

BEAVER STATE HERALD

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

After a man has been elected governor of a state he is sometimes made to feel that the fight has only started.

Havana now has the report of being the wickedest city in the world. Now Portland need no longer be so jealous of Seattle.

Every time there is any new legislation suggested that has no pork in it, new varieties of both democrats and republicans seem created.

Now that the price of upper berths has been reduced, we prefer them to lower because they are more comfortable and less dangerous.

A man who found a diamond-studded golden horseshoe sold it for enough to pay off the mortgage on his home. Horseshoes always brings good luck.

One of the most touching things in modern history is the way the steel trust is worrying about how reciprocity is going to injure the American farmer.

The good that Senator Hanna did was mostly interred with his bones, but Adams county, Ohio, shows that the evil he did lives after him and has been a thriving business.

Fifty thousand Americans are going over to England next summer to see King George crowned. The rest of us can see it for a nickel at some moving picture show without being crowded.

The final vote on the notorious Lorimer case was taken Wednesday at one o'clock. Lorimer was sustained by a vote of 45 against 40. It is pleasing to note that the Oregon senators both are numbered among the 40 who lost their votes in endeavoring to purify the Senate.

The trusts are dead against the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by the people, instead of the state legislature, as now prevail. It is often easy to bribe a legislature, but it is not as easy to buy up a majority of all the voters of a state, so the senators who have grown rich in serving trusts are trying to defeat the amendment.

A suggestion comes from Polk county that people of the whole state might adopt with profit. A family recently came there from the East, bought a farm and intended to live there permanently. After a time they sold their land and returned to the East. The reason was that nobody visited them, their neighbors did not seem to know of their existence and the newcomers quit the state in disgust. The Dallas Itemizer has the right idea when it says: "If you want newcomers, make them feel at home."

Politicians are trying to tamper with the postoffice department, and raise postage rates so high that the magazines cannot continue business. They tried it a few years ago, but then they aimed to kill all the magazines and half the weeklies and small dailies, then the papers turned on the leaders and killed the bill. This time they hope to kill the magazines first, and later, kill off half the weeklies, so the lobbyists can do their work better, in getting laws passed for the enrichment of trusts and bad laws for the people.

Officials of the Oregon Development League, who had worked for the passage of the bill providing for a state immigration commissioner, were non-plussed when Governor West announced last week he would veto the measure. They succeeded, however, in inducing him to change his mind by waiving any claim to the \$25,000 appropriation the bill carried, so that the law will give the state the benefit of the United States Immigration Bureau work in placing desirable immigrants on the Oregon lands. Lacking the necessary appropriation to carry on the work, public spirited citizens of Portland will shoulder the expense. The passage of the law will at least provide for state indorsement of promotion literature that shall be issued to attract immigration and this will make this matter authoritative so it will carry more weight and at the same time guard against boomer matter. This will be for the benefit of whole state and not any section alone. A state book, showing Oregon's advantages, will be issued under the seal of the new commissioner.

How the Birds Help the Farmer

Labor saving inventions are the order of the day, and the farmers spend large sums of money in procuring instruments to help in their work, but many of them ignore or destroy their most valuable assistants. Those who have made a study of the subject tell us that without the birds no farming could be carried on. Every year one-tenth of all the products of agriculture is destroyed by insects. It is said that there are over 100,000 kinds of insects in the United States, the majority of which are injurious, and that one insect-eating bird destroys 2,500 insects in a year. Many believe that if the birds had been allowed to multiply instead of being destroyed, there would now be no necessity to spend thousands of dollars every year for insect poisons.

The farmer who sees birds eating his cherries may not consider the crops they save by destroying insects, nor remember that it is not in the summer only, but in the winter also, that birds are working for him.

