

Farm Reminders

Asparagus once planted is good for many years. It is one of the first vegetables to be ready in the spring. It will grow well under a variety of soil and climatic conditions. Asparagus is best when served within a few hours after cutting, hence its added value as a farm vegetable. A circular on planting is available at O. A. C.

A movement is on throughout the state to encourage the farmers to take better care of the cream. As warm weather approaches the cream should be kept cool at all times. It is a good habit to separate right after milking because the cream is at a very good temperature then to get maximum results. Do not add warm cream to cold cream. Shipment of cream should be made at least

twice a week. It is impossible to make first grade butter from second grade cream, and second grade butter will not sell at first grade prices. The farmer pays the bill!

Growers of stone fruits who have had trouble from Monilia blossom blight are urged to prepare to spray with bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 just before the first blossoms open. The object of the application is to kill the spores which are being produced, like lime-sulphur, which controls only San Jose scale, it will not prevent later attacks of scab, brown rot and other fungi troubles.

Apricots are always sprayed with bordeaux at this stage because the Monilia blight is destructive to the fruit.

The Orchardist may often use oil as an effective dormant spray, but this precaution will eliminate most of the sources of blossom infection.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE INDIANS' WOODEN CANNON. FORT HENRY, built in 1774 on the present site of Wheeling, W. Va., is justly famous for the frontier heroes associated with it and the many thrilling incidents in its history. The first settler there was Col. Ebenezer Zane and from time to time there came to the fort such men as Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Lord Dunmore, Lewis Wetzel, George Rogers Clark, Maj. Sam McCullough, Cornplanter, Seneca, and Logan, the Mingo.

Here Colonel Zane's sister, Betty, dashed into fame when she sped across a bullet-swept clearing to carry in her apron the much-needed powder to the besieged settlers. Here Maj. Sam McCullough performed his feat of horsemanship and made the leap for life which added to his already great renown on the border. And here on

September 11, 1782, was fought the last battle of the Revolution when Fort Henry's defenders beat off the attacks of a force of British and Indians. But it was in 1777, the "year of the bloody sevens," that the fort witnessed an affair unique in frontier history—perhaps the only instance of Indians attempting to reduce a white man's fort by use of artillery.

On September 1 a large force of Indians led by Simon Girty, the notorious white renegade, attacked the fort. But the handful of defenders gave such a good account of themselves that at the end of the day the savages had suffered heavy losses.

Then some genius among the attackers, whether Indian or white renegade is unknown, suggested the use of artillery and offered what he said would be a satisfactory substitute. A hollow maple log was wrapped with chains, plugged at the breech with wood and filled to the muzzle with a heavy charge of powder, stones and scraps of iron. Then it was dragged to a point within 60 yards of the stockade and discharged.

But the experiment was far from being a success. Instead of smashing down the gates of the fort, as the Indians had hoped, this improvised cannon burst into a thousand pieces and rained its missiles down upon the Indians, killing and wounding many of them.

Discouraged by this result, Girty postponed further attack until morning. But by this time reinforcement led by Major McCullough—this being the occasion of McCullough's famous leap—had arrived and the savages were forced to raise the siege.

America's Marvels NATURAL AND OTHERWISE

By T. T. Maxey

"THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER"

So fittingly descriptive and yet at the same time so unusually appropriate is the legend "The Little Church Around the Corner" that its long-continued usage in referring to this quaint and honored landmark in "Little Old New York" has all but blotted the real name of this house of worship from the memory of the hordes of pilgrim visitors who, annually or more or less often, journey thither to "pay their respects."

"The Little Church Around the Corner," squatly, broad-shouldered and set well back from the narrow and busy thoroughfare, is none other than the Church of the Transfiguration. Its exact location is No. 5 East 29th street, just around the corner from Fifth avenue.

The story of how this unusual name came into being, and which arose in a perfectly natural manner, is indeed interesting. It also serves to illustrate how, through a mere turn of fate, fame sometimes unexpectedly attaches itself to an object—in this case a religious edifice.

A noted actor had died. He had no church connection. As he was widely known, his family and friends felt that a public funeral was a necessity. The curator of a neighboring house of worship was requested to conduct the funeral service. He promptly declined, adding that "perhaps the rector of the little church around the corner might be willing to serve." History records the fact that the funeral was held at "The Little Church Around the Corner."

