

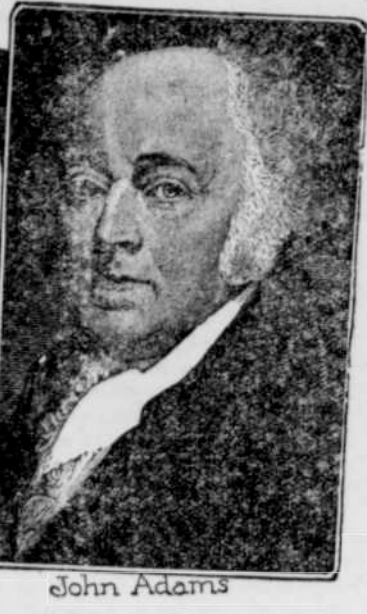
# The Great Seal of the United States



Benjamin Franklin



Thomas Jefferson



John Adams

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

WHENEVER President Hoover signs an important state document, there is another ceremony which becomes official. That consists of affixing to it the great seal of the United States, which is in the safekeeping of the secretary of state, a metal disk two and a half inches in diameter and engraved with the coat of arms of this nation. And when that is done, the document bears the imprint of the oldest national arms in the world, despite the fact that the United States is a "young" nation. For our coat of arms has retained its original design for nearly 150 years, longer than that of other nations which are much older than ours.

The history of the great seal goes back to the founding of the republic. Soon after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, a resolution was passed by the Continental congress naming Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams as a committee to design a coat of arms for the new nation. The original suggestion for the coat of arms was that the shield should be divided into six quarters, each bearing the emblem of those countries whose colonists made up the greater part of the population of the United States. Two of the features included in this committee's design were later included in the present coat of arms, but nothing definite was accomplished at that time.

On March 25, 1779, the matter was again brought up for consideration and a second committee submitted a design in which the "radiant constellation of thirteen stars" first made its appearance. It also provided for thirteen alternate red and white stripes which were to be placed diagonally across the shield. But this committee's design was not accepted. Then a third committee tried its hand at the job and the members of this one called to their assistance a noted authority on heraldry, Dr. William Barton of Philadelphia.

The design submitted by this committee was a complicated one. It provided for thirteen stripes or pales, a constellation of thirteen stars, an eagle poised on the summit of a Doric column, a helmet of gold on which was a cap of dignity, surmounted by a cock armed with gaffs; on the right side was a figure of the genius of America and on the left a man in armor. Over all gleamed the eye of Providence and below the shield was the motto "Deo favente" (Favored by God). Above the crest was another motto "Virtus sola invicta" (Virtue alone is unconquerable).

Finally out of the suggestions put forth by the three committees the coat of arms in its present form, proposed by Doctor Barton and making use of some of the elements contained in the previous designs, was adopted by congress on June 20, 1782. By this time the seal had been stripped of every emblem that suggested monarchy and included those which emphasized the idea of democracy. The outstanding features were the eagle, the shield and the stars.

The eagle, typical of those found in this country and unlike those which appear on the imperial arms of Austria, Germany and Russia, stands for power and authority. In its right talon it holds an olive branch and in its left a bundle of thirteen arrows, these denoting power in peace and in war. The ancient symbol of peace, the olive branch, was placed in the right talon to indicate that the first gesture of the new republic should be peace instead of war, but the arrows in the left talon indicate that the nation stands ready to defend itself if need be. The escutcheon was set across the breast of the eagle without any other support to show that the United States was to rely on its own strength.

The Journals of the Continental congress afford an interesting analysis

of the coat of arms. This tells of the significance of the escutcheon in the relationship between the individual states and the federal Union. In terms of heraldry it is composed of a "chief" and thirteen "pales," that is, an "azure" (blue) crossbar resting on stripes of "gules" (red) alternated with "argent" (white).

"The pieces pale," reads the old text, "represent the several states all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting a Chief which unites the whole and represents congress. The Motto alludes to this Union. The pales in the Arms are kept closely united by the chief and the chief depends on that Union and the strength resulting from it for its support to denote the Confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their Union through congress."

The colors of the escutcheon are the same as those adopted for the flag in the famous Flag resolution of June 14, 1777—white for purity and innocence, red for hardiness and valor and blue for vigilance, perseverance, and justice. In its beak the eagle holds an unfurled scroll on which on a crimson ground are the words "E Pluribus Unum" (One out of many). Above this is the "glory" or the constellation of thirteen stars on an azure field, breaking through a surrounding halo of clouds—symbolical of the new nation emerging from the storm and stress of the Revolution. The white stars against the background of blue also point to the unity of the states, since if a line be drawn between the outer ones it forms a perfect six-pointed star.

