

At The Churches

Arleta Baptist Church

4:45 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, mid-week 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. Choir 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 services.
R. Tibbe 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 7:45 p. m.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m., C. S. Bradford, Superintendent.
Y. P. A. 6:45 p. m. Eva Bischoff, 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.
4:25 p. m. Christian Endeavor.
7:30 p. m. Preaching Services.
8:00 p. m. Thursday, mid-week prayer meeting.
A cordial welcome to all these services.
John Riley, Pastor.

Lents Baptist Church

Lord's Day, June 13, 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 10:45. Subject: "Growth in Grace."
Evangelistic services at night.
Sunday School 9:45.
Services at Bennett Chapel at 3 p. m. Praymeeting Thursday 8 p. m. Epworth League 7 p. m.
Bring your neighbors and friends.
W. Boyd Moore, Pastor.

Thirty-Six for 25 Cents

Dr. King's New Life Pills are now supplied in well-corked glass bottles, containing 36 sugar coated white pills, for 25c. One pill with a glass of water before retiring is an average dose. Easy and pleasant to take. Effective and positive in results. Cheap and economical to use. Get a bottle today, take a dose tonight—your Constipation will be relieved in the morning. 36 for 25c., at all Druggists.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. JOHN FAWCETT
Diseases of Women and Children
a Speciality

Pacific Tabor 3214 Local 2011

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Magnolia Camp No. 4026 meets regular. Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month at I. O. O. F. Hall. Second Thursday social meeting. Neighbors bring your families and friends. Fourth Thursday, business. All Neighbors requested to come. By order of the Camp.

SORCERERS IN PAPUA.

Easy to Start in the Business There and Terrify the Natives.

It is no very hard matter to set up as a sorcerer in Papua. One says, "I am a sorcerer," and the thing is accomplished. One may be a greater sorcerer or a lesser sorcerer, to be sure, but one is a sorcerer of some degree of evil-merit at least from the hour that one says, "I am a sorcerer." Thereafter the measure of success a practitioner may win depends upon his skill in advertising and the ingenuity of his magical methods. What is new and mysterious is everywhere mightily impressive, and in Papua, as elsewhere, what a man noisily reiterates about himself comes eventually to be accepted as at least an approach to the truth concerning him.

A certain Tal-imi, for example, having settled in a village of the Gira river, said, "I am a sorcerer," and he was forthwith a sorcerer. He said, "I have an invisible snake with which to work my will," and his fame began. They said, "Where is the snake?" And he replied: "Have I not said that the snake is invisible? How can I show you an invisible snake?" And his fame grew. And he added, "Beware of me, if you please, for I am very easily offended, and my invisible snakes obey me."

Finding now that he was inspiring terror indeed, Tal-imi created an establishment to forward his consequence. Three menials were taken in to wait upon his wants at home, and two qualified assistants were engaged to attend his dignity abroad. To the qualified assistants, in enhancement of his own importance, Tal-imi gave invisible snakes. "They too are sorcerers," said he, "and have invisible snakes," and added, with the large, easy air of every great professional: "But the invisible snakes of my assistants, of course, are small and rather stupid snakes. My snake is the snake to beware of."

Ingenuous Tal-imi might have lived long in plenty had he not grown so intolerably extortionate in the matter of pigs that the administration got wind of his ways and confounded his success.

It was shown upon trial that Tal-imi had founded his enormously lucrative practice upon nothing better than a bald assertion.

"I am a sorcerer," said he, "with an invisible snake."—Norman Duncan in Harper's Magazine.

Small Caliber Martinets.

All public institutions, I here assert, should have as their employees only people who are courteous, pleasant and kind. One of the greatest hardships of poverty is to be obliged to face the autocratic martinets who seem to guard the doorways of all such organizations. There is something detestable and offensive in the frozen, impatient and often insulting manner of the women and men who occupy little positions of authority like this, and before whom poor working girls—and I suppose men—must always go.—From "Me, a Book of Remembrances," in Century Magazine.

Rainbow Trout.

The rainbow trout is bluish above, silvery or golden below, more or less spotted with black on the body and fins and with an orange or red lateral band. It is doubtless for this varicolored that it receives its name. It is more hardy than the English trout and accommodates itself to almost stagnant waters and has thus proved a success in many ponds which were regarded as fit for coarse fish only. In many places, however, it has caused disappointment by going down to the sea and never returning.—Philadelphia Press.

Meaning of Cemetery.

It is not correct to say that "cemetery" means the "city of the dead." The word is from the Greek "kolmetrion," meaning sleeping place, not the place of the dead. There is nothing in the etymology of the word to warrant us in thinking that it was originally intended to convey the idea that the departed were really dead any more than there is in the old Hebrew term for cemetery, "bethaim," the house of the living.—Exchange.

