

COMING OF HUNGRY MEN AROUSES DISCUSSION

Articles Written to Press Discuss Social and Economic Conditions

Compliments Local Spirit

Sewell Station, Ore., Jan. 20, 1914. (Editor Press.)—When I read the account of the visit to Washington County of the unemployed as I sat by my fireside Saturday evening looking over the various county papers, I remarked to my better half, "Now, I will show you why I have said so often that I would give \$500 if our beautiful home was close to Forest Grove. Just read these two accounts of those same hungry men on the same day in the same county. Each account expresses the dominant spirit of the two towns. Some sense of humanity in one. And while many of the individuals have passed away since I first landed there twenty-five years ago that gentle charity which so binds the affection of those who have lived there is still alive amidst its growth of population and business prosperity."

Yours, THOS. H. BROWN.

How to Reduce the Cost of Living

(Editor Press.)—It is a sad condition to many that the cost of living has become so great. Whether this was brought about by monopolies and trusts, or by the increase of city population above the rural does not affect conditions.

The thing for us individuals and families to consider is how we can lessen the expense of our living so as to come within the range of our income and save a little aside for an emergency or the proverbial "rainy day."

To accomplish this, there are a number of things to be considered and encountered, for we do not wish to economize in such a way as to impoverish our diet, or lack in sufficient apparel or dwelling rooms and this brings on suffering and sickness, which enhances the cost of living, if you call it such, and makes life unpleasant, even miserable.

As examples we may try to save in proved that if man lives largely on cost of comfortable buildings and in a little more for proper clothing, and using non-nourishing foods and add medical and funeral expenses to the cost of a mere existence.

Some years ago a poor man tried to live on ten cents a day and invested it in ice cream. Result: He ceased to live. Had he purchased bread and milk or some other substantial food he would have survived much longer and better.

The chief things to promote economical and healthful living are contentment, adaptability, industry, and utility.

Be contented with that which is within your means and do not go beyond your earnings in order to equal or surpass your neighbor in buildings or dress. And simplicity in diet is cheaper and more conducive to good health and happiness.

Adapt yourselves to your location and environment and season. If we go to other countries or foreigners come here, let us all adopt the way of living where situated rather than importing foods and goods, or purchasing in the season when things are highest. But don't buy articles regardless of your real needs simply because they seem cheap, nor try to keep up with changes in styles and fashions. "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall."

Industry is the handmaiden to thrift while "something for nothing" is fallacy. Although God feedeth the birds yet they are to get out early and hunt and a watch for their living and Adam by the sweat of his face."

Utility next comes into play in reducing our cost of living and is so closely associated with industry that we shall consider them together. One of the certain English general said, "England expects every man to do his duty. So God expects us to make use of things at hand."

Most every country produces food materials that will furnish the various elements, carbo-hydrates, sugar, starches and fats and albuminous or proteids most suitable to the inhabitants, such productions as corn, rice, yams, beans, oranges, bananas, etc., in the South, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, apples, berries, etc., in the North.

Man was created from the ground, and from it comes his living either directly or indirectly. It has been fully proved that if man lives largely on animal and poultry products it takes

much more land to feed and clothe him than if he subsists on the botanical productions. Hence every family as far as practicable should avail themselves of at least a small plot of land where they can grow much stuff for their table. Plant and replant, keep the ground producing. If more persons till the soil it would lessen their cost of living, besides benefit them physically, mentally, and morally.

Buying small quantities cost more. Make your purchases of food stuffs when most plentiful at harvest time and larger lots, provided if they are such as will keep. Also put up your own fruits at a great saving. And as far as possible if fruits be used in the fresh state or in a natural condition they are more wholesome and cheaper than if made into preserves.

Again we are living in an age when there are many prepared foods (ready cooked) on the market. Of course they are nice, but our girls and women should know how to cook hygienically and economically, and to prepare our foods at home from the raw materials much more satisfactorily and at a greatly reduced cost. Even as common a food as bread bought from the bakery costs about double the price of the flour.

