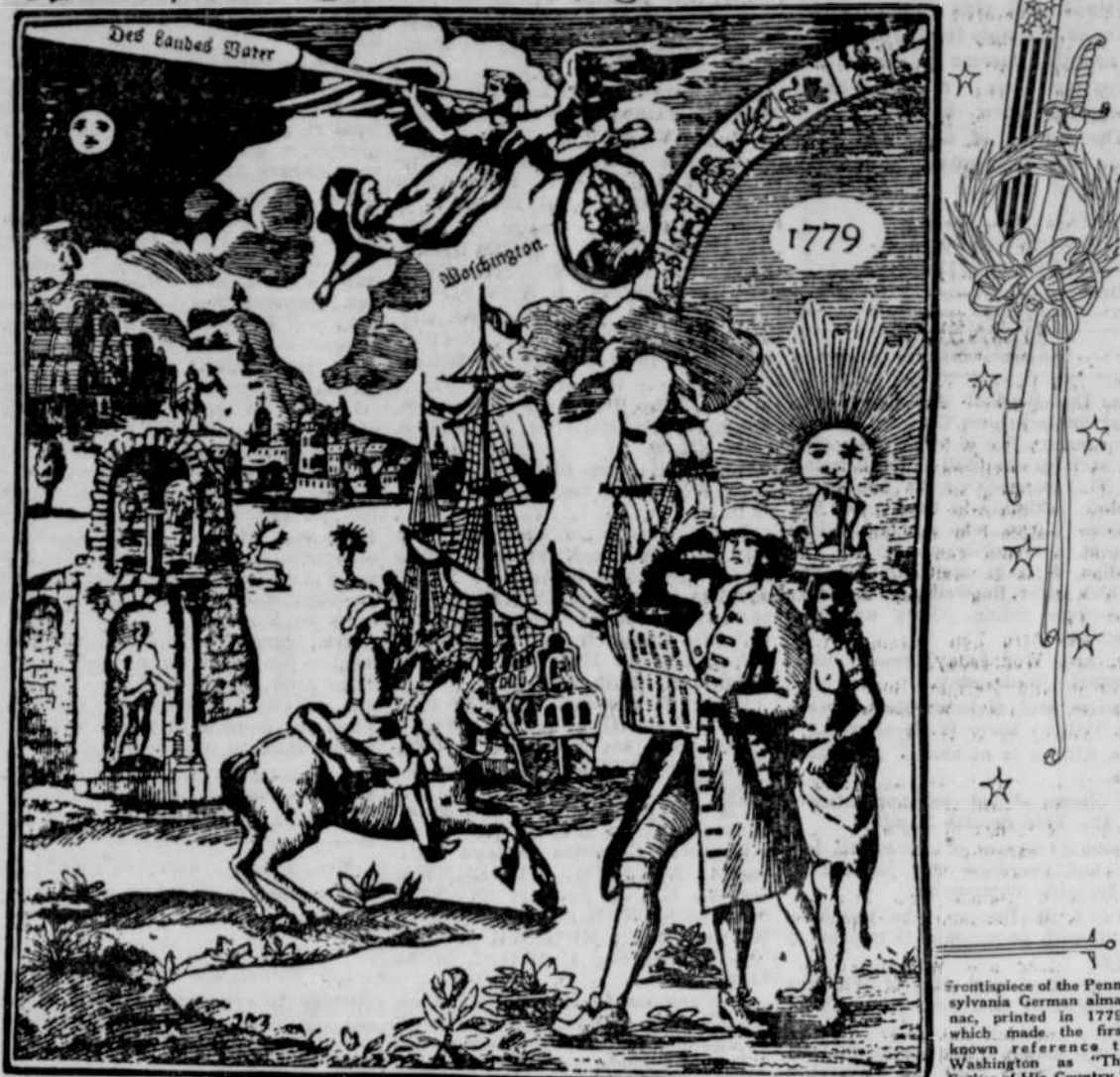


"The Father of His Country"

Lancaster: Gedruckt bey Francis Bailey,



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HOW did it happen that George Washington came to be known by the name of "The Father of His Country"? The obvious answer to that question is, of course, that a new nation, grateful to the man who had led it safely through the dangers of a revolution against its former rulers, looked upon him as its parent and appropriately elected him for its first President.