A Chariot of 1711.

Something over a couple of centuries ago the principle of the taxicab was known. An advertisement in the London Daily Courant of Jan. 13, 1711, announces that at the sign of the Seven Stars, under the piazza of Covent Garden, a chariot was on view that would travel without horses and measure the miles as it goes. It was capable of turning and reversing and could go uphill as easily as on level ground.

Flags at Half Mast.

In speaking of flags the term "half mast" is sometimes heard, and at other times the term "half staff" is used, yet the explanation is simple. It is that a flag is properly said to be at half staff ashore and at half mast on shipboard, and rightly the terms are never interchangeable.—New York Sun.

No Sympathy.

He—Do you like your new doctor? She—No, I detest him. Why, the horrid thing had the effrontery to say there would be nothing the matter with me if I just stopped moping over imaginary ailments.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Not Catching.

"Was your husband's a protracted illness, Mrs. Nurich?"
"Well, he suffered a lot, but I don't know as it was catchin'."—Buffalo Express.

Opportunities approach only those who use them.—Emerson.

AN AMIABLE BRUTE

The Black Bear Is the Happy Hooligan of the Woods.

HE IS NOT A BIT FEROCIOUS.

This Much Maligned Animal Is Just a Lazy, Playful Loafer That Avoids Men and Fights or Works Only When He Is Compelled to Do So.

The black bear is neither ferocious nor dangerous. The most fitting name I have ever heard given him is the Happy Hooligan of the Woods. He is a lazy, playful loafer and has no evil intentions; but, like a shut-in boy or a boy with a task to perform, he wants company—does not know just what to do with himself.

The black bear has more human-like traits than any other animal I know. He is a boy in disguise—will not work long at anything unless at something to produce mischief. Occasionally he finds things dull and simply does not know what to do with himself. He is happy go lucky, and taking thought of the morrow is not one of his troubles. He is afraid of the grizzly and avoids man as though he were a pestilence.

He plans no harm. In other words, the black bear is just the opposite in character of what he had long been thought and is still almost universally believed to be. A million writers and spoken stories have it that he is ferocious—a wanton, cruel killer. He fights or works only when compelled to do so.

He is the most plausible bluffer I have ever seen. With hair bristling on the back, upper lip stuck forward and an onrush, with a rapid volley of champing k-woof-f-f's, he appears terrible. He pulls himself out of many a predicament and obtains many an unearned morsel in this way. Most of his bluffs are for amusement. He will go far out of his way for the purpose of running.

A black bear climbs a tree almost as readily as a cat, and he climbs a small pole or a large tree with equal ease. The grizzly does not climb trees; but the black bear, with its catlike forepaws, can simply race up a tree trunk. Much of his time, both asleep and awake, is spent in treetops. He might almost be called a perching animal.

Like most animals the black bear has a local habitation. His territory is twenty or less miles in circumference, and in this he is born, lives and dies. In springtime he descends to feed on the earliest wild gardens of the foothills.

The black bear eats everything that is edible. Though omnivorous, his food is mainly that of a vegetarian. He digs out rich willow and aspen roots in the shallow and soft places and tears up or digs out numerous plants for their roots or tubers. Often he eats grass and devours hundreds of juicy weeds. During autumn I have seen him on the edges of snow fields and glaciers consuming thousands of unfortunate grasshoppers, flies and other insects there accumulated. He is particularly fond of ants—tears ant hills and decaying logs to pieces and licks up the ants as they come storming forth to bite him. He tears hundreds of rotten logs and stumps to pieces for grubs, ants and their eggs.

He freely eats honey, the bees and their nests. He catches mice and often amuses himself and makes a most amusing and manlike spectacle by chasing and catching grasshoppers. He will devour carrion. In a fish country he searches for fish and occasionally catches live ones, but he is too restless or shiftless to be a good fisherman.

The black bear is or was found pretty well distributed over North America. His color and activities vary somewhat with the locality, this variation being due perhaps to a difference of climate and in the food supply.

The black bear has a well developed brain and may be classed among the alert animals of the wild. Its senses are amazingly developed. They seem to be ever on duty.

Young black bears have good tempers and are playful in captivity, but if teased or annoyed they become troublesome and even dangerous with age. If thine enemy offend thee present him with a black bear cub that has been mistreated. He is an intense, high strung animal and, if subjected to annoyances, teasing or occasional cruelty, becomes revengeful and vindictive. Sometimes he will even look for trouble and, once in a fight, has the tenacity of a bulldog.

