

JUST HUMANS
By GENE CARR



"GO ON, SADIE, GO AS FAR AS YOU LIKE. HAVE TWO OF 'EM!"

Mother's Cook Book

If you were busy being glad, And cheering people who are bad, Although your heart might ache a bit You'd soon forget to notice it. —Rebecca Foreman.

THE IMPORTANT GARNISH

IT WAS a little New York city school girl who raised her hand in the cooking class when the teacher asked, "What is a garnish?" and all the rest of the class looked dumbfounded.

"I know, teacher," piped Yetta. "It's parsley."

There are a good many women like Yetta, who think that parsley is all there is to the entire subject of garnishing foods to make them more attractive.

Parsley and lemon are the housewife's stand-bys for garnishes, because they are always obtainable, twelve months out of the twelve. The housewife who has not access to large markets can grow her own parsley in a pot on the kitchen window sill.

Of course, lemons are always to be found in every well-stocked kitchen, and there is scarcely a day when it is not needed for something. Fish, whether canned or fresh, is one meat which seems to demand a few drops of lemon juice to bring out its flavor, and for such garnishes the lemon should be cut into sections lengthwise, six sections from one lemon. These long sections are much easier to use than slices are, though slices are decorative.

Cold meats look very tempting when carefully arranged on a large platter garnished not only with parsley, but with other decorative foods as well, such as slices of firm red tomato, each with a slice of olive in its center, disks of carrot or cucumber, rings of sweet green pepper or onion, or tiny disks of sliced sweet pickles. Tiny red radishes, either plain or cut into buds, and whole olives are always good looking, either on a platter of cold meats or decorating a salad.

In garnishing salads and desserts, nut meats and candied or maraschino cherries are a pretty garnish. Stiff jelly may be cut into tiny cubes with a sharp knife, or scooped into balls with a vegetable scoop. This little tool is very useful in making balls of apple, banana, watermelon, beet, etc., to rim up various dishes. Capers and tiny pickled onions are also piquant as well as attractive garnishes.

Conduct your retreat in an orderly manner. Cyrus the Great, who won many victories to have his head cut off by the woman, Queen Tomyris, to whom he lost the last battle he fought, said of retreating: "When an army must retreat, let the retreat be managed in the safest manner and not in the quickest."

Don't be in a hurry about changing your work. Don't be impetuous and throwing down your tools, or your books or whatever you work with, walk out with a "to h—l with that job."

Conduct your retreat in a safe, sane way, fighting as you go, fighting to find the right thing and the right place where you will be worth most to yourself and therefore most to everybody else.

The one thing is to be sure you are doing something. Either go ahead or retreat.

Don't try to be a stand-still soldier. There is often quoted a truism that a rolling stone gathers no moss. But moss is not a very valuable asset and nobody need count himself a great failure if he dies without ever having possessed any.

A well-polished diamond is the most valuable of the mineral family, and the value comes to that only after a good deal of rough contact with things harder than itself which shape and brighten it.

Go ahead all the time if you can. But if you cannot go any further ahead on the line you have chosen don't be afraid to "back up" and try another road to success.

The Pity of It
"My objection to real life," says the heroine of a Scotch novel, "is that it isn't true to the moving pictures."

The young lady across the way says the man who first said variety is the spice of life didn't know his philosophy would be applied to matrimony.



The young lady across the way says the man who first said variety is the spice of life didn't know his philosophy would be applied to matrimony.

YOU
By EVELYN GAGE BROWNE

THERE'S nothing to fear—you're as good as the best, As strong as the mightiest, too; You can win in every battle or test— For there's no one JUST LIKE YOU!

There's only one YOU in the world today, So nobody else, you see, Can do your work in as fine a way, You're the only YOU there'll be!

So face the world and all life is yours To conquer and love and live, And you'll find the happiness that endures, In just the measure you give.

There's nothing too good for you to possess, Nor heights where you cannot go; Your power is more than belief or guess— It is something you have to KNOW!

There's nothing to fear—YOU CAN AND WILL For you're the invincible YOU! So set your feet on the highest hill— THERE'S NOTHING YOU CAN NOT DO!

(Copyright.)

WHEN I WAS TWENTY-ONE
BY JOSEPH KAYE

At 21—Tom Masson Was a Traveling Salesman.

AT ABOUT this time I was a traveling salesman, and I believe, one of the worst salesmen that ever happened.

I was always ambitious to edit a humorous paper and I particularly wanted to edit Life, but I did not take any aggressive action. I contributed very frequently to the paper when it was started by Mr. Mitchell and it happened that occasionally some of my items were misplaced, or something else would happen, and then they would send for me to come to the office to straighten things out.

One day, after such a visit, Mr. Mitchell asked me to edit the paper I asked why he had thought to offer me the position when I had not asked for it and he replied that I had shown such a readiness to locate the little troubles regarding manuscripts, and such ability to get things right that he decided I had the type of mind to keep the office going smoothly.

TODAY: Mr. Masson bears the enviable reputation of being America's premier jokemaster, having written literally thousands of jokes. He was the editor of Life for over a quarter of a century and has produced many books on humor. As a creator of the jokes you read in newspapers and magazines he has few peers in the world.

