

The Forest Grove Express

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W. C. Benfer, Editor and Publisher.

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THURSDAY, AUG 3, 1916

NOTES AND COMMENTS

PROGRESSIVE HOOKING

While the cab is waiting
Betty hooks up mother,
Polly hooks up Betty
Till she's in a smother.
Father hooks up Polly,
Cunny little elf,
Then he takes a half hitch
Hooking up himself.

The war department has ordered that all guardsmen on the border who desire to attend high school or college may be mustered out on Sept. 1 by making application and showing evidence of good faith.

Captain Markee, commandant of the Oregon soldiers' home, brands as false the rumor circulated to the effect that he had refused admission to an old gentleman named Wilcox. The man named has never applied for admission, the commandant says.

During the past week the writer heard two ministers bewailing the fact that the Christian people of America were wasting a lot of money and energy in maintaining so many more churches than were necessary. True, but who shall say which denominations shall go out of business?

Captain Winn, the recruiting officer who was in Forest Grove last week, informed the writer that Oregon was 800 men short of the number of guardsmen the president asked of her. Wonder how many of the fellows who marched in Portland's preparedness parade have enlisted?

Over in Klickitat county, Wash., they observe every Friday as "chuck-hole day," and the result is good roads, the best in the northwest. Automobile drivers and other travellers are requested to inform the county commissioners and road overseers of any places on the roads needing attention and all such places are repaired on Fridays. If this will work in Washington, why not in Oregon.

Attorney L. M. Graham of this city, who has been commissioned by the county court to prepare an exhibit for the state fair, is already on the job and is doing excellent work, sorting, bundling and packing in boxes samples of grasses and grains in the sheaf. He would appreciate it if the enterprising farmers and gardeners of Washington county would assist by bringing him samples of grain and vegetables. Give him a lift, farmers, and show the visitors at the fair what Washington county can do.

Hillsboro papers announce that business men of that town are organizing an association to hold a county fair annually. Since Washington county already has such an organization, it appears to the editor of the Express that the people of Hillsboro could best serve the county by joining hands with the officers of the Washington County Fair Association. Any other course will smack of selfish rivalry and the men at the head of the business affairs of Hillsboro ought to be above such tactics.

It isn't often that a concern operating in a city of less than 20,000 population uses an entire

page in the Saturday Evening Post, costing several thousand dollars, to advertise its products, but the Pheasant Fruit Juice company, of Salem, Ore. has done that very thing to advertise "Phez Loganberry Juice." The ad appeared in last week's Post and cost more for one issue than some so-called merchants spend in a life-time for advertising. And the ad should be a boost for the loganberry juice industry of the entire state, for if people can be induced to drink Phez juice they may be easily switched to drink any other loganberry juice of merit, including that put up in Forest Grove.

SUFFERING NEBRASKA

We are pained to state that after three years of democratic rule the people of Nebraska are suffering some of the consequences. In less than fifteen months just passed the deposits in Nebraska banks have increased thirty-eight million dollars, a record-breaking era in all the history of the state—and this in spite of the fact that everybody has bought either an automobile or a Ford—which kept that much of the money out of the banks. Seventy thousand new depositors have their names enrolled on the books of Nebraska banks, making the total number of depositors more than four hundred thousand or almost half the population of the state. This is a tremendous showing for the state to make when the democrats are in the saddle—especially when one's memory flits backward eight years to the dear, delightful and luxurious Roosevelt prosperity when the Nebraska citizen could go to his banker and draw as much as ten dollars of his own money if the emergency seemed to warrant the banker in letting it get away. So, we say we are "pained to state," because the republican spell-binder can't find a single thing with which to interest an audience this fall—and that is hard on democrats. There's no contest and nothing to argue about this year—which means that democrats are to be handicapped, because a democrat is at his best only when there is a fight on.—Aurora (Neb.) Sun.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

This year is the centennial anniversary of one of the most extraordinary summers from the meteorological point of view in the history of the United States. The year 1816 is traditionally known by various appellations of like significance—in this country as "the summerless season," or the "black year," and in the greater part of Europe as "the famine year."

Over the major part of the United States and throughout eastern Europe, there was practically no summer at all. Snow and hard frost occurred from time to time in midsummer, with alternations of destructive hail storms and brief spells of excessive heat.

From Maine to Louisiana there was protracted drouth, so that, between cold and want of moisture, the crops generally failed, and disease and distress stalked grimly over the land.

The weather in March and

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PORTLAND, OREGON

April of this year suggested a possible recurrence of those abnormal meteorological conditions, for the March temperature was more than five degrees below the normal, and that of April about one degree below.

But May gave a more reassuring aspect to the outlook, for it brought a temperature about one degree above the normal.

As there was no weather bureau 100 years ago, nor any other systematic record of meteorological changes, full details of the vagarious weather of 1816 are wanting, but by putting together isolated observations we are able to frame an approximately accurate conception of the unusual conditions to which our forefathers were subjected.

