



Washington.—Mrs. Alfred J. Brose, former president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution is shown receiving an American silk flag from Miss Betsy Ross, direct descendant of the designer of the Stars and Stripes. Miss Ross represented the boys and girls of the United States in the American Flag Association's contest. The flag is the first one made entirely from American silk cocoons.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

AS FLAG DAY, 1929, approaches it is interesting to note that this year marks the fortieth anniversary of the series of events which led to the establishment of June 14 as a day for a national observance in honor of the Stars and Stripes. The story of how a New York newspaper had a part in bringing this about is told by George H. Brennan in a letter to Editor and Publisher as follows:

The observance of Flag Day this year has revived the mooted question of the origin of the public display of the national colors on public buildings and on public schools of the United States. Who was responsible for this glorious gesture? What impetus generated this universal waving of the Stars and Stripes?

I feel emboldened to attempt an answer in your columns as to who started the patriotic flag-a-day. It is just thirty-eight years ago this summer since the old New York Press aroused this country with its flag propaganda. I have recently, to fortify my memory, examined the bound files of the New York Press for 1889 now in the New York Public Library. Frankly, I was astonished at the conditions of public neglect therein set forth and the unanimity of distinguished public opinion developed in the flag propaganda of the Press.

The New York Press was then owned by a group of which James Phillips, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Mass.; James R. Doudge of New York, and George West of Ballston, N. Y., were leading figures. Mr. Phillips had induced Clement M. Hammond, assistant managing editor of the Boston Globe, to become managing director of the New York Press, and Mr. Hammond had brought with him Thomas C. Quinn, also of the Boston Globe, as managing editor of the Press. Fred F. Burgin was city editor of the Press, and Louis J. Lang, later the biographer of Thomas C. Platt, and now a valued member of Mr. Hearst's forces, was acting Washington correspondent.

As I was aware at the time, the flag display idea was Mr. Quinn's and the work of convincing the Washington authorities to official sanction as to public buildings was Mr. Lang's. The propaganda encompassed the entire country with expressions of exultant co-operation from governors, congressmen, clergymen, school teachers, and other influential characters of the day. In July, 1889, William Windom, secretary of the treasury, and John W. Wamaker, then postmaster general, were convinced, and from that day to this the Stars and Stripes have been displayed on every public building in the United States every day during office hours. In the rules of the Navy Department there had been from early times a rule for the display of the flag on public buildings of that department but this rule had fallen into more or less disobservance following the Civil war.

Such dissimilar characters as Rev. Dr. McArthur and Father McGlynn were aroused to leadership for the display of the flag on public schoolhouses—that glorious practice that is now a daily inspiration. The Press was not wholly satisfied with the way that the then board of education of the city at first carried out its flag idea. For on Tuesday, September 10, 1889, the day after the opening of the schools that year, its news story carried this significant paragraph:

"At every schoolhouse in the city the day was honored by the display of the American flag, either on the flagstaff or draped above the principal's desk. The one notable exception was at the board of education in Grand street where there is a flagstaff on the top of the building supplied with all the rope necessary. In spite of this, the flag did not float there yesterday."

This hint was effective. Soon afterwards public school boards throughout the nation followed suit, usually one newspaper in each vicinity claiming the honor of causing the action, but the credit in the first instance

Flag Day, 1929



belongs to New York City and to the New York Press.

The year 1889 was many years prior to the agitation of Flag Day and long before Samuel Adams published his delightful volume entitled "The Dramatic Story of Old Glory."

This movement to display the flag on every federal building had the endorsement of President Benjamin Harrison who later had a leading part in another patriotic gesture connected with the flag. By a joint resolution approved June 29, 1892, congress resolved, "That the President of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, on October 21, 1892, by public demonstrations and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly."

