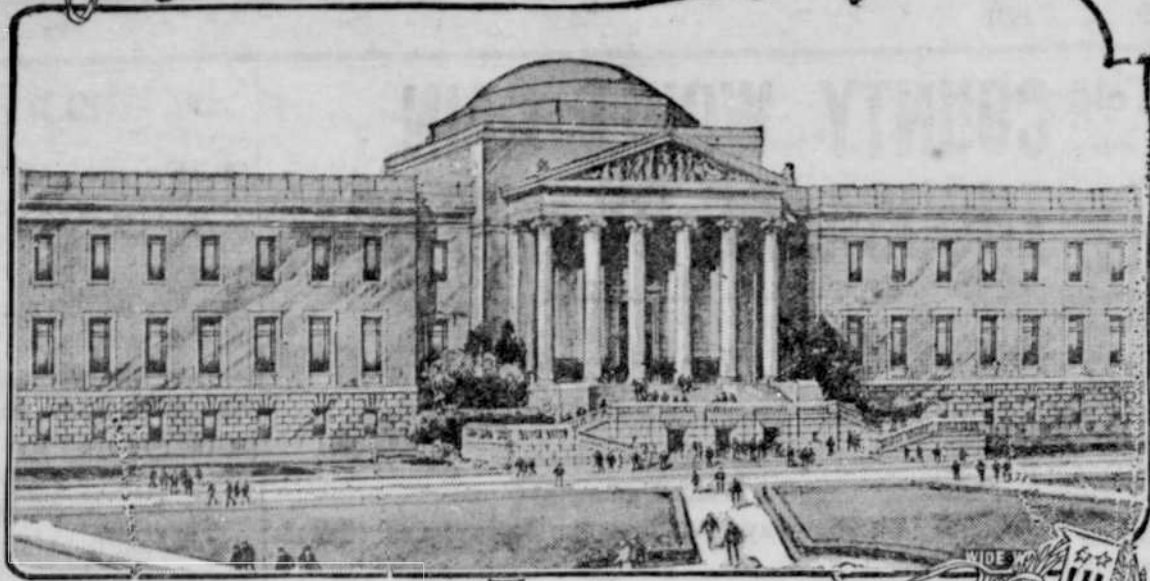


The Benjamin Franklin Memorial



By ELMU SCOTT WATSON

On Sunday morning in October of the year 1723 there arrived in the old Quaker city of Philadelphia a youthful visitor who, in his "Autobiography," describes his advent there as follows: "I was in my working dress, my best clothes being to come round by sea. I was dirty from my journey; my pockets were stuffed out with shirts and stockings, and I knew no soul nor where to look for lodging. I was fatigued with traveling, rowing, and want of rest; I was very hungry; and my whole stock of cash consisted of a Dutch dollar and about a shilling in copper. The latter I gave the people of the boat for my passage, who at first refused it, on account of my rowing, but I insisted on their taking it; a man being sometimes more generous when he has but a little money than when he has plenty, perhaps through fear of being thought to have but little.

"Then I walked up the street, gazing about, till near the market-house I met a boy with bread. I had made many a meal on bread, and inquiring where he got it, I went immediately to the baker's he directed me to, in Second street, and asked for biscuit, intending such as we had in Boston; but they, it seems, were not made in Philadelphia. Then I asked for a three-penny loaf, and was told they had none such. So, not considering or knowing the difference of money, and the greater cheapness nor the names of his bread, I bade him give me three-penny worth of any sort. He gave me, accordingly, three great puffy rolls. I was surprised at the quantity, but took it, and having no room in my pockets, walked off with a roll under each arm and eating the other. Thus I went up Market street as far as Fourth street, passing by the door of Mr. Read, my future wife's father; when she, standing at the door, saw me, and thought I made, as I certainly did, a most awkward, ridiculous appearance. Then I turned and went down Chestnut street and part of Walnut street, eating my roll, all the way, and coming round found myself again at Market street wharf; and being filled with one of my rolls, gave the other two to a woman and her child that came down the river in the boat with us, and were waiting to go farther.

"Thus refreshed I walked again up the street, which by this time had many clean-dressed people in it, who were all walking the same way. I joined them, and thereby was led into the great meeting house of the Quakers near the market. I sat down among them, and after looking around awhile and hearing nothing said, I fell fast asleep, and continued so till the meeting broke up, when one was kind enough to rouse me. This was therefore the first house I was in, or slept in, in Philadelphia."

