

Jefferson's Birthday



Memorial Services at Jefferson's Tomb

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

APRIL 13 is a day for honoring the memory of one of the most versatile Presidents the United States has ever had. It is the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson and, although congress has not yet acted upon the proposal to make it a national holiday, the anniversary is generally or locally observed by many Americans in recognition of Jefferson's services to the nation.

When Jefferson was approaching the end of his long and varied career, he composed the epitaph which he wished to have inscribed upon his tomb. It read: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the Father of the University of Virginia." If Jefferson were to be remembered for nothing more than those three things, his fame would be secure. But history has written these other achievements under his name. He was a member of the Continental congress, 1775-76 and a signer of the Declaration. In 1776 he was a member of the legislature of Virginia and a leader in important legal reforms. In 1779 he was governor of Virginia; in 1783 a member of congress; from 1784 to 1789 he was United States minister to France; he was the first secretary of state, serving in Washington's cabinet 1790-94; he was Vice President 1797-1801 and the third President of the United States, 1801-1809. During his Presidency he made the famous Louisiana purchase from France, which carried the American flag in one giant leap from the Mississippi to the summit of the Rockies and paved the way for the extension of this country from sea to sea.

"Perhaps no other public man this country has ever had, not even the many-sided Roosevelt, nor the much gifted Franklin, was so actively and so practically interested in so many and much varied matters," writes a recent historian. "He did not merely play, dabbled with, these things, but went into each of them, whether it was some matter of science, agriculture, art, literature, history, or what not, with active interest and, usually, achieved something worthwhile with it."

Philosopher, scientist, artist and writer were roles he played to his own greatest satisfaction, according to another historian. "I was always fond of philosophy even in its drier form," he wrote while still a youth. At other times his letters declare: "Nature intended me for the tranquil pursuits of science by rendering them my supreme delight." Science "is my passion," politics "is my duty"; and he said nothing lured him from such studies but his "revolutionary duties."

In fact, the list of his interests and activities is an amazing one and recent historical researches have brought to light a great number of interesting facts about Jefferson that are little known to the average American. As a farmer Jefferson was far in advance of his time. On his Virginia plantation he

practiced rotation of crops long before this basic principle of scientific agriculture was thought of by a people who were to build a nation deeply rooted in the products of the soil. As a patron of the improvement of live stock in this country and the introduction of new fruits and vegetables he was in constant communication with men interested in these subjects, both in America and Europe. While he was President he laid the foundation for the modern system of government crop reporting by personally watching the markets of Washington for eight years and recording the earliest and latest appearances of 37 different farm products.

As a scientist his name is preserved in scientific records in the Latinized technical name of an extinct ground sloth whose fossil remains he was the first to describe, "Megalonyx Jeffersoni." When he sent Lewis and Clark on their famous exploring expedition into the newly-acquired territory beyond the Mississippi, one of the duties which he charged them was that of making accurate and complete records of the natural history of the region, the life of the native races, the fauna and flora, weather conditions and the like. It is not generally known, perhaps, but he was also interested in ethnology and in 1791 he made a tour of Long Island to visit the Indians of that region and to record their language. The result was a 200-word vocabulary of these Indians and the manuscript of which, in Jefferson's own handwriting is still preserved.

Rotation of crops and other forms of scientific agriculture, however, are not the only things for which the agriculture of today is indebted to Thomas Jefferson. When the farmer plows up an old meadow, turning the sod over upon itself, he can thank Thomas Jefferson, the inventor. For it was this man who invented the plow mold-board which makes modern grass-land plowing possible. When the motorist folds down the top of his car to get the full benefit of the cool breeze, he can thank Jefferson for the invention which makes it possible to do so. When the desk worker or tilts back in his comfortable swivel chair or swings around easily instead of getting up and turning the chair, he should remember gratefully the name of Thomas Jefferson, for it was this Virginian who invented the only improvement in seating devices since the time of the early Egyptians. In fact, all inventors should look upon Jefferson as their patron saint. For when a man devises something new and establishes in court his right to it against those who would imitate it and profit thereby, he is indebted to Jefferson for laying down the principle upon which the United States patent office is founded.

