At The Churches

Arleta Baptist Church

:45 a. m. Bible School.
11 a. m. Preaching service.
7:30 p. m. Evening services.
6:15 p. m. B. Y. P. U. meeting.
7:45 Prayer meeting.
Everybody welcome to any and all of these services.

Millard Avenue Presbyterian Church

10 a. m. Sabbath School.
11 a. m. Morning worship.
6:45 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E.
7:30 p. m. Evening worship.
7:30 p. m. Thursday, midweek service.
8 p. m. Thursday, choir practice.
Rev. Wm. H. Amos, Pastor.

St. Peter's Catholic Church

Sundays:
8 a. m. Low Mass.
10:30 a. m. High Mass.
8:30 a. m. Sunday School.
12 M. Chior rehearsal.
Week days: Mass at 8 a. m.

Seventh Day Adventist Church

10 a. m. Saturday Sabbath School.
11 a. m. Saturday preaching.
7:30 p. m. Wednesday, Prayer meeting.
7:45 p. m. Sunday preaching.

German Evangelical Reformed Church

10 a. m. Sunday School.
10 a. m. Saturday, German school.
8 p. m. Wednesday. Y. P. S.
11 a. m. Sunday worship.
Th. Schildknecht, Pastor.

Kern Park Christain Church

Corner 69th St. and 46th Ave. S. E.
10 a. m. Bible School.
11 a. m. and 8 p. m. preaching service.
7 p. m. Christain Endeavor.
8 p. m. Thursday, mid-week prayer meeting.
8:45 p. m. Thursday, Bible Study Class.
A cordial welcome to all who will attend any all services.
R. Tibbs Maxey, Minister.

St. Pauls Episcopal Church

One block south of Woodmere station.
Holy Communion the first Sunday of each month at 8 p. m, No other services that day.
Every other Sunday the regular services will be as usual.
Evening Prayer and sermon at 4 p. m.
Sunday School meets at 3 p.'m. B. Boatwright, Supt., L. Maffett, Sec.
Rev. O. W. Taylor, Rector.

Lents Evangelical Church

Sermon by the Pastor, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m., C. S. Bradford, Superintendent.
Y. P. A. 6:30 p. m. Lowell Bradford, President.
Prayer meeting Thursday 8 p. m.
A cordial welcome to all.
T. R. Hornschuch, Pastor.

MT. Scott Center of Truth.

Meeting every Sunday evening at 8:00 p. m. Three doors east of 82d St., Grays Crossing, Portland, Ore.

Lents Friend's Church

9:45 a. m. Bible School, Clifford Barker Superintendent.
11:00 a. m Preaching services.
6:25 p. m. Christian Endeavor.
7:30 p. m. Preaching Services.
8:00 p. m. Thursday, mid-week prayer meeting.
Junior Christian Endeavor meets Friday after school.
A cordial welcome to all these services. Rev. John Riley, Pastor.

Lents Baptist Church

Lord's Day, Feb. 25, Bible School 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
Elmo Heights Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.
B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.
Evening worship, 7:30 p. m.
A cordial welcome to these services.
J. M. Nelson, Pastor.

Lents M. E. Church

Preaching 11 a. m. Subject, "The Constructive Work of the Gospel of Peace."
In the evening at 7:45, M. B. St. John will address the people on Mission in China."
Services at Bennett Chapel M. E. Church 3 p. m.
Sunday School 9:45.
Epworth League 6:30.
Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.
W. Boyd Moore, Pastor.

Give the Hens Room.

If the poultry pens are connected and one or more is empty this winter don't fail to allow the hens in the adjoining house to have access to the unoccupied room. Cut a hole or place a door between the two pens. The added scratching room and enlarged quarters will help boost the egg record.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Shiloh Circle No. 19, Ladies of G. A. R. meets 1st and 3d Saturday evenings in I. O. O. F. hall, Lents. Lillah Maffet, Pres., Carrie Ingles, Sec'y.