Accordingly, President Harrison issued a proclamation dated July 1, 1892, designating October 21 (not October 12) as a general holiday. "On that day," said the President, "let the people, so far as possible, cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the Discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life. Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demonstration. Let the National Flag float over every schoolhouse in the country, and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the pa-

Our Stainless Flag

O'er battles and ramparts in the days of heat and strife,
When Freedom, wrapped in swaddling clothes, looked smilingly at life,
Old Glory waved, all radiant with triumph and success,
No blemish lurked within her folds to mar her loveliness.
And hearts aflame with passion for freedom's holy reign
Did homage to Old Glory—the flag without a stain!
The tyrants still imperil sovereign peoples as of yore,
The foes of law and order would unleash the dogs of war,
The emblem of our freedom boldly rippled in the breeze,
And hurls defiance at the autocrats across the seas.
And hearts aflame with passion for freedom's holy reign
Do homage to Old Glory—the flag without a stain!
Oh, may the glorious Stars and Stripes forever and a day
To worthy deeds of righteousness and honor lead the way,
And may our children's children learn to reverence and prize
The precious gift our noble sires had purchased from the skies.
Then hearts aflame with passion for freedom's holy reign
Shall magnify Old Glory—the flag without a stain!
—Frederick Theodore Bastel.

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OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

The war department allotted \$400,000 for improvement of Coos bay. The funds come from the current year's rivers and harbors fund.

Dates for Lebanon's annual Strawberry Fair have been definitely fixed by the executive committee for Friday and Saturday, June 7 and 8.

General warrants in the sum of \$20,000 are being called in for payment by the city of Eugene. This covers all warrants registered up to November 15, 1928.

A new grandstand with a seating capacity of 6000 people is being erected at Vale for the 11th annual community celebration, which will be held July 2, 3 and 4.

The seeding to grass of 1200 acres of logged-off land near Coquille last year by airplane proved a success and the property will now be used for cattle range.

The Klamath Falls chamber of commerce has purchased 300 acres south of that city as a site for an airport. The land was purchased from Rufus Moore for \$9000.

The postoffice at Hershall, closed when the Baker White Pine Lumber company went into receivership, has been reopened because of the resumption of activity.

The Arthur postoffice, located at the Oregon Copper company properties, 25 miles east of Baker, was opened recently with Edward Hendrickson as acting postmaster.

The Snider Shingle company at Carlton has added a third machine and a dry kiln to its plant; which more than doubles its capacity and adds several men to the payroll.

The Lane county court has concluded a deal with the officers of Pomona Grange whereby the county has purchased for \$5000 the old market sheds in the county park at Eugene.

The 1929 cherry crop in Marion county will be less than half of normal, according to L. W. Wells of the Young Wells Fruit company. The prune crop is also very spotted, he said.

Ted Wallace, Bend, holds the distinction of catching the largest Klamath trout this season so far. Wallace hooked and landed a 22-pound Dolly Varden trout in Crescent lake.

The Western Oregon Packing company of Corvallis has received a telephone order for 8860 cases of assorted canned goods worth approximately \$35,000.

Cars are being halted at the Oregon state line to stop the importation of Florida grapefruit, a move impelled by a desire to check the possible spread of Mediterranean fruit fly in fruit districts.

Robert Geddes, 24, of Mansfield, O., was killed instantly by a Southern Pacific freight train in Eugene when he attempted to board it. He was thrown between two cars and his head crushed.

As a companion organization for the "Oregon Dads," organized last year, the "Oregon Mothers" has been formed at the University of Oregon with all mothers of students eligible for membership.

The Columbia river at St. Helens has raised several feet during the past few days with the result that the salmon run has practically ceased and many of the fishermen have taken their gear from the water.

The first bunch of cattle came over the summit of the Cascades from Jackson county to Port Klamath a few days ago. Nichols, Jones & Garrett sent over 510 head. Eight men drove them over in four days.

John B. Crate, 79, native of Oregon and oldest citizen in point of residence in Wasco county, died in a Portland hospital of injuries sustained some time ago, when he fell at the home of his daughter in Portland.

The interference of a stray dog and the power behind several well-placed kicks in the face of a six-foot cougar saved W. J. Ocheltree, Middlefork rancher, a severe mauling by a young cougar. The cougar leaped from the brush onto the back of a cow that was being led down the open Coos bay highway by Elmer Ocheltree, 13. The boy screamed and his father, working in a field near by, ran to his rescue.

The Apple Growers' association of Hood River, closed a deal with Libby, McNeil & Libby for sale of 125 tons of Royal Anne cherries. While the price was not made public, it was declared decidedly satisfactory to growers.

