

BEAVER STATE HERALD

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H. A. DARNALL, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

POULTRY TALK

FEED AND EGGS.

We call our readers' attention to our new third page of local matter. The best thing we can say for The Herald is that it is very busy now and needed more room for its local business.

Some of our acquaintances have shown a good deal of feeling over the probable inconvenience of the new herd law. While we would have been slow to cast a vote for such a measure, feeling that it might inconvenience some person that is not able to care for his cow by keeping her up all year, yet everyone will have to acknowledge that the action of such a law will in the end prove a public benefit. If not a private one. The annoyance caused by stock running at large is without limit or measure. No one who has not had to contend with breech hogs or cattle can estimate the annoyance caused by such interference. Grain and vegetables soon go to ruin under such treatment, and the sight of such destruction has driven many a man to temporary insanity. There is nothing that will work up a man to an extreme display of anger quicker and more justifiably than the sight of his products being destroyed and that, too, by a neighbor's stock. Even a harmless chicken has caused many an enmity that ended in bloodshed. We believe that time will heal the temporary feeling that now exists and in a few years the same people that now express displeasure with the law will be its supporters.

Most poultrymen practice feeding dry feeds. The chicken was so made as to choose and dispose of such feeds as are healthful for it. It has ample digestive power to break up and assimilate all sorts of grain and other articles of food, and should it pick up any substance that may prove indigestive, its system throws it off and harm rarely results from it. Dry feeds are the natural feeds; they are less liable to sour and cause disease. Mashes may be all right on a cold day, but even then grain eaten at evening will give better results than mashes. Raw vegetables are practically as good as cooked ones, can be fed more conveniently, and are much more agreeable than soggy cooked ones; are less liable to decomposition and supply the demand for vegetable diet.

We have often noticed that chickens eat large quantities of clover, weeds and grasses. Even very little chicks soon spoil a yard of young oats. Aside from the food supplied by such plants, the juices of the plant serve as a laxative, and assists in dissolving the harder feeds. Many farmers of the middle west rarely feed their chickens directly. What they secure by wastage from the corrals, and what is gathered from their foraging,

alfalfa is the ideal hog pasture, and it should be borne in mind that hogs are by nature much more of a grass animal than they get a chance to be under domestication. From ten to 15 young pigs per acre can be put in the alfalfa pasture, and they should ordinarily make a gain of a hundred pounds in a season.

Hogs will do well on alfalfa alone, but better results are obtained by supplementing with a corn ration to balance the feed.

For hog feeding, alfalfa is good, both as pasture and hay. Experiments have demonstrated that the most profitable pork production can be obtained when alfalfa is part of the feeding ration.

Alfalfa may be pastured slightly by hogs the second year, but generally it is better to wait until the third year—never the first. The reason is that it is necessary for the plants to get root-hold so the hogs cannot root or pull them up.

Alfalfa hay is especially valuable for brood sows and young pigs, producing blood, bone and muscle-forming material so necessary at this time. Alfalfa is the cheapest and best preventive of hog diseases, because it keeps them in thrifty conditions and thereby makes them less susceptible to diseases.

—Exchange.

constitutes the source of existence and shows how much a good range can do toward keeping up the flock.

Some poultrymen feed no more than once a day, to laying hens, and they make them work for it. If they feed dry feed it is scattered in short straw, several inches deep, along in the afternoon, and furnishes employment for the hen all next day. This is the natural way to feed. The hen leisurely scratches for existence, is happy, and has the exercise necessary to health.

GRANGE NEWS

At its last meeting, on May 1st, Evening Star Grange had a large attendance of members and visitors. Twelve received the 3rd and 4th degrees.

The lecture hour was largely devoted to memorial services. Invocation by Rev. Brother Nichols.

The worthy lecturer, Sister Vale, read a nicely prepared article on memorial day in the Grange.

Floral tributes were laid upon the altar by five young women in memory of the five members who have passed on since last memorial day. The little girls of the Juvenile Grange then placed flowers on the altar to the memory of all those who have passed on from our Grange.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hayhurst read a paper on "The Honesty."

Mr. E. C. Huffman gave a demonstration of the alcohol lamp, irons, etc., and told of its convenience and how Grangers should encourage the use of denatured alcohol.

MICHIGAN GRANGE WORK.

A Splendid Organization Accomplishing Notable Results.

Michigan takes pride in its grand grange organization. Not only does this pride exist because of its 750 subordinate and its 100 Pomona granges, but more especially because of the progressive and commendable work being done. Our granges are quite generally incorporated under the laws of the state as business bodies and can thus legally own real estate, such as building lots and grange halls, and can conduct various lines of pecuniary business.

