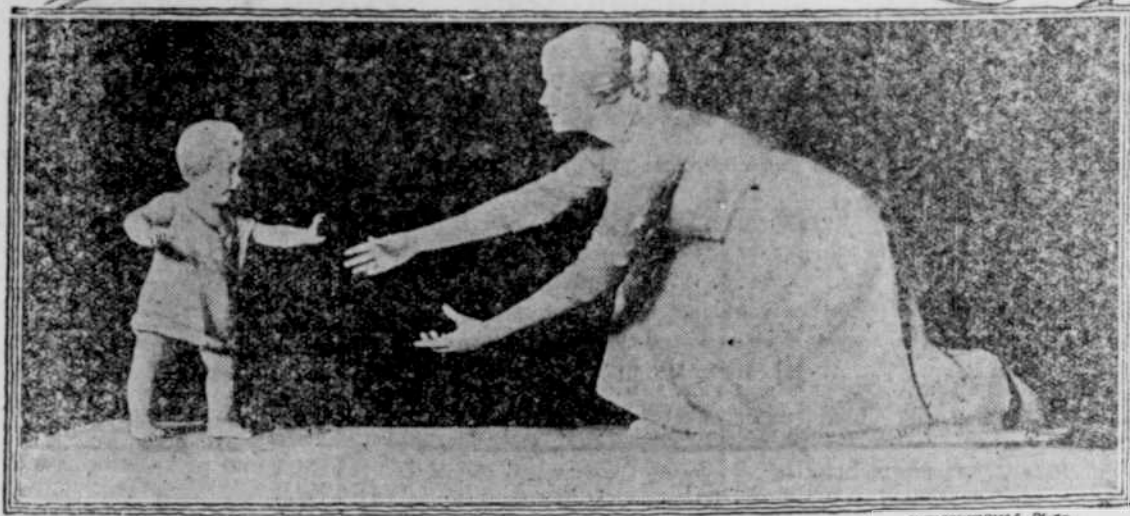


Origin of Mothers' Day



Bricard's "The First Step"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ALTHOUGH the official observance of the second Sunday in May as Mother's day is regarded as a modern custom, it is in reality a revival of one of the oldest feasts celebrated by mankind. For the gifts of flowers, candy and the like which we send on Mother's day correspond to the ancient custom of "Mothering day" of the early Britons. On Mothering day all young persons away from home visited their parents, taking along gifts of sweet confections of honey in the form of simnel cakes. Still further back in antiquity the people of Asia Minor held a feast early in May to worship Rhea, "the Great Mother of the Gods," and this feast later became the feast of Hilaria, an annual event on the Ides of March in Greece and Rome.

Just how much these ancient rites contributed to the modern celebration of Mother's day it is impossible to say, for there is some dispute as to the origin of the idea which resulted finally in setting aside the second Sunday of May for honoring the mothers of the nation. No less than four cities in as many different states claim that honor for one of their citizens. Up in Albion, N. Y., they will tell you that it originated there and offer the following facts in support of that statement:

George M. Pullman dedicated a home on the St. Lawrence river to "Father and Mother." This was opened for a large family reunion in August, 1888. In 1894 a church was built by Mr. Pullman in Albion, in memory of his parents. He put a great deal of thought, sentiment and time into both buildings—the home and the church.

These two things and the manner in which the work was done made such an impression upon the people at Albion that at the first anniversary of the mother's passing on it was decided to call the Sunday nearest that date "Mother's day," and they voted that hereafter, in that church, it should be an annual event.

No one at that time had any thought of how far-reaching this observance would become, or that it would so appeal to all lovers of mothers as the yearly celebration has now shown.

Down in Henderson, Ky., they claim the honor for Mary Towles Sasseen Wilson. Born and reared in this little city, on the south bank of the Ohio river, in the 60s, she labored earnestly to have April 20, her mother's natal day, observed in the schools in the manner in which the day is now celebrated.

