handle the acid solution carefully, as it is corrosive.

More Women In College
The battle of the sexes is on. Indicative of the growing emancipation of women, perhaps, is the fact that gradually the number of women in the university is ap-

proaching that of men and it will probably be but a short time until the race results in a tie. Total registration of women, including additions made in the winter term, amounts to 1356, Virginia Judy Easterly dean of women, announced today. This is only 168 less than the number of men enrolled.

Once there was but a few women in the university, while today 242 live in the four dormitories, 481 in sororities, 307 in boarding and lodging houses, 326 at their homes in Eugene.

To Conduct Zoology Station

The Marine Zoology station at Coos bay will again be conducted as a feature of the university of Oregon summer session, arrangements being completed here this week for work on an extended scale.

The courses will be conducted by Harry B. Yocom, professor of zoology, and Miss Ethel I. Sanborn, instructor in botany.

The site is on the coast about

two miles south of the entrance of Coos bay and about thirteen miles from Marshfield. This work will be conducted as a field course, with the aim of giving students a first hand acquaintance with the shallow water and shore forms in their natural surroundings.

Instruction will be carried on for five weeks, six days a week, and will provide a full academic load for those enrolled. Regular credit to the extent of eight term hours may be earned during the period in either zoology or botany.

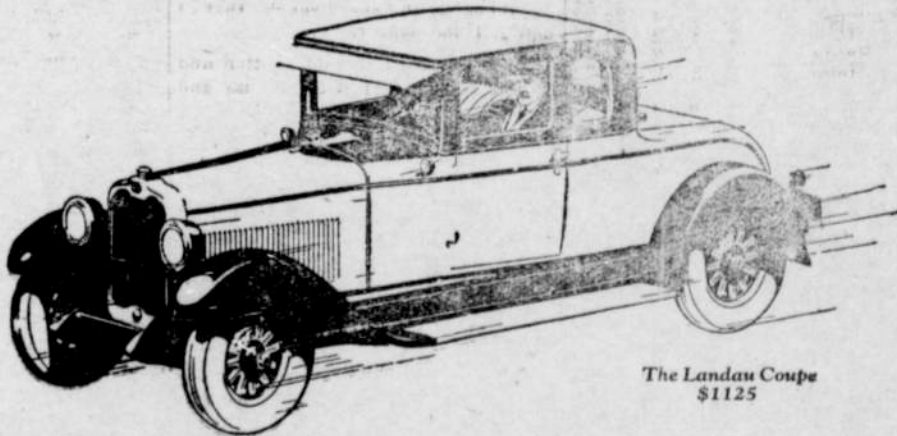
Now is the time to have those letterheads, envelopes, statements, bill heads, invoices, invitations, announcements, posters or any other work done at the Eagle office. No job is too small to merit our best efforts.

Oregon exports for third quarter of 1926 were worth \$23,378,876, \$10,519,815 more than for same period in 1925.

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