The following is quoted from a lecture compiled by W. Kennedy:

"In order to judge the birds fairly, we must think of what they do in the open country, and during the winter as well as the summer months. It is in winter that their most substantial work for us is done. All insects pass through the winter either as eggs or in the chrysalis stage. Some even pass through it as caterpillars. And many of the most mischievous of these insects are far too small for human eyes to see. But they are not overlooked by the keen spectacles of a hungry bird. Cold does not kill insects; the eggs and chrysalides may be frozen into bits of

ice, brittle as glass, and yet come to life in due time. When we say that a hard winter kills insects it is true, in a certain way, because it brings about their death; but it is the birds and not the cold that kill the insects. A long frost or heavy fall of snow will cause birds to hunt more eagerly than they would do in milder seasons. They find grubs or eggs sticking to every wall, post and paling, or even scattered over the ground. The trunks of trees are examined by them, and the carefully hidden insects swallowed. By eating these they prevent the insects from entering their winged state—in which they would lay many thousands of eggs."

The chickadee, nuthatch, woodpecker, and other birds are searching in the tree trunks and along the fences for the eggs and buried larvae of insects, which would if not disturbed hatch out millions of flying and crawling creatures that would destroy the garden, orchard and field.

Mr. Frank M. Chapman says that "the economic value of birds to man lies in the service they render in preventing the undue increase of insects, in devouring small rodents, in destroying seeds of harmful plants and in acting as scavengers. Leading entomologists estimate that insects cause an annual loss of at least two hundred million dollars to the agricultural interests of the United States. If we were deprived of the services of birds the earth would soon become uninhabitable."

Some farmers are beginning to appreciate the value of birds as insect destroyers. More exact knowledge of their food habits has resulted in a higher estimate of their utility on the farm, and demonstrated more clearly than ever the necessity of active measures to insure their protection.

The Depart of Agriculture realizing importance of accurate knowledge in this direction, has made examinations of the stomachs of forty different kinds of birds to see what food they contained. These examinations were made from a collection of 26,000 stomachs.

It has been found that the following birds are especially good friends to the farmer, who should protect them in every possible way: Phoebe, kingbird, catbird, swallow, brown thrasher, rose-breasted grosbeak, house wren, vireo, cuckoo, oriole, the various native sparrows, warblers, shore lark, loggerhead shrike, and meadow lark. The crow, crow blackbird, and cedar bird do more good than harm. The redhead and sapsucker woodpeckers may be injurious or beneficial according to circumstances, but the rest of the woodpeckers are very helpful.

Boon to Oregon Cities

The action of the University Board of Regents, at the recent meeting in Eugene, looking to the thorough equipment and manning of a department of architecture, has a significance for the urban communities of the state not easily overestimated. If we look at only one phase of the new department—that of landscape architecture, include city planning—a little reflection will show that it has vast possibilities, particularly since it is launched just at the opportune time in the development of Oregon. It has been the rule, in other and older states, for cities to "grow up," like Topsy, either with no plan or with only the customary framework of streets laid out like a checker board, whose chief virtues are simplicity and regularity, with the opportunity of indefinite expansion. Rarely has provision been made in the original "town plats" for those breathing spaces in the form of parks, squares, play grounds and boulevards, which, as the town matures into a city, are seen to be so essential to health and so desirable from the artistic viewpoint. Often nothing is done on these lines till the growth of business, the rise in property values, and the hardening of the social habit of the people has made the task of beautifying the city and rendering it wholesome, too heavy to be achieved in its full or most desirable extent. So the city's opportunity passes; it is fated to remain inconvenient, unhealthful and commonplace, whereas, if thought had been expended on it in time, it might have been made a comfort and a joy to generations of loyal, devoted citizens.

The St. Paul papers of December 19 recite the activity just developed in that city in the way of providing for the city's beautification and permanent improvement. John Nalen, the celebrated landscape architect, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, had been employed to make the plans. A number of committees of citizens were working with him, holding mass meetings, taking the sentiment of the community on the proposed plans as they were being developed. Millions upon millions will be spent in that city during the next few years to produce, in part, the effect which a little planning forty years ago would have given in so much greater perfection.

