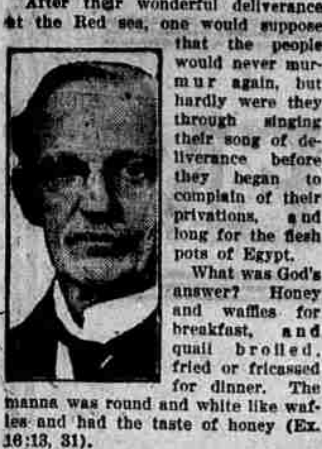


Honey and Waffles

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE
Mealy Bible Institute,
Chicago

TEXT—And the taste of it was like wafers made with honey.—Ex. 16:31.



After their wonderful deliverance at the Red sea, one would suppose that the people would never murmur again, but hardly were they through singing their song of deliverance before they began to complain of their privations, and long for the flesh pots of Egypt. What was God's answer? Honey and waffles for breakfast, and quail broiled, fried or fried, for dinner. The manna was round and white like waffles, and had the taste of honey (Ex. 16:31, 31).

This story illumines like a searchlight the duty of daily Bible reading, for while the manna answered their objections, and assured them of God's protection and care, it was also to be a test of their obedience. I. It must be gathered freshly each day. It would not keep until morning, much less could one gather a week's supply on a single day. Neither will half a dozen chapters read on Sunday suffice for our spiritual needs all the week.

II. Each person must gather the manna for himself. No foraging squad could gather for the whole tribe any more than the pastors of a city can gather the spiritual food needed by their congregations. There is a blessing in the gathering which the individual cannot afford to miss.

III. The manna was suited to the needs of all. The strong and the weak, the aged and the young, found it alike suited to their tastes and needs. And this manna diet was furnished by God during all the forty years of their wandering in the wilderness. No wonder they called it "bread from heaven" and "angel's food"—for so it was.

IV. One peculiarity of their supernatural food was this, that when they came to measure what they had gathered, the most eager and industrious had nothing over, and the feeble had no lack. This was certainly miraculous. But no more so than the way in which God illumines the Word and applies it to our daily needs.

A minister once told me that he returned from vacation with a heavy heart. He was nearly sixty, and not strong physically. He seemed to have no message for his people, and he felt that he ought to resign. One morning at devotions he read, "The Lord shall increase you more and more." He caught a glimpse of the boundless resources of grace and glory which God had in store for him. He cried out: "Oh! wife, I haven't got to go, after all." When she asked what the verse meant, he said: "Don't you see? It means that an old minister with a new experience is better for a church than a new minister with an old experience." It was easy then to take up the work, and the last I knew he was serving God successfully in the same church.

For devotional uses the Psalms are perhaps the best, because they cover so wide a range of experience. In the morning read Ps. 19, and at evening Ps. 8. If you are going on a journey, Ps. 121 is appropriate. The Gospels also are excellent for devotional reading, because there we come in contact with the words and works of Jesus. We see how he lived in the home and by the wayside, in the carpenter's shop, and by the open grave. We see him in public life and in private ministry, always the same, never hurried, never worried, always thinking of others and never of himself. We see him playing with the children, watching the hens in the dooryard, and the birds on the trees, the growing grain and fading flowers. In everything he saw God's love. If it be asked how much one should read at a time for devotional purposes, I answer: Read until your heart burns. You may read a chapter or a book or a single verse, but read, if you can, until you are consciously in touch with God, and then with the Father's morning kiss upon your lips, you are ready to meet the outside world.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES

LATTER DAY SAINTS

Sunday school at 11:30 a. m.
Sacrament meeting at 2 p. m.
M. I. A. meeting at 7:45 p. m.
Relief Society every Thursday at 2 p. m.
Primary meeting every Tuesday at 10 a. m.

CHARLES J. BLACK, Bishop

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF THE VALLEY

The summer schedule of Sunday services is as follows:
First mass, 7:00 a. m.
Second mass, 9:30 a. m.
Followed by benediction.
Week day mass at 7:30 a. m.
P. J. DRISCOLL, Rector.
Residence 1103 L Avenue.
Phone Main 9.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.
Praying at 11 and 8.
B. Y. P. U. at 7:00 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday at 8:00 p. m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Holy Communion, except first Sunday in the month, 8:00 a. m.
Sunday school, 10:00 a. m.
Morning service, 11:00 a. m.
UPTON H. GIBBS, Rector.
Rectory 1502 Fifth St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.
Praying, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Morning subject: "Sowing and Reaping."
Evening subject: "What God Hates."
Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.
W. B. SMITH, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday school 9:45 a. m.
Young People's meeting at 7 p. m.