In 1893 Miss Sasseen, then a school teacher, published a book setting forth her ideas, aims and objects, dedicating the volume to her mother, with a hope for national recognition.

She traveled extensively and addressed various educational meetings throughout the country in her effort to have the day observed in the schools. It was in the Little Center street school of Henderson that the first observance of Mother's day was held by Miss Sasseen, and in 1904 she succeeded in having it celebrated in the public schools of Springfield, Ohio. In 1899 she became a candidate for superintendent of public instruction of Kentucky, and it was then generally discussed over the state that she had first conceived the plan of celebrating Mother's day.

Mary Towles Sasseen married Judge Marshall Wilson of Florida, and gave her life to the cause of motherhood when her first child was born.

Still another claimant to the honor is Indianapolis, Ind., which comes forth with a citizen who, it says, is the "father of Mother's day." Recently Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana in a speech on "The Origin of Mother's Day" put forward the Indianapolis citizen's claim to the honor. His speech, as reported in the Congressional Record, follows:

Mr. Speaker, one of the most blessed of all anniversaries is Mother's day. The very name of this anniversary makes a thousand bells to tinkle in our recollection. It sends us back to first principles and revives all of the hallowed memories of childhood. It brings before the vision of every one of us the sweetest face

we have ever known; we see her smiles and tears and once more hear her sing her lullabies. It makes our hearts throb and our voices choke as we recall the unfathomable devotion of "mother," how she toiled and suffered and the privations she endured that we might be fed and clothed and trained to do the part of honest and upright citizens in the varied activities of life.

It is to me a source of special pride that the city which I have the honor to represent in the congress of the United States was the birthplace of Mother's day. A silver-tongued orator of Indiana—Frank E. Hering—first coined the sacred phrase which is now recurrently heard around the world. The Order of Eagles, of which he has long been an outstanding leader, took up the slogan; and giving expression to the mother love that is in the hearts of all of us, it has striven worthily and accomplished a great deal toward throwing the encircling arms of love and protection around the poor and aged mothers of the land.

A most interesting account of the origin of Mother's day is contained in an editorial that appeared in the Indianapolis Times on February 7, 1930. Mr. Royd Gurley, the author of the editorial, is a patriotic and brilliant newspaper man who in 1925 was awarded the Pulitzer gold medal prize in competition with all of the editors of America for the most distinguished public service rendered by the newspaper profession during that year. The editorial in the Indianapolis Times is as follows:

A REAL ANNIVERSARY
This city has many anniversaries which it celebrates in pride and thankfulness, the birthdays of those who served the nation and of statesmen who won glory and gratitude, of poets who wrote songs that are immortal, authors whose messages remain for the ages.

Today is a different sort of anniversary. It is the birthday anniversary of an idea which became an impulse; an impulse that became a great movement.

On the evening of February 7, 1904, the English Opera House was crowded. Those who assembled belonged to the lodge of Eagles. The speaker was a young professor from Notre Dame, notable chiefly as being the first Protestant to hold such a position in that university. Otto de Luse had found him at South Bend and been impressed by his oratorical charm. He did not suspect that the event was to make history.

It was on that night that Frank E. Hering, in a burst of oratory, traced all the goodness of men to mother love, all the advancement of civilization to the sacrifices of motherhood, all the hopes of the future to the influence of mothers. He urged that in every Eagle's lodge one day be set aside each year in which men would remember their mothers, and in that memory lift themselves from sordid thought to higher planes of action.

The idea caught and held attention. It was an appeal to something fundamental, it tapped the wells of all inspiration. So it happened that in many Eagle's lodges, long before Mother's day, a national institution, programs each year were held to honor the mothers of men. The idea that found expression in the English theater had become a movement.

When, a few years ago, the American War Mothers became interested in tracing the origin of this national anniversary they searched the records. Others claimed recognition to this honor. But the War Mothers, one of the few bodies chartered by congress, decided that Frank E. Hering was the real "father of Mother's Day."