Tired, hungry, poorly-clad youth was Benjamin Franklin, and the residence of Philadelphia who saw him that October morning so long ago little realized how much their city was to be indebted to him in the years to come and how he was to achieve world-wide fame as a scientist, a philosopher and a statesman. If Benjamin Franklin were to come back to Philadelphia today and retrace his footsteps of more than a century ago, he would, of course, be amazed at the changes that have taken place. But what would surprise him most, no doubt, would be the sight which he would behold on the parkway facing Logan Circle. For there he would see a great building arising on a three-acre plot of ground, and if he asked some passer-by what it was, he would be told "the Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum."

For Philadelphia is erecting a magnificent monument to the man who, in the words of one of the sponsors of the movement, "glorified common sense," and the plans call for its completion in the spring of 1932. It is not to be an image in marble or bronze, or a monolith towering above the city's skyline, but a working laboratory wherein the progress of the world, from the first writings of man to his latest achievements in all fields of endeavor, will be set forth in tan-



ible form as a stimulus to inventive genius and cultural advancement.

This, in brief, is to be the monument to Benjamin Franklin which the Poor Richard club of Philadelphia has been sponsoring for a long time and which is just now taking definite form.

For a long time the people of Philadelphia knew that plans were in the making for a living tribute to the man who had been the city's most distinguished, resourceful and productive citizen. At nearly every meeting of the Poor Richard club in recent years there was a report of the committee working on the Franklin memorial. Each time they reported progress, but it was not until December, 1929, that a definite announcement as to the form of the monument was made. On that date Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher and president of the memorial corporation, gave a dinner attended by 500 men, prominent in civic, industrial and scientific affairs, at which he told of the plan to erect a great museum, costing \$5,000,000, on the site opposite Logan Circle, a tract of land conservatively valued at \$3,000,000, which has been leased from the city for 99 years at \$1 a year.

The Franklin Institute, which since 1825 has been working toward the development of a museum of the modern sciences like the great Deutsches Museum in Munich, is co-operating with the Franklin memorial movement, using its century-old collections of books, mechanical models and historic documents as the basis for the larger collection to be housed in the completed museum.

The memorial, which will have a floor area of about 400,000 square feet, will be three stories in height. The structure will house many evidences of Franklin's greatness, and exhibits of the progress of the nation in mechanical arts and sciences. A feature of the first floor will be the great Zeiss planetarium, showing an artificial sky, the sun, moon, planets and 8,000 fixed stars, each precisely where it belongs and each with its proper relative brightness.

This floor also will contain a chamber devoted to a graphic description of underground and undersea work, a great exhibition hall, auditorium, court of honor and exhibits showing the progress of mankind in the development of electrical communication, water supplies, railroad transportation, physics and chemistry.

A heroic statue of Franklin will occupy the center of the great rotunda. The upper floors will contain astronomical observatories, engineering exhibitions, industrial plants and processes, models of ships and aircraft and a research library.

Dr. Howard McClenahan, secretary

of the Franklin Institute, has explained what the museum will mean as an institution for the advancement of learning in these words:

"There will be no 'hands off' signs around. There will be no exhibits held captive in plate-glass cases, but rather what will be there will be working, operating form for the inspiration of ambitious young minds where everything will be comprehended quickly, easily and graphically. The exhibits are to be so displayed that they will encourage investigation and arouse the curiosity of youth to see 'what makes the wheels go round.' The whole museum will be no dead collection of historic junk. It will be a live place of vividness and reality where spectators will do things for themselves."

Curiously enough, Benjamin Franklin will, himself, aid in the establishment of the museum, although he has been dead nearly a century and a half. Being devoted to the encouragement of youthful ambitions, he did all in his power to provide the financial backing necessary to their fulfillment. One of the funds established by Franklin now in the possession of the Franklin Institute, consists of the greater portion of the philosopher's original bequest of £1000 to the city of Philadelphia for the establishment of a loan fund to help apprentices and for other useful purposes.

Although the apprentice system has passed, Franklin's wishes will be crystallized through the institution which his money will help to support—institution which will house activities of the kind in which Franklin would have reveled and whose purpose will be to show the uses of natural science for the advancement of industry and the welfare of mankind.