SPIRITUALISTS

The First Spiritualist Church of La Grande will meet over Harris Grocery Store on Fir street every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

SALVATION ARMY

Jefferson Street.
Florence E. Pogue, ensign.
Capt. Mae Flack, assistant.
Holiness meeting, 11:00 a. m.
Sunday school, 2:00 p. m.
Y. P. U., 6:15 p. m.
Salvation service, 8:00 p. m.

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

M Street.
F. W. Bussard, pastor.
Sunday school, 10:00 a. m.
Morning service, 11:00 a. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Corner Spring and Seventh Streets.
Bible School at 9:45 a. m.
Bible school 9:45 a. m.
Praying service, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. All are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Corner First and Washington
Sunday service at 11 a. m.
Subject: Sacramento.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock.
The Reading Room is open to the public Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 5 p. m. All are welcome to attend our services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Sunday School will be held at the usual hour at the First Methodist

Old-Time Georgia Sign.

At one time cotton men in Macon thought that the presence of a man with a hand organ and monkey on the streets of that city had a direct bearing on the cotton market, causing a decline in price. At one time the organ man was prohibited by municipal law, but later was admitted on payment of a substantial license.—Tifton Gazette.

LIEUT. JOHN N. GREENE



First Lieut. John Newport Greene was the first man to receive the new American medal for valor in battle.

CHANGES IN THE RIVER

(By E. L. Eckley.)

In nearly all its physical aspects Grande Ronde valley is the same today as it was when the first white people reached here. There is one physical feature, however, that is subject to constant change and that is the Grande Ronde river. The changes that have occurred in the past fifty years are distinctly noticeable. When the valley was first settled there was but a small deposit of sand and gravel in the river bed below Oro Dell, the point where the river enters the valley. It was only in the more recent years that these deposits washed from the mountain districts reached as far down as Island City. Many of the more recent arrivals remember the time when the principal part of the stream on the north side of the "island" was confined to narrow banks and the bridge was scarcely half the length that is now required to span the stream.

The Big Drift.

When the first settlers came there was an immense pile of driftwood on what was later known as the Ladd place, which is a location about half way between Oro Dell and Island City. This drift was at the head of the diverging point at which a portion of the stream is turned southward and which further down joins the main river. The territory embraced within became known as the "island" and it was from this physical characteristic that Island City derives its name.

It is not known, for the reason that there was no one here to make the observations, but it is the belief that it was the "big drift" that caused the stream to divide and form the island.

In the very early days the settlers went to the big drift for their fire wood. The accumulation of trees and driftwood is described as an immense affair. It was a half mile or more in length and towered up thirty or forty feet in height. It contained hundreds of thousands of cords of wood.

Was Later Burned.

This great obstruction in the river channel might have remained till today, but the restless hand of man began to interfere with nature's plans. After a large amount of the material suitable for fuel had been removed, it was decided to dispose of the "big drift" and this was done by means of a match. Fire was set to the accumulation of years and this was the agency which removed that which had withstood the forces of other elements that had been working for all anyone knows through the still lapse of ages. The fire burned for weeks before the obstruction was entirely removed.

PRICE RAISE VETOED

President States Objection to Fixing \$2.40 For Wheat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—In vetoing the \$28,000,000 annual agricultural appropriation bill because of its amendment fixing the Government guaranteed minimum price at \$2.40 a bushel, the President informed Congress today that he did not believe the farmers of America "depend on a stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the Nation and the world at this time of crisis."

The President said the patriotic spirit of the farmers had been "worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country." He added that the bumper crops they have raised this year relieved the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies.

Congress was further informed the President did not believe that such inelastic price provisions as were contained in a way that would be advantageous to the producer and consumer, because they established arbitrary levels, which are quite independent of the normal market condition.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel, the President said, would increase the price of flour from \$10.50 to \$12.50 a barrel and would put an additional burden of \$387,000,000 this year on the consumer. Such an increase in price, he said, would force a similar increase in Canada, thus enlarging the whole scale of financial operations in this country by the allied governments and affecting practically the entire world.

The House is expected to pass the bill tomorrow with the price fixing amendment eliminated, leaving the guaranteed price at \$2.20 a bushel.

FOR SALE.

- 1 team, 1700 lb. Percheron mares.
 - 1,500 lb. work mare.
 - 3 yearling colts.
 - 1 saddle horse.
 - 3 jersey dairy cows.
 - 1 cream separator.
 - 1 disk.
 - 2 sets harness.
 - 1 drill.
 - "Success" sulky plow.
- Call Farmers 16 X
7:13 4t pd

GOING TO WAR.

