

BEAVER STATE HERALD

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FIELD demonstration work by the Oregon Agricultural College, widening the usefulness of that institution greatly, will be realized to a much larger extent than has hitherto been possible if Senate bill No. 72 is passed by the legislature. This measure provides for the appropriation of money by the state and counties to carry on co-operative field demonstration work among the farmers themselves.

The bill was drawn by the Central Oregon Development League, in connection with the Oregon Development League and the Oregon State Bankers' Association agricultural committee. It provides for a well organized system of field work, conducted by experts under the direction of the O. A. C. The demonstrations in agriculture will be given in different parts of the state and the plan is what might be called a system of traveling agricultural schools.

There is found to be need for this work, particularly in the newer sections of the state where settlers are flocking in and taking land. They must be given a start in the proper agricultural methods suited to the country if they are to prosper, and demonstration work by the state college will do this and do it right. The plan of the bill is extremely practical, meaning to place the demonstration work right out among the farmers so they will not have to waste valuable time in visiting some far point. It is thought friends of the agricultural interests of the state will rally to the support of the bill in the legislature and secure its passage.

ONE of the hopeful signs of the times is the action of the Lincoln High School in forming a new society for the purpose of cultivating simplicity in dress and personal appearance. It does seem a little strange, however, that the movement should have originated among the girls. Why not their mothers? Perhaps because mothers are usually more to blame for their daughters' foolish use of money and time than the girls themselves. If a girl has the right sort of advice and example set her at home she is not likely to go silly in dress or hair arrangement, or complexion. But it is probable that the results of the new movement will be more satisfactory, having originated with the girls, than had it begun with the mothers. The girls now feel that it is their idea and that they have a personal interest in its cultivation. Let us hope that it will prove successful and that it will extend to other schools and to other grades. In this connection it is not amiss to note that Lents girls and their mothers might consider something of the sort. When girls in the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades find it necessary to carry rats, face lotions, and powder to school and make application of them behind their books between intermissions, something must be radically wrong at home. Perhaps the mothers consider the most valuable sentiment in a girl's nature to be cultivated is the mating sentiment. But a mother who is really worth while is the mother who cultivates the home circle rather than the idea of family disruption.

STATE senator Perkins has a bill prepared now requiring music teachers to take qualification examinations. This is a movement in the right direction. We are prepared to say there are more incompetents and impostors posing as professional music instructors, and robbing the people of 50 cents to \$1.00 per hour of an assumed service than in any other proportion to their number engaged. Every person pretending to teach, for pay, should be compelled to stand a good searching examination.

Being an optimist sometimes develops into being an octopus.

"A good example before one's neighbor's children is the most potent power for good. It far exceeds words; and a bad example destroys more than every other agency can build up."

NOTS OF THE W. C. T. U.

You heard how these noble women went forth in that cold December, braving the elements, having conventionalities, that they might destroy this monstrous evil which already threatened their homes. That they should dare so much after their years of endurance was marvelous, but their manner of doing it was even more marvelous and left the onlookers divided between laughter and tears. Taking their knitting, their embroidery, or their sewing, they swarmed the saloons, seated themselves and watched, or prayed as God directed. All else was put aside. Their whole energy was put into this great cause. But this could not go on forever. The women could not keep up such work. It took them too much away from their homes, and after about fifty days they went back to their homes but kept on with their prayers. Saloons were then reopened, men gathered as before, swearing that silly women had done more harm than good, and amid curses and ribald jests, drank to the health of the "defunct crusade."

But the movement had shown that woman possessed a power hitherto unrecognized even by herself, and there were many, prominent in both church and society, who now stood ready for more aggressive work.

When the force of this uprising had somewhat spent itself, and the reaction was felt, a call was sent out from Chattanooga August, 1874, signed by Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, Mrs. Jennie Fowler-Willing, Mrs. Emily Huntington-Miller and others, for a convention of temperance women, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in the following Nov. Eighteen states responded to the call. Hear the call, O girl your armor on. Grasp the Spirits mighty sword, was their stirring battle cry.

Miss Willard says of that Convention: "Something divine was in the air, a breath of the new dispensation. The daily prayer meetings were times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. There was no waiting, everything was fresh, and spontaneous. Such singing I never heard, the Bible exposition was bread to the soul. Everybody said it wasn't a bit like mens' conventions," and "all the better for that was the universal verdict."

At this convention the first National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized. Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer was the first president of the national society, and held the office until 1879, when she was succeeded by Miss Willard who filled the position until her death in 1898. To her leadership and broad conception of the work, the society is indebted for its "Do Everything Policy."

The largest society of women in the world, numbering in the United States today, approximately 375,000, and in the world over half a million, managed entirely by women. It covers over forty departments or work. These departments are classified under six general heads. Organization, preventive, education, evangelistic, legal, and social. In addition, there are two branches, the Loyal Temperance Legion and the Young Peoples' Branch.

Pursuing their "Do Everything Policy" the Women's Christian Union stands not only for total abstinence, but for an equal standard of purity for men and women or as Miss Willard so aptly puts it, "a white life for two, and for woman's equality in the home, the church, and the state."

Is there an exposition, or a state or county fair? The W. C. T. U. will have a booth, with temperance literature and temperance drinks, and will see to it that intoxicants are prohibited from the grounds and buildings. Is there a gathering of doctors, lawyers, ministers, or chiefs, the Women's Christian Temperance Union sees to it that through some of its delegates, a resolution is passed favoring the temperance movement, and pledging its support along the particular line of work represented.

Is congress in session, or a state legislature, there is a representative at hand, with petitions, asking for prohibition, the better protection of women and girls and the better enforcement of the Sabbath law.

The Crusade showed the women the drinking man; they went to him, got him to sign the pledge, and to "seek the Lord behind the pledge." The Crusade showed them these lying men; they prayed over him, and persuaded him to give up his bad business, often buying him out and setting him up in a more legitimate line. Sometimes placing him as keeper of the reading room, into which they converted his saloon.

But many times the drinker returns to his drinking, and the seller to his selling, the former saying he could not stop a habit of so many years; the latter offering as an excuse for his fall from grace that some-body was sure to sell the stuff, and it might as well be he as anyone. Then said the women in reply to the first: "Of course we must educate our boys and everybody's boys, and under the leadership of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, every state in the union has enacted legislation providing for the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools, with special reference to the effects of alcoholics and narcotics on the human system. Similar legislation has been passed by congress providing for instruction in all schools under Government control, and in all naval and military academies.

To still further educate the youth in the pernicious effects of alcohol and tobacco, the Loyal Temperance Legion and Young Peoples Branch were organized. Today there are approximately 300,000 Loyal Temperance Legions in the U. S. and about 100,000 members in the Young Peoples' Branch, with the number constantly increasing, all being trained along these lines.

To the rum-seller's excuse they replied Yankee fashion: "But suppose the people could be persuaded not to let any body sell? that would be God's answer to the Crusade prayers" and they began

with petitions for prohibition to all legislative bodies—municipal, state, and federal, gathering up 10,000,000 or more signers.

Meanwhile they were never asleep. They were constantly devising further means to protect their homes. They would have the children learn that the Bible stands for total abstinence, and induced the S. S. Convention to prepare a plan for lessons on this subject.

As time passed these women found that not one, but three curses threatened them jointly, by the present system of civilization—the curse of alcohol and nicotine; the curse of gambling; and the curse of the social sin—the deadliest of all—and that these three are interwoven and interlocked and their warfare is against each and all.

In 1883, Miss Willard in a visit to the Sandwich Islands, China, and Japan, saw the great need of other nations, and at the next annual convention recommended that a commissioner be appointed to report the next year plans for a World's W. C. T. U. This was done, and Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt was sent out, starting a work in the Sandwich Islands. In January 1884 she left for New Zealand, traversing a large territory, forming ten strong Unions, with Mrs. Judge Ward at their head. She then went to Australia crossing 1130 miles of ocean, organizing in Queensland, New South Wales, and Tasmania. She remained in Australia until autumn when she started for Japan. In that country her success was great and the W. C. T. U. was thoroughly established in that land. In China and India she met with less enthusiasm. On she went to Ceylon, to Madagascar, to Africa. Mrs. Leavitt's success led to the sending out of other missionaries who organized in Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, until today all around the world the white ribbon is twined, all around the world the glorious light has shown.

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NEW I. O. O. F. LODGE IS FORMED BY BORING MEN

BORING, ORE., Jan. 21—Boring Lodge, No. 234, I. O. O. F., was instituted in the Live Wire hall here last Saturday night by Orient Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., of Portland. Sandy Lodge, No. 195, came in a body, and Gresham and various lodges throughout the county were represented. Grand Master W. A. Wheeler and Grand Secretary E. E. Sharon were in charge of the ceremony. The degree work was done by Orient Lodge degree team. At 12:30 o'clock the party marched to Ritter's Hall, where a supper was served. The officers appointed for the local lodge for the following year are: E. F. Donahue, N. G.; J. W. Roots, V. G.; William A. Morland, secretary; Wallace R. Telford, treasurer; C. M. Lake, R. S. N. G.; H. A. Beck, L. S. N. G.; W. E. Childs, R. S. V. G.; George Tacheron, L. S. V. G.; Louis Litzner, warden; J. E. Siefer, conductor; Elmer S. Hickey, R. S. S.; W. E. McCleery, L. G.; John Meyer, O. G.; Claude F. Cross, chaplain. The next meeting will be held in the Live Wire Hall next Saturday night at 8 o'clock to complete the organization of the lodge and appoint committees.

The small jars in which candy sometimes comes should be saved for picnic use and lunches, as they are excellent for carrying salad and sauces.

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