Last fall they sent a committee to his home in South Bend to pin upon his breast their medal of honor, awarded to but three others, all from military life. His is the only award to a civilian.

An idea once started does not die. It grows. Out of it, almost as a corollary, came the national crusade that has resulted in such laws in several states, and seems fated to become a law sooner or later in all states.

Without Mother's day, and the sentiment it brings to the surface in men's hearts, the old-age pension movement might never have appeared.

From that same Mother's day there can be predicted other movements that will seek to soften the burden of sacrifice; that will remove the menace of heartbreak and woe; that will rob motherhood of

much of its sorrow and leave it only its glory.

It is well to remember anniversaries, especially of imperishable ideas. It is also well for Indianapolis to remember in pride that with her other contributions to progress and civilization it furnished the birthplace for a great idea from which has come better things for all.

The fourth city which claims the honor of having given to the nation this red-letter day on its calendar is Philadelphia. The Quaker city points out that the movement, which resulted in congress passing a joint resolution authorizing a Mother's day and in President Wilson issuing a special proclamation designating a Sunday in May as the date, thus giving the observance the official sanction of the government of the United States, was started there in 1908 by one of its daughters, Miss Anna Jarvis.

Miss Jarvis' mother, who died in 1907, had been active in the work of the church and Sunday school of a small town in Virginia. On the anniversary of her death the pastor asked the daughter to arrange for a special service in the church where her mother had been a leading spirit. In complying with the request she began to realize the growing lack of tender consideration of absent mothers on the part of children who had left the home roof and strayed out into the world, each with a different interest.

Miss Jarvis talked the matter over with a friend, saying she would like to have one day of the year set aside especially dedicated to the "best little mother in the world." Through the influence of this friend and others who had become interested, the first observance of the day was held May 10, 1908, in Philadelphia, with special services in all the Sunday schools in the city.

So popular was the idea with the people that Miss Jarvis became even more interested and began a wide-spread publicity of the event. She wrote letters or interviewed people in all walks of life for a proper observance of the day. By the time another individuals and organizations observed the second Sunday in May with appropriate ceremonies "in honor of the best mother who ever lived." As a result not only the entire nation, but many foreign countries, observe this day with appropriate ceremonies.

Pennsylvania was the first to make it a state holiday. This was in 1913. In the same year the mayor of Boston set an example of giving a free picnic in a park, when all mothers and their children were given a big dinner by the business men of the city. The object was "to give a day of rest and recreation to mothers who have not had a summer vacation away from the city, and who get few opportunities to do so."

On May 10, 1913, a resolution passed by the senate and house of representatives to make the second Sunday in May a national holiday, "dedicated to the memory of the best mother in the world, your mother." President Wilson was authorized and requested to issue a proclamation to display United States flags on all government buildings in celebration of the day. It is said that when President Wilson signed the proclamation he turned to William Jennings Bryan, his secretary of state, and said: "Bryan, that's the finest thing this congress has done. God bless the mothers."

Each year the idea grew more and more popular, until in a few years there was scarcely a small church or an organization throughout the land that did not make some observance of the day. And then came the World war, and it was during this time that the day was more universally observed than at any previous time. Boys in France were requested to write their mothers on that day, and so great was the response that shiploads of letters landed at the port of New York to be distributed all over the nation to mothers whose sons had "gone across."

At the beginning the slogan adopted was, as it still is, "In honor of the best mother who ever lived," and the badge was then the white carnation. It is said that this flower was chosen because it was the favorite flower of a President, famous for his devotion to his mother—William McKinley, who habitually wore a white carnation in her honor.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

Plans for the construction of a 14-story office building in Salem were announced recently.

A cave-in at the Oxbow Railway tunnel at Copperfield resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of two others.

Ivor Davidson, proprietor of the Troutdale Sand and Gravel company, was killed by a cave-in at his gravel pit a few days ago.

The 12 large canneries in the Salem district will start operations for the 1930 season about May 20, according to announcement made a few days ago.