The black bear has never been protected as a game animal. Through all the seasons of the year, with gun and dogs, the hunter is allowed to pursue him. It would be well for a few years to have a closed season on bears. As he is verging on extinction and as he gives to the wilds much of their spirit, there ought to be a closed season to protect this rollicking fellow of the forest.

If I were asked to select the one emblematic animal that best gives and suggests the spirit and the spell of the great outdoors I should select the black bear.—Enos A. Mills in Saturday Evening Post.

Discouragement in a Laugh.
"Don't you always feel encouraged when people laugh?" asked the man at the club of another, who had the reputation of an after dinner speaker.

"Well," was the reply, "I once proposed marriage to a girl, but it didn't encourage me when she merely laughed."—Yonkers Statesman.

A He always has a certain amount of weight with those who wish to believe it.—Rice.

MISFIT MARRIAGES.

A Humorist's Flippant View of Matrimonial Alliances.

I would like to make a few useless remarks about married life. I not only would like to, but I am going to.

If you are a tall, mallow, nerveless, easy going man with a illiputian income, enormous feet and hands and have an Adam's apple that looks like somebody trying to poke his fist through your neck you will marry a tiny black haired woman who has all seeing, lashless eyes, a mouth like a knife cut in a dish of cornstarch pudding and a love of jewelry and ancient black and tan dogs with rotten dispositions and hair-pin legs. You may say you won't but you will.

If you are a red headed gentleman you will marry a beautiful girl. I don't know why this is, but you think over the red headed men you know and see if they haven't copped peaches.

If you are a little runt addicted to morning coats and gardenias, a large, vital, auburn haired lady will get you yet. She will want all there is in life. And don't sit down calmly after you're married, with a panetela in the corner of your mouth, and imagine you are that all.

If you are a home loving man, a man who likes to loll about in an old suit, a man who gets slightly seasick by merely glancing over a passenger list of an ocean liner, then, by the gods, you will wed a female globe trotter.

If you are a jealous person it is written that you shall marry a girl who will give you every excuse to harbor that ridiculous passion. And by the same token it wouldn't matter whether she did or not—it would seem so to you.

If you put your stomach before everything else in life, physically as well as metaphorically, your wife will be the kind who made a pan of bum fudge once when she was at school, but knows and cares not that mint sauce has nothing to do with veal cutlets and that sea bass gets nervous and fidgety when you pour maple sirup on it.—J. Montgomery Flagg in American Magazine.

HOW PINS ARE MADE.

An Intricate Process Where Machinery Does All the Work.

To make a pin is an intricate process, but it is all done by machinery. A spool of brass wire running on steel posts is fed into jaws which bite off the length of the pin. A small length is left to make the head, which is formed by three rapid blows of a hammer which moves forward one-twentieth of an inch at each blow. The pin then drops to an incline in which are grooves deep enough to admit the shank, but not the head.

As the pin moves down its point comes in contact with a cylinder with a file like surface, which causes the pin to turn round so that it is sharpened on all sides. It next drops into a receptacle where a layer of pins is placed, and then a layer of finely ground tin until the pan is filled. Heat and a chemical solution coat the pins with tin.

They are then polished in a barrel revolving rapidly. They are placed in the papers by a machine, which seizes the paper and crimps it into divisions as wide as the length of the pins. The bottom of the box is made of square steel bars, which allow the shanks but not the heads of the pins to pass through.

The bars are in motion, thus shaking down the pins until a row is formed, when they are clamped in place by the bars. A fold of paper is pushed up against them and pressed into place. This is repeated until the paper is full, when another takes its place. It all sounds intricate, but being done by machinery it is rapid and cheap, else we could not have the billions of pins that we waste.—Indianapolis News.

Enough.

John Muir once said to Mr. Harriman, "I am richer than you are."
"Yes," said Mr. Harriman, "but how?"
Mr. Muir answered, "Because I've got enough money and you haven't." John Muir placed money in the right place, using it as a means solely to help him to become a great savant of his time. It is not the amount of money we have that counts; it is our attitude toward it that determines whether or not we are dollar idolaters.—Christian Herald.

Seeing Both Sides at Once.

Fishes and birds have an advantage over human beings in their ability to see on both sides of them. Their eyes are set not for looking straight ahead, but for looking out on each side. That is because they balance their bodies to right or to left, while we balance forward and backward. A bird can watch the tips of both wings at once. The pilot of an aeroplane has to turn his head from side to side to see his wing tips.—New York World.

The Palace of Thoughts.