J. Z. Baxter, La Grande, was elected president of the Oregon State Master Barbers' association at the final meeting of the group's annual convention in Astoria and La Grande designated as the meeting place for the 1930 convention.

Female Is Larger

The female of many species of fish grows to a larger size than the male. This is particularly true of the muskellunge. Among game birds the female often takes pre-eminence. The hen jack snipe is bigger than the male, for example.

Division of Labor

Daughter's idea of being helpful around the house is to run the radio while mother is running the vacuum cleaner.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Eastern Oregon normal school building, now nearing completion at La Grande, will be dedicated June 5. Exercises will include addresses by Governor Patterson, President Penrose of Whitman college and other state officials and educators.

All ranchers of the mid-Columbia who have a strawberry acreage have been busy the past week applying poison bait to the crowns of the plant for extermination of root weevil. This insect several years ago seemed to have ended the berry industry there.

Sylvesta Compton, 6, of Antelope was recovering at The Dalles hospital last week from being struck by a large rattlesnake, which sank its fangs into the child's hand when she attempted to show a playmate what she described as a "big worm" lying coiled in the grass.

Oregon has been apportioned \$632,638 of the \$4,500,000 allocated by the federal bureau of roads for forest highway construction during the coming fiscal year, which commences July 1, Senator McNary was informed by Dr. T. H. MacDonald, chief of the roads bureau.

The Douglas County Sportsmen and Game Protective association entertained 1500 visitors at the annual free salmon bake held at the club grounds northwest of Roseburg, recently. The club barbecued 20 salmon, weighing in all 450 pounds, as the feature of the free dinner at noon.

More than 500 persons attended the annual spring show of the Clackamas County Jersey Cattle club at the Clackamas county fair grounds at Canby last week. Breeders from Multnomah and Clackamas counties exhibited more than 70 head of Jerseys, many of these being blue ribbon winners.

Because of the tendency of growers to hold the fruit at prices that are declared exorbitant, no activity has been displayed at Hood River this year in Bartlett pears. Canners and shippers have made offers on some of the tonnage, but growers for the most part have been declining any price offered.

Purchase of the Albany milk condensary by the Borden Milk company for approximately \$200,000 was announced in Albany by E. G. Peery, president and general manager of the Oregon Milk company, ex-owner of the Albany plant. The change in ownership and management is to be effective June 1.

A half dozen clam diggers working on the ocean beach near Gearhart had a narrow escape from death when they were swept into a large crab hole. The diggers were working on a sand flat between the crab hole and the ocean when without warning two huge waves came from a calm surf and swept them into the hole.

Like some huge fabled bird, an airplane perched in a treetop near Marshfield, 100 feet above the ground. The ship, piloted by Dr. Earl Low of Coquille, and carrying William Richardson, crashed into the top of a fir tree near Coaledo. Dr. Low said the controls stuck and the plane went into a dive. No one was seriously injured.

Work was begun recently to raise the "block house" preparatory to moving it to the southwest corner of the Dayton city park, reports William Schell, who will oversee the work. It formerly was located at Grande Ronde, having been constructed there during pioneer days, but was moved to Dayton nearly 20 years ago and placed in the northeast corner of the park.

Lane county this year will receive \$116,804.56 in Oregon and California railroad land grant taxes, according to notice received by the county court recently. The money will be paid by the government some time before October 1. This is the third annual tax payment to be received by the county since the O. and C. lands were put back on the tax rolls three years ago.

Twelve persons were killed and 282 persons were injured in 2383 traffic accidents in Oregon during the month of April, according to a report prepared by T. A. Rafferty, chief of the state traffic department. There were a total of 1318 arrests with fines aggregating \$4920. The officers collected delinquent fees of \$3655 and recovered stolen automobiles with a resale value of \$7700.

The Hanson Construction company of Portland, with a bid of \$116,843, received the contract for constructing the new combined grandstand and exhibit building at the state fair grounds in Salem. The 1929 legislature appropriated \$100,000 for construction of the building, while an additional \$50,000 was raised through the sale of bonds. Both amounts are to be repaid out of the state fair receipts.