No less interesting than Jefferson the scientist, and the inventor, is Jefferson the patron of fine arts. He was keenly interested in literature and was himself a writer of note. He was a musician and an accomplished violinist. It is recorded that when his early home, the house of his father at Shadwell, was burned in 1770, although he lost all of his books and papers, he rejoiced in the fact

that his violin was saved by a negro servant. As an artist he expressed himself best in architecture, and monuments to his architectural taste are to be found today in the beautiful buildings of Georgian style on the campus of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, but more particularly on his estate nearby, the famous Monticello. Monticello was Jefferson's residence from 1770 until his death in 1826. Built under his personal direction after his ideas the house took more than 30 years for completion. He selected the site, supervised the clearing away of the hilltop, drew the plans and designs for the house, chose the stone and timber, directed the preparation of the former and the dressing of the latter, looked after the manufacture of the nails by his own servants, devised ingenious contrivances for comfort and convenience, designed the interior decorations and personally selected the furnishings and ornaments and laid out the grounds about the house.

The result of his work was pointed to in the early days as one of the few examples of beautiful architecture of which America could boast. Foreigners, traveling in this country during the Revolution and afterwards, often commented upon the beauty of the mansion. The marquis of Chateaux wrote after a visit to Monticello: "Jefferson is the first American who has consulted the fine arts, to know how he would shelter himself from the weather." The duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt who visited Jefferson in 1797, said: "Monticello, according to its first plans was infinitely superior to all other houses in America in point of taste and convenience."

As a statesman and a political leader, no finer tribute has ever been paid to this man who has given us the phrase "Jeffersonian Democracy" than a symbol of political thought, than that expressed by a recent biographer, Francis W. Hirst, says:

To the students of political philosophy Jefferson is the most interesting of all American statesmen, because he combined with a marvelous insight into the springs of human nature and into the motives that sway individuals or masses an extensive knowledge of political science and history. He was a theorist, but always at school with experience. Among the founders of the Great Republic the statesman who wrote the Declaration of Independence and added Louisiana to the Union can never be forgotten. To those who, in spite of failures and disappointments, still rest their hopes of peaceful and civilized progress on representative government and popular education, Jefferson is a prophet, and more than a prophet. By those who believe that the success of democratic institutions depends on the establishment of good-will between nations and classes depend on a wide dissemination of liberal ideas the author of the Statute of Religious Freedom and the successful opponent of the sedition laws will be deemed not unworthy of a place beside Milton and Hampden and other heroic men who, down to our own times, have withstood the tyranny of priest, soldier, monarch or bureaucrat. Those, again, who love republican frugality and simplicity, who wish their ministers to be thrifty stewards of public money, and would equalize opportunity, partly by a just system of taxation, partly by judicious expenditure on public health and education, will learn alike from the precepts and practice of Jefferson that no one—not even a Peel, a Cobden, or a Gladstone—did more to graft these fruitful aims and golden rules of administration upon a new democracy.

There are more young fish ready to be released at the Necanicum hatchery than ever before at one time. They are mostly cutthroats, with some steel heads, and in size range from 8 to 22 inches.

The Yamhill Electric company has filed with the supreme court a petition for a rehearing in its case against the city of McMinnville involving the right of the city to sell beyond the city limits.

The Douglas county turkey crop for the past season brought returns to an amount between \$275,000 and \$300,000, according to the report of the Douglas County Co-operative Turkey Growers' association. The association handled 55 per cent of the turkeys of the county.

A special election will be called at Eugene in about 60 days to authorize the city council to sell short-term bonds up to \$1,250,000 to take the place of long-term bonds for construction of the hydro-electric plant at Lea burg.

The depth of the snow on the summit of Santiam pass has been found to be about six feet. This is regarded at Albany as evidence that the Santiam highway could be maintained throughout the winter free of snow, at small expense.

Alligator hide footwear is a skin.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

The famous Sterling mine, in the Applegate section, is now in operation day and night.

Five carloads of lumber for construction work at the Hines millsite at Burns have been received.

A number of Salem citizens have petitioned the city council to open a street through the Bush pasture.

Sponsored by the park commission, Pendleton's first garden club has been organized by a group of 50 people.

Effort is being made at Central Point, Jackson county, to lease 1000 acres of land for oil drilling purposes.

Charles S. Benson, former city attorney of Bend and pioneer resident was killed recently in an automobile collision.

The California-Oregon Power company is planning to build a new transmission line from a point near Roseburg to Marshfield.

The population of Klamath Falls, according to the latest estimate, is 14,000, including the suburbs, the estimate is over 17,000.

Ground has been broken for the construction of the last link in the Klamath Falls-Lakeview highway, between Dairy and Lorenz Mill.

Benton county's new jail is completed, at a cost of \$23,000. It is built in the Spanish bungalow style, with exceptionally thick walls.

Game birds in eastern Oregon survived the severe winter better than expected, according to Harold Clifford, state game warden.