To get peace, if you do want it, make for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us yet knows, for one of us has been taught in early youth, what palaces we may build of beautiful thoughts—proof against all adversity.—John Ruskin.

Confident Prediction.

"So you honestly think you have the smartest boy on earth."
"Maybe he isn't yet, but he will be if he keeps on making me answer all the questions he can think up."—Washington Star.

An Impractical Suggestion.
"Why don't you tell your troubles to a policeman?"
"I don't dare," replied the gloomy person. "He'd probably arrest me."—Washington Star.

Tremont, Kern Park and Arleta

Mrs. F. A. Alvord is entertaining Mrs. Rowe of Golden, Colo., Wash., this week.

S. I. Payne of 65th street has been suffering of late with ulceration of the stomach.

Mrs. S. I. Payne of 65th street was honored by a surprise birthday party Tuesday evening.

The Mt. Scott Mental Culture Club met with Mrs. E. L. Doran last Friday, June 4.

James Nash continues very ill at his home on 67th street. He has been sick for several weeks and there is little chance for his recovery.

J. C. Daniford and A. L. Longinotte proved their popularity with Arleta ladies this week when they were practically buried by rose donations for the fire department parade.

Miss Maude Alvord entertained 65 trade school pupils last Friday evening. A very fine program was presented and games and refreshments added to the pleasures of the evening.

Mrs. Ed Jones, who has been visiting with her friend, Mrs. R. E. Olson of 5403 69th avenue for the past three weeks has returned to her home at Holly, Colorado.

Arleta Lodge 216, I. O. O. F. has selected W. S. Wilson for N. G.; Clyde Grable Rec. Sec.; C. W. Grierson, V. G.; F. E. Crum, R. G.; N. E. Chambliss, Treas., and H. W. Grable Fin. Sec., for the next six months.

A fire at 60th street, near 71st avenue on Tuesday, June 8, burned a one story frame with contents, belonging to W. G. Holcomb and damaged an adjoining building about \$50. Holcomb's losses were about \$2200. It is supposed the fire started from a match dropped in a closet.

Arleta Woodmen entertained Miss Sybil Baker and her court of princesses on Tuesday evening. A very fine time is reported. Mrs. A. J. Bowen and Mrs. C. A. Gilman were in charge. The hall was beautifully decorated under the direction of Mrs. Greenwood. The af-

fair was a social. Music and refreshments were features.

Mrs. Godfrey P. Schurz was a hostess at an informal luncheon last Thursday for Mrs. J. C. Harrigan who leaves for the east soon. She will visit a greater part of the time with her mother at Lexington, Neb., and does not expect to return till late in the fall.

INVESTING MONEY.

Don't Buy Securities Unless You Are Positive They Are Sound.

A good counselor of Wall street was talking to me about investments in stocks. He said:

"Tell people not to be in a hurry to buy. The average investor, as differentiated from the steady speculator, doesn't put much money into stocks, and what he does invest is apt to be the accumulation of months or years. He can very well afford to wait until he finds out about the stock which interests him.

"The stock market is with us always. Tell your friends to study it carefully for a time before going into it. Tell them to put their money in a savings bank for six months and let it draw interest at 3 or 4 per cent while they study the market actions of the stocks they think of buying. Suppose in that time prices do rise steadily and the stocks prove to be sound—the increased price in that case will be a small tax on their ultimate profits."

It is good advice for all investors of small experience. An investment ought to have a market price—whether it be stocks, bonds, mortgages, commercial notes, farms or city real estate. The market price of a safe and sound investment ought, on the whole, to rise; when it sags the depression ought not to be great, and it ought to be due to perfectly logical and easily understandable causes.

Beware of the seller who tries to hurry you into buying by saying that the market price of what he has to sell is going up. In most instances you'll find that he's wrong, and if it does go up consistently and logically over a period of months you may reasonably expect that after you buy it its rise will continue.

Don't be in a hurry. You can easily lose in an hour what has required years to accumulate. Look, listen, investigate! The financial history of investments open to the average buyer can be learned—usually the bank in which you have your money deposited can put you in the way of learning it. For every cent spent in finding out before buying the investor will get back a dollar in safety and better returns.—John M. Oskison in Chicago News.

Read This!

What the Good Roads Committee of the Multnomah Grange Said About Concrete Roads

"We respectfully recommend that each and every road under this bond issue be paved with a concrete pavement because of the following facts.

(1) Concrete is the safest, the easiest riding and offers the least resistance to traction of any type of pavement available today, and is serviceable 365 days in the year.

(2) Concrete properly constructed, has the least maintenance and the least ultimate cost of any type of pavement

Western Washington Manufacturers of Portland Cement