In our state most of the towns are as yet near the beginning of their development. No doubt the decade in which we have entered will bring great changes, for we can confidently expect the doubling of the state's population by 1920, and if the drift cityward continues, the next census will show a phenomenal growth for Oregon cities. It is then the opportune moment to begin shaping their growth while they

are still plastic—with small populations, cheap and temporary buildings, comparatively low property values. If the work is taken in hand now, as it may be with the advice and aid of the university's new department, Oregon can have, in a generation from this present time, the finest showing of up-to-date, beautiful and healthful cities to be found in North America.

SELL PRODUCT DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER

From time to time some effort has been made by various organizations to sell the products of the farm direct to the consumer, thereby eliminating the profits of the middlemen. Organizations have been formed solely for this purpose, issuing attractive statements of what could be done in this direct line, and in a few instances they have succeeded, as in the case of mutual creameries, fruit growers' associations, and in the distribution of seed grown for the market. Grain elevators have succeeded for awhile on the mutual plan, and cold storage ware houses for fruit have been built and operated by fruit-growers, not for selling to consumers, but for holding the crop until a better market appeared. Under favorable local conditions and with good business management these have been successful, but thus far they have served but a very small percentage of the farmers.

Co-operative effort has been far more successful and general in the matter of purchasing supplies than in the matter of selling products. Chief among the reasons for little progress in this direction has been the failure of the farmers to properly sort and grade their products, a few careless producers causing a reduction in the selling price for all, and the impossibility of securing good executive management at prices that would leave any margin over the price paid by the middlemen for the same products. With these difficulties remedied, there is no reason why the producers of any crop in any locality cannot co-operate in placing it upon the market to their advantage.

Another means of securing better prices for the products of the farm through co-operation is in the enactment of laws that will punish the seller of a dishonest article, for when one person sends apples to the market that are first quality only on the top of the package, or milk to market that has been partially skimmed, it casts reproach upon all producers and lowers the general price of such products. Laws regulating the standard regarding quality, size of package or official inspection are not alone for the benefit of the consumers, but for the benefit of producers of honest products as well. There has been a vast amount of legislation upon this matter, but such laws have not been enforced very thoroughly, resulting in lowering the price of products that would pass such laws and raising the price received for such products as would fail to pass, were they rigidly enforced. It would be advantageous to nine-tenths of the producers to have the standard made rigidly maintained in all products sent to market, for it would increase the price they would receive.

Farmers would generally receive more net profit if they would give more attention to supplying the local markets. Of course this does not apply to the extensive corn, wheat and beef growers upon great prairie farms, where but a single crop is grown and where the local market for other products would be an insignificant matter with them, but there are instances where a farmer could dispose of all the products of his farm to consumers near his door if he would produce the things they demanded instead of growing a product that must seek a distant market. There is a great difference in the selling price of most products between what the farmer receives when sold in the markets of the world to be resold and shipped to consumers, perhaps in his own vicinity, and what he receives for products when sold direct to those consumers or to persons who sell direct to them. It would be astonishing to know the amount of money sent out of small cities and villages for fruit, vegetables and dairy products that might be produced in the immediate vicinity of those cities and villages. Study should be given to this matter and the difference noted between selling a product at the car to be shipped away and selling some other product to consumers that would otherwise have been brought in from a distant market. This course does not necessarily require growing a variety of products, for every local market demands large quantities of some product that can be grown in the vicinity to advantage.—National Grange Bulletin.

If you have trouble in getting rid of your cold you may know that you are not treating it properly. There is no reason why a cold should hang on for weeks and it will not if you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all druggists.

Wood ashes of the finest kind and free from all particles that would scratch, make an excellent polish for tinware.

GRIM REAPER GATHERS THREE

Early last Monday morning, at his home near Sycamore station, August E. Matthias, at the age of 84 years, three months and two days, closed his eyes for the long sleep after a brief illness. Surrounded by his loved ones, he calmly and peacefully entered into the great beyond.

August F. Matthias was born in Saxony, Germany. He enjoyed the advantages of a christian home and fairly good educational facilities in his youth. In 1877 he emigrated with his devoted wife to America, and located in this state in the vicinity of Damascus. He thus became one of the pioneers of this country. Residing for more than thirty years in the same vicinity he was well known and highly respected by many of the early settlers of Clackamas and Multnomah counties.