Voters of the Cove school district approved an \$8000 gymnasium bond measure at a special election held recently. The measure carried, 107 to 31.

Mineral bearing ore has been struck on The Dallas Country club property by diamond drillers employed by an Idaho mining concern at a depth of 263½ feet.

The R. A. Gibson saw and planing mill and lumber yard out from Williams burned recently. Origin of the fire was unknown and no insurance was carried.

Registration in Marion county for the primary election totals 23,315 as compared with 22,311 last October, according to figures tabulated by the county clerk.

There will be an adequate tariff on cherries, whether sweetened or unsweetened, according to a telegram received at Salem from Representative Hawley.

William Aebischer, 4 years old, of Reedville, suffered the loss of the left eye and the thumb and first finger of the left hand when he held a lighted match to a dynamite cap.

Gresham, thriving town in eastern Multnomah county, made a gain of almost exactly 50 per cent in population in the last decade, it was announced by the district census bureau.

The success of the county road oil operations in Lane county has led of fields from other counties of the state to come to Eugene to obtain information about the methods employed.

The Rogue Nook inn at the approach of the Pacific highway bridge spanning Rogue river at Gold Hill, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at once by the owner, Dick Robinson.

The grain and hay crops of Linn county are making an exceptionally rapid growth the last few days, despite the fact that most of the grain sown last fall had a very poor start.

Plans for a \$15,000 building to be constructed by the Albany Securities company at Albany for use by the Oregon Stages company as a stage terminal were accepted by the company.

One hundred and seventeen ancient automobiles which have been scattered over vacant lots in Bend for many years have been hauled to the city dump and will be destroyed in a big bonfire.

The city council of Eugene has decided to give the shade trees which add to the beauty of the city along the main thoroughfares a trimming and has appropriated \$300 to employ two experts.

Lakeview is to have another sawmill with capacity of upwards of 50,000 cut daily. The Peterson & Johnson Brothers company will move a small mill from Bauer's creek and enlarge it in Dreva Valley. The company has purchased 15,000,000 feet of pine and have, adjacent to the holdings, 20,000,000 feet of government timber, assuring the plant of a plentiful supply for a number of years.

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, \$19 per ton; valley timothy, \$20.50@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23.50@24; clover, \$17; oat hay, \$17; oats and vetch, \$17.50@18.

Butterfat—34@37c.

Eggs—Ranch, 21@24c.

Cattle—Steers, good, \$10.75@11.25.

Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.50@10.75.

Lambs—Good to choice, \$9.25@10.

Seattle

Wheat—Soft white and western white, \$1.07; hard winter, western red and northern spring, \$1.06; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.20.

Eggs—Ranch, 25@29c.

Butterfat—39c.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$9.00@10.50.

Hogs—Prime light, \$11.25@11.50.

Lambs—Choice, \$9@10.

Spokane

Cattle—Steers, good, \$10.25@11.25.

Hogs—Good to choice, \$10.35@10.50.

Lambs—Medium to good, \$9.50@10.

Loren Wayne, 8-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Gott of Scio, was brought to Albany to be treated for a fractured hip which was injured when the baby tipped his high chair over backwards.

Japan is trying out pulp made at the Sitka Spruce Pulp & Paper company mill at Empire. The first order going to the orient was lifted by the Japanese steamer Yoneyama Maru a few days ago.

The March report of T. A. Rafferty, chief state traffic inspector, shows that seven persons were killed and 341 injured in traffic accidents during the month. The total number of accidents was 2269.

The city council of Salem has voted to place on the ballot at the May primary election the referendum measure providing an exclusive franchise for Oregon Stages to operate street busses in the city.

Construction of a steam stand-by electric power plant to cost \$420,000 has been authorized by the Eugene water board. The plant will supplement the present power plants of the city in emergencies.

The earwig pest has invaded the Coos bay section of Oregon. Residents in several parts of the city have exhibited the flower pest and plans are being adopted to keep down its multiplication, if possible.