At the same time that this seal was adopted another one, intended to be the reverse of the coat of arms and to be used for stamping the wax on a ribbon attached to an important state paper, was also adopted. On it is a pyramid of thirteen steps with a culminating triangle suspended above it. On this is the all-seeing eye of Providence looking down upon the unfolded pyramid, by which it was intended to indicate that the United States had not attained a final state of spiritual perfection, a goal toward which it must strive. According to heraldry, the pyramid stands for strength and durability. The eye is the symbol of the eternally vigilant Providence which had favored the American cause so many times and this thought is carried out in the Latin motto "Annuit Coeptis" (God has favored the work) across the top of the seal. The date MDCCCLXXVI at the base of the pyramid is 1776, when the nation was founded, and the Latin motto beneath "Novus Ordo Seclorum" declares that then began "A New Order of Ages."

The original seal was cut in brass and is believed to have been used for the first time on a commission dated September 16, 1782, in which congress granted Washington the power to arrange with the British for an exchange of prisoners of war. This was signed by John Hanson, president of the congress, and countersigned by Charles Thomson, secretary. The design of the seal remained unchanged in any particular for more than fifty years. During the time Daniel Webster was secretary of state a second seal was cut. On this occasion the artist placed six instead of thirteen arrows in the eagle's left talon. This seal was used until 1855 when a new

one was made and the traditional number of arrows was restored to the seal. Not only is the American seal the oldest national seal but it is also said to be the most perfectly balanced and most beautiful of all national insignia.

It has often been remarked that the makers of the seal were unaffected by the superstitious fear of the number thirteen. Instead, thirteen is the keynote of the whole design. Not only are there thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, but there are thirteen arrows in the eagle's talon and thirteen stars in the glory. The motto E Pluribus Unum contains thirteen letters, there are thirteen leaves on the olive branch and the same number of berries on the branch. The eagle has thirteen feathers in each wing and thirteen in its tail. The title "The Coat of Arms of the United States of America" contains 30, or three times thirteen, letters, and if one counts all these he will discover that the number thirteen is repeated thirteen times in the whole design.

Since the great seal contains several emblems which symbolize the fact that the nation was founded by rebellion against the tyranny of England, it is worthy of note that one of them, the eagle, is of English origin. In that it was suggested to John Adams by Sir John Prestwich, an eminent British antiquary. The choice of this bird, which came to be popularly regarded as the national emblem, was very distasteful to another member of the national great seal committee, Benjamin Franklin. In a letter to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bache, written on January 20, 1784, while Franklin was in France, he said:

"For my own part, I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of the country; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fish-hawk; and when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him. With all this injustice he is never in good case, but like those among men who live by sharping and robbing, he is generally poor and often very lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward."

Modern science, however, has refuted some of these charges, especially the one of cowardice.

The eagle as a symbol of racial and national power dates back to the time of the Etruscans, the race that preceded the Romans. Rome, after the days of Marius, also adopted the eagle as its standard of legions. It was represented with outspread wings. Later the Byzantine emperors adopted the double-headed eagle, which symbolized their claim to the eastern and western empires.

In the Fourteenth century the German emperors adopted the eagle as their national emblem. Other European countries followed Germany's lead. Prussia's emblem was distinguished by the black eagle; Poland's by a white eagle. Napoleon made the eagle represent imperial France. The emblem was dropped by the Bourbon rulers, but was restored by Louis Napoleon on January 1, 1852.

## OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

The annual meeting of the Oregon co-operative council was held in Eugene Tuesday and Wednesday.

About 2600 trees, of various varieties of peaches, will be set in the Louis Will farm in the Grand Island vicinity soon.

A Grants Pass physician has announced that he will adopt the Chinese system of charging his patients so much per month for keeping them well.

The grand jury of Wasco county has recommended that officers of The Dalles undertake a fairly rigid enforcement of the curfew and other ordinances.

The dance ordinance that caused so much commotion at Medford has been repealed and a substitute adopted. It eliminates certain club dances from police supervision.

A recommendation that a new charter for Klamath Falls be drawn on the lines of commission-manager government is being considered by a special charter committee.