But the fact remains that Washington was known by that title two years before the struggle for liberty had been won and at least ten years before he was called to the highest executive office. To a Pennsylvania German almanac, published in Lancaster, Pa., by Francis Bailey in 1779, belongs the honor of first applying that title to Washington. The frontispiece of this almanac was a crude woodcut of a scene in which appeared several symbolic figures. In the upper left hand corner of the drawing is shown Fame as an angel, bearing in one hand a medallion of Washington with a laurel wreath upon his head and in the other a trumpet from which comes the words "Des Landes Vater"—"The Father of the Country."

Just how widespread became the use of that title as the result of the publication of this almanac is unknown, but in 1781 it was used again by Count Dumas, a French officer in Rochambeau's army. In that year George Washington had gone to Newport, R. I., to confer with General Rochambeau. Although the inhabitants of that colony had suffered terribly from the ravages of the war and were desperately poor, they desired to give the commander in chief of the Continental army an appropriate reception. To help those who had been too impoverished by the war to purchase candles with which to light their windows in his honor, the council ordered that these be given to them free. The parade in honor of Washington is described by a contemporary writer as follows:

The procession was led off by thirty boys, bearing candles fixed on staves followed by General Washington, Count de Rochambeau and the other officers, their aides and the procession of citizens. The night was clear, and there was not a breath to fan the torches. The brilliant procession marched through the principal streets and then returned to headquarters. On reaching the door, Washington waited on the step until all the officers and their friends had entered the house; then, turning to the boys who had acted as torchbearers he thanked them for their attention. This was glory enough for the young patriots.

After his conference with Rochambeau, Washington prepared to return to his headquarters near West Point and Count Dumas was appointed by Rochambeau to escort the general from Newport to Providence. In his memoirs, Count Dumas tells of the incident and records the use of the

term "father of his country" as follows:

We arrived there at night on March 13. The whole of the population had assembled from the suburbs, we were surrounded by a crowd of children carrying torches, reiterating the exclamations of the citizens; all were eager to approach the person of him whom they called their father, and pressed so closely around us that they hindered us from proceeding. General Washington was much affected, stopped a few moments and, pressing my hand, said: "We may be beaten by the English; it is the chance of war, but behold an army which they can never conquer."

In connection with the use of that term in referring to Washington it is interesting to note that a recent biography of Washington has been published by the Bobbs-Merrill company under the title of "The Father of His Country." It is written by William E. Barton, noted as a biographer of Lincoln, and in his chapter, "The Influence of Washington," Barton makes some interesting comparisons between these two great men as follows:

He loved his country and he was capable of loving every part of it. He was born in the South, but we do not think of him as a southerner. He spent his life in the East, but few men of his generation had so much faith in the West, or strove more earnestly and intelligently to bind East and West together by roads and canals. Railways, of course, he did not know about, but he would have been interested in them. There is something of close kinship in Washington's eagerness to see a great national highway from the coast to the interior, and Lincoln's great hope of seeing the completion of the Union Pacific railway. Indeed, there are many fine similarities which these two men had in common.

Washington believed in education, and sought to secure a large American university. This country, as he believed, needed intelligent citizens, and well-trained leaders.

He believed in peace with all nations, and he sought to secure that peace by justice and honor. But he was a man of courage, and when national existence or integrity was at stake, he risked his life and his fortune for his country.

Lincoln was born in poverty and spent nearly all his life a poor boy and man. Washington was born in comfort and became a man of great wealth. Lincoln overcame the handicap of poverty. Washington overcame the greater peril of wealth.

While none of the detailed descriptions of Washington describes him as a man the details of whose appearance could be accounted marks of beauty, he was a man of striking physique, and had a certain symmetry that made him nothing less than handsome in his impressiveness.

Washington and Lincoln were nearly of a height. We do not know what Lincoln measured in his stockings, and he was proud to add the height of his boot-heels to what would have been a possible gymnasium stature. He called himself six feet and four inches in height and probably, in his stockings was a little over six feet and two inches. Concerning Washington we have no precise measurements and a somewhat widely varying series of statements. He probably was just about Lincoln's height. Lincoln at his heaviest weighed about one hundred

eighty. Washington was about two hundred. Washington was spare and Lincoln always thin. Both had narrow chests. Neither had a large head proportion to his body, and that of Washington, while about the size of the average head, seemed small because his body was so large. Both men carried their heads well, on finely poised necks. Washington had enormous feet and hands; Lincoln's feet were about the size of Washington's but his hands were much smaller. Washington's largeness showed itself in the bulk of his bones and the prominence of his joints. Lincoln's joints were not unusually prominent, but his bones were very long in proportion to their bulk. Both men were physically strong and retained their strength into later years.

