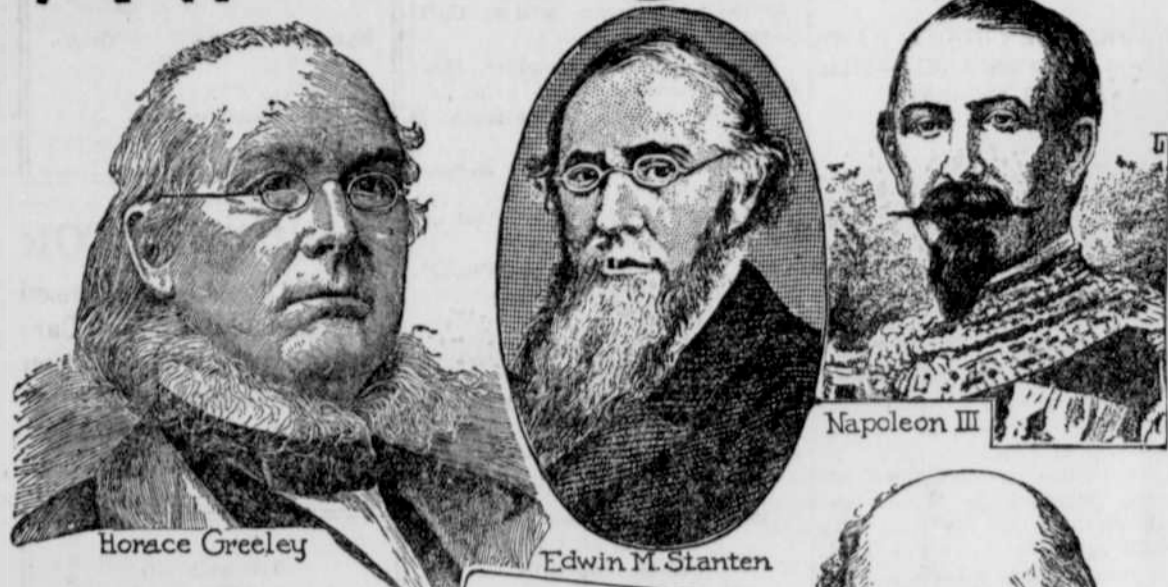


A "Whiskers" Come-back?



Horace Greeley

Edwin M. Stanton

Napoleon III

Gen. A.E. Burnside

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

RE whiskers about to stage a come-back on the face of American manhood? Wait, now, before you give a scornful reply to that question! For there are certain signs to indicate that the idea is not so fanciful as it may appear to be at the first superficial thought.

Do our newspapers accurately reflect contemporary American life? Consider, then, two newspaper items. One reads as follows:

Approx the rumor that whiskers are about to do a come-back as a companion piece to bustles, also reported to be staging a come-back, this should bring about a revival of the pottery industry by stimulating trade in mustache cups. —Auxvasse (Mo.) Review.

The other goes into the subject more exhaustively and says:

Taffeta and ruffles have been worn before, and still there was no wide outbreak of whiskers. We had the long skirt for a while, too, and few whiskers returned. But it will be a surprising and an unlaborable thing if we can have black mitts for evening and billowy skirts that sweep the ground and these coy puff sleeves and lace bonnets and now long-skirted bathing suits, even—and wear a burnside to go with them. The waist models in the windows of shop and shoppe alike cry out for bearded company. A woman in such apparel not only needs an escort to the street, she needs a doughty blade with whiskers. Therefore, he will appear, and the motion picture doctor will no longer be alone in his Van Dyke.

There are portraits, political and musical. A Paris dispatch informs us that "the present French cabinet, which consists of 22 ministers and sub-ministers, shows not a single shaven member," and in addition, four chief representatives at the London party brought mustaches, while the fifth has a beard. Locally, every one is aware of Chief Justice Hughes, Mr. J. Ham Lewis, Louis Gravois, Doctor Britton of the New York botanical garden and Ernest Boyd, critic incarnate, and finally several tenors have appeared in those mustache which we associate with barytones.