A survey by Portland and Salem hop dealers show that in 1929 on a total of 17,606 acres growers raised in Oregon 96,288 bales, of which 33,052 are still in growers' hands.

According to Brenton Vedder, county school superintendent, Clackamas county now has 131 school districts with a total enrollment of 13,655, compared with 12,000 in 1920.

Acting upon a suggestion offered by County Agent J. C. Leedy the Lions club of Roseburg will sponsor a plan for promoting the interests of the poultry industry in the Umpqua valley.

Mrs. Kate Cundiff of Eugene, known to her wide circle of friends as "Grandma" Cundiff, has celebrated her 89th birthday. She was one of 11 children, of whom six are living and all are over 80 years.

A bicycle race from Eugene to Corvallis and return will be conducted by the Amateur Bicycle league of America, February 22, it was announced by J. E. (Dinty) Moore, state representative of the league.

Postal receipts at Eugene increased 4 per cent in January over January last year, the total being \$13,892. Each month but two in 1929 showed an increase over the corresponding periods in 1928 of 2 to 10 per cent.

The consolidation of the school districts of Drain, Sunnyside, Eureka, Leona, Gunter and Cold Springs, in northern Douglas county, has been accomplished, and the plan approved by the county boundary board.

Williamette valley loganberries were hard hit by the recent below-freezing temperatures, according to information brought to Salem by growers. Blackberries also were said to have suffered from the cold spell.

According to officials of the Beaver Portland Cement company the Gold Hill cement plant, which has been closed down the past several months pending annual repairs just completed, resumed operations last week.

Intangibles taxes of \$50,859.17 has been turned over to the state treasurer by the state tax commission. It was estimated that the tax would raise approximately \$400,000. The law provides that the tax shall be payable prior to March 1.

Unemployment is becoming a problem on Coos bay and North Bend and Marshfield charitable organizations are planning for a wide effort in relief measures. The situation, as some view it, is more demanding than it has been for several years.

### THE MARKETS

Portland	
Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, \$1.27;	
soft white and western white, \$1.17;	
hard winter, northern spring and western red, \$1.15.	
Hay—Alfalfa, \$24@24.50 per ton;	
valley timothy, \$20.50@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23@23.50; clover, \$20; oat hay, \$19; oats and vetch, \$20 @20.50.	
Butterfat—32@36c.	
Eggs—Ranch, 26@30c.	
Cattle—Steers, good, \$11@11.50.	
Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.50@11.	
Lambs—Good to choice, \$10.50@11	
Seattle	
Wheat—Soft white and western white, \$1.18; hard winter, and northern spring, \$1.17; western red, \$1.16; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.23.	
Eggs—Ranch, 26@29c.	
Butterfat—41c.	
Cattle—Choice steers, \$10@10.25.	
Hogs—Prime light, \$11.25@11.35.	
Lambs—Choice, \$11.50@12.	
Spokane	
Cattle—Steers, good, \$10.25@11.	
Hogs—Good to choice, \$10.85@11.	
Lambs—Medium to good, \$10.75@11.50.	

High water caused by sudden melting of snow has resulted in much damage on farms near Moro. Farmers in many instances were isolated by roads being washed out and report a big need for hired help in filling the ditches caused by the flood.

The chambers of commerce of Baker and Huntington will erect a signboard on the Old Oregon Trail at Huntington calling attention to the fact that Huntington is the "Gateway City" and that Baker has lots of advantages worth considering.

County Treasurer Helen C. Claypool has issued a call for Crook county warrants for the general road fund. With the taking up of these warrants Crook county goes on a cash basis for all funds, the others having been placed on a sound footing before January 1.

Hop growers of the Harrisburg territory are undecided about raising a crop this year. A number of them plan to let the vines run for a while, and later get what crop they can if it seems worth saving. Others say they will plant some crop between the hop rows.

Crook county schools' second annual music festival will occur this year early in April, with every school in the county taking part. Last year the chorus work of over 500 pupils was considered excellent by the large crowd which packed the Prineville pavilion.

The city council of Corvallis has approved plans and specifications for a new addition to city hall. The council will call for bids February 25. The people of Corvallis voted \$60,000 at the recent election for city hall improvements and new fire department equipment.

Breaking all scholarship records at the University of Oregon, Mrs. Golda C. Wickham, sophomore student from Roseburg, made a total of 95 points for her work during the fall term, the university statistician has announced. Her score was the highest it is possible to make.