Following in the wake of this incident, the Church of the Transfiguration was adopted as the Protestant house of worship by the theatrical profession. Since that time, this little church has been the scene of countless christenings, weddings and funerals. The church and its present and past pastors have so endeared themselves to all who have come into direct contact with them that, recently, when the present rector celebrated his silver jubilee, letters, telegrams and gifts from all sections of the country, especially from actors and newspaper men, flowed in to express the "Many happy returns of the day" spirit in the hearts of the senders. (©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

Patent Given to the People.

For the benefit of the public, the government has patented a water-resisting glue developed by one of its research departments. Any person may obtain the directions for its manufacture by applying to the bureau. It is an improvement on a glue made during the war by adding certain copper salts to the old formula, giving it more strength, resistance to moisture, and better working qualities.—Popular Mechanics.

Change now to the brand that never changes and you'll never change again.



Community Building

WOOD CAUSE OF HIGH RENT

Disappearance of Forests Held Responsible for Tremendous Increase in Cost of Building.

The savage built his shelter of wood, according to the availability of the material and his knowledge of handling it, and in primitive countries today, human habitations are made of trees, limbs, leaves, wherever they exist, almost precisely as in the dawn of civilization, says the New York State College of Forestry, showing the relation of the wood shortage and the shortage of homes.

"It is instinctive with man to use wood because of its adaptability and durability and because the custom has been handed down through the ages. As long as wood is plentiful and cheap, man will use it to the exclusion of other materials because of the perfect service wood renders.

"In this country the common people build homes of wood as long as they can afford them. When wood goes beyond the purchasing power of the average person, the cost of owning a home becomes prohibitive to the majority of people.

"The consumption of wood usually expands with the development of civilization. But the people of the United States today are consuming the same amount of timber they did in 1870 for the reason that our forests are unable to meet the normal demand of the country. This is one of the chief reasons for the shortage of hundreds of thousands of homes. The consumption of wood in this country has been declining because the price has been going up. The rise in price is due chiefly to the reduction of supply. Our virgin timber is almost gone.

"Lumber is essential, a need of the common people. The rich can build marble palaces, but the poor man depends on wood for a home of his own. Whenever the price of wood restricts home building, the average man is forced to rent at painful rates, which is a more expensive way to provide a domicile for himself and family."

LIGHTS IN THE DINING ROOM

Home-Maker Can Reduce the Glare by Using Piece of Silk Cloth.

How often is the home-maker perplexed because of the central lighting arrangement of the living or dining room? Especially true is this where the fixture is one of the indirect lighting type, with a globe that is too glaring to be pleasant.

Silk with either a white or very light colored background and all-over design will work magical wonders in softening this glare.

When making your selection, whether it be floral, oriental, paisley, or any of the many other designs, always choose a silk that will bear out the color scheme of your room. The predominant hue in your lamp-shade should harmonize with the other decorations.

Cut your silk about one inch wider all around than the actual measurement of the inverted globe which it is to cover. Draw a double gathering string along the edge of the silk, leaving a small margin of material from the gathering string to the outer edge. Now place the silk over the inverted globe. Draw both ends of the gathering string tight and tie them.

Rear Wall Echoes.

"Villages have their back-fence gossips," says a New Yorker. "The city has its rear walls of apartment houses, which are in every way as effective as sharp-tongued busy-bodies in spreading neighborhood news. In summer when the windows are open these walls act as sounding boards and transmit an amazing amount of information.

"Unlike the village gossip, a rear wall tells the simple truth, never stretching it; but the truth is often bad enough. I had supposed that the couple in the flat below mine were a most respectable pair, but now the windows are open and the rear wall is at work, and I know from certain clicking sounds that a poker game is running there day and night.

"Above me dwell another pair who in public seem devoted to each other. The rear wall tells another story. Scraps of conversation come to us that cause us to feel like phoning for the police to prevent homicide. The voice of our janitor, five floors below, comes up to our windows with startling distinctness. We know just what he thinks of us.

"Somewhere in our house are a pair of newlyweds. They do not know how their turtle-dove cooing is broadcast by that rear wall. It is well for their peace of mind that they don't.

Growing a Foot a Day.