CHERRYVILLE

Goodbye, Old Winter, Goodbye! That is if you could call this winter which is in its last days.

Mr. Cooper, who has charge of the Forest Rangers camp at Zigzag, was in town last week and he said this winter was the finest he ever experienced in any country. Mr. Cooper is developing an orchard at Hood River but says this locality is just as well adapted as any part of the state and says one particular location here, that he lately traversed, is the most ideal location he ever saw for that purpose as the air drainage was perfect and the soil right and the tract easily cleared as well as being at the right altitude.

E. C. Read, living one mile west of this place is developing not only an orchard but he also runs a dairy ranch and small fruit and vegetable garden in connection. He has twenty acres in an apple orchard with dwarf pear and peach trees for fillers. His winter varieties of apples are largely the Yellow Newton, Spitzenberges, Winter Banana, Ortley and Wagner. His fall varieties are the red and striped Gravenstein and the famous Delicious and Shiawassee Beauty. These trees have made a remarkable growth in the past two years and his one Winter Banana tree that has been out four years, bore last year a box and a half of remarkable fine specimens. He has probably the largest collection of red Gravenstein apples anywhere near Portland. This apple is of an extraodinary bright crimson color and is a delight to the eye and of a most exquisite flavor. It is in vegetables that he has achieved the greatest success as he raises at this altitude and on buck-shot soil not only tomatoes in great abundance, but melons, sweet potatoes and peppers, as well as sweet corn, cauliflower and cabbage without end. His root crops, such as beets, carrots, potatoes and rutabagas grow to beat the record. This is brought about by heavy fertilizing and irrigation in time of drought. He has this season one acre of strawberries and last season two rows of Mammoth blackberries about five rods long which yielded nearly one ton of fruit.

Wesley Windyjammer Jones, U. S. Senator from Wash., spoke for thirteen hours and seventeen minutes lately in the U. S. Senate against the shipping bill and received a fine fat check from the shipping trust. Ostensibly serving the people of Wash., he and such old standpatters as Root, Gallinger, Burton, Weeks, Penrose and Lodge are really employed by the big trusts such as the sugar trust, the lumber trust, the steel trust and the Standard Oil Co., and when any legislation is started having in view relief to the mass of people who do the work of the world and pay the taxes and fight the battles in time of war, then these old renegades turn out and vote down or block the wheels of legislation by fillibustering. Instead of being in the Senate they ought to be in the penitentiary. Whenever any reflection is cast upon them they immediately rush to each other, rescue and declare their colleagues are the most honorable high-minded men ever in public service. Honestly! Did you ever know of any man who was always boasting of his honesty or a woman who was always boasting of her virtue that had any of either? The writer never did and he has traveled from ocean to ocean and come in contact with all sorts of people.

The exercises at the Literary last Friday night consisted largely of a mock trial in which one of our citizens was charged with stealing the water out of a well from which the water had suddenly disappeared. The manner of court procedure was faithfully carried out. A jury was impanneled, witnesses examined and the trial resulted in conviction. The sentence was pronounced to be hanging on a gooseberry bush on the 29th of February.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mrs. Amy Dobson of Portland, who has been spending a few days visiting at the home of her brother, T. R. Berry, has returned to her home.

A. G. Sager of Lents visited last Saturday with his brother, G. N. Sager, of this place.

James De Shields of Tremont was a caller at the home of E. E. Pinkley one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Berke, who have been residing in Portland, have rented the Wm. Kesterson house and moved in.

Among the young folks who attended the junior class drama, "Are You a Mason" put on at the opera house in Gresham last Saturday night were, Keith Kesterson and Miss Laura Moore and Glen Kesterson.

F. A. Lehman has let the contract for the clearing of another tract of land on his place. The contractors will commence work at once.

Fred Matthias, by the aid of his stump pulling machine, is making rapid progress with his job of clearing land on his home place.