Each of these men, called to high and perilous responsibility in an hour of national peril, faced dangers, misunderstandings and misrepresentation. Each of them remained true to his convictions and unflinchingly loyal to his country. Each of them was loyal to conscience, sincere, religious, sympathetic, courageous, patriotic and public-spirited.

Of the influence of this "father of his country" upon the nation which he founded and as a final tribute to the greatness of the man himself, Barton writes in the same chapter as follows:

American education was certainly not established by Washington nor is he the foremost example of it, but his was an early and emphatic influence in favor of the development of education in America itself, that should train our national leaders and enable every American citizen to think and act intelligently.

In all his transactions with the government, as private citizen, as soldier and official, he set Washington the example of the high standard of honor which was inherent in his character. His personal integrity and his public probity were of the highest quality.

The influence of Washington is still to be found in the traditions that belong to the Presidential office. With modifications such as have come naturally through the years, the dignity and influence of the office of the President is what it is in no small part because Washington established its precedents and wisely thought out its customs.

The relation of the United States with other nations are very largely what they are because of the wisdom of Washington in his definition of the American attitude.

The United States after long struggles with sectionalism and divisive issues, have come to see more and more that Washington's vision of a great and completely united republic is America's true ideal.

It is interesting to realize the high esteem of George Washington in other lands than ours. In Great Britain he is honored almost as highly as he is in America. In Europe, and throughout the world, his name is known, and fewer republics have found inspiration in his character and wisdom.

America has other, and more recent heroes and there will be more in generations to come. But he stands, and will ever stand, as a noble embodiment of all that in his generation was the worthiest in American character. His honor is undimmed, and his name takes on added luster with the passing of the years. Few nations have such a name to stand at the head of their lists of national heroes. America and the world will ever venerate the name of George Washington, the father of his country.

Steps toward merging the Poultry Producers' association of southern Oregon with the Farm Exchange Co-operative and dissolution of the poultry association were taken at Medford recently.

A petition signed by 121 residents of St. Helens and indorsed by the chamber of commerce has been presented to the council asking that the marshal and deputy marshal be compelled to wear uniforms and their police badges on the outside of the coat.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Assembled for Information of Our Readers.

Alma Kullander, assistant cashier of the Bank of Vernonia, fell while skiing and her leg was broken above the knee.

Close to \$2000 was paid to members of Battery D, Oregon National Guard, at their regular meeting in the armory at Klamath Falls.

April 26 and 27 have been fixed as the dates for the annual interstate school of music at the conservatory of music at Pacific university.

The assessed valuation of public utilities in Walla Walla county at the beginning of this year was \$1,320,818, according to a report of the county assessor.

Governor Patterson has appointed P. A. Retrum of Canyon City as county judge for Grant county to succeed Orrin L. Patterson, who resigned because of illness.

A Rotary club has been organized at Milton-Freewater by John F. Casper of Walla Walla, district governor of Rotary International. R. D. Monahan is president.

The total population at the Oregon state penitentiary has reached 716, the highest number ever incarcerated at one time. Facilities are now taxed to their capacity.

The Barry Coma Lumber company is erecting a sawmill at Warrenton for the purpose of cutting alder for the manufacture of furniture. The daily output will be 6000 feet a day.

W. C. Cusick, an early Oregon botanist who died some years ago, is to be honored by having a 9400-foot peak at the head of the Imnaha river in Baker county named for him.

Carl Tamms, one of Newport's best-known citizens, died suddenly at the stage terminal in that city while he and Mrs. Tamms were purchasing tickets for a trip to Portland.

The \$35,000 storm-sewer bonds authorized by a vote of the people of Forest Grove were sold at a price of \$101.2. The bonds bear 5 per cent interest and will run for 20 years.

Activities of daring "motorized" cattle rustlers have suddenly shifted to the lower Klamath basin country recently where Fred and Dan Liskey lost 28 head of Durco-Jersey hogs.

Roseburg's fire loss for 1928 was \$11,000.69. There were 83 alarms during the year with an average loss of \$132 and a per capita loss of \$1.82. Three of the fires were incendiary.

The largest black bear ever killed in the Prineville section was brought into Prineville by J. W. Demaris, who killed it at the head of Mill creek. The bear weighed 378 pounds dressed.

