

Things You Should Know About the Grange

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Why Every Farmer Should Belong to the Grange.

A Factor of Society.

Every man is a factor of society, and as such he is accountable for the manner in which he performs the duties which devolve upon him.

His Moral Duties.

The first is to his home and family. The second to his Government that permits him to enjoy the blessings and happiness of his home and family. The third is to better the condition and advance the interests of his chosen occupation.

Since we are looking at the farmer's side of the question, what should be his action and what can he do to better his condition?

Helpless as an Individual.

There are certain conditions existing that must be met and overcome to obtain desired results by the farmer. What legislation is needed must be secured by his combined efforts. As an individual among seventy millions of people he is infinitesimally small, and as an individual he is helplessly helpless to do one thing to obtain relief.

The moment the farmer attempts to relieve any burden created by unjust taxation or unequal distribution of it, it makes no difference in what direction, he is met by an organized force. No argument is needed at this time to convince any intelligent farmer that such is the case.

It is not enough that he complains and wants something done, but he is morally bound to do something himself and not merely wish it done.

He Has Power.

He has power and it is his duty to use that power so as to make it available and his influence felt. So that if he cannot make his influence felt or his power available as an individual (and I say he cannot) his duty is to make it so, and that can only be done through his organized efforts.

His Political Duties.

Every farmer owes it to society to assist in securing honest legislators and just representation. That a lethargy exists among farmers in regard to political duties is evident from the class of legislators that represent them, composed as it is almost wholly of men from other professions and possessing but little interest in the affairs of the farmer.

Confidence Needed.

The farmer has submitted so long to the powers that be, that in many places he has lost confidence in his ability to do anything, and above all needs the stimulating influence of a farm organization to awaken his energies and give him courage. To do the work assigned to him as a citizen he needs an understanding of the questions of the day; he needs a preparation that will enable him to act in the management of the affairs of his time. In short, he must be able to stand up and defend his interests whenever it is required, and this ability to think quickly and act courageously only comes from a drill obtained in organization, and a farm organization teaches him to have confidence in his fellow-farmers and acquaints him with the vital questions affecting his interests.

Created a Social Being.

The farmer was created a social being and needs the wholesome influence of organization to keep him so. His business is comparatively one of isolation, varying in degree according to his environments. The farmer who lives within the boundaries of 160 acres becomes very narrow and is of little use to his community. His family is correspondingly dwarfed as they are shut out of society, and are improved as their opportunity for association increases. The individual excluded from society will, in time, lose his mental powers and become oblivious to his own needs as well as to the needs of others. Here again he needs a farm organization where he, with his family, can meet with freedom and ease, and while cultivating sociability, can secure mental culture and pleasing manners—something that too many farmers' homes have neglected.

The Grange the Best.

Without further arguments all agree that the farmer needs to organize, and without any hesitation we say the Grange is his best organization. Its declaration of purposes is fine as written by man. Its application, to farm life and fine sentiment contained cannot be surpassed. With its 32 years of existence, in which time

it has met the surveillance of every opposition, it has not been found wanting in any particular. It has stood the test, while many other organizations which have sought to improve upon it have met with disaster and ruin. The plan of the Grange is right in being made co-existent with the needs of the farmer, having an organization in the township, county, state and nation, whereby it is able to serve him in every sphere. Anything short of this is deficient.

Liberty for the Wife.

The Grange may be called the liberator of the American farmer's wife, as it was the first organization that gave to woman the same privileges and rights as are enjoyed by man. In doing this it has not only turned on the radiant light of hope for her, but it has strengthened the union of both, has created deeper love for home and given inspiration for better thoughts, nobler deeds and higher aims for the future. Men need more of the refining influence of woman. There is nothing that so refines a man as a good woman, and no audience, association or organization with woman eliminated can be so modest, so refined or so complete as with woman in it.

Encourages the Boys and Girls.

There is nothing equal to the Grange in giving opportunity to the boys and girls on the farm. Here the latent ability of the boy is awakened and hope engendered until we see him developed into a fuller and more complete man. In so doing he takes greater pride in his work, more interest in the farm, and his attachments for it are increased many times. The girl, now, has opportunity, and her genius brightens, while her refined nature responds readily with graceful manners and greater affection for all that is near and dear to her.

Education the Chief Corner-Stone.

The education of the farmer has been sadly neglected, and the results obtained in this direction are among its greatest achievements. The Department of Agriculture, experiment stations and mechanical and agricultural colleges bear testimony of this fact. In many localities high schools have been established and a better condition of common schools fostered by the efforts of the Grange, while within the Grange a knowledge and discipline has been imparted that has gained for farmers a prominence that was unknown before. Men have been fitted through the Grange for the press, for the assembly and for the caucus. Truly the Grange is the practical high school for the farmer and his family, as it gives strength and culture to those who were not able to secure them elsewhere.

It Teaches the Highest Morals.

The impress of the Grange on its members has a great influence for good. It makes better men and better women and incites all to a higher plane of life. It teaches divinity in all things, and a Grange is never properly opened or closed that each member does not pay tribute to his Creator.

The Grange in Business.

The Grange is not without good results in teaching better business methods for the farmer. It has taught him so far as possible to buy and sell for cash, and to sell less grain and more live stock. That this has been the wisest course is borne out by past experience. The Grange has cultivated closer relations between the manufacturer and farmer that undue profits may not be exacted, and much good has come to all farmers throughout this effort.

Political Recognition.

While the Grange does not teach partisan politics it does impress its members with the responsibility of citizenship and to do all in their power to secure purer politics and to see that the interest of the farm is fairly represented. The continued and just demands of the Grange have met with no small degree of success and in about every instance has been the only agent the farmer has had to present his claims and see they were granted to him. Scarcely a law has been passed for many years in behalf of the farmer that the Grange was not foremost to champion it and oftentimes the only one.

The Logical Conclusion.

If the farmer hopes to keep pace with other callings in the race of life he must travel at the same rate of speed. In order to do this he must employ some of the same agencies, and organization above all is the one upon which he relies. If he would maintain a high standard of womanhood he must secure for her equal privileges in social and educational circles, for whenever she falls below

him in ability or culture she ceases to be his equal or idol. If he desires his boys or girls to be shining lights in the world, whether on the farm or elsewhere, he must give them the opportunity for development, until their orb is compassed or sphere complete. As this agency, as this privilege, and as this opportunity, the Grange is without an equal and cannot be excelled. For these reasons and many more every farmer should belong to the Grange, so that it may be an irresistible force in combating the wrong and securing the right, and be conscious that his presence and influence are assisting it.

State Master's Letter to Grangers

Forest Grove, Or., Sept. 15, 1906.—

To All Patrons of Husbandry, Greeting: The enclosed resolution was adopted at the last annual session of the Oregon State Grange and the National Grange will be asked to take action upon it at the coming session in Denver. You are doubtless more or less familiar with the conditions existing in our national Postoffice Department. There is an annual deficit reaching now well into millions of dollars and growing larger every year. So long as we are confronted with this condition the effort for more efficient postal service makes little headway.

With such a growing deficit each year, even if there were no other factors to contend with, it would be a difficult matter to persuade Congress to undertake the establishment of postal savings banks or parcels post delivery such as is now enjoyed by the citizens of Mexico and of nearly all European countries. Furthermore it will retard the perfection and extension of our rural delivery system. At the present time many postal employees, such as city and rural carriers and many postoffice clerks, are not paid a fair compensation for the class of labor they perform. In some instances, under the conditions with which they have to contend, rural carriers find that they cannot afford to carry the mails for the wages paid by the Government, and it becomes necessary for the patrons to raise two or three hundred dollars annually, by private subscriptions, in order to maintain the route; but with an annual deficit of \$15,000,000, it seems impossible to expect any relief.

Ours is the only great nation where such a condition exists, and the Patrons of Husbandry are convinced that this state of affairs is due largely to the facts set forth in the preamble to this resolution: "By the payment of exorbitant prices to the railroads for the carrying of the mails; by the payment of extravagant prices for the use of stamping machines, time recording clocks and many other supplies used in every branch of the postal service; and by the flagrant abuse of the franking privilege."

In support of this belief we ask your consideration of the following facts: For carrying the mail a distance of 90 miles between two points in Oregon one mail each way six days a week, the Government pays a certain railroad company \$6000 per annum. In addition to this it pays the company rent on three cars that are used on the run at a rate that would more than build each of the three cars new every year. Furthermore, only two of the cars are ever in service at one time, the other being kept as a reserve to be used in case of accident to the other two. But rent is paid on all three at the same rate, and only one-half of each car is used for mail purposes, the other half being used by the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and it cannot be learned whether they pay any rent or not.

In the general postoffice in every large city in our land there are in use various forms of stamping machines and one or more time recording clocks which record the time of going on and going off duty of all the employees of the office. Many commercial establishments have similar clocks which they buy from the manufacturers at prices ranging possibly from \$100 to \$200. But by some strange regulation the Government is never allowed to buy these blocks, but, as in the case of the mail cars, pays an annual rental amounting to more than the price of the clock.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin C. Madden told the House postoffice committee on February 7, 1906, that various executive departments of the Government were in the habit of sending steel safes, billiard tables, desks, book cases, chairs and lounges free through the mails, and that it happened that much of these heavy shipments were made during the period when the mails are being weighed to determine the basis of compensation which they pay from the manufacturer. In 1899 this Government free matter, exclusive of bags and wrappings, constituted 12.58 per cent of the entire weight carried. Nobody knows how many cases there may be like that of a certain Congressman who franked so many documents to swell the mail carried by a favored railroad at the time of the weighing on which his pay for four years was to be based, that it was necessary to rent a barn in which to store them. This sort of thing, Mr. Madden thinks, is largely responsible for the postal deficit and Postmaster General Cortelyou estimated that in 1904 the Government lost, in round numbers, \$20,000,000 by this free matter.

In addition to these actual frauds which are practiced it has been stated, on excellent authority, that the railroads charge the Government about 800 per cent more than they do the express companies for similar service. Now some one is responsible for these abuses and there ought to be some way to stop them. The Patrons of Husbandry have felt that the greatest amount of good could be accomplished toward securing results in the matter if the National Grange would first take it up and make an independent investigation. We do not desire to create a stir

in this matter for political reasons. Like all Patrons of Husbandry, we simply desire to stamp out corruption wherever it may be found to exist and clear the way for the attainment of some of the reforms in the postal service for which the Order of Patrons of Husbandry has long been contending.

We believe it would be useless to ask for a public investigation now, for the reason that it is frequently made too much to the interest of those who may be charged with such tasks to hush matters up and cover it all with a shining coat of whitewash.

But we believe that if the right methods be employed by such a committee as this resolution proposes, backed by the National Grange, it can collect such an array of facts as to force an uncovering and correction of the whole matter. We cite the fact that the investigation of a single individual and his fearless exposure of the conditions he found surrounding the meat packing business led to a public investigation which resulted in some of the most important legislation that has been enacted in recent years.

We contend that this is a matter of not less importance, by which the Government is being defrauded by millions of dollars annually and the people are being deprived of much needed improvement in the postal service. We believe the National Grange is in better position to undertake this task than any other institution or organization in the country. We believe that its funds, even to the extent of several thousand dollars, could not be used to a better purpose, or one that will bring more benefit to a like number of people, or one that will result in more ultimate good to the Grange as an organization. Fraternally yours,

AUSTIN T. BUXTON,
Master of the Oregon State Grange.

GRANGE NOTICE

Miss Nellie Fox, connected with the Portland Library, will be present at Multnomah Grange's next meeting, Nov. 24, and give a talk. All members are urged to be present. Multnomah Grange will meet hereafter in the Woodmen hall, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas having, on account of their growing business, of the room formerly occupied by the Grange as a dining room.

MARGARET DOLAN
Lecturer.

Kensington grange of New Hampshire has recently bought the Christian church of that place for a grange hall, repairing and refitting it for its use. It was dedicated by State Master Hadley.

The Bank of France.

There is one institution in France which has hitherto contrived to withstand all the numerous and revolutionary changes of government—namely, the Bank of France, which owes its origin to the first Napoleon.

A Wonderful Scholar.

Antonio Magliabechi, the famous Florentine scholar, was remarkable not only for the amount and variety of his knowledge—for he knew accurately sixty different languages—but also for his incessant labors as a student and librarian. "He usually passed the whole night in study and when exhausted nature demanded rest a straw chair served for a couch and an old threadbare cloak for a coverlet."

The Voice of the North.

You have builded your ships in the sunlands
And launched them with song and wine;
They are becalmed with your stanchest engines
And masted with bravest pine.
You have met in your closest councils,
With your plans and your prayers to
For a fortunate wind to wait you
Where never a foot has trod.

And now you follow the pole star
To the seat of the old Norse kings,
Past the death white halls of Valhalla,
Where the Norn to the tempest sing—
Follow the steady needle
That cleaves to its steady star
To the uttermost realms of Odin
And the warlike thunder, Thor.