Inevitably we must return to our mutton chops if the spring fashions continue back toward 1870. The short bodice, the sprigged frock, the chignon and the genteel black glove look timid with no protective whiskers above them, yet I am sure they are. And when whiskers come back, mark your grandfather's words, so will chapearons. —New York Herald Tribune.

There you have it—from both the rural and the metropolitan press, representing both the country and the city! However true it may be that the safety-razor-using, smooth-faced American appears to be in the majority today, it is beyond belief that he may choose to return to the be-whiskered glory of the past? History shows that the facial adornment of the ruler of a nation usually sets the bismute styles of the citizens of that nation. Now, of course, in a democracy such as ours the citizens are not likely to imitate the example of their President as are the subjects of a monarchy to follow the mode set by their king or emperor.

But the fact remains that during most of our history Americans have in general followed the style in regard to whiskers or no whiskers as set by our Presidents, although that may have been only a coincidence. Our early Presidents from Washington down to and including Buchanan were all smooth-faced and most Americans of their times were, too. Abraham Lincoln was the first President with a full beard and during his administration the golden age of whiskers began. Not the least of the elements which made the Civil war so picturesque were the magnificent mustaches, beards and sideburns which adorned the generals and statesmen, both Union and Confederate, during that period. A Civil war general, or even a colonel, a major or a captain without whiskers—well, the picture simply isn't complete, that's all!

Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson, was smooth-shaven, it is true, but his successors more than made up for his deficiency in carrying on the tradition. With the inauguration of Grant, whiskers came definitely into their own and for the next thirty years they were much in evidence in both the White House and the Capitol. Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison all wore full beards. Arthur wore a mustache and sideburns and Cleveland wore a mustache. McKinley's smooth-shaven face marked the end of the bearded era, but Roosevelt and Taft symbolized a sort of a hang-over with their mustaches.

The present smooth-shaven era began with Woodrow Wilson and has continued through the administrations

of Harding and Coolidge down to the election of Hoover. Now that we have had nearly twenty years of smooth-shaven Presidents is the pendulum about to swing back again, and give us another bearded President to set the style for his fellow-Americans? And if whiskers are to stage a come-back, what are to be the most popular styles?

Look at the portraits of the be-whiskered notables shown above and pick out your own style. The full, flowing "chest-protector" beard worn by Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war in Lincoln's cabinet, is not only typical of the style most popular in the American golden age of whiskers but it is one of the oldest styles. As will be seen by data presented later in this article, it goes back to very ancient times. If, however, it would overtax the patience of the average American to wait for the growth of such a luxuriant clump, the hairy collar style, with the ostrich plume effect, as exemplified by Horace Greeley, the great editor, might be less trouble to cultivate.

Many Americans may not remember the services of the gallant Gen. Ambrose Everett Burnside during the Civil war, but they are not likely to forget what he contributed to American facial adornment. They are sometimes referred to as "mutton chop whiskers," thereby depriving the general of credit which properly belongs to him. For, as everybody knows, the right name for them is obtained by reversing the name of the man who made them popular and calling them "sideburns." Similarly, his imperial—and ill-fated—majesty, Napoleon III, made popular in France the combination of sharp-pointed mustache and lower-lip whiskers, or "goatee," which goes by the name of "imperial." It is doubtful if the average American would care for this "foreign invention"—referring to the "made-in-America" brands—any more than he would care for the sharply up-turned mustache of the ex-kaiser of Germany. One fault of the latter type—at least, there is a tradition to this effect—is that it requires too much attention, such as putting it in a cloth framework at night so that it will not sag, droop or otherwise lose its perky uprightness.