At his dinner, Mr. Curtis declared the memorial should have been erected years ago. "After 140 years" he said, "Philadelphia is starting to give Benjamin Franklin that memorial to which his great career, his many achievements and his services to this city entitle him." Although in regard to Franklin it can truly be said that he not only belongs to America but to the whole world, the city of Philadelphia has a particular claim to him, so it is eminently fitting that Americans who would honor his memory should go to the old Quaker city to pay their homage at a shrine erected in his memory, for more than three score years of his long life were intimately connected with that city.

(By Western Newspaper Union.)

Forestry in Alabama
More than 6,000,000 acres of Alabama forestry land are now under definite systems of forest management.

U. S. WILL SPEND 724 MILLION DURING '31

Hoover Reports on Federal Construction Projects.

Washington.—Governmental expenditures for various sorts of construction during the calendar year 1931 will aggregate \$724,058,000, according to estimates made public by President Hoover. This huge total, which the President believes should go far toward taking up the slack in employment and in other activities, compares with an average of about \$275,000,000 in the years just prior to the business depression.

Of the total of nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars, \$146,000,000 represents accelerated programs approved by the President as a means of aiding unemployment.

Governmental expenditures for the relief of agriculture during the calendar year 1931 will amount to a total of \$109,000,000, according to the President's figures. This includes both loans by the farm board for marketing crops and loans by the secretary of agriculture for seed, feed, and fertilizer in drought-stricken areas.

The grand total of estimated construction and agricultural relief expenditures of the government during 1931 is \$884,058,000.

In compiling the figures for the President, budget bureau officials added one-half of estimated expenditures under regular appropriations for the fiscal year 1931 and one-half of estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1932, and supplemented this total with amounts to be expended under the accelerated programs for highway, public buildings, and river and harbor public works construction.

The items in the accelerated programs include \$90,500,000 for highway construction and \$25,500,000 for river and harbor public works, which are provided under the \$116,000,000 emergency construction bill, signed by President Hoover a few days ago, and \$30,000,000 for public buildings. Allotments under the highway construction appropriations were announced officially by the Department of Agriculture and those under the river and harbor improvements and flood control appropriations were announced by the War department.

The \$724,058,000 for construction in the calendar year 1931 is classified as follows, including amounts allowed for the last half of the fiscal year, 1931, the first half of the fiscal year, 1932, and in accelerated programs:

FEDERAL AID TO HIGHWAYS—A total of \$219,922,500.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—A total of \$173,809,000.

RIVER AND HARBOR PUBLIC WORKS—A total of \$159,857,000.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION—A total of \$129,920,000.

AIRCRAFT AND AIR NAVIGATION—A total of \$30,882,000.

MISCELLANEOUS—A total of \$9,607,000.

The estimate of expenditures for the relief of agriculture was adding \$125,000,000, representing one-half of the total of the loans of the farm board for the fiscal years 1931 and 1932, to \$45,000,000, the amount of the loans for drought relief.

President Hoover let it be known that it will be the policy of the government to insist upon payment by contractors of the prevailing wage scales. The agreement of industrial leaders reached at the conferences arranged by him a year ago to maintain wage scales is regarded by the President as the administration's most constructive contribution during the period of depression.

Mystery Meteor Rocks Several Idaho Cities

Lewiston, Idaho.—A mysterious light that flashed earthward across the northern Idaho skies recently and ended in a terrific crash is being investigated, the prevailing belief being that it was a meteor.

Hundreds in Lewiston, Bovill, Orofino, Troy, Elk River, Moscow, Orchard, Juliaetta and Kendrick, felt a shock following the crash.

No fragments were found, but this was explained by the fact that many meteors in their rush through the earth's atmosphere are dissipated by friction.

The meteor was seen by hundreds in Spokane, two hundred miles away.

McCray, Former Governor of Indiana, Is Pardoned

Washington.—Warren T. McCray, former governor of Indiana, was granted a Christmas pardon by President Hoover.

The one-time Indiana executive was paroled from Atlanta penitentiary on August 31, 1927, by President Coolidge, after serving three years and four months of a ten-year sentence imposed for use of the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of worthless cattle paper.

Canadian Wool Output Gains

Montreal.—Total production of wool in Canada in 1930 is estimated by the dominion bureau of statistics at 21,016,000 pounds, as compared with the revised figure of 20,283,000 pounds for 1929.

Minnesota Woman Dies at 105

Winona, Minn.—Mrs. Catherine McGunne, believed to have been the oldest white woman in Minnesota, died here at the age of one hundred and five years.

MORRISON, NEW SENATOR



Cameron Morrison.