H. S. Baker is burning a large pit of charcoal this week and has another pit almost ready to burn.

Rev. S. F. Pitts of Gresham closed the deal last week for the sale of his twenty acre farm in Pleasant Valley. J. S. Colvert and A. H. Chase, recently from Idaho, are the new owners. It is their intention to set the place out to berries.

Ernest Underwood has traded his seven acre place at Wilson station for a 145 acre farm in Umatilla county. The consideration for Mr. Underwood's place being $6000 and $3000 for the farm with cash to balance.

H. P. Gardner has traded his place near Wilson station, valued at $6000, for a house and four lots at Tremont Place valued at $3000, taking a mortgage to balance.

Pleasant Valley Grange meets next Saturday, Feb. 27, in all day session.

CORBETT

Mrs. Leland and Mrs. Lewis Reed visited friends in Portland Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. A. S. Kincaid and Miss Gladys Lasley attended the Christain Endeavor Convention at Eugene the 19-20-21 inst.

W. R. Knight, our genial merchant, was in Portland Monday.

T. L. Evans motored to Portland Friday and brought Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Littlepage of Mosier out for a two days visit.

F. C. Reed is putting his mother's fish wheel in shape for the spring run of salmon.

At the banquet of the Merchant's Convention, given at Portland last week at the Commercial Club, there was served on the menu, corn, canned by Mr. J. Ward Evans. This is assuredly a compliment to the excellence of Mr. Evans' corn.

NOTES OF THE W. C. T. U.

Some of the fundamentals in social problems was the theme of the discourse of Prof. W. F. Ogburn, of Reed College, at the Friend's Church Tuesday. The idea was to give some simple rule by which to determine how to vote, no matter what the proposition to be voted upon. Incidentally he stated that public opinion would finally settle the European war, both sides of the controversy endeavoring to divert public opinion to its particular view point.

"The keynote of the present day and time," said Prof. Ogburn, "is change." The church is changing, the state is changing, courts are changing, and domestic relations are changing very rapidly. He compared the condition of the home of his grandmother in Georgia with that of the most modern of family conditions of the apartment house in New York City in which he resided not long since. This particular structure housed fifty families and among these fifty families there were but three children. In his grandmother's family there were probably ten children. Economic change is constantly going on. The cause of the change is the application of steam to the various economic devices, whereby activities have been taken out of the home and commercialized. In the olden times woman contributed one-half to the support of the home; now man buys all things formerly manufactured in the home, leaving woman nothing to do. What is to be done with these idle women?

In considering all issues which may arise there are three points to be remembered: at the base of things is the economic condition; above that, organization; at the top, ideas. Economic changes call for new organization which is held back by old ideas. Organization, or laws and government must be made to conform to the new economic conditions which necessitates the grasp of new ideas—thought forms advanced to the new economic conditions. On a ballot where there are a large number of initiative propositions the people who cling to the thonght forms vote no; those whose thought forms keep pace with the new economic conditions, vote yes.

Moral or Ideas_____
Organization_____
Economic_____

The lines overtopping the economic line, which represent the slow developement of laws and ideas to keep pace with economic conditions should be lopped off that they may no longer be a hinderance to the world's work and progress.

Prof. Ogburn's illustrations were most interesting. As one woman remarked at the close of the discourse: "He said so many things that I have held to be true that I cannot but think it a splendid talk."

PAYROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a sight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around $12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates $12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, $1,252,000,000; manufacturers, $4,365,000,000; mining, $655,000,000; banks, $200,000,000; mercantile $3,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for $1,692,000,000, to pay off the employes of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately $2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at $920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth $610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth $440,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmers for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employes.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the managements of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out. We will mention the full crew bill as illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system; and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full crew' bill before the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all statute books where it appears and no legislature of this nation should pass such a law or similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is ofttimes a body of men assembled at legislatures—and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow associates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, rub the skin off the shoulders of the farmer by urging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the lash of "be it enacted" goad him on to pull and surge at the traces of civilization, no matter how he may sweat, foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor they hand the farmer a lemon.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead heads" on their payrolls. Our own hired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the hired help of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a lull in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rest tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employes we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedule of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of $1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to $516.00; the cost of operation is $340.00; leaving the farmer $176 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employes of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul communes with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he hears and the other won't take any at all.