Plans for promotion of the establishment of a cheese factory in Rogue river valley were outlined at the Medford meeting of the Jackson County Agricultural council recently. Central Point, the center of the dairy industry in the valley, will endeavor to have it located there.

A test suit to determine the constitutionality of the law passed by the last legislature limiting voting power at municipal elections to taxpayers is being contemplated by the city of Canyonville, which recently voted a bond issue of \$10,000 for the installation of a municipal water system.

Bids for the construction and improvement of approximately 180 miles of highway at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000 and the building of four bridges will be opened by the state highway commission at a meeting to be held in Portland February 27. The meeting was announced by the state highway department.

The town of Detroit, located 60 miles east of Salem, and Breitenbush hot springs, mountain summer resort, were cut off from communications with the outside world as the result of a slide which came down the mountain recently and covered the highway and railroad tracks of the Hammond Lumber company.

Announcement was made a short time ago of the transfer of V. V. Harpham, supervisor of the Ochoco national forest, with headquarters at Prineville, to the Umpqua at Roseburg, where he will assume the duties of supervisor. He will be succeeded at Prineville by W. O. Harriman, who has been assistant supervisor of the Deschutes national forest, with headquarters in Bend.

Some cities may be growing gray trying to figure out ways to keep out of debt, but not Pendleton. The city wound up the year with \$12,195.53 in its coffers unexpended. Receipts were greater than was anticipated and a better percentage of the taxes was collected than in other years. The unspent balance, which is more than a mere paper balance, probably will be used to retire bonds.

Establishment of an insect control station in Salem to combat parasites that threaten the fruit crop was proposed by W. G. Allen, manager of Hunt Brothers' cannery. Mr. Allen said that failure to take action in the near future would mean destruction of the fruit crop and elimination of the cannery industry in the Willamette valley. He said he particularly was interested in the cherry industry, which had been damaged materially by the cherry fly.

The fields of fall-sown oats and wheat in the Lake Labish district were not hurt by the severe weather, according to those who have personally examined the fields. Clover sowing is in full blast among farmers there.

The city council of Medford has appropriated \$500 to employ Jacob L. Crane, a nationally famed city survey expert, to make a study of Medford's major street and zoning plans, parks and playgrounds and industrial features.

## WHY WE BEHAVE LIKE HUMAN BEINGS

By GEORGE DORSEY, Ph. D., LL. D.

**The Secret of the Thyroid**  
THE endocrine gland best understood is the thyroid (sheldlike) astride our Adam's apple. It varies individually and with age. It is relatively largest in fetal life. At birth its weight in proportion to the entire body is as 1 to 300, by the third week 1 to 1,100, and in the adult as 1 to 1,800. It is generally larger in women than in men. Why this is so is not yet known.

The thyroid usually consists of two equally developed lobes two inches long, an inch and a quarter broad. They vary greatly; one lobe may be much larger than the other, or may be quite absent. Generally the two lobes are connected by an isthmus; this also varies in position or may be absent. There may be accessory thyroids down the trachea as far as the heart.

Only in higher fishes does the thyroid become a ductless gland, take on new functions, and start a new career. In man, a duct is sometimes found in the isthmus—vestige of a condition found in lowest fishes, echo of millions of years ago. It is prone to trouble.

Children with deficient thyroids, through removal, atrophy, or injury, become heavy-featured, gibbering, idiotic dwarfs known as cretins; they do not metamorphose into normal adults.

These appalling results in both children and adults have been corrected by feeding thyroid extract.

Enlargement of the thyroid from whatever cause is called goiter, or Derbyshire neck. But an over-developed or over-active thyroid produces a definite disease known as toxic or exophthalmic goiter, or Graves' disease. This is characterized by increased metabolism and blood pressure, rapid pulse, lax and moist skin, nervousness, and protruding eyeballs—hence the name, "exophthalmic." The remedy is still in the hands of the surgeon.

It is believed that the activating principle of the thyroid hormone is thyroxin, isolated by Kendall in 1918. Thyroxin is a crystalline compound of three molecules of iodine fixed in a protein derivative: tri-iodo-tri-hydroxyindole propionic acid, or 65 per cent of iodine.

Only the thyroid secretes thyroxin, and apparently it is the iodine in thyroxin that tells the story. Iodine is found in many seaweeds; is three times more abundant in codfish than in human beings; is found in traces in milk and in drinking water; and gets its name from its violet (iodos) color!

Possibly no life exists without iodine. Certainly normal human life is impossible without one one-hundredth of a grain of thyroxin a day. Three and a half grains of thyroxin are all that stands between intelligence and imbecility.