In a work entitled "Cold Waves and Frost in the United States," compiled by Edward B. Garriott, professor of meteorology, is the following paragraph:

"1811-17—During this period the most remarkable depression of temperature in the summer months known to all history of thermometric measurements occurred, and the years of 1812 and 1816 were the coldest; 1812 and 1816 were memorable as 'cold summers' for all over the United States.

"From May to September, 1812, each month was from 3.6 to 7.2 below the average. The most unprecedented refrigeration is recorded for each of the months of June and July in 1816, which were 5 to 5.8 below.

"In the northern states snows and frosts occurred in every month of both summers. Indian corn did not ripen; fruits and grains of every sort were generally reduced in quantity or wholly cut off."—Boston Globe.

A FABLE

Judge: The Lion was telling the Leopard why he roared in the jungle when going about hunting.

"Doing business openly and with plenty of advertising," the Lion said "is what has made my reputation. I got my characterization as King of the Beasts by blowing my horn. Always let the other fellows know you are around and they will respect you and fear you."

A Rabbit, hiding and shivering in a clump of pampas grass, overheard this conversation, and all the next day he pondered upon it. He decided it was better to have the other animals fear him than to live himself in constant terror. So the Rabbit filled his lungs with a great breath and tried to roar like a Lion.

A Coyote, learning of the Rabbit's whereabouts by his roar, hopped onto the Rabbit and ate him up.

Moral—If you haven't got the goods, there is no use to advertise.

More Normal Schools

Fred Lockley, a Portland newspaper man, was in Forest Grove Saturday looking up material for articles and ascertaining the sentiment as to the proposed Eastern Oregon Normal school at Pendleton. In speaking of the matter, Mr. Lockley said: "To paraphrase an old saying 'He who teaches another should first be taught.'

As a matter of fact in most states a teacher can not secure a certificate to teach unless they have had normal training. This excellent rule does not hold good in Oregon. Of the 6055 teachers in the public schools of Oregon last year, only 791 were Normal school graduates. This means that 87 per cent of Oregon's public school teachers had not secured Normal training. We have approximately a thousand vacancies in the public schools each year and our Normal school at Monmouth is able to supply less than 15 per cent of these positions with its graduates. Only five states in the union have less Normal equipment than Oregon. Forty of our states have two or more Normal schools. Idaho, with half of Oregon's population, spends twice as much in training her teachers as does Oregon. At the coming election the voters will have an opportunity to decide whether they care to establish a Normal school in Eastern Oregon. At present scores of students from Eastern Oregon are going to other states to secure their Normal instruction. The leading educators of the state are all in favor of additional Normal facilities and it is to be hoped Oregon will move up from the foot of the class, where she now is, along the lines of Normal instruction."

Making Pastel Colors.

The lack of permanency of pastel pictures is largely due, according to Birge Harrison, to the bad quality of the materials employed. Unscrupulous manufacturers dip sticks of white chalk into liquid baths of brilliant but ephemeral dyes, and pictures produced with these soon fade. Writing in Art and Progress, Mr. Harrison says artists should make their own pastels, a process that is very easy.

"The materials used," he says, "are precipitated chalk mixed with the best dry powdered colors in the proportions necessary to produce the various tints desired. This impalpable powder is moistened to the consistency of a thick paste by the addition of an extremely dilute solution of gum tragacanth and water. It is then very thoroughly kneaded and finally pressed or rolled into sticks of the desired size."

Job printing—phone 821.

Washington County Transfers

The following real estate transfers were recorded with the register of deeds at Hillsboro during the past week:

A. S. Sholes et ux et al to R. L. Allison, lot 8, blk 1, Pleasantview Add to Cornelius, \$115.

R. L. Allison et ux to Manley B. Hoard, lots 8, 9, 10, blk 1, Pleasantview Add to Cornelius, \$1,000.

A. S. Sholes et ux to Manley B. Hoard et al, tracts 64 to 68, 85 to 94, inc, Groveland acres, \$2,000.

O. C. Johnson et ux to S. G. Hughes et al, 9 1-2 acres, Forest Grove, \$10.

Carl Wienecke et als to William and George Wienecke, undivided 4-6 int, 18-30 acres in sec 18, 1 S 2, \$1,200.

Clarissa McNutt to W. L. McNutt, part of block 4, Walker's Add to Forest Grove, \$10.

L. M. Smith to Alvira Smith, tracts in sec 2, 2 N 4, \$1.

Herbert E. Kappel et ux to William Kappel, et ux, 13.09 acres in Benj. H. Catching D L C, 1 N 4, \$1.

Michael Welter et ux to W. H. Warren, 6.829 acres in S. G. Stott claim 48, sec 15, 1 S 1, \$12,000.

W. H. Warren et ux to Michael Welter et ux, 88.5 acres in sec 14, 2 S 2, \$8500.

Five carloads of Yeloban, the condensed article made from milk of contented, clover-fed cows, or approximately 4,500 cases, are to be shipped from the McMinnville factory next week to the Atlantic