Pride, extravagance, discontent and idleness are great promoters of costly living, while industry, contentment, simplicity, and frugality will lessen the cost of living and enhance the nobler life.

S. H. CARNAHAN.

Scripture Sidelights on Existing Labor Conditions

Forest Grove has had a concrete demonstration of one feature, at least of the present day labor agitation. It is not a local affair, confined to the limits of any single city, state or nation. It is a universal, world-wide, ever-growing trouble.

Now to solve it or whether or not it will ever be solved this side of the judgment day, is the question. Men have various opinions and all kinds of solutions to offer. The men mostly concerned, the laboring people themselves, have the question solved to their own satisfaction, at least, in theory, but they are having hard work to materialize their theories to their own personal advantage.

We have labor organizations multiplied, and what do they portend? That is the burning question of the hour, and one not to be ignored.

Who is right and who is wrong, or what is wrong, we may not be fully able to say, but we all know there is something seriously wrong somewhere. Peace has fled. Union does not exist in the financial world, between capital and labor, between the rich and the poor.

There is an ever-deepening gulf, and there is no human solution, and no hope that it will ever get any better this side of the day of final awards.

I have no pet theory, no human solution to offer, neither am I a pessimist. There is hope, but not in man. There is hope for rich and poor alike, but it is not in man or men's theories. Destruction and dire disaster will come to all those who trust in man or in their federations. I do not deny that some pecuniary benefit accrues at times to combinations of either capital or labor, but it is not permanent, and the motive is usually selfish.

"In union there is strength," if it be the right kind of union. Labor and capital should be united and should not war but work together.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," said Christ. Read Matthew 12-25. Capital cannot get along without labor; labor cannot get along without capital. Both are necessary and working in harmony produce ideal conditions, but to-day there is little harmony, and as a result little peace, and war impending and inevitable, and woe to the world when it comes, but there is hope, as I said before, not in man but in the God of Heaven, and His solution, which all could embrace, but in truth few will, but God's solution means salvation to all who do accept, be they few or many.

God's plan embraces all, but its development depends upon the individual's own choice of whether he will take God's plan or man's and the consequences will be according to his choice; salvation if he trusts to man or self.

Just as verily as there was an ark provided for the antediluvian, just so surely is there an ark today, a refuge from the flood of woe, ready, soon, to burst upon the world. Just as surely destruction will fall upon those who do not avail themselves of the refuge.

Is the matter so serious? Read Daniel 12:1, National trouble, International trouble, Armageddon is com-

ing, believe it or not. God's word is true. But there is a refuge in God. His word explains it fully. Kindly take down the old book from the shelf, brush off the dust from its covers. Ask God to open your eyes even to unwelcome truth. Carefully read the 91st Psalm from beginning to end. Then read the 5th chapter of James from first to last. When done read Isa. 8:9. "Associate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in pieces; and give ear all of far-countries: gird yourselves and ye shall be broken in pieces." Quoted by way of emphasis. Something important worth heeding.

Do we see associations today? This is the binding in bundles of the tares for final burning, but the good wheat will not be bound with the tares, but gathered into the garner. Oh! God grant we each may be garnered with the wheat. Read on v. 10 "Take counsel together and it shall come to nought." Please read on vs 11 and 12. V. 13 says, "Sanctify the Lord of Hosts himself; and let Him be your fear, and let Him be your dread."

Please read Rev. 18th chapter. Isa. 8:21, 22. Isa. 2:10-22. Isa. 24:1, 2, 17, 18.

CHARLES E. HALL.

The Comforter

A Story of President Lincoln Founded on Fact

By F. A. MITCHEL

When the great struggle between the northern and southern states came on Allan Fitz Hugh, twelve years old, was at school in Virginia. He was a boy of delicate physique, but was full of fire, and, hearing that Abraham Lincoln was coming southward at the head of an armed force, was much troubled because he was too young to shoulder a musket and repel the invader. He found it difficult during those exciting times to attend to his studies, and had it not been for the influence of his mother, whom he dearly loved, he could not have been kept at school at all.

In those days the passion attending war ran high on both sides. The songs, the gibes, the speeches and what was written concerning the great struggle were very bitter and usually far from the truth. In the north it was "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," and in the south President Lincoln was called "the baboon." The northern schoolboy conceived the idea that President Davis was an ogre, not realizing that he was an educated gentleman, had commanded a regiment of United States troops in the war with Mexico, had been a United States senator and secretary of war. The southern schoolboy considered President Lincoln a wild man from the western woods who delighted in bloodshed. Children whose minds are not developed must concentrate upon one head in any movement in which they are interested. So Allan's thoughts dwelt upon Mr. Lincoln, embodying in him the whole northern army, which was to him a terrible horde coming down to destroy the south.

When Allan was fifteen he begged his mother to let him go to fight for the Confederacy. Naturally she clung to her son, and the matter was compromised between them in this wise: If the war was not over in another year Allan was to enlist with his mother's consent. Many boys of his age, both in the north and in the south, broke away from parental restraint and enlisted without permission. Food for powder was in demand, and the recruiting officers often winked at the fact that the recruits were under age. But Allan was his mother's only child, and, being of an extremely affectionate disposition, the bond between them was doubly strong.

So Allan continued at his studies, though he read more about the battles that were being fought than the subjects treated of in his textbooks. He lived in Richmond and at one time had listened to the roar of cannon during the seven days' battles that had been fought between Lee and McClellan. His admiration for soldiers wore away some of his bitterness against the Federal generals, but President Lincoln was still the embodiment of his repugnance for the northern people. The two heads—Davis of the Confederacy and Lincoln of the Federal Union—throughout the war continued to represent the bitter antagonism felt by either side.

In the early spring of 1865 Allan Fitz Hugh came to be sixteen years of age, and his mother reluctantly consented to his doing his part to fill the gaps in the southern ranks made by northern missiles. When the time came for him to leave his mother he was seized with a foreboding that he would not see her again. It is questionable which suffered the more at the parting, mother or son.

Allan enlisted in time to take part in one of the last battles of the war. He saw a dark line of blue on the edge of a wood behind earthworks. With the Confederate line of battle he moved toward it. Suddenly a storm burst in his face. He felt himself col-

apse and sank down on the ground.

His companions in arms went on, but were soon driven back and over him, leaving him there with a stream of blood flowing from his side.

Later he was picked up by a Federal ambulance corps and placed on a stretcher. He believed himself to be dying, and, oh, how terrible not to be able to bid his mother goodby!

"Mother!" he cried. "Oh, mother!" A tall, spare man in citizen's apparel heard the wail and directed the carriers to put down the stretcher and, kneeling beside it, asked tenderly: "What can I do for you, my poor boy?"

"You are a Yankee. You will do nothing for me. I wish to send a message to my mother, but it will never reach her."

"Give me your message and I promise you that I will send it for you."

The next morning Mrs. Fitz Hugh heard of the battle and knew that her son had been in it. While she was wondering what might have been his fate a man rode up to her and gave her a message, stating that it had come by flag of truce.

Starting for the front at once, the anxious mother succeeded in bringing her boy home. He hovered for some time between life and death, then began slowly to recover. Not long after this Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, and President Lincoln went down there from Washington. When he was riding through the street on which the Fitz Hughes lived Allan was propped up in an easy chair on pillows, and his mother pointed out Mr. Lincoln to him.

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed the boy.

"What is it, Allan?" "He's the man who comforted me when I was carried off that dreadful battlefield, and he sent you my message."

Cruel.

"I wish you many happy returns," wrote an editor to a poet who had sent him a poem entitled "My Birthday."

Golfer and Caster.

A quaint match took place on a Shropshire (England) golf course between a golfer using the usual clubs and ball and an angler with his rod and a two and a half ounce fishing weight. A large crowd watched, while the angler endeavored to get round the course in fewer casts than the golfer made strokes. The angler started favorite, and, of course, bunkers had no terrors for him. But he lost heavily on the longer holes, though some of his best casts were more than a hundred yards, and was well beaten on the round, taking 102 casts against his opponent's 87 strokes.



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