Far through the icy silence,
Where the glacier's tooth hang white
And even the sun god, Baldur,
Looks down in vague affright,
You fluster like startled specters,
With a prayer on your lips for the goal—
To stand for one thrilling moment
At the awful, nameless pole.

But, lo, in that hour shall greet you
At the end of your perilous path
A mockery far more bitter
Than the sting of the frost king's wrath.
For this is the need you shall gather
In the hands no man has trod—
The finger that beckoned you onward
Shall lift and point to God!
—Charles Hamilton, Musgraves.

Handling Silage.

For removing the silage from the silo I have found a common four tined manure fork a most convenient tool, writes J. P. Fletcher in the National Stockman and Farmer. The larger the fork and the closer together the tines are the faster the work may be accomplished. It is important, however, that the surface of the silage be left as nearly level as possible and the amount removed from time to time simply be skimmed off the top to a depth of two or three inches each day. It is never best to thrust the fork down into the silage five or six inches as though it were manure you were pitching. Simply take off the top layer in as careful a manner as possible, not loosening up more than is taken out. In this way there will be considerably less waste either by molding or freezing.

"Beaver State Print"
"The Right Imprint"
Send orders to Gresham, Oregon



It is not one single thing that makes a co-operative creamery successful, but it is the combined work of many essential things, says State Dairy Inspector Winkler of Minnesota. The buttermaker is generally considered the most important factor for a successful creamery, but his importance is mainly that he is in a position to bring together and harmonize the forces to bear on the important place. The buttermaker has an unlimited amount of pressure behind his creamery business if he



goes to work and develops it right. Of course a buttermaker generally has his hands full in keeping his creamery presentable, and he should receive liberal assistance from all concerned, and those concerned mostly in that work are the farmers themselves.

While there are many ways in which the farmer may give his assistance, I want to point to one especially that the farmer is even more interested in than the buttermaker. This is the improvement of the dairy herd so as to get a bigger yield from the number of cows already on hand. The farmer is the one who is best-versed most and should feel most interested. Now, I want to call attention to one way in accomplishing this that is practical, and a way that every dairyman should use, and that is to keep such a record of each cow in the herd that will show at the end of the year what each individual cow has done. This at first thought would seem like something that would entail a great deal of work, and I will not deny but what it takes some extra work, but I think it safe to say that it will be the best paying work that you can do in connection with your dairy.

The things necessary are a spring scale, pencil and memorandum book, all of which need not cost over \$2, and the extra work necessary need not be over thirty minutes a month outside the time it takes to do the figuring, and that will depend on how quick you are to figure. The thing to do with this apparatus is to place it where you empty the milk after milking. Taking the milk from each cow, you first hang the scale on the scale, and with the pencil and book you have handy you make a record of what the cow has given. You can repeat this for every milking if you wish, but for a beginning about four times a month will give you good results and show you where you have the cow that is stealing her board and where you have the one that is paying for it.

In connection with this it is also necessary to have the milk from each cow tested about three times or more a year. With the number of pounds of milk and per cent of fat in milk, you have a basis to figure the value of your cow. The value of such a record is well expressed by Mr. Sly when he says, "If a farmer has two cows and loses \$10 on one and gains \$10 on the other, it does not make much of a mathematician to see that he did not make any money, but if he disposes of the cow that he lost \$10 on he would be \$10 ahead, besides saving extra time and labor required to care for the extra cow."

Keep Utensils Clean.

It pays to be clean about the dairy. Milk pails, strainers, cans, as well as separator and bottles, if used, should first be rinsed with cold water, washed with steam or boiling water with the aid of a scrubbing brush and placed in a clean, airy place to dry. Do not allow any milk to accumulate in seams or corners. In the cleaning process use a cloth as little as possible, for unless frequently and thoroughly scalded it is sure to furnish a lodgment for numberless bacteria.

Falsifying Pedigrees.

The life of a breed depends upon the honesty of the men who make out the pedigrees, and there should be severe punishment for a man who deliberately falsifies a pedigree or certificate of breeding. It is due cattle breeders, however, to say that their transactions have been remarkably free from any tampering with pedigrees.—Holstein-Friesian Register.

National Secretary Freeman reports forty-four new granges organized from April 1 to July 1 and seventeen reorganizations. Pennsylvania leads the list with eleven new and five reorganizations. Washington state is second, with nine new.

CORBETT.