Ford truck, in good condition, must sell at once. Phone Main 37 or Black 3521.

The Bookworm

During the school vacation, the little children who have just learned to read often forget how to be before school re-opens. Some of the youngest patrons of the library are these first and second grade children, for whom a special shelf is set aside in the library. They also enjoy looking over the more expensive picture books, which are not allowed to leave the building.

Unless they are watched, the younger children prefer quantity to quality in their reading, and strive to fill up their borrowers' cards as fast as possible, instead of reading thoroughly a few books.

The wild flower contest was won by Miss Vera Bonity, who brought in thirty-seven varieties of wild flowers, of which fifteen were kinds not collected by any other child.

The book referred to in the bird lecture at Chautauqua was Reed's "Western Bird Guide," of which the library has two copies. The book retails for \$1 or \$1.25, according to the binding. Other volumes in the same style are the "Butterfly Guide" and "Western Wild Flower Guide." Also suggested by the Chautauqua program are the books on Hawaii: Castle's "Hawaii Past and Present," and Katherine Fuller Gerould's "Hawaii: Scenes and Impressions." One of the most delightful books ever published on Hawaii is now out of print: Lyman's "Hawaiian Yesterday," describing a childhood spent among the early American missionaries in the islands.

Books on canning are popular at present. The library has two of the most recent and practical books on the subject, besides many copies of the various government bulletins.

Several people have asked who gets the produce of the war garden adjoining the library. The original purpose of the garden was to improve the waste lot formerly occupied by ash heaps and tin cans. The space was filled in by the

street department and leveled off ready for planting. The librarians have not spent enough time on the garden to make it financially profitable, but in due season, enough has been sold to pay for seeds and part of the tools. Any money coming in from this source will be spent for books in the nature of luxuries, which the library could not ordinarily afford. At present head lettuce, new books and radishes are on hand ready for sale.

The library is still collecting books for soldiers. For a time the librarians were requested not to send magazines, except through the Post-office, but recently the Red Cross has been supplying the troop trains with magazines, and any recent periodicals brought to the library will be turned over to this organization for distribution to passing soldiers. There is an urgent call for more books for the camp libraries, especially new books. Standard novels are also appreciated, but when you donate your set of Dickens, Thackeray or Scott to the soldiers, do not save out for yourself Ivanhoe or David Copperfield. If you reserve any, keep "The Commercial Traveller," "The Kickapoo on the Rhine," or "The Yellowplush Papers," which the men are not likely to ask for.

There is a great call in the camp libraries for good modern textbooks on all subjects. Books on travel, history and biography are especially popular, especially books on France. There is no end to the demand for war books, and the men call for works on German philosophy and methods of warfare, being interested to learn what they are fighting. It is the typical American soldier who goes to the camp library to ask for a guide-book to Berlin.

Standard dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities, even to purchase. Especially at the front, the men are reading poetry as they never did at home. Those of you who are writers, written home by our Oregon boys, will remember that many of them ask for clippings of newspapers and magazine verse.

British soldiers in German prison camps were suffering from actual starvation by having a single loaf to eat or drink. If there is any possible way, we must get it. In the month of American prisoners in Germany, to prevent the inevitable deterioration caused by the abuses and neglect in prison life. Then there are the hospitals. The wounded soldier has not much to think of that is very much for him. If we can lighten by one hour the weariness of his waiting, it is not charity, but justice.

INDIANA WOMAN FIGHTS FOR RELIEF

Mrs. Thos. H. Davis, E. J. Davis, Montgomery, Ind., writes the trouble with her bladder and for several months without Foley Kidney Pills were recommended to her and she commenced using them. She says she got relief from the first two bottles, and after bottles cured her. Many similar letters have been written from grateful women who found relief from kidney trouble, backache, rheumatism and stiff joints. Sold everywhere.

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The United States government is urging the growing of grain. It is a patriotic duty, and incidentally a very profitable pastime. An industrious farmer should be able to pay for his land at Capay Rancho out of his barley and wheat alone in two or three years at the most. Purchasers of land here may have the advantage of dry farming, as well as of irrigation.

There is no pioneering. You can go on your land and start producing at once. In many cases volunteer crops of hay, running from one to two tons to the acre are waiting for you to harvest. This is a great country for oranges, lemons, prunes, almonds, walnuts, figs and other fruits. Dairying and hog raising are carried on very profitably. The farmer who gets hold of some of this land at today's prices is bound to make money.

It will pay you to buy all you can swing, even at the liberal terms. But you will have to act now. There is very little yet to sell. Use the coupon below to get fullest information.

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