A cane bottom chair once used by John Trumbull, first governor of Massachusetts, is now the property of William Lyman of Medford.

Sheriff Low of Klamath county has been authorized by the county court to offer a reward of \$200 for evidence that will convict cattle thieves.

Having failed to receive any proposals on first call, the city of Roseburg will readvertise an issue of aviation bonds in the sum of \$25,000.

Orchardists and ranchers of the Hood River valley were never busier than at present. Many growers are only half way through their pruning.

The United States forest service has given R. H. Reed of Klamath Falls a permit to construct a tourist resort at Paulina lake, on which \$12,000 is to be expended.

The Clatsop county court has begun to secure rights of way for the completion of the Cannon Beach road from Humboldt Point to the south side of Hug Point.

Ways and means of utilizing the 800 acre feet of water that Ashland receives annually from the Talent Irrigation district is being considered by the city council.

Umpqua post of the American Legion at Roseburg is attracting attention throughout the state by its project to beautify the Indian burial ground near Rock creek.

Bryant park, a well known tourist camping ground, has been practically abandoned by the action of the Albany park board. It will no longer be maintained by the city.

Evidence that the \$25,000 fire which wiped out a business corner in Dorris might have been incendiary has been precipitated an investigation, according to word received in Klamath Falls.

Having passed an ordinance against roller skating in the streets, the city council of Medford is now considering an ordinance to protect flower beds and gardens from dogs running at large.

There are more young fish ready to be released at the Necanicum hatchery than ever before at one time. They are mostly cutthroats, with some steel heads, and in size range from 8 to 22 inches.

The Yamhill Electric company has filed with the supreme court a petition for a rehearing in its case against the city of McMinnville involving the right of the city to sell beyond the city limits.

The Douglas county turkey crop for the past season brought returns to an amount between \$275,000 and \$300,000, according to the report of the Douglas County Co-operative Turkey Growers' association. The association handled 55 per cent of the turkeys of the county.

A special election will be called at Eugene in about 60 days to authorize the city council to sell short-term bonds up to \$1,250,000 to take the place of long-term bonds for construction of the hydro-electric plant at Lea burg.

The depth of the snow on the summit of Santiam pass has been found to be about six feet. This is regarded at Albany as evidence that the Santiam highway could be maintained throughout the winter free of snow, at small expense.

L. F. Myers of Mehama brought to Salem the hide of a cougar measuring nine feet eight inches from tip to tip. Mr. Myers said he shot and killed the cougar after it had taken refuge in the top of a tree.

Linn county's bridge bond debt of \$39,300 will be liquidated in full, April 1, from funds of the Oregon & California refund. The original issue of \$180,000 was for the Albany and Harrisburg bridges.

That the new Baker hotel will be opened by June 15, was the prediction of Eric Hauser Jr., of Portland, at a meeting of the stockholders recently. Furnishings have been ordered for delivery in May.

Citizens of Milton by a vote of almost two to one decided to purchase and maintain the Columbia college building for a community center and city offices. The building will cost Milton city \$20,000.

Prospects for a new road over the Coast range from Yamhill county are considered good. The western terminus is to be at Blaine and the eastern at Peavine. Only about 12 miles of new construction is required.

Pete Chelan, 80, blind Klamath Indian, was burned to death shortly after he had fallen asleep with a lighted cigarette in his hands. His bed covers were ignited by the cigarette, and in a short time his cabin at Williamson river was in flames.

Hereafter picnics held by classes or organizations of Salem high school must be held within 15 miles of the city, on week days, outside of school hours and with the approval of the dean of women, according to new rules announced by the school officials.

Ninety-nine per cent of all of the hops grown in the United States in 1928 came from the Pacific coast states of Washington, Oregon and California, according to statistics given out by the state department of agriculture. Oregon raised 52 per cent, California 30 per cent and Washington 17 per cent.

Charles Stetter, 38, farmer living a quarter of a mile west of Monitor, killed himself and took the lives of two small daughters, his instrument of death being dynamite. The children were Gladys, 7, and Charline, 4. The bodies were mangled and dismembered by the explosion, and the farmhouse wrecked.

The board of directors of the Prineville Business Men's club at a meeting held recently, voted to support the Great Northern railway's plans for extension south from Klamath Falls. A resolution was adopted pledging the club to intervene in the proceedings before the interstate commerce commission now pending.

The Douglas county broccoli harvest is progressing, with shipments now averaging more than one carload daily. As large truck shipments are being made this year, rail shipments will be less than previously estimated. To date 12 cars have been moved by rail out of the Umpqua valley, the bulk of these having been loaded at Roseburg.