Following the bringing to the Medford chamber of commerce of a stem with four tulips on it by Mrs. Don Newbury, Mrs. H. C. Glasscock appeared with five perfectly formed tulips on a single stem.

The Oregon Natural Gas company has made application to the city of Newport for the exclusive right to pipe gas to the consumers of the city. The city council is reported willing to grant such a franchise.

A petition is being circulated and signed by citizens of Redmond to purchase for a park the block where Redmond's oldest landmark stood, the old-time stage livery barn, which was destroyed by fire last fall.

Five persons lost their lives, four almost instantly, when a light passenger-delivery all-metal truck crashed into the rear of a freight engine at the Y north of Canby. They were en route to the funeral of a friend.

Approximately 200 persons attended the cowboy breakfast given in Corvallis auto park recently. Following the ration of sour dough biscuits, bacon and eggs, hot cakes, prunes and coffee, a 45-minute program was broadcast over station KOAC.

The city council and all residents of Heppner are excited over the 500-gallon per minute flow of artesian water struck by A. A. Duran of Walla Walla, contractor on the municipal well about 12 miles from Heppner, near the present intake on Willow creek.

Another relic of the old river days went into oblivion a few days ago when the steamer Gray Eagle, which for many years navigated the Willamette river between Salem and Portland, was burned by its owners, the Oregon Pulp & Paper company.

The planing mill of the Mohawk Lumber company at Donna was destroyed by fire. The building contained machinery that was valued at \$4000 or \$5000. The plant had not been operated for ten years, but the machinery had been kept in good condition.

The famed rhododendrons of the Siuslaw section around Florence are now coming into bloom, due to unusually plentiful April showers. The extravagant gold of the Scotch broom is also just around the corner. Early gardens are thriving and all vegetation looks well.

The Lower Columbia Cooperative Dairy association has received a check for \$150,000 from the federal farm board. The check is part of the \$202,000 loan made to the association. After retiring a \$100,000 bond issue the association will use the money in expanding its field.

The unemployment situation has cleared up noticeably within the past two weeks in the Marshfield section. Several hundred have found work in that time, and white cedar logging, one of the chief helps in keeping laborers busy, will be starting in all sections of the county soon.

The check of contracts with the Eugene Fruitgrowers' association indicates a banner year in fruits and vegetables in Lane county this season. Vegetable acreage contracted for amounts to more than 800. The approximate acreage of pears is 400, of prunes 2000 and of cherries 400.

Construction has begun on a new vinegar manufacturing plant at Free-water. At present only one unit will be installed, to take care of 60,000 gallons of apple juice. It is expected to have the factory at work in a short time.

Ripe strawberries, the first to be picked in the Roseburg section of the 1930 crop, were reported recently by A. J. Tuck of the Edenbower district. So far as is known these are the first to ripen at any point in the county this year.

DAIRY

SUMMER MINERALS NEEDED BY COWS

Calcium, Phosphorus Store Up Energy for Winter.

To insure healthy, robust animals, able to produce the milk needed this coming winter, Dr. L. A. Maynard of the Cornell university agricultural experiment station says that cows must have plenty of calcium and phosphorus during the summer. The usual summer ration of pasture and grain, he says, does not contain enough of these elements. Further, experiments show that cows will make better use of mineral supplements during the pasture season than at other times. The liberal feeding of minerals now will not only provide for current needs but will also enable the animal to store up reserves for the period when their assimilation of food is more difficult.

A mixture of equal parts of steam bone meal, finely ground limestone and salt, or a mixture of two parts of the bone meal and one part of salt makes a good mineral supplement. The simplest way is to place one of these mixtures in a box in the barnyard where the cows can eat it at will. Some sort of a cover should be built over the box to protect it from rain. It is a good thing to give the cows access to one of these mixtures even when the grain mixture contains minerals, because the grain fed during the summer may not contain enough. A better way to feed the minerals, but one that takes more time, is to mix three to four ounces of the mixture with one of the grain feeding each day. All animals, whether dry or milking, should be fed the extra minerals.