The total length of the new Creswell bridge when completed will be 700 feet, making it the longest bridge in Lane county. The next longest bridge is the North fork bridge, 684 feet.

The municipal tangle at Jacksonville caused by the mayor-elect refusing to qualify has been compromised by the selection of Alfred Norris, prominent business man, to succeed Mayor Cameron.

Bills increasing the pay of jurors and granting the right of appeal from municipal to circuit court have been introduced in the house of representatives by Glen R. Metsker of Columbia county.

The January term of district court in Vale was the briefest ever held. Judge Wood called the court to order, was told that there were no pending cases, dismissed the jurors and adjourned.

A car of red clover seed, 45,000 pounds, recently shipped from Redmond to Baltimore by Jim Short, brought the grower a total of \$12,000. The seed stood a purity test of 99 per cent.

The state land department turned over to the state treasurer during the month of January a total of \$133,513.76, according to a statement prepared by George G. Brown, clerk of the state land board.

Contracts for the building of three bridges and the furnishing of maintenance material for sections of four highways were awarded and an oiling program, involving the expenditure of \$1,225,000, for 1929 was adopted at the regular monthly session of the state highway commission in Portland last week.

Lighten wild turkeys involuntarily abandoned their freedom in the Apple gate country for a motor ride into Medford recently. The bird were trapped on the V. G. Emerick farm, where at least 20 more of their kin have apparently decided to put in the winter. Protected by the state, these wild turkeys will either be returned to Salem headquarters or scattered in different sections of the county, according to Mr. Emerick and Roy Parr, game warden, who brought them to Medford.

Thawing out pipes caused a fire that completely destroyed the ranch home and garage of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Grimes on Williamson river, near Klamath Falls. Nothing was saved from the burning building.

Fingerlings released during 1928 by the Oregon state game commission into the streams of the Columbia river basin district totaled 47,812,136, according to Hugh Mitchell, superintendent of hatcheries.

Charley Burke, powderman and foreman of the Oregon Portland Cement company, suffered a broken leg and arm and lost the sight of both eyes in an explosion at the Dallas plant when he lit a defective fuse.

The Roseburg land office, with \$556,449.31, is third in the United States from the standpoint of receipts during the last fiscal year. The Lakeview office transacted business amounting to \$73,324.31.

Ashland, which has large investments in municipal public utilities, electric light and water plants, will contest the legislation advanced to tax such properties, the utilities being operated without profit.

Charles V. Brown, 53, merchant and prominent lower Columbia sportsman, shot and killed himself last week with a .22-caliber rifle when he stumbled on the stairs in his store and accidentally discharged the weapon.

Roderick L. Macleay of the salmon canning interests at the mouth of the Rogue river states that there will be no attempt to change the commercial season at the mouth of the river at this session of the legislature.

An increase in Oregon's death rate from 1123 for each 100,000 population in 1926 to 1146 for each 100,000 in 1927 was reported by the department of commerce. The total number of all deaths in the state was 9557 in 1926 and 10,206 in 1927.

Five thousand head of Rambouillet ewes and 11,400 acres of ranch and range lands have been purchased by Fred Falconer, well-known sheepman of Pendleton, from Joseph Pedro, pioneer sheepman near Pilot Rock. The purchaser has been granted 21 years to pay.

The clean-up pool of the Douglas County Turkey Growers' Co-operative association was sold February 1 in Oakland. The pool consisted of about 2000 pounds. This was the association's final shipment for the season, and growers were released from their contract in disposing of last year's orders.

Perhaps the lowest maintenance irrigation rates in the state are those of the Little Butte Irrigation company, near Eagle Point, which recently notified its users that the rate this season would be \$1.25 per acre. There is no rotation rule. The water user can have the water whenever ready for it. Land under this ditch is producing five to ten tons of alfalfa hay per season in four cuttings.

O. F. Morrow, mill employe, who lives in Ashland, sent to California for his automobile license plates. When presented before Judge Roberts by traffic officers on this charge, the judge stated that the process of making an "Oregonian" instead of a "Californian" of him would cost him \$28 for an Oregon license, a \$10 fine and \$3 he spent for his California license, a total of \$41 instead of \$28.

Erection of a memorial building at Champeau park as outlined in a bill before the legislature, was indorsed at the annual meeting of the Champeau Historical Highway association last Sunday at Butteville. Other resolutions adopted request the Marion county court to grant the market road asked for by residents of Butteville, covering part of the proposed highway and for the state board of control to install a telephone at Champeau park.