The people of Oakridge have voted to erect a new high school building and have engaged C. N. Freeman, an architect of Portland, to furnish the plans. The building will be 36 by 120 feet in dimensions and will be equipped with a gymnasium, auditorium, laboratory and typing rooms. It is proposed to issue bonds to pay for the structure.

Reedsport observed Good Friday with a three-hour service from 12 o'clock noon, to 3 P. M. at the community Presbyterian church, of which Rev. Alexander Mulder is pastor. Business houses displayed signs: "Good Friday this store will be closed between the hours of 12 noon and 1 P. M. Attend church for five minutes or three hours." The schools were closed in the afternoon.

Albert Burch, president of the Jackson County Fruit Growers' league, received a telegram from Senator McNary assuring local fruit growers that they have the earnest and active support of the senator in the matter of a proposed tariff on bananas. The house committee on ways and means is writing the tariff bill and Senator McNary has advised the committee of his views on the banana tariff.

Payment of \$378,000 of tribal funds to the 1260 members of the Klamath Indian tribe—amounting to \$300 per capita—was made recently, it was announced by Assistant Superintendent Wheat of the Klamath Indian reservation. In line with the Indian policy, checks due minors and indigents were withheld and invested in their behalf by Indian authorities. Thus the actual disbursement will total about \$185,000.

The city of Portland, placed second in class 2 for the "best fire prevention record" for 1928 of the 374 cities participating in the contest sponsored by the chamber of commerce of the United States and the National Fire Waste council.

The historical committee of the Dalles-Wasco county chamber of commerce will try to authenticate old mill stones found on the banks of Mill creek as those of the first commercial flour mill between the Cascades and the Rocky mountains.

HOW TO LIVE LONGER

By JOHN CLARENCE FUNK

COLD SHOULDER THE COLD

TEN to fifteen million people in North America are annually victims of colds during the fall and early winter. When the aggregate inconvenience and economic loss of this disability is considered, it is easy to realize that a problem of major importance confronts us. Add to this situation the reduction of body resistance to other infections such as bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, and even tuberculosis, and colds assume a gravity usually not appreciated by the average individual.

"Only a cold" is the general expression of indifference attached to this condition. And it is exactly this attitude that has developed the unfortunate power the colds have on the American public today.

Colds are no light matter. One cold per year is had enough. Many people can boast of three during this period. Assuming that you are going to be among the fifteen million unfortunate this year, what do you propose to do about it? For, after all, it is a very personal matter and one which cannot be controlled by public health measures.

The best medicine for a cold is bed. It is the last medicine usually administered. The time to retire to your couch is when you recognize the cold's presence. This means that you are not to wait until you are so ill that you cannot stay out of bed any longer. With business to attend to or household duties to perform, it will take will power to close up shop because of a few sniffles and coughs. But in the long run it will pay you to do so.

It may be exceedingly hard for an active person to get out of the race for a few days for such a little (2) thing as a cold. But many people who have neglected to do so have been disqualified for weeks through more serious illness and not a few have been finally eliminated. Give this suggestion some thought the next time you contract "only a cold." It may even save your life!

But why get a cold in the first instance? Here are some rules which if followed will make colds weaker adversaries for you than they now are:

1—Avoid direct drafts of any kind. This includes your sleeping room. 2—Keep away as far as possible from others having colds. 3—In the "cold season" avoid crowds and crowded places, even to the point of losing some fun. 4—Keep the feet dry. 5—Avoid sudden chilling. 6—Live up to the general rules of health every day and develop a strong resistance to all diseases.

Ten or fifteen million people is a large crowd, but get out of it. And stay out.

WANTED! A CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE

A GREAT number of people have a very mistaken idea about the annual vacation. Those who use it for rest and the replacement of vital forces lost during the year are decidedly in the minority. But even this class, not to mention the others who return home more tired than when they left, are likely to argue that two weeks in the open air, with a healthy minimum of physical exercise and a maximum of life restoring sleep are all they need until vacation time rolls around once more.

It cannot be denied that much good is to be derived from a safe and sane outing. However, it is equally a fact that fourteen days in the woods or shore are not to be considered as an effective antidote to three hundred and fifty days of luxurious inactivity. That is the basis upon which many work, nevertheless.

One must realize that with the conclusion of the formal vacation, the vacation possibilities still remain. Even if one is back on the job, there is still plenty of fresh air to be had, the breezes are still blowing and the night hours are available for sleep.