He was a life-long member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. During a period of spiritual barrenness in his community, when public services were discontinued, he was not disturbed and adhered strictly to the fundamental doctrines of the christian religion.

A few years ago, at an age when the twilight shadows of life were lengthening toward the east, he left his farm at Damascus, and began to build himself a comfortable little home near Sycamore station. At this time he joined the Zion's Evangelical church at Gresham, and took a warm interest in its mission and the cause of the gospel.

He leaves a wife and one son, a brother and several grand children, to whom he was devoted, and who in the years that are to come, will long "for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still."

Interment was made on Wednesday afternoon in the cemetery at Damascus.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. F. H. Freund in the presence of a large concourse of friends and relatives. A quartet from the Zion's Evangelical church at Gresham sang appropriate hymns.

His body now rests in the family burial ground "beneath a wilderness of flowers" that loving hands have laid upon his tomb. Peace to his ashes.

Mrs. J. C. Dahm died at her home near Clackamas on February 23. The funeral was held last Sunday, from the Congregational church, Rev. Mr. Scott of Portland, officiating. The family came here from Eugene about a year and a half ago. She leaves a husband and two daughters, Miss Caroline Dahm and Mrs. Charles Danelson of Gresham.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Riley, for many years a resident on the Powell Valley road a few miles below town, was held in the Catholic cemetery on Monday last. She was 80 years of age. Her husband died ten years ago.

Kills a Murderer
A merciless murderer is appendicitis with many victims, but Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing constipation, headache, biliousness, chills. 25c at all druggists.

It has been announced by County Deputy F. H. Crane that the grange county convention for election of representatives to the state grange will be held on March 15 at Montavilla. Pomona grange will meet there on that date with Russellville grange and it will be more convenient to have the two conventions come together at the same time. The only granges reporting delegates to the county convention so far are Rockwood, which has elected Mrs. S. H. Richmond, Mrs. V. A. Lovelace and Mrs. Ida M. Thorpe; and Pleasant Valley with Gus Richie, Mrs. Jennie Kroninberg and Mrs. Ryan as delegates.

Do you know that of all the minor ailments colds are by far the most dangerous? It is not the cold itself that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that it often leads to. Most of these are known as germ diseases. Pneumonia and consumption are among them. Why not take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure your cold while you can. For sale by all druggists.

Entertainment a Success

At the school entertainment given last night by Rockwood school in the grange hall, the following program was given, followed by several lesser numbers, a basket social and dancing:

Music by Schautin's orchestra.

Opening song, by the school.

Dialogue, "The Yankee Aunt," Dora Stockton, Miriam Brown, Hester Thorpe, Lloyd Torgart and Roland Quisenberry.

Recitation, Mrs. Florence Gould Menzies.

Song, Mazie Schautin, Vesta Torgart, Lloyd Torgart, Elmer Middleton and Elmer Dawes.

Dialogue, "Going Somewhere," Ross Brown, Addie Quisenberry, Harry Weiland, Ernest Quisenberry, Frank Brown.

Class song, four school girls.

Instrumental music, Atta Wilcox.

"Tragedy of the Ten Little Boys," by ten school boys.

Instrumental music, Merrill Heslin.

A substantial sum was realized, which will make the final payment on a set of encyclopaedia lately purchased by the school.

John W. Sicksel Smith, Greensboro, Pa., has three children, and like most children, they frequently take cold. "We have tried several kinds of cough medicine," he says, "but have never found any yet that did him as much good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." For sale by all druggists.

POWELL VALLEY

John Pambiad has been confined to his bed for two weeks. Grippe and asthma are the two complaints that seem to be causing all the trouble. He has had the satisfaction of receiving visits from many of his neighbors and several relatives. His daughter, Mrs. Gustafson and her husband were out to visit him Sunday and his son David.

Miss Anna Unis visited home folks Sunday.

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