The United States, however, is not the only country in which there are signs of a whiskers come-back. From France comes word that a well-known arbiter of styles on the Parisian boulevards has started a campaign for the return of the beard which he regards as the "outward sign of a mature mind." Thus is another historical cycle completed, for in early times the beard was considered by all nations as a sign of strength and manhood, carefully cherished and almost regarded as sacred. More than that, its removal was considered a particularly degrading form of punishment. In the second book of Samuel in the Old Testament is related the story of the servants which King David sent to Hannun, ruler of the Ammonites, to comfort him for the death of his father. Their reception is described as follows:

And the princess of the children of Ammon said unto Hannun their lord, Thinkest thou that David doth honour thy father, that he hath sent comforters unto thee? hath not David rather sent his servants unto thee, to search the city, and to spy it out and to overthrow it? Wherefore Hannun took David's servants and shaved off the one-half of their beards, and cut off their garments in the middle, even to their buttocks, and sent them away.

When they told it unto David, he sent to meet them, because the men were greatly ashamed; and the king said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and then return.

Among the Moslems the beard was held in great respect and the strongest oath that a Mohammedan could utter was, "By the beard of the Prophet." People of this religious belief took great care of their beards habitually carrying combs to comb it and keep it in order. It was their custom to do this after prayers, while still on their knees, and if any hairs fell out they immediately picked them up and preserved them for burial with their owners. They also dyed their beards, usually red, not only because dye of that color was easily obtainable, but because it was nearly like the golden yellow, the color recommended by Mohammed, who hated black, the color which the Persians dyed their beards.

In France and Spain the wearing of beards followed the styles set by the monarchs of those countries. The beard was commonly worn in France until the time of Louis XII, who, being young and beardless, set a new style and the fashion changed. In Spain the loyal Spanish courtiers removed their beards when Philip V, who was unable to grow a beard, came to the throne.

In Russia Peter the Great issued a royal edict compelling his subjects to shave or pay a tax on their beards in proportion to the rank of the wearer. Henry VIII of England attempted a similar tax in England, but found it difficult to enforce the law and later gave it up. As a result the reigns of Elizabeth and James I were characterized by the wildest extravagance in beard growing with some men clipping their beards into as many formal shapes as the old-fashioned box hedges. Under the reign of Charles I the Van Dyke beard, named for the famous painter, became popular, only to be followed by a smooth-faced era during the Eighteenth century and down to the days of "our dear queen," Victoria, whose royal consort and whose son, later Edward VII, brought back the pointed beard as one of the glories of the Mid-Victorian days.

If, indeed, there is a whiskers come-back and beards once more become popular, they will bring with them vexing problems. One of them is: what to do with the beard when it is not in use—taking it for granted that a beard can be put to use, such as stroking it as an aid to cautious thought and tweaking it, either one's own or another's, to suggest violence, determination or aggressiveness. How serious this problem may be is indicated by the following incident related recently by a writer in the Boston Herald:

Some years ago a certain eminent man of New England wrote a letter to another eminent New Englander whose title to eminence is substantial and whose beard is celebrated throughout the land. It is a beard in the fullest dimensions of old New England and the letter to this bearded New Englander the friend asked this question: "When you retire at night, do you tuck the beard under the sheet, or do you leave it free outside and above the sheet?"

This, we are told, caused the wearer of the beard much distress. Until the matter had thus been called to his attention, he is reported to have told his friends afterward, he had never given this problem any thought. He had retired at night as other men do, and had fallen gracefully into sleep untroubled and unperplexed. It never had occurred to him that there was anything so complicated or puzzling about the performance. Since that letter and his question, however, he had hardly had a comfortable night's sleep, for the moment he put out the light and popped into bed he had begun to debate which disposal of his beard he might the more comfortably make—above the sheet or beneath it. By this we learn that the beard, like many another luxury in life, carries with it responsibilities and perplexities.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

G. E. Finnerty, superintendent of Albany schools for the past eight years, has been reelected for another year by the school board.

All guests of the Gold Star hotel, suddenly destroyed by fire last week, were believed accounted for after a careful checking at Astoria.