TREMONT, KERN PARK, ARLETA

Little Katheryn Allen is on the sick list. Dr. McSloy is attending her.

Miss Stella Wilson spent the end of last week visiting friends and relatives in Salem.

The library got a good smoke Wednesday morning when the chimney burned out. No damage was done.

Mrs. Kircheiner of 60th avenue and 71st street entertained the 500 Club Monday evening.

Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Harris spent Tuesday at Multnomah the guests of Mrs. A. S. Boyd.

The valentine party at Mr. Wagstaff's was well attended and a neat sum was added to St. Paul's Guild treasury.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul left for California Saturday. They are the fifth family to leave Woodmere for California within two weeks.

The "story hour" for children only, at the Arleta library will be changed from Friday afternoons to 11 a. m. on Saturdays.

W. S. Phillips, aged 80, a veteran of the Civil War, well known about Arleta and Portland, died last Thursday.

The ladies of St. Paul's Guild will meet every Wednesday at 1 p. m. at the church. The ladies are sewing for Scadding House. Come and bring your needle and help a good cause along.

There will be a reception at the Laurelwood church Saturday afternoon, March 6, for the girls of the eighth and ninth school grades; there will be a program, games and lunch.

Mrs. Dr. Boon entertained the Francis Willard Club at her home on 46th avenue. About 40 members and a few invited guests were present.

A. D. Silkworth returned from a visit to Seattle Tuesday morning. He made the trip by auto and reports a fair road most of the way. He reports Seattle as appearing in a flourishing condition.

The Sunday School at St. Pauls Church, Woodmere, has been reorganized under Mr. Robt. Doval. All desiring to enter the Bible or confirmation class are requested to notify Mr. Gesell or Mr. Doval.

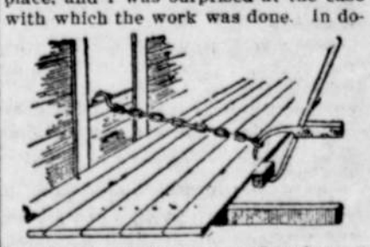
Bert Wilberg was on the disabled list part of the time this week. This is an excellent time to feel bad and a good many people are taking advantage of it. There isn't much to do and the weather is bad.

Mrs. La Conte of 79th street and 50th avenue was assaulted last Friday evening when returning home. She was nearly home when some one tried to strangle her. He knocked out one of her teeth and grabbed her handbag and purse, taking $1.85.

The Ladies Aid Societies of different churches in Arleta will give an entertainment at the Arleta school for the Mutual Service committee of the Parent Teacher's Association, on Saturday evening. Another will be given on March 6. There will be literary and musical programs. The funds secured will be used by the committee in helping needy families. The Mutual Service Committee has done much good work but funds are needed to carry out its plans until spring comes.

Easier Way to Lay Flooring.

Laying a floor has always been a hard job for me if the lumber was warped. But I have just completed a corn crib in which I used the cant hook for forcing the flooring into place, and I was surprised at the ease with which the work was done. In doing it the chain was anchored to a window sill or studding. The handle of the cant hook was placed against a flooring board and the hook caught into a link of the chain. The handle was then pulled back, forcing the looring boards into place. When doing this a block should be placed between the hook on the chain and the window sill and also between the cant hook handle and the flooring.—Correspondent of Missouri Valley Farmer.



Cowpeas and Corn.

Cowpeas are a good crop to precede corn because they provide nitrogen, which is much needed by the corn.