F. A. Elliott, state forester, has been advised by the United States forestry service that the Clarke-McNary allotment to the state of Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, is \$83,575. This is an increase of \$20,000 over the amount received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. The state's allotment is based upon an estimated amount of money sufficient to protect state and privately owned timber, and upon the amount actually expended by state and private interests for protection.

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POULTRY

PASTURING GEESE ON CLEAN RANGE

As General Rule Fowls Are Given Freedom of Field.

The raising of geese has not been specialized like duck raising, for the reason that geese secure most of their feed by grazing. For this reason, geese are raised on most farms in comparatively small flocks. These facts are the principal reasons why geese raising offers an opportunity for most farmers to add another source of income to their spring poultry raising.

Geese may be pastured at the rate of 60 head to an acre, but, as a general rule, they are given free range. This is satisfactory so long as they are not numerous. However, if a large flock of geese is pastured on the regular pasture the live stock will not relish the pasture on account of the goose manure on the grass. Ordinarily, the number of geese raised on any one farm are not numerous enough to cause any trouble from this source.

Geese do not require a great deal of attention. After the first two weeks they are able to look after themselves if given a good range. The principal food of geese is grass, supplemented by insects and other low forms of animal life. If suitable range is not accessible it is not advisable to go into geese raising.

Houses that will protect the geese from rains in summer and from snow, cold winds and dampness in winter are the only essentials from the housing standpoint. Low, open front sheds are often used for this purpose. Care should be taken to see that the interior of the house is dry at all times. Geese like to swim and they will exercise in the snow practically all day, but they should have dry places to roost or they will contract rheumatism. The floor of such houses should be of earth. This should be covered with straw and renewed often enough so that it will be dry. A thin coating of sand often proves helpful in keeping the house dry.

Geese mature more successfully after they are two years of age than when mated earlier. This is more true of the females than of the males. Occasionally yearling geese will produce fertile eggs but they cannot be depended upon. Small, undersized geese should not be used for breeding purposes. On the other hand, extra large, coarse geese are not as satisfactory as those of full development, but not so coarse. With most breeds the gander will mate with from three to four geese.

Ohio Station Advocates

All-Mash Chick Ration

The rearing of chicks to maturity on an all-mash ration is a rather new venture in poultry keeping, and we shall have to take the word of those who have tried it as to its value. This system has been developed and advocated by the Ohio agricultural experiment station, at Wooster, and is fully described in a bulletin issued by this station. They state that they have found the method successful on their experimental farm and equally so in the hands of other poultrymen of the state. Some other stations where it has been tried, discount these claims somewhat. There is no question as to the attractiveness of the plan and the results at the Ohio station should be sufficient to give warrant for trying it out.

Those who have followed the teaching of poultry experts over a considerable period of years have learned that there is little that can be considered as absolutely fixed, even in the seemingly fundamental principles of feeding and care. Revolutionary findings are apt at any time to upset long accepted practices. The all-mash ration should not have scratch grains added to it, since it combines in itself both the scratch and the mash and the addition of more scratch grain would unbalance it. That is, it would change the proportion of protein foods to the other ingredients and presumably lessen its value. An all-mash should be more coarsely ground than other mashes, to make it more palatable.

Raising Turkeys

Turkeys can be raised by artificial methods with less loss and more profit than by the hen-hatched and hen-brooded method. Each year the matter of growing more than 20 or 30 per cent of the pouls has become more difficult. That the association of turkeys and chickens is one of the leading causes for the heavy losses in baby pouls and that turkeys can be raised in brooders and hatched in incubators are comparatively new developments in the turkey situation.

In Case of Roup

Should any of your flock begin to show symptoms of roup, no time should be lost in starting measures to prevent further spread. All houses, pens, coops and runs should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a strong solution of a good coal tar dip and disinfectant. Droppings, litter and trash of every description should be removed and burned. All unnecessary equipment of every kind should be removed from houses and yards and stored elsewhere.

DAIRY FACTS

PASTURES NEEDED FOR DAIRY FARMS

Waste Seed and Labor When Planting on Poor Land.

The one big drawback to dairy farming is a scarcity of good pastures. "A good pasture is one that furnishes an abundance of nutritious grazing," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at the North Carolina State college. "On such a pasture a cow may get enough to eat without having to wander over a large area for it. Too many of our so-called pastures contain large amounts of woods and waste lands and are not much more than exercising grounds for our cows. Nearly all the food a cow gets from such a pasture is used up in producing the energy to get it."

In Mr. Arey's opinion, a pasture should be regarded as a crop and so cared for. Grass seed ought to be planted on good land—land sufficiently fertile to grow good crops and then the weeds and brush kept down. If the soil is given an occasional top-dressing of manure or commercial fertilizer, especially phosphates and nitrogen, better results will be secured. "About all the attention most of our pastures receive is a little time spent in tightening the barbed wires on a wet day," says Mr. Arey.

Seed and labor are both lost when planting is made on poor land. Sixty per cent of the average North Carolina farm land is listed in the census as unimproved but much of this land is fertile. However, it is now covered with underbrush and returns no income. Then, too, there is much rolling land in the Piedmont section that washes easily when cultivated. In other sections there are good bottoms which overflow too frequently to be safe for crops. All of these areas can be made into good pasture. Mr. Arey says that records from the local herd improvement association show that pasture has a value of from \$6 to \$10 per acre when cream from the cows so grazed is sold for butter making. The value is greater where milk is retailed.

Cow-Testing Increases and Dairy Profits Grow

Cow-testing association work in Pennsylvania has expanded 250 per cent since 1924. I. O. Sidelmann of the Pennsylvania State college dairy extension service, said recently. In that year there were 8,224 cows tested while last year the number was 20,212.

During the past five years the average milk production per cow in the associations has increased from 7,309 pounds in 1924 to 7,776 pounds last year. Twenty-five associations averaged more than 8,000 pounds last year, six over 9,000, and three more than 10,000 pounds in 1928.

Butterfat production per cow also has experienced a steady increase under improved management and better breeding and feeding. Five years ago the mark was 286.9 pounds per cow. Last year the figure was 303.7 pounds. This was the second year in the history of Pennsylvania cow-testing work that butterfat production exceeded the 300 mark, Sidelmann reported.

The 1924 figure for value of product was \$217.50 per cow while last year it was \$240.87. Feed costs have fluctuated slightly above or below \$100 per cow for the five-year period. For each dollar expended for feed in 1924, dairymen in association work received \$2.20. Last year the returns amounted to \$2.41.

Mineral Mixtures Very Important for Cattle

The feeding of mineral mixtures to dairy cattle is very important, for dairy cows lose a large amount of mineral matter during the lactation period and do not store minerals at that time.

This is the statement contained in a report of the Colorado Dairy Herd Improvement association, by State Dairy Commissioner George E. Morton and C. A. Smith, fieldman, which has been issued by the Colorado Agricultural college.

Even when cows are on rations containing large amounts of minerals, it has been found that the addition of a mineral mixture helps prolong production a number of years, and insures a large and more rugged calf crop, the report states.

A little steamed bone meal or a mixture of equal parts of crushed limestone, steamed bone meal and salt added to the ration will insure a longer period of production, healthier cows and decrease breeding troubles.

Breeding Bull Value

It is a well-known fact that the breeding value of a bull cannot be determined until his daughters come into milk. A bull may be well bred and still not be able to transmit his producing ability to his offspring. Yet it is the rule on the average dairy farm to sell a bull when his daughters are ready to show what they can do at the fall. Bulls are usually sold before their daughters are ready to breed. Farmers should exchange true with each other.

New Cinema Screen

Cinemas in three dimensions, a problem on which several fortunes have been spent in recent years, are achieved in an entirely new way by an English inventor who has developed a motion picture screen which has for its surface 900,000 tiny glass lenses, each barely a quarter of an inch across. The screen is made by first coating the usual surface with a thick layer of white lead and then

affixing the glass globules to this white lead coating. This work is carefully done by hand.

The stereoscopic effect is then obtained by ordinary film and a standard projector, for the myriad tiny lenses split up the light into hundreds of thousands of minute beams which are individually magnified on the screen so that each lens gives depth in relief and produces the illusion that the spectator is looking around the object photographed.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.