Douglas county's lamb crop will run less than 100 per cent this year, according to present indications, weather and range conditions having caused a considerable reduction in the number of lambs as compared with last season. In 1928 the lambs in some flocks went as high as 150 per cent, compared with the number of mature ewes, and for the entire county the percentage was slightly over 100. It is estimated that there will be 75,000 to 85,000 lambs this year.

While the Hood River Traffic association, composed of all mid-Columbia fruit shippers, has gone on record strongly in favor of abolishing C-grade apples, no definite recommendation will be made until sometime in February. Shippers declare that shipment of C-grade apples in nearly all instances results in loss of money. Elimination of the grade and a disposal of the fruit for cannery purposes would, it was declared, have taken off the market 6000 carloads of apples this year.

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NEARBY
AND
YONDER

By
T. T.
Maxey

Tachischiwapeki
TSCHISCHIWAPEKI, an Indian name, meaning a highly salted body of water, has been contracted to Chesapeake, the name of that alluring inland sea that cuts Virginia in twain and almost bisects the state of Maryland.

No wider than a river at its head, the Chesapeake broadens to a width of 22 miles in the 195 miles to its joining with the sea. Its maximum depth is 165 feet and gross area about 5,000 square miles. It is fed by some 50 tributaries, ranging from two to 100 miles in length, the chief one of which is the historic Potomac. These tributaries harbor many quaint villages of quiet charm that hold ancient colonial homes of rare beauty.

This romantic bay became known to white men quite by accident in 1607 when some passing vessels were blown into its mouth. It figures prominently in the development of the surrounding country, has a war record of renown and is known for the unusual colorfulness of its sunsets.

The Chesapeake is a great sea-food bin, producing more oysters than any other body of water in the world. During one year, Maryland and Virginia alone embrace it, produced oysters, clams, crabs, terrapin and fish valued at almost \$14,000,000. It also is a great wild-fowl refuge, its sheltered bays being habitats for myriads of the winged tribes. Again, it is an outstanding commercial utility, bearing upon its bosom great cargoes of the world's goods between Baltimore and other world ports in both this and foreign lands.

Forty-Second Street

EVERY large city has a street which for one reason or another has been smiled upon by fortune and enjoys a national prominence. It naturally follows that the larger the city the more famous the street, as a rule. It is running true to form, therefore, when a street—Forty-second—in our metropolis, reached the importance that it is advertised as "The World's Greatest Thoroughfare."

And what a transformation it has had! Only a few decades back, the eastern portion of Forty-second was dubbed "Shantytown." It was one of the most unsightly sections of the city. But as "Uptown" New York responded to the urge of progress, Forty-second developed into a great, cross-town traffic artery—from the East river to the Hudson—and today the former slovenly section of it has become the most high toned and carries the greatest buildings.

Only about two miles long, but approximately 100 feet wide, with elevated railroads running over it, street cars operating on it and subways burrowing under it, Forty-second has become such a necessary thoroughfare that New York would be hard put to get along without it.

It has been estimated that more than 250,000 persons and upwards of 25,000 vehicles use it every twenty-four hours; that probably 1,000,000 persons live within convenient walking distance and another million within a few minutes ride.

Shops of every nature imaginable line its sides, along with great restaurants, churches, theaters, loft and office buildings and monstrous hotels—at one of which 10,000 people are said to dine daily.

The National Library

THE National Library, as the Library of Congress at Washington sometimes is called, is the largest institution of its kind in all of the Americas.

This treasure house of knowledge covers three and one-half acres of ground, has about eight acres of floor space which contain more than 3,500,000 books, occupying more than 150 miles of shelving, covering every subject under the sun. Almost 200 nations are represented in this stupendous collection—China and Russia leading the foreign list with more than 87,000 and 80,000 volumes respectively. Japan and Scandinavia following with more than 9,000 and 5,000 respectively. In addition, there are upwards of 200,000 maps and charts, 500,000 photographs and prints and 1,000,000 musical scores. A staff of experts is employed to assist members of congress, government employees and public callers in locating information for which they are searching.

Bookdom in its every phase is completely represented here. For instance, the oldest book, printed from movable type—Durant's Rational Duroniolum Officiorum—was printed in Mainz in 1459, which was thirty-three years before Columbus discovered America; the smallest book, which incidentally is said to be the smallest in the world, is a copy of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, which contains forty-eight pages, each about one-half inch square; the largest book probably is Audobon's Birds of North America, in four volumes, its pages being about three feet high.