More building will be done on Redmond's main street this year than in the history of the town. It will exceed 1928, when the \$200,000 hotel was built.

The Medford barbers' union at a recent meeting decided to increase the price of shaves from 25 cents to 35 cents after July 1, and of haircuts from 50 cents to 65 cents.

A resolution adopted by sheep shearers at Pendleton recently was approved by a group of plant men and shearers, which called for 15 cents a head, with board, for shearer wages.

According to reports coming into Ashland numerous deer have been found dead in the hills of the Green-springs district. State game officials are investigating the cause of the malady.

The Monitor State bank of Monitor, Marion county, has been purchased by the Coolidge McClain bank of Silverton, which will liquidate and discontinue operation of the Monitor institution.

Final arrangements for the installation of a power pump and the necessary piping to carry water to the new ponds at the McKenzie river hatchery area announced by the state game commission.

Sale of 2,000,000 board feet of western yellow pine in the Green Butte area is announced by the supervisor of the Deschutes national forest. The purchaser was Grover C. Grimmet of Chemult.

Four male students of the University of Oregon, all residents of Sherry Ross hall, have been suspended for the remainder of the academic year as a punishment for having liquor in their possession.

April 1 to 6, inclusive, will be the city dress-up week in Corvallis, and "paint-up" and "clean-up" will be the slogans of local residents during the week, making for city beautification and fire prevention.

A proposal for the construction of a new East Side school and an addition to the Kenwood school will probably be submitted to the voters of Bend in the form of a \$115,000 bond issue about the middle of April.

The city council of Medford has voted to subscribe \$500 for the balance of the year to the fund of the Northern California and Southern Oregon Development association for promotion of the Crescent City harbor.

Two cougars and a bobcat were killed with a bow and arrow by Captain C. H. Styles of Berkeley, Cal., during a game hunt in the Caps Iliac district. Perry Wright, Roseburg trapper, acted as guide during the expedition.

Improvement of 2½ miles of the Nelson mountain road will eliminate about five fords on this route, reports P. M. Morse, Lane county engineer, who has returned after an inspection trip. This work is planned for the coming summer.

County road crews throughout Lane county have been put to work again with the advent of good weather, it was announced by members of the county court. Crews are patching the piled roads preparatory to spreading another coat of oil this spring and clearing the right of way for new road projects is under way.

THE MARKETS

Portland	
Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, \$1.16;	soft white and western white, \$1.05;
hard winter, northern spring and western red, \$1.03.	
Hay—Alfalfa, \$21.50@22 per ton;	valley timothy, \$20.50@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23.50@24; clover, \$18; oat hay, \$17; oats and vetch, \$18.50@19.
Butterfat—32c.	Eggs—Ranch, 20@23c.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$11.75@12.25.	Hogs—Good to choice, \$10@11.25.
Lambs—Good to choice, \$9.75@10.50.	
Seattle	
Wheat—Soft white and western white, \$1.08; hard winter and northern spring, \$1.07; western red, \$1.05;	Big Bend bluestem, \$1.18.
Eggs—Ranch, 21@26c.	Butterfat—35c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$10.50@12.	Hogs—Prime light, \$11@11.50.
Lambs—Choice, \$9@10.	
Spokane	
Cattle—Steers, good, \$10.75@11.5.	Hogs—Good to choice, \$11.35@11.50.
Lambs—Medium to good, \$9.50@10.	

Description of the new union station to be constructed at La Grande this spring by the Union Pacific railroad was given at the annual chamber of commerce banquet. The station will cost between \$130,000 and \$140,000.

Supplemental irrigation for the Willamette valley from deep wells came a step nearer recently when the first experimental well on the Senator Sam Brown property near Gervais was "brought in" with a satisfactory flow.

Intangibles tax collections in Oregon under the first year's operation of the new law will reach \$900,000, it was stated by members of the state tax commission. This is an amount equal to income taxes collected from individuals in 1923.