The grange organization in Michigan is progressive and strong, popular with farmers and a recognized leader in the advocacy of practical education, social improvement, financial equity and as well a potent creator of commanding public sentiment for or against public questions as they would seem to affect the public welfare. Our granges, as a rule, hold meetings every two weeks, and ritualistic forms are so rendered as to make their beautiful lessons understood and appreciated.

We have in successful operation at the present time about twenty-five county and district and one state fire insurance companies. In this connection it may be of interest to state that in Michigan our chief competition in fire insurance is not with stock companies, but instead with well organized and well managed farmers' mutual companies, which had driven stock companies away from farm properties before the grange companies were organized. The competition between the grange and the farmers' mutual companies has been keen and has demonstrated that because of superior advantages offered through local granges to act as inexpensive and practical agencies the grange companies have proved their superiority. While the farmers' mutual companies average a cost rate of about \$250 per annum for each \$1,000 insured, the grange companies will not average over \$150 per thousand. The single county company of Lenawee, having an existence of twelve years, has carried the risks of its members at an average of \$1.50 per thousand.—State Master Horton.

Grange Growth. During the quarter ending April 1 there were 116 new granges organized and thirty reorganized in the United States. New York is credited with 15 new granges. Washington 16, Vermont 15, Pennsylvania 12, Ohio 9, these being the largest. Connecticut reports the largest number of reorganized granges—namely, 9—West Virginia 5 and Pennsylvania 3.

"Unless the person intending to manufacture cigars as above desired should be a farmer or shall secure his stock of tobacco directly from the farmer all other sources of supply would be closed to him by the requirement of the law, which provides that dealers in leaf tobacco shall sell only to other dealers and to manufacturers of tobacco or cigars or to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export."

ROAD DRAGGING.

How the Inventor of the King Drag Discovered His Method.

D. Ward King of Maitland, Mo., Inventor of the King method of road dragging, has a theory which practice has demonstrated to be correct. It is that all clay and gumbo roads should be dragged with a light drag after each rain or wet spell. The drag smooths down the rough places and fills up the ruts. When the sun dries up the road it leaves a roadway as smooth and perfect as a city street.

The discovery of this method and the more important discovery of Mr. King were largely accidental. Years ago he lived on a small but well improved farm near Maitland. He was not particularly interested in the good road movement as a national or state issue, but the four miles of road from his farm to Maitland were of great interest to him, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The road was of that soft, sticky red clay that in wet weather clings to the wagon wheels in great lumps and dry weather is as hard as a rock and almost as injurious to wagon tires. Passing wagons in wet weather would dig deep ruts, and when the road dried up the ruts would remain. At best the road was very poor. Many times when wheat was selling at a good price and Mr. King had many bushels of it the road would be so bad that he could not haul it to the market, and when the road finally became passable the market would be low again.

After many experiments he constructed a small, light drag, using two old timbers connected with light strips, and began to drag the road in front of his residence. After each rain he would run the drag over it, and when the sun came out and the road dried up it was in perfect condition. When he began to drag the road many of his neighbors told other neighbors that King was crazy. Others told King himself that he was crazy. Others who did not say anything believed he was crazy. But the experiments proved that King's method was successful, and he extended his operations until he was dragging all the road in front of his farm. His neighbors took it up, and in a few months the road from his farm to Maitland was as good as any in Missouri.

George B. Ellis, secretary of the state board of agriculture, heard of Mr. King's good roads methods and invited him to speak at the farmers' institute in his neighborhood. He accepted, and, being an enthusiast on the subject, he made several converts. He was engaged for a series of lectures and has devoted all of his time to preaching the gospel of good roads. Good roads meetings have been held in various parts of Missouri and hundreds of converts have been made. After every rain in Missouri hundreds of farmers drag the roads in front of their farms, and the number of these volunteer road workers is increasing every week.

Farmer May Make Cigars. At intervals after the cigar leaf tobacco crop has been harvested inquiries are received concerning the right of the farmer to manufacture cigars for home use or to sell the tobacco to a person other than an authorized dealer or manufacturer. For the information of all such persons an explanation of the laws and regulations of the treasury department has been obtained from the office of the commissioner of internal revenue.

"Under existing laws," writes the commissioner, "a farmer or grower of tobacco has a right to sell leaf tobacco of his own growth and raising to any person in any quantity which may be desired, provided the condition of such leaf tobacco has not been changed in any manner from that in which it was cured on the farm. The manufacture of cigars in a small way by any person for his own use and consumption is permissible when the cigars are manufactured solely for the use of the person making them and are not removed from the place of manufacture for consumption or sale. No taxes are required, nor is the person so manufacturing required to qualify as a manufacturer or make any reports.