Aside from common salt, calcium and phosphorus are the only minerals that are needed as a mineral supplement. The purchase of a complex mineral mixture containing laxatives and tonics is a waste of money, says Doctor Maynard.

Water Materially Helps Maintain Flow of Milk

Water is as necessary to life as food, but how rarely is it given adequate attention, particularly in the summer. To maintain the summer milk flow at the highest pitch a liberal supply of pure water is needed. No matter how good the pastures, the cows cannot produce well if they are deprived of water. For both digestion and assimilation of food, water is necessary. It regulates the temperature of the body, and provides for the water content of the milk, which is more than 80 per cent by weight of its volume. Experience has proved that cows in milk need approximately three pounds of water for every pound of milk produced. Very heavy producers then may need from ten to fifteen gallons in 24 hours. During summer many herds are not supplied with enough water to meet this need. If the water is not before the cows all the time, they should have access to it at least twice a day, preferably three times during the hot weather. If this is done there will not be a falling off in the milk supply.

Poor Market for Dairy Products Is Advantage

It is generally conceded that a poor market for dairy products works to the advantage of the efficient dairy farmer because many of those producing at a margin are bound to go under in the crash of butterfat prices. Therefore the efficiency with which a farmer feeds determines whether he will remain among those producing at a profit. Herein lies the one great hope of the producer of dairy products, for in the narrowing of his field of competition, low prices at the same time provide for under-production and a subsequent rise in prices.

Dairy Hints

A good pasture increases the "content" in contented cows.

Soy beans are an excellent feed for dairy cows. They take the place of linseed meal or cottonseed meal.

So long as the heifer is on excellent white clover and blue grass pasture it will not be necessary to feed her grain.

About 87 per cent of milk is water. For plenty of milk, don't forget to give the cow all the water she craves to drink.

Cows should be kept in well lighted, well ventilated, clean barns. Flies can be kept out by hanging burlap over the windows and doors.

Feed which would taint the milk should not be given immediately before or during the process of milking.

The partly covered top pail, in some form, is preferable to the open top pails and other dairy utensils should be of the seamless type, or flushed with tin to cover up the seams.

Rheumatism

Quick relief from pains without drugs



To relieve the worst pains a very easy matter. Bayer's do it every time! It's as easy as taking a pill. Genuine Bayer Aspirin. Look for the Bayer cross on each tablet.

Bayer Aspirin

Tree Frank Howard L. Cox, of Tulsa has discovered a phenomenon in a locust tree in a city park. Growing out of an almond sapling, the parent was started by being tossed into the crook tree and the seed later in the sapling is about eight feet from the ground.

HEALTHY COMPLEXION



Healthy complexion comes from healthy system. Free the body of poisons. Peen-a-mint. Effective smaller doses. All druggists sell this safe, scientific laxative.

Peen-a-mint FOR CONSTIPATION



WELL OR MONEY? Your illness eliminated or fee retained? WELLER ASSURANCE CO. We guarantee the Dr. C. J. Dyer non-surgical treatment. Used by a non-removable success is a thousand times more than the cost of the treatment. Send TODAY for FREE page book giving details of treatment.

Electric Shoes

A Hungarian shoemaker invented a "heatable" shoe. An electric body is concealed between the insole and the sole of the shoe. The wearer may heat it by attaching a connector in the heel with a wall. The heat lasts about one and a half hours.



Makes Life Sweeter

Children's stomachs sour, need an anti-acid. Keep their systems sweet with Phillips' Milk Magnesia! When tongue or breath tells of acid condition—correct it with a spoonful of Phillips' Milk Magnesia! Most men and women have been comforted by this universal sweetener—more mothers should invoke its aid for their children. It is a pleasant thing to yet neutralizes more acid than any harsher things too often employed for the purpose. No harmful effects should be without it. Phillips is the genuine, practical product physicians endorse for general use; the name is important. "Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. registered trade mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia