



Speeding us Lightly Away

O. Lawrence Hawthorne

Over the hills to the heart of the woodland,
Out to the nooks where the brooks gaily call,
Down to the farm with its orchards and meadows,
Back to the pool when the cool shadows fall—
Over the landscape of hillside and valley,
Eager to view where the beauty-spots are,
Bound for retreats of romantic enchantment—
Glad is the day when we play in our car.

Life has become so intensely delightful
Now that the world is unfurled at our door;
Friendship has made a companion of distance,
Bringing those dear to us nearer once more.
Open today is the pathway to freedom,
Calling us out with a shout gladly heard;
Laughter has caught a new cadence of rapture—
Notes that belong in the song of a bird.

Happiness comes on the wings of the morning,
Speeding us lightly and brightly away,
Off to the portals of lasting contentment
There to begin and continue the day.
Learning the wonderful secrets of nature,
Reading her glorious story afar,
Freely we join in a carol of praises—
Spirits are gay when we play in our car!



Obituary

DIED: At his home about four miles from Dayton on the early morning of July 17th, 1925, Sanford E. Goodrich, aged 67 years, 5 months and 8 days. His sudden death brought the bitter cup of sorrow to the lips of friends and relatives. He was one of nature's noblemen, brave, generous and manly. He died on the farm he was born on, and had lived continuously on this place all his life. He and his son Orr had planned a few days outing on the beaches, had their camp equipment all ready and expected to start on their trip early that morning. He had been about his usual duties the day before, and while not feeling very strong and well, nevertheless thought it would not hurt him to go on the trip, so arose at 4 a. m. to prepare for it. His physician said his vitality was lower in the early morning than at other times, and might have attributed to his sudden death.

Mr. Goodrich was instrumental in the organization of what is now the Yamhill Mutual Telephone Co. and also was an untiring worker in securing the R. F. D. out of this post office, which was about the second route established in this state, the other one was out of Hood River.

He was a regular attendant of the Methodist church in Dayton and took an active part in church and Sunday School affairs. He was married to a daughter of a pioneer family, Miss May Robertson, at or near Dundee, Oct. 15, 1884. To this union were born three children, Orr C. and Lloyd R., and Agnes M., now Mrs. Ray Berry. He is survived by his wife, the three children mentioned, six grandchildren, two brothers, John and Wallace Goodrich and a host of friends, all living in this vicinity. Funeral services were conducted in the M. E. Church in Dayton, Sunday afternoon, July 19th, Rev. J. F. Franklin officiating. The remains were followed by a very large concourse of friends, to the Goodrich burying ground, adjacent to the I. O. O. F. cemetery near town.

"The sunset speaks but feebly of the glories of another day. All is well."

The Sterling (Colo.) Advocate tells 'em right to their face what the editor thinks of loading down the paper with the task of boosting (free) all the local functions.

Knowing that the newspaper desires to help worthy things, but not being particularly interested in its problems of meeting the weekly payroll, there are people in every community who try to get everything that they can from the newspaper and turn nothing in its direction in the way of business. They plan teas, rummage sales, home talent plays, bazaars, ice cream courses, and even bring professional players to the community without making any allowance for the very necessary item of publicity. They are willing enough to pay rent, drayage, guarantees and the like, but they calculate on having the publicity donated by the newspaper. There are business institutions in the city, some of them depending on the confidence and good will of the people, who consider it their privilege to call upon the newspaper every time there is something to be gained by a news article, but which appear amazed at the suggestion of a bit of paid advertising in a good cause; or, when they have a chance to let the newspaper make 50 cents on a job of printing, they send it away to another city.

Now, as we said before, it costs money to publish a newspaper. Every line represents an expenditure of money. And the supposed task of "filling up" which the public thinks about is no problem at all; the question is a discriminating choice of materials to be used.

In the east of the Advocate there are some thirty people employed, most of them heads of families. The weekly payroll can not be paid with gratitude. All of which is to say that when people plan any kind of a public function in which admission is to be charged or the purpose of which is to raise money, there ought to be an allowance in the budget for advertising. It is no more reasonable to expect the newspaper to give away its stock in trade than to expect the merchant to donate shoes, clothing, or groceries. It is just as important to have the public informed in such undertakings as it is to have something for the public to see or hear or otherwise enjoy. The publicity always more than pays its own way. The expense of publicity is not only legitimate; it is absolutely essential.—The Pacific Printer and Publisher.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. S. E. Goodrich and family wish to express their thanks to those who so ably assisted during their hour of sadness, caused by the death and burial of their devoted husband and father, Sanford E. Goodrich. Also for the beautiful floral offerings.

Mrs. S. E. Goodrich
Orr C. Goodrich
Floyd Goodrich
Mrs. H. Ray Berry

Do Your Bit--With A Swatter

By L. Grace Holmes, R. N., Director of Surveys Oregon Tuberculosis Association.

All the world is turning longing eyes just now toward some sort of a summer outing. To some it will be a beach resort, to some a mountain hotel, to some an auto trip, stopping along from place to place at the friendly auto camp. To others it will be a few weeks of berry picking, or fruit, or hops, with possibly apples later. For each one a change of scene is the object.

Everywhere the Sanitary Division of the State Board of Health is trying to insure the safety of all this army of vacation seekers, by keeping the water supply pure, and regulating other features that might injure health. Much has been accomplished. Much remains to be done.

One menace that still more or less defies regulation, is the common house fly. This little pest is as fond of the camp kitchen and the resort hotel as he is of the ordinary home kitchen, and is just as dangerous one place as another. The dirtiest, most disgusting places in the world—the garbage can, the manure pile, carcasses of animals, and still worse, the privy, are all Happy Hunting Ground for the fly, and so is the dinner table, and he moves back and forth from one place to the other with a jaunty disregard for consequences. If somebody is using the privy who has typhoid or disenteria the result is an epidemic—which forsooth is then promptly laid to eating green fruit or overripe fruit.

The Minnesota Public Health Journal tells a story of a certain hotel in Maine that had rented a suite of rooms to a party for a period of two weeks. After staying four days, the party summarily left on account of flies in the dining room, refusing to pay the balance of the rent as per contract. The hotel sued for damage, and finally appealed the case to the Maine Supreme Court. In rendering his decision the judge said: "It is a matter of common knowledge that the common house fly has come to be regarded... not only as one of the most annoying and most repulsive of insects, but one of the most dangerous in its capacity to gather, carry, and disseminate germs of disease.... The dangers with which his presence is fraught are also matters of common knowledge, and hence of judicial notice.... That the defendant left the plaintiffs hotel on account of the obnoxious presence of flies, there can be no doubt, and the court thinks he was justified in so doing." Travelers have a right to demand protection from pest,—remember that as you travel around this summer.

Dr. B. S. Herben of the New York Tuberculosis Association indicates the magnitude of this menace when he states in a recent bulletin that one busy buzzing lady fly can, if she has good luck with all her children for a period of 40 days, raise approximately 810 pounds of flies.

Do not forget—you who in your travels are going to demand protection from others, that you too have your part to do. Carry a swatter with you and when a fly shows up as every now and then one will in spite of everybody's best efforts—don't drive him away—KILL HIM.

"I hate to punish you, my boy, but I only do it because I love you," said the father.

"I only wish I were big enough to return your love," said his son.

Geologist Explains Causes of Landslides

In describing some troublesome landslides that have taken place in England, owing to wet weather, Mr. William Platt, author of "A Popular Geology," says:

The causes are simple enough. Whenever the geological formation is that of alternate hard and soft rocks, and when this occurs in any sufficiently steep bank, hill or mountain, there will always be the risk of a landslide, especially after heavy rains, which soak into the softer layers and make them loose and slippery.

Landslides may be divided into two classes—natural and artificial. The former occur in the wear and tear of nature.

That picturesque mountain in the Derbyshire Pennines called Mam Tor is so liable to landslides that it has been nicknamed locally "The Shivering Mountain." Another celebrated instance is the landslide near Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

At Merok, in Norway (Norangsdal) a huge landslide dammed up a river valley, causing the water to pile up and form a lake. The people who lived in the village in the valley managed to escape, but their red-roofed cottages can be seen today under the clear waters of the huge tarn thus formed.

Exactitude of Little Consequence in Map

An amusing story is told in Berlin by the publisher of geographical maps. A Mongolian prince recently visited Berlin to place an order for maps of his country. The publisher was glad to get the order, but told the prince that the latest maps he had were published before the war.

"I must confess," said the publisher, "that I don't know the exact boundaries of your country at present. Haven't you some material that will tell me how to draw the boundary lines?"

"No, I haven't," was the reply. "But it doesn't matter. Just you draw the boundaries as wide as possible, so that my people may see how large their country is."

Explaining Law of Motion

The first law of motion, one of the cardinal discoveries, which contributed to the fame of Sir Isaac Newton, is that a body continues to move at the same speed so long as no force is applied to retard or accelerate it. It was a surprise to his contemporaries and continues to be to any one who hears it for the first time. Experience leads us to suppose that the natural condition of a body is stationary; but Newton asserted that neither rest nor motion is more natural than the other. Bodies set in motion by human agency always come to rest before long, because friction and resistance of the air are always operating to retard them; but the earth is surrounded by empty space, so that there is no friction.

Chairs and Their Makers

It is probable that very early in American cabinet making rocking chairs were introduced. It is not unreasonable to attribute their origin to a date previous to the Revolution, but after 1750. Not until the Nineteenth century was well under way, however, did that type become common as an article of furniture. It is probable also that Windsor chairs were the first to be fitted with rockers. The Windsor chair itself was invented in England, and its comfort quickly made its appeal. The old chair makers knew how to adapt their furniture to the human anatomy and the American inventor of the rocker added still more comfort.

Chinese Religion

Chinese religion, like Chinese art and literature, is quite indigenous, a natural expression of the Chinese philosophy of life. Indeed, the Chinese notion of religion is very slight. The thought of the entire population is permeated by a definite ethical code, but it is not fierce or persecutory. "Religions are many, but reason is one." Chinese religion is more tolerant, more reasonable and less dogmatic than the religions of any other people. It is hardly more than an ethical code. In China there have never been religious wars.—Chi-Fung Liu, in Scribner's.

Ancient Golf Club

The Royal Blackheath Golf club of London is said to be the oldest. Records date back to 1787 and tradition carries the club back to the reign of James I, 1603-1625. The old Royal Blackheath course has been closed since it was no longer possible to keep it in playable condition. It was crossed and recrossed by roads and railways and surrounded by buildings. The course consisted of seven holes, a match consisting of three rounds of twenty-one holes.

Health Habits

When children are young, they are taught how to walk, how to dress themselves, how to eat and how to perform all the many activities which life and civilization demand of us. The various actions which they learn become habits and are performed without putting any special thought on them. It is only the child who has never learned how to use a fork who is self-conscious and embarrassed when the need to eat in company arises.

It is just the same with health habits. We don't want to be thinking continually about our health and the various dangers that surround it. If we did, the worry would be worse than the chance of disease. However, we do want to teach our children correct habits of health so that they become just as automatic and matter-of-fact as any other daily performance.

Instead of amusing ourselves by teaching children to be afraid of bogies, policemen, doctors and so forth, why not instill a little reasonable fear of playing with children who have contagious diseases? We already teach our youngsters to wash themselves; let's go a little further and teach them to do it before every meal. Or even further, and give them the habit of never putting their hands or anything else into their mouths unless they (the hands—and for that matter the mouth) are clean. Many, if not most, of the catching diseases get in through the mouth; children cannot possibly keep their hands clean all the time; therefore they must be made clean before mealtimes.

Children are taught to eat three regular meals a day. At the same time, they can be accustomed to making those meals of good, healthy food. A person who has formed the habit of eating wholesome food in childhood will find it a hard habit to break. The same applies to habits of sleeping with plenty of fresh air, of training the body to an evacuation of the bowels at a certain time daily, of drinking lots of clean water, brushing the teeth and all the other things that help to create health and help to keep out disease. The more habits of this sort we can form, the less we shall have to worry about.

Lecture On Holy Land

Rev. F. L. Post, who recently returned from a trip to Europe and the Holy Land, will give a lecture, descriptive of his journey, in the Methodist church next Tuesday evening at 8 p. M. No admission will be charged.

Miscellaneous Shower

A miscellaneous shower was given Mrs. Marion Boulden, Tuesday evening, by Miss Hester Hibbert and Mrs. C. L. Christenson, at the home of Mrs. Christenson. A number of fine and useful gifts were presented Mrs. Boulden by the young ladies. About 20 were present. After an evening of music and games a light lunch was served and at 10:30 the young ladies departed for their homes wishing Mr. and Mrs. Boulden their best wishes for happiness and success.

PRINTING figures in commerce, in science, in religion, in education, in art; few activities of man are complete without it.

Putting on a New Edge



What Potato Grading Does.

Commenting on the potato situation in Oklahoma, the "Marketing Bulletin" published by the State Marketing Commission, states:

"Last year no Oklahoma potatoes were inspected; this year already three hundred cars have been, and it looks as though there would be as many more. To date we have not heard of a single car of these potatoes having been refused, whereas we have heard of uninspected stock having been turned down as high as 80 cents per 100 pounds."

Grading not only of potatoes, but of all products is demanded these days and the wise grower is he who puts his stock on the market on a quality basis.