Taking advantage of brilliant moonlight, Jefferson county farmers are working tractors during the night hours, in preparing wheat lands for spring planting. In the vicinity of Culver 20 tractors are being used night and day in plowing.

Final agreement has been reached between Marion county officials and the forest service under the terms of which the county will match forest funds to gravel the road between Detroit and Breitenbush this summer. The cost is estimated at \$6000.

A total of 2544 prisoners have been released from the Oregon state penitentiary on parole since the creation of the state parole board in 1911, according to a report prepared by state officials at Salem. During the same period 570 prisoners were pardoned.

Sheep men of the Redmond district report that lambing is about half over and that this is the very best year for several past. The owners of two large flocks have reported that almost half of the lambs have been twins and that there have been a number of triplets.

Ralph A. Young, 22, workman for a cement company, died in a Grants Pass hospital after plunging 200 feet down Marble mountain, a short distance from there. Young was caught in the path of a boulder which was loosened from its foundation by a blast.

Fifty milk producers met at Salem out were unable to decide whether to form a local organization or a unit of the state organization. Most of the producers said they already had been signed up to become members of the state organization, and that they would have no use for a local unit.

The Amity public library received a gift of 100 books from Mrs. Elva Brown of Salem. An unusual coincidence is that the library is located on the donation land claim of John Watt, Mrs. Brown's grandfather, and the building was used by Werner Breyman, her father, in 1852 as a general store.

Irl S. McSherry of Salem, ex-district committee-man of the Oregon state department, American Legion, and now employed in the claims department of the state industrial accident commission, was appointed private secretary to Governor Norblad to succeed Miss Beatrice Walton, who has resigned.

Men, suspended by ropes, have begun combing the perpendicular cliff west of Twin Tunnels, where recently the Columbia highway was blocked for five days by an avalanche. Following a conference of engineers, it was decided to continue removal of disintegrating formations at this point until all possibility of future slides is eliminated.

A survey by C. R. Briggs, county agent, just completed, shows that barley is a heavy producing crop in Benton county. Spring-corn crops will be greater this year than for several years, due to the dry weather that prevailed last fall. Many farmers of the district are contemplating replacing much of their acreage with barley instead of other cereal crops.

The dates of all mid-Columbia county fairs have been set, in order that events will not conflict this fall as they have for several years past. The dates selected are: Wasco county fair, at Tygh valley, Aug. 28-30; Kilkitt county fair, at Goldendale, September 4-6; Sherman county fair, at Moro, September 11-13; Old Port Dalles Frolies, at The Dalles, September 18-20.

Visitors at the Nehalem beaches of Manzanita and Neahkahnie found deposited all along the shore great quantities of a substance which appears to be a crude oil. Immediately speculation arose as to the nature and source of this oil, and old residents recalled the promises of oil in that section in 1910. Some believe that a nearby sub-secan well has broken through and that the masses of black, oily stuff are from this vent.

The 1930 Eastern Oregon Livestock show will be held at Union, June 19, 20 and 21, it was announced. The 1930 dates are about a week or so later than usual, the change being made in hopes of finding better weather conditions.

The work of dredging and draining 185 additional acres of Lake Labish land at Tokuto City, near Chemewa, is being put through rapidly in order that the ground may be planted to celery, peppermint and onions this season.

DAIRY

GERMS INACTIVE IN FRESH MILK

Bacteria Do Not Become Active for Five Hours Later.

Bacteria are not active in milk freshly drawn from the cow and may not become active until three to five hours later even if the temperature is at 70 degrees, says Prof. J. D. Brew of Cornell university. The period of readjustment, or germicidal period, varies according to conditions. Milk with a low bacteria count will stand longer without increasing the number of bacteria than will milk with a higher count. The addition of large numbers of bacteria from utensils or from dirt will shorten the period.