A normal day's receipts, counting Sundays and holidays, includes approximately 373 books and pamphlets, 80 maps, 40 musical compositions, 13 prints and 1,000 newspapers and periodicals.

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OLD FOLKS SAY
DR. CALDWELL
WAS RIGHT

The basis of treating sickness has not changed since Dr. Caldwell left Medical College in 1875, nor since he placed on the market the laxative prescription he had used in his practice.

He treated constipation, biliousness, headaches, mental depression, indigestion, sour stomach and other indispositions entirely by means of simple vegetable laxatives, herbs and roots. These are still the basis of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a combination of senna and other mild herbs with pepsin.

The simpler the remedy for constipation, the safer for the child and for you. And as you can get results in a mild and safe way by using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, why take chances with strong drugs?

A bottle will last several months, and all can use it. It is pleasant to the taste, gentle in action, and free from narcotics. Elderly people find it ideal. All drug stores have the generous bottles, or write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois, for free trial bottle.

For Piles, Corns, Bunions
Chilblains, etc.
HANFORD'S BALM OF MYRRH
Money back for first bottle if not suited. All dealers.

Many Visit Gettysburg

Gettysburg, battlefield shrine of the United States, draws more than 2,000,000 tourists annually. This was estimated by battlefield officials following publication of the quarterly report of the battlefield guides. During the quarter which ended in September guides conducted 472,112 persons over the field where this great battle of the Civil war was fought.

Cold Need Cause
No Inconvenience

Singers can't always keep from catching cold, but they can get the best of any cold in a few hours—and so can you. Get Pape's Cold Compound that comes in pleasant-tasting tablets, one of which will break up a cold so quickly you'll be astonished.—Adv.

Medical Chaff

Patient—I say, doctor, don't you think it would be a good idea if I were to pack up and go to some place where the climate is warmer?
Doctor—Good heavens! Isn't that just what I've been trying to prevent?

Well, How Does He?

"I'm glad I'm not a snake."
"Why so?"
"When he has a stomachache, how's he to know whether it's a stiff neck or a sore tail?"—Farm Journal.



A Bad Wreck

of the constitution may follow in the track of a disordered system, impure blood or inactive liver. Don't run the risk! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an alternative extract of herbs and roots that drives out impurities—acts on the liver.

When you're debilitated, and your weight is below a healthy standard, you regain health and strength by using the "Discovery." It builds up the body.

Mrs. Myrtle Davis of 2506 Chestnut St., Everett, Wash., said: "Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery was so helpful to me for my blood, liver and stomach I advise its use."

Sold in tablet or liquid form. If your dealer does not have it, send 65 cents for the tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.



WELL OR MONEY BACK

Your Piles eliminated or fee refunded—in the WRITTEN ASSURANCE—We give in administering the Dr. C. J. Dean famous hemorrhoid method of treatment. (Used by us exclusively.) Remarkable success also with other Rectal and Colon ailments. Send TODAY for FREE 100-page book giving details and hundreds of testimonials.

DEAN RECTAL & COLON CLINIC
PORTLAND SEATTLE
BOSTON PHOENIX SAN FRANCISCO
HEATON THE PACIFIC COAST WRITING

Garfield Tea

Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

Soap Danger

Soap flakes and soap powders, being extremely explosive, take their place as the latest industrial hazard, says Science. It has been found that certain kinds of soap dusts when suspended in air are more violently explosive than most other industrial dusts. These soap dusts are easily ignited and explode violently, accompanied by much flame and large quantities of heat. This is in spite

of the fact that soap is a compound of semi-organic nature and that sodium compounds in general have a cooling effect on the flames of explosives.

Echoes From Beyond the Moon

Light on the wandering of wireless waves through the ether is claimed by Professor Stoerner, of Oslo, to have been thrown by experiments undertaken in conjunction by Norwegian and Dutch wireless stations. The professor states that echoes from these waves have been clearly distinguished

the puls toward the view that the waves are thrown back to earth when they reach a point in space far beyond the moon.

Age of the Rockies

The Rocky mountains are fairly new. Scientists know this because they are so steep. Old mountains are more worn down and have lower forms. The growth of mountains is slow. They are not pushed up suddenly in some grand cataclysm, but rise a few inches in 1,000 years.