Washington.—Cameron Morrison, former governor of North Carolina, recently was sworn in as senator, succeeding the late Senator Lee S. Omerman.

WINTER WHEAT NEAR THE 1929 ACREAGE

Farmers Disregarded Plea of Farm Board to Decrease.

Chicago.—United States farmers sowed nearly as much winter wheat this fall as in 1929, despite the efforts of the federal farm board to bring about a substantial decrease in acreage. It was disclosed by figures released by the Department of Agriculture the past week. The statistics showed the winter wheat area to be 42,042,000 acres as compared with 42,513,000 acres last year and 42,720,000 acres in 1928. Condition of the crop is given as 86.3 per cent, which compares with 86.0 per cent a year ago and the ten-year average of 83.2 per cent.

While the acreage comparison with last year is disappointing to the trade, the actual figures on area are not far from what was expected.

This is due to the sharp revision the government made in its 1929 acreage estimate, reducing it 1,177,000 acres from the original. The trade had looked for a decrease of at least 4 per cent in this year's area as compared with that sown in the fall of 1929.

That farmers did not pay more heed to the propaganda to sow a smaller acreage is ascribed to several causes. The fact that weather during the fall was favorable for sowing wheat, the urgent need of pasture in most sections because of the dry and hot summer and shortage of feeding material, and the additional fact that seed wheat was cheap are reported as the principal reasons for the size of the acreage.

An increase in the rye acreage over that of last year was quite surprising, inasmuch as private reports indicated a substantial decrease. The answer apparently lies in the fact that more rye was seeded in non-commercial areas, which were not covered by private surveys. It is believed that there was considerable rye sown in dry areas where there was great need of pasture.

The official estimate of the fall rye area is 4,158,000 acres, compared with 3,996,000 acres last year and 3,722,000 acres harvested this year.

Walker Is President of New Miners' Organization

Springfield, Ill.—John H. Walker, former president of the Illinois Federation of Labor and now secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America organization formed at Springfield, Ill., last spring in rebellion to John L. Lewis, international president of the miners' union, has been elected president of the Illinois division of the union, unofficial returns at the Springfield headquarters show.

Walker will become president of the state district of the new organization which is not recognized by the union headed by Lewis, who himself has been re-elected international president. The election was held December 9. The new officers will be installed April 1, next.

Boy, 14, Gets Life for Second Degree Murder

St. Clairville, Ohio.—John Woods, fourteen-year-old slayer of William Meeker, sixty, produce dealer, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Common Pleas court here when he pleaded guilty to a charge of second-degree murder.

Common Pleas Judge W. W. Cohen, who accepted the plea, sentenced Woods to serve at Lancaster reformatory for boys until he becomes twenty-one years of age, when he will be transferred to Ohio penitentiary for the remainder of his life.

Mexican Farmers Demand Tax Cut

Torreon, Mexico.—A group of 15 agricultural organizations in the state of Coahuila have demanded that property and production taxes be reduced 50 per cent and threaten to refuse to pay taxes if their demands are not met.

Last Lincoln Bodyguard Dead

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—The last member of Abraham Lincoln's bodyguard, Col. J. F. McNeill, eighty-nine, died here of heart disease.

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

While other parts of the coast boast of their unusual climate, Chris Isell of Astoria picks fresh raspberries out of his garden for his Christmas table.

C. Anderson, employee of the Baldwin Land & Sheep company, in Jefferson county, was recovering at Bend from the effects of five days of hicoughing.

Fir trees by the thousands have been taken from the forests of Josephine county this season to provide demands for Christmas trees in southern California.

Ira Ellis Purdin, one-time president of the Washington County Pioneer association and resident of the Forest Grove vicinity for 76 years, died at his home recently.

Newcomers to Silverton during 1930 enjoyed a turkey dinner when the Silverton chamber of commerce entertained in their honor at the annual newcomers' dinner.

Marion county timber lands patrolled by state foresters will be taxed 5 cents an acre, according to notice given the county court. The levy was a cent higher than last year.

Only Coos county labor will be employed in the construction of the \$300,000 bridge from Bunker Hill to Eastside, for which the contract was recently let to local contractors.

According to the report of the national forest officials a total of 4450 hunters killed 700 deer in the Whitman forest this year. This is an increase of 40 per cent over 1929.

Salem has the meanest person in the world. E. T. Barkus, on visiting a local cemetery, found that some person had stolen a holly tree which he planted on his wife's grave a week before.