During a long drought in spring in Mauritius a singular spectacle, amid the stretches of dying and desiccated plants, was presented by the white flowers of giant aloe stems, which sprang up on the mountains and over the waste lands with amazing speed. At the time of flowering, shafts as thick as a man's arm shot up from the heart of the plants, grew from 12 to 18 inches in 24 hours, and reached a height of 30 feet. A cluster of aloe, before the flowers appear, resembles a gigantic asparagus plant.

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TIME SCHEDULE

Table with columns: Bus leaves, Train, Independence, Train leaves. Rows: Monmouth 6:40 A.M. To Portland 7:08, 9:45 A.M. To Portland 10:03, 9:45 A.M. To Corvallis 10:25, 11:55 A.M. To Corvallis 12:13, 1:50 P.M. To Portland 2:22, 3:25 P.M. To Corvallis 3:48, 5:10 P.M. To Portland 5:38, 6:45 P.M. To Corvallis 7:15. Raymond E. Derby, Phone 1504 Prop.

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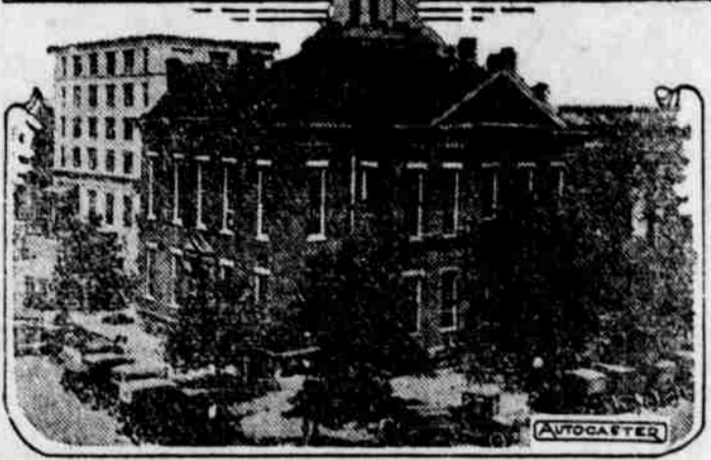
The appearance of such a house is always attractive and it holds its selling value better than a frame house.

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Scene of Illinois Wet and Dry Warfare



Upper picture shows part of the 1700 state troops rushed to Herrin, Illinois, to restore order in Williamson County in the war between "Drys" and "Wets," and which are said to be Ku Klux Klan and "Knights of the Flaming Circle," respectively. Lower picture is the court house at Herrin, which was under control of the "Drys."

Albert B. Fall's Ranch at Three River, New Mexico



On which E. L. Doheny, the Oil King, says he loaned the former Secretary of the Interior \$100,000, and now the center of interest in the Teapot Dome and other Naval Oil Reserve land leases investigation.

HOME SWEET HOME

Oscar is Sure the "Handy Andy"

by Terry Gilkison

AUTOCASTER



You Need Not Toil

Ever hear of Joseph Randolph Nutt? He's the millionaire president of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, owns a bank of his own, is a director in a dozen powerful and prosperous corporations, and directs the investing of over a quarter of a billion dollars annually. Sounds fine, doesn't it, but only a few years ago, about forty, in fact, Joe Nutt, as they called him, was earning only \$1.50 a week as an errand boy in a Uniontown, Pa., dry goods store and living on it. He had to. His story of poverty, struggles and hardships would fill a book. You can picture them. But Joe Nutt determined to win out in life and "get an education as well," so after a long day's toil in the store he attended school and succeeded by sheer grit in graduating with honors. Then he went to work in a drug store at \$3 a week and saved fifty cents out of every pay envelope. His next step upward was as a clerk in a miners' supply store where his refusal to stop working at putting time brought him local fame. He was offered a job in a coke company at \$5 a week, took it, saved \$2 out of every \$6, and a year later went to work for E. C. Frick at \$10 a week. When the mine of \$93 came Joe lost his job, but he had a bank account and with it he went to Akron, Ohio, and bought out a jewelry store. In his spare time he studied investments and real estate. When he was 28 years old he organized a bank and backed another one. A few years later he was chosen president of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland. His advice is to: First, save. Second: study the investment field. Third: If you are sure of the new enterprise, make doubly sure of its management and then invest moderately.