Mrs. F. H. Reed was in the city Monday having dental work done.

Mr. Hewson, foreman of the surveying crew, went to Summit Tuesday.

Miss Anna Benfield returned to her home Tuesday, having spent several weeks with her sister, Mrs. W. Croston, near Hillsboro.

F. H. Reed made a business trip to Cape Horn Tuesday.

Wm. Croston, formerly of this place but now of Hillsboro, visited his parents this week.

Floyd Reed and Ross Steadman spent Wednesday in the city.

Lewis Saunders returned Wednesday evening from Eastern Oregon and is quite sick at the home of his father.

Mrs. Lotta Fenfield has been at her daughter's near Hillsboro the past ten days.

Mrs. Peter Anderson and children spent Friday and Saturday in Portland. Clyde Chase, a fish dealer from The Dalles, spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Newell Gleason has been quite ill the past few days with throat trouble. Miss Anna Benfield was taken to a Portland hospital Friday. It is feared her ailment is typhoid fever.

Fred C. Reed loaded a car with four-foot wood this week.

Lewis Benfield had the misfortune to lose his best cow recently.

ORIENT

A number of improvements are in progress on Hood View road in the way of grading and planking.

M. C. Donahue has been quite sick but is now much improved. He contemplates making a road from his mill to get his lumber and ties to Boring.

Paul Dunn and son, John, have been visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Dixon, at Firland station.

Miss Georgie Donahue is attending school in Portland. She visited at home last Sunday.

George Calvin is working in a brickyard near Anderson station.

A skating rink has been started in the W. O. W. hall with Kenneth Louderback as promoter.

Miss Etta Shriner will lead the Christian Endeavor next Sunday night.

J. N. Campbell's brother-in-law from Los Angeles is making him a visit.

Jewel Collins and Mr. McAtley were visiting here last Sunday.

Miss Jennie Collins is teaching school at Bull Run. She started Monday.

POWELL VALLEY

Henry Wilson spent Saturday evening at the home of A. B. Elliott.

Mr. Nyström bought a cream separator recently.

Mr. Sedg bought a top buggy Saturday.

Esther Wilson is improving.

Joseph Wilcox and Herbert Simmons attended church at Gresham Sunday evening.

Mollie McBride is convalescing.

Eli E. Elliott made a trip to the metropolis Saturday.

LUSTEDS

W. E. Creswell and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lennartz.

The Ladies Home Mission met with Mrs. Blackburn last Wednesday.

Mrs. Hayworth's sister of Portland spent a few days with her recently.

The M. E. Church Mission will hold a fair in the Woodman hall Thanksgiving day. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Altman has purchased a new potato digger.

W. E. Creswell is the possessor of a new separator.

E. D. Hamilton shipped a load of vegetable from Troutdale to Bridal Veil recently.

W. W. Hamilton and wife, of St. John, are visiting their son, Ed.

Lyman Davies made a business call to his farm this week.

G. Monilton's little daughter has been quite ill but is recovering.

Mr. Strack is digging potatoes for Mr. Neibauer.

Dr. Short passed through this neighborhood Saturday.

SECTION LINE.

A party of neighbors and friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. Gonsales at their home on Taylorville avenue on Saturday evening. With lots of good things to eat and games and music every one voted the party a success.

Herbert Lewis and Dan Lynch returned from the Yakima country this past week where they have been farming.

Among the guests at Buckley Grove the past week were, Mr. and Mrs. Farnk Fisher of Cleome and Messrs A. Schloth, and B. Riley of Mt. Tabor.

The surveyors of the Mt. Hood road have been in evidence in our parts lately locating and registering line grades.

We print butter papers cheap at The Herald office.

HOWITT'S MARKET

Powell, Street, - - Gresham, Oregon

RETAIL FRESH and CURED MEATS WHOLESALE

Now's the Time to lay in your Winter's supply of choice meat. We have just received Five Carloads of choice Eastern Oregon Beef Cattle which we will place on sale at same old prices,
3 1-2c a lb. for Front Quarters,
6c a lb. for Hind Quarters.

We are in need of what you have to sell in the following at market prices:
Veal, 8 1-2c a lb., Pork, 8 1-2c a lb. (unlimited amount)
Mutton 4 1-2 to 5c; dress'd 9 1-2c; Kips, 5 to 7c

We are now in the market to pay cash for Butter, Eggs and all kinds of Poultry at highest market prices.