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SAWS
By Viola Brothers Shore

FOR THE GOOSE—

I THINK you oughta learn kids from the beginning to speak up for their rights and pipe down about their wrongs.

Don't little things yourself ain't no savin' if you could be usin' the time for big ones.

If there wasn't no bad friends, there wouldn't be no good ones.

FOR THE GANDER—

Women don't like conversation. It gets in the way of their talkin' about themselves.

A silent woman might not keep the conversational ball rollin', but at least she won't swaller it and start off in a rubber of solitaire.

(Copyright.)

What Does Your Child Want to Know?
Answered by BARBARA BOURJAILY



HOW DO SNAKES MOVE?
By muscles underneath their skin, They move and glide along. Each muscle's fastened to a rib Which holds it firm and strong.

(Copyright.)

FAMOUS MINING STRIKES

By THOMAS E. STEWARD

Search for New Mining Methods

THE government's study of the Mesabi iron district ends with 1902 and gives the shipments in that year as 13,329,953 tons of ore. Seemingly the author considered this a tremendous figure, perhaps one that would not easily be surpassed. Yet in the years of the World War Minnesota shipped as high as 45,000,000 tons of ore in one year, and duplicated that record in 1923. The iron ranges of the entire Lake Superior district, including Wisconsin and Michigan, have shipped an aggregate of 67,000,000 tons in a single year.

This is the increase of a mining industry that began in 1892 with the modest shipment of 4,245 tons from the Mesabi range, jumped to 4,275,000 tons in 1907, to 7,800,000 tons in 1900, and, as has been pointed out, to 13,329,953 in 1902, 10 years after its opening.

Notwithstanding the immense amounts of ore that have been taken from the iron mines of Minnesota, hundreds of millions of tons of high-grade ore remain.

Estimates look forward to the exhaustion of the high-grade ore supply in something like 30 years.

Meanwhile the mines experiment station at the University of Minnesota is bending all of its energies to the task of finding methods for "beneficiating" low-grade ores so that they may profitably be shipped. One method has been developed that makes it perfectly possible to use the rocklike "magnetite" ores of the eastern range, but the method is expensive and can be used only in years when the price of ore is so high that these mines can be operated at a profit.

The state of Minnesota is now appropriating something like \$20,000 a year for use in experiments looking to the separation of iron from low-grade ores by a roasting or "metallizing" process that could be carried on near the spot where the ore was mined. This will be important if it is developed because most of the smelters using this ore are far away, at Chicago, Gary, Cleveland, Toledo, or elsewhere. Cost of transporting the ore is great. The rich ores, some of them containing from 60 to 65 per cent in actual iron, can always be shipped, but from 45 per cent iron on down to 25 per cent iron, the ores are so lean that the shipper is paying an inordinate amount of freight on mere waste material that must be thrown away at the other end.

If the Minnesota School of Mines experiment station succeeds in accomplishing the method of "metallizing" it will add millions of dollars to the wealth that state will derive from taxes and will indefinitely prolong Minnesota's mining industry. Estimates place the supply of low-grade ores on the iron range at many billions of tons.

Spanish Strike in Arizona

THE region now known as the State of Arizona was a remote mountain area in the northern section of Spain's American possessions back in the Eighteenth century. As early as 1690 Spain had sent expeditions into the districts now known as California, New Mexico and Arizona, and some gold and silver had been found. In 1738 a remarkable deposit of silver nuggets was discovered in Arizona, but it was exhausted in three years.

The celebrated and rich silver strike in the Santa Rita mountains of Arizona, made in the year 1769, has been described in an old Spanish work entitled "Apostolic Labours of the Society of Jesus." It says:

"In the year 1769 a region of virgin silver was discovered on the frontier of the Apaches, a tribe exceedingly warlike and brave, at the place called Arizona.

"News of such surprising wealth attracted a vast multitude to the spot. At a depth of a few yards masses of fine silver of a globular form and 25 to 50 pounds in weight were found, and one lump, discovered by a government official, weighed 3,500 pounds. Many persons amassed huge fortunes, while others, equally diligent in the search, found nothing."

Under the pretense that he was acting for the safety of the treasure that had been discovered, the captain general of the district sent troops who escorted the silver train bearing this wealth to his own headquarters. When he had his hands on it he seized it in the name of the crown, claiming that it had been found on crown property. The discoverers had little liking for this procedure and appealed to the Mexican authorities at Guadalajara, but they were unwilling to take action and referred the whole matter to the royal court at Madrid. Seven years dragged by before an order came from the Spanish crown, and even then it dashed the hopes of the miners. The crown claimed the entire property and whatever it had produced.

This discouraging situation, together with repeated attacks by hostile Indians, finally put an end to mining in the Santa Rita mountains and no further important mining was done in Arizona until about 1879. Then came the silver strike at the town of Tombstone, so named, it is said, because of the frequent demand that arose for something to decorate a grave.

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Barton	3:05	7:25	Carver	8:45	5:15	9:15		
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