"Unless the person intending to manufacture cigars as above desired should be a farmer or shall secure his stock of tobacco directly from the farmer all other sources of supply would be closed to him by the requirement of the law, which provides that dealers in leaf tobacco shall sell only to other dealers and to manufacturers of tobacco or cigars or to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export."

GRANGE DIRECTORY

Oregon State Grange Officers.

Master, Austin T. Buxton	Forest Grove
Overseer, A. T. Shumake	Central Point
Lecturer, J. J. Johnson	Portland
Secretary, W. A. Stadts	Arleta
Assistant Overseer, W. W. Stadts	Oswego
Chaplain, Oscar Eaton	Independence
Treasurer, H. Hirschberg	Bullock
State Lawyer, Mr. Harry Howard	Albion
State Lawyer, Mrs. Sam Lamberton	Albany
Pomona, Mrs. Lulu E. Miller	St. Helens
Ceres, Mrs. Cora Long	Clatsop
Flora, Mrs. Susie Wells	Chesterland
Lady Stewart, Mrs. E. A. Brown	Clatskanie

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Austin T. Buxton	Forest Grove
John Speck	Corvallis
Engel Palmer	Albany

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Austin T. Buxton	Forest Grove
J. F. Marion	Forest Grove
F. M. Gill	Red River

PEACEFUL VALLEY GRANGE No. 38.

Meets second Saturday at 7:30 p.m., and fourth Saturday at 10:30 a.m. every month.

ROCKWOOD GRANGE—Meets the first Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. and third Saturday at 10:30 a.m.

MULTNOMAH GRANGE, NO. 21—Meets the fourth Saturday in every month at 10:30 a.m. in GRANGE HALL, Gresham.

CLACKAMAS GRANGE meets first Saturday of each month at 10:30 a.m., and third Saturday at 8 o'clock.

FAIRVIEW GRANGE—Meets first Wednesday at 10:30 a.m., and Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, each month.

RUSSELLVILLE GRANGE, NO. 251—Meets in Russellville schoolhouse on the second and fourth Saturday nights in each month.

EVINGER'S GRANGE—Meets in their hall on South Main Street, Gresham, on the second day of each month at 10:30 a.m. All visitors are welcome.

GRESHAM GRANGE—Meets second Saturday at 10:30 a.m. in the month of January.

CLARKSON GRANGE, NO. 28—Meets the first Saturday in the month at 10:30 a.m. and the third Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

COLUMBIA GRANGE NO. 267—Meets in all days except first Saturday in each month in grange hall near Corbett.

(Granges are requested to send to The Herald Information so that a brief card can be run under the heading free. Send place, day and hour of meeting.)

CHURCH NOTICES.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Roper, pastor. Services Sunday School, 10 a.m.; Preaching every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

SAIN'T MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, Sandy, Ore.—Rev. Bercher told Durkee. Services will be held on the first Sunday of each month at 10:30 a.m.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Gresham—Services (German), 10:30 a.m., every first, third and fifth Sunday of each month. All welcome.

LINNEMANN MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, Gresham—Pastor, Rev. M. B. Paromagian. Services Sunday School, 10 a.m.; Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. every Sunday. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Everybody invited.

Wooing Cough.

This is a more dangerous disease than is generally presumed. It will be a surprise to many to learn that more deaths result from it than from scarlet fever. Pneumonia often results from it. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in many epidemics of whooping cough, and always with the best results. Delbert McKeig of Harlan, Iowa, says of it: "My boy took whooping cough when nine months old. He had it in the winter. I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which proved good. I cannot recommend it too highly." For sale by Gresham Drug Co.

It opens up new money-making opportunities to ambitious people everywhere. And we are just as glad to sell a machine for 17 cents as for \$100.

If you want to know more about The Oliver Typewriter Company, ask the users. There are a quarter of a million of them—each an Oliver enthusiast.

See the nearest Oliver agent for details of our new "17-cent-a-day" plan, or address

You Can Pay 17c a Day

The largest typewriter concern in the world offers the best typewriter in existence for 17 CENTS A DAY. This certainly places a premium on PENNIES! It recognizes honesty as a commercial asset.

Simply save the small change that goes slips through your fingers and own the magnificient new OLIVER No. 17.

The 100 typewriter with its wealth of exclusive conveniences.

The 100 per cent typewriter, with its wide range of practical uses.

The sturdy machine with record speed that writes in an underline. Its worth twice the price of the next best typewriter yet costs only with a 17-cent-a-day selling plan turns this profit.

The Oliver Typewriter Company feels safe in putting this new plan into effect because it backs on your BUSINESS honor.

The OLIVER Typewriter
The Standard Visible Writer
Our confidence in you is born of our satisfaction. So we offer the Oliver Typewriter for a small cash payment and trust you for all