The organization of a national guard company is being discussed at Bend preliminary to a move to secure an armory, in which all local groups of veterans and auxiliaries can have a meeting place.

Construction operations at Camp Clatsop, under a federal appropriation of \$30,000, will get under way soon, according to a telegram received by Major-General White from the war department at Washington.

The city of Warrenton has called for bids for the wrecking of a large building known as the clay plant building. It was built for the manufacture of sewer pipe. It is now being torn down, for reasons of safety.

An addition, to cost \$20,000, to the present cannery belonging to the Columbia River Fishermen's Co-operative Packers will be started immediately after January 1, it has been announced by officials of the organization. The plant is located at Warrenton.

Federal emergency advance funds of \$1,320,000 allotted to the state of Oregon out of a total appropriation of approximately \$30,000,000, are now available and can be used for highway construction prior to September 1 of next year, according to a telegram received from government officials at the offices of the state highway department in Salem.

THE MARKETS

Portland

Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, 70c; soft white, western white, 66c; hard winter, northern spring, western red, 63c.

Hay—Buying price, f. o. b. Portland: Alfalfa, \$17.50@18; valley timothy, \$17.50; eastern Oregon timothy, \$19@32; clover, 14; oat hay, \$14; oats and vetch, \$13.50@14.

Butterfat—27@30c.

Eggs—Ranch, 14@23c.

Cattle—Steers, good, \$8.50@9.

Hogs—Good to choice, \$8.25@9.50.

Lambs—Good to choice, \$6.50@7.00.

Seattle

Wheat—Soft white, western white, 65c; northern spring, hard winter, western red, 64c; bluestem, 68c.

Eggs—Ranch, 11@23c.

Butterfat—32c.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.50@8.50.

Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.50@9.65.

Lambs—Choice, \$6.50@7.

Spokane

Cattle—Steers, good, \$7.25@8.

Hogs—Good to choice, \$8.75.

Lambs—Medium to good, \$5@6.

It is reported that the French attitude inspires faith in Washington? Why?

Objection to hymns because they are emotional is objection to music because it is music.

The Soviet plans a calendar dating from the revolution. But what's the time to a Communist?

"These," complained the druggist's son to his new bride, "are not like the pills that father used to make."



Was a Problem

"Mary Jane caused me many anxious moments," says Mrs. G. G. McDowell, 4035 Wentworth Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn. "She was listless, weak, had no appetite."

"She suffered a lot from colds until I began giving her California Fig Syrup. It made her strong, able to avoid colds; gave her a good appetite and digestion. She is the picture of health, now."

For over 50 years, California Fig Syrup has been helping bilious, weak, headachy, constipated babies and children. Doctors by thousands recommend this pure vegetable product. Children love its flavor. It acts gently to open the bowels in colds or children's diseases. Bowels become regular with its use and remain that way.

Emphasize the name California or you may get an imitation.



Make Scientific Study of Scourge of Leprosy

The ancient scourge of leprosy is being intensively studied in Hawaii with a view to steady reduction in the number of cases and eventually to eradication. Gov. Lawrence M. Judd has appointed a committee which includes men who have given many years of attention to leprosy cases. Their report, just concluded but not made public, deals not only with medical treatment, but with measures for segregation of lepers and closer control of the disease. Hawaii for many years has treated leprosy without special fear, knowing that cure in handling it sufficiently protects doctors and nurses from contamination. Measures suggested to the governor by the commission will be embodied in legislation by the territory of Hawaii next spring.

EXCESS ACID SICKENS—GET RID OF IT!

Sour stomach, indigestion, gas, usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated. Food sours in the stomach. Correct excess acid with an alkali. The best form of alkali is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It works instantly. The stomach becomes sweet. Your heartburn, gas, headache, biliousness or indigestion has vanished!

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia is the pleasant way—the efficient way—to relieve the effects of over-acidity. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia has been standard with doctors for over 50 years. 25c and 50c bottles at drug-gists.

Wave Washes Car Off Road

While driving an automobile from Eastbourne to Brighton, England, late at night recently, Barry O'Brien was surprised at Seaford when a mighty wave from the sea knocked his machine across the road. Under similar circumstances an autoist lost his life at the same spot last year.

Proverb Challenged

"A rolling stone gathers no moss," said the ready-made philosopher. "Yes," replied Mrs. Cornstossel, "but that's no excuse for a man devoting all his time to settin' in a rockin' chair, raisin' whiskers."



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