Those who come home in fine physical trim will do well to remain that way. A bit of daily discipline which will promptly turn into a pleasant habit, is all that is required. Really, the whole plan is so absurdly simple that many will disregard it for that reason. Use the fresh air by walking in it daily at least two miles. Permit the breezes to fan your cheeks by becoming regularly intimate with the outdoors. Do not over or under eat; and lastly give your bed a fair and healthy chance at you.

Even for that great group who return home with nothing to show for it but black circles under their eyes and flat pocketbooks, "there is much hope"—as the quick medical advertisements say. And the medicine is exactly the same for the foolish excursionists as for the wise ones.

(© 1929 Western Newspaper Union.)

British Taxation
The income tax, which was introduced into the United Kingdom as a war levy by William Pitt in 1798-1799—a duty of 10 per cent on all incomes from whatever source derived, except incomes under £60 a year—was lifted in 1815 and not revived until 1842. A graduated tax on income from certain fixed sources had, however, been levied as early as 1435, and again in 1450.



WHAT DR. CALDWELL LEARNED IN 47 YEARS PRACTICE

A physician watched the results of constipation for 47 years, and believed that no matter how careful people are of their health, diet and exercise, constipation will occur from time to time. Of next importance, then, is how to treat it when it comes. Dr. Caldwell always was in favor of getting as close to nature as possible, hence his remedy for constipation, known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is a mild vegetable compound. It can not harm the system and is not habit forming. Syrup Pepsin is pleasant-tasting, and youngsters love it.

Dr. Caldwell did not approve of drastic physics and purges. He did not believe they were good for anybody's system. In a practice of 47 years he never saw any reason for their use when Syrup Pepsin will empty the bowels just as promptly.

Do not let a day go by without a bowel movement. Do not sit and hope, but go to the nearest druggist and get one of the generous bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, or write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois for free trial bottle.

Auto Driver in Luck

Not until he saw his spare tire rolling away and felt his auto being whirled around did Alfred Bickford of Hollis, Maine, on his way home from Bar Mills, discover that he had crossed a railroad track and had been hit by a train. Bickford says that he was not even trying to beat the train to the crossing, for he didn't know there was a train or a crossing anywhere around. He was uninjured, but the car was badly damaged.—Indianapolis News.

Millions now use Russ Ball Blue. Makes clothes snowy white. Get the genuine.—Adv.

A Tempting Price

She (with magazine)—It says here that the chemical constituents of a man are worth 98 cents.

He—And you women are great bargain hunters.

The skeleton of primitive Arkansas man was recently found, the bones being considerably larger than those of a 6-foot man.

Are You Ready



When your Children Cry for It

Baby has little upsets at times. All your care cannot prevent them. But you can be prepared. Then you can do what any experienced nurse would do—what most physicians would tell you to do—give a few drops of plain Castoria. No sooner does Baby feel soothed; relief is just a matter of moments. Yet you have eased your child without use of a single doubtful drug; Castoria is vegetable. So it's safe to use as often as an infant has any little pain you cannot pat away. And it's always ready for the crueler pangs of colic, or constipation or diarrhea; effective, too for older children. Twenty-five million bottles were bought last year.

Fletcher's CASTORIA Ugly Pimples

Nature's warning—help nature clear your complexion and painted roses in your pale, sallow cheeks. Truly wonderful results follow thorough skin cleansing. Take NR—Nature's Remedy—to regulate and strengthen your skin's natural organs. Then watch the transformation. Try NR instead of mere laxatives.

Mild, safe, purely vegetable—

NR TO-NIGHT
At Druggists—only 25c

Old-Time Campaigning

The man who drove Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas around Illinois in 1859 for their famous series of debates is still alive. He is W. N. Wiley of The Dalles, Wash., hale and hearty at ninety. There were no private trains for Presidential candidates then. The two rivals were compelled to move from town to town seated in a covered farm wagon, behind a team of sturdy horses driven by Wiley. It

was the custom of both candidates, Wiley recalls, to offer lifts to foot-wear travelers whom they passed on the road. Placing the newly found friend between them, they tried to draw him out on the political situation, without revealing their identity, attempting to get an insight into unadulterated public opinion.

Profit From Lobsters

At Monhegan Island this last winter, twenty miles out at sea off the Maine coast, forty lobster fishermen operate

from 100 to 200 traps each, which cost them \$5 apiece. Boats are all equipped with power lifts operated from the marine motors. Fishing is done in water 250 to 400 feet deep and the lobsters are the largest and finest caught anywhere in American waters. A few of the most industrious Monheganites make from \$2,000 to \$4,000 in their eight months season of lobstering, which begins on November 1 and ends June 25.