It is safest to cool the milk to 50 degrees at once and remove all doubt, but this period of inactivity explains why many dairymen can deliver warm morning's milk to grade A plants and still have a low count. Most of this morning's milk is about two hours old. Stirring the milk in the can is good practice, but there is no reason to stir it more than once and that not until after the can has stood in the vat at least a half hour. In an un-stirred can the center will remain warmer than the outside layer. But, if the water in the vat is sufficiently cold, this warm cone in the center of the can need cause no worry, because the germicidal action of the milk will retard growth and any cooling lengthsens the period of that protection.

Whatever the length of the germicidal period, when it disappears it is gone permanently. If one should warm milk to 70 degrees for separation it should be cooled quickly for bacteria growth may start at once.

Increased Production by Proper Management

In selecting a dairy bull on the basis of the records of his ancestors consideration should be given to the conditions under which the records were made. An investigation by the bureau of dairy industry at Beltsville, Md., showed that when cows were milked and fed three times a day instead of twice, confined in box stalls instead of in stanchions, fed enough to make them fat instead of keeping them in ordinary flesh, and bred to freshen at intervals of 15 months instead of 12 the production was increased 50 per cent.

A herd improvement association record of 400 pounds of butter fat, if made under ordinary farm conditions, is equal to an advanced registry or register of merit record of 600 pounds. This statement is backed by government tests and may be considered reasonably accurate.

Liberal Calf Feeding During Winter Is Best

It pays to feed calves liberally and to market them in the early summer rather than to feed them late in the fall when they have to meet competition of larger and thinner cattle. This is the conclusion of an experiment as a result of feeding six lots of calves weighing 400 pounds at the beginning of the experiment at the University of Missouri.

The one lot was fed enough through the winter to gain one and a half pounds daily; the other lot was fed to gain one pound daily. The calves that were fed more liberally were ready to go to market after 90 days of summer feeding and the thinner calves required 140 to 160 days to get a comparable amount of finish.

The cattle fed less liberally through the winter made more economical gains on grass and made more rapid gains than those fed more liberally.

Proper Care of Cream in Spring and Summer

With the approach of warm weather many cream producers have difficulty in getting their cream to the creamery in good condition. Practices in caring for the cream during the cold weather of winter are not always satisfactory for use during the summer season. Cream kept in a cellar filled with odors of vegetables is certain to absorb those odors and become unsuitable for the manufacture of high-class butter. In view of the approach of hot weather the following suggestions may be of value to some of our readers:

Wash and scald the separator, cans and pails and all utensils immediately after using and keep them dry while not in use. Sunshine is a cheap and effective drying agency.

Feeding Less Grain

There usually are a few instances in each herd where cattle getting toward the end of the lactation period can do very well on grass alone. This little rest from heavy grain feeding is doubtless desirable in those cases. However, on the whole, the dairy farmer cannot afford not to feed grain while cattle are on pasture. If the grass is good and plentiful, he may feed less grain than when the cattle are in the barn; in fact, this is often desirable.

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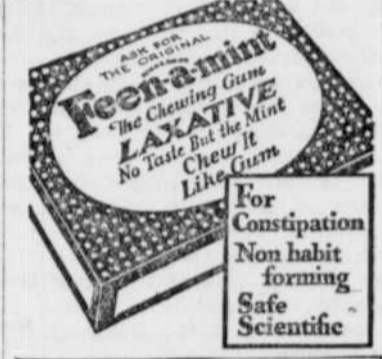
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K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety and contains no deadly poisons. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Control process which sets the maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee.

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Mission, Tex.—"I have used a good deal of your medicine and always find it gives wonderful help. I was feeling so weak and miserable that I had to lie down very often and I could hardly do my housework. I read in the paper how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped other women who were in the same condition as I said I will try it for myself. I am very much better now and I recommend this medicine, and will answer letters from women asking about it."—Mrs. J. W. ALBERTSON, 1015 Miller Avenue, Mission, Texas.

"Spying" Defined

The principal characteristic of the offense of spying is a clandestine dissemination of the true object sought, which object is an endeavor to obtain information with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.



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