The adrenals, or suprarenals, get their name from their position just above the kidneys. Normally they are of the size and shape of a large bean. But they vary; one—or, in rare cases, both—may be absent; there may be accessory adrenals varying in size from a pin head to a large pea. Removal of both glands is fatal, often within a few hours. When death does not follow their removal it is because accessory adrenals are present and can function.

Adrenin is a powerful drug and a powerful cardio-vascular stimulant. Normally our blood contains about eight milligrams of it, which means that the proportion of adrenin to arterial blood is one part to a billion. It influences some tissues when diluted to one part in 100,000,000. It depresses the intestinal canal when diluted to one part in 300,000,000! Large doses are fatal.

Adrenin is a drug, one of the most potent our body concocts. Yet adrenal feeding leads to no known or proved results. The administration of the drug adrenalin does lead to profound results. Our body blood contains this drug. Whether it is made by or extracted by the adrenals is still an open question, but that adrenin has specific action on the vascular system, the nervous system, the blood, the alimentary canal, and on sugar mobilization, there is no doubt. Nor is there any doubt that when administered as a drug it increases the action of local anesthetics by constricting the blood vessels, thus preventing local loss of the anesthetic. And as this reduces the amount of anesthetic required, it also reduces the amount of toxin danger from the anesthetic. It checks hemorrhages. It allays the spasms of acute bronchial asthma. It also stimulates weak hearts and fortifies the hearts of the old and infirm against the shock of operation.

In short, adrenalin exerts an influence upon all smooth muscle energized by fibers of the autonomic nervous system. That makes its responsibility enormous. Its influence on human destiny second to none.  
(© by George A. Dorsey.)

**Liberated by Wealth**  
As it was the wealth of the Renaissance that led to its freedom, its license, and its art, so it is the wealth of our day and place, far more than any literary revolt, that has substituted for the rigid moral code of the Pilgrims the gay laxity of emancipated souls. Our changed Sabbath, a day now not of rest and worship but of wanderings and pagan joys unconfined, is a visible sign of our altered morals and our liberated lives.—Will Durant in "Mansions of Philosophy"

## HEALTHY COMPLEXIONS



Healthy complexions come from healthy systems. Free the body of poisons with Feen-a-mint. Effective in smaller doses. All druggists sell this safe, scientific laxative.

## Feen-a-mint FOR CONSTIPATION



**Kill Rats Without Poison**  
A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chickens.  
K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety and without any deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Controllable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 576 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials. Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Inset upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All poultry supply, drug, and seed stores—See Large size (four times as much) \$2.00 Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

## K-R-O KILLS-RATS-ONLY

## COULD NOT DO HER CLEANING

Feels Much Stronger After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lankin, North Dakota.—"For nearly four years I was not in good health. My work is cleaning house and I work outside too and sometimes I could not do it. I read in the newspapers about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken three bottles of this medicine. I am feeling a lot better and I recommend it. You may use this letter as a testimonial."—LILLIE TREND, R. F. D. #2, Lankin, North Dakota.

## This Medicine Is Sold in Both Liquid and Tablet Form

**Modern Blackboards**  
Blackboards of translucent ground glass lighted from behind are proposed as a substitute for the usual black surface familiar to very school child. The old type of blackboard is difficult to illuminate so that all the room can see, but the ground glass, electrically lighted from the rear, allows everything chalked upon it to be seen from all parts of the room, even when a combination of daylight and artificial illumination is being used.

Russ Ball Blue goes farther, makes clothes whiter than Liquid Blue. Large package at Grocers.—Adv.

## Never Refused

A young poet was asked why he attended church so regularly.  
"Well, among other things," he answered, "it's one place where my contributions are invariably accepted."



## After Winter's Colds

**Don't Neglect Your Kidneys.**  
Colds and chills are hard on the kidneys. A constant backache, with kidney irregularities, and an aching, worn-out feeling all too often warn of disorder. Don't take chances! Help your kidneys with Doan's Pills. Endorsed the world over. Sold by dealers everywhere.

**50,000 Users Endorse Doan's:**  
E. J. Bush, 712 Graves Street, Charleston, Va., says: "A cold seemed to affect my kidneys and my back got so weak that I could hardly turn in bed. My joints were sore and lame and the kidney action was irregular. I felt better immediately after using Doan's Pills and was soon well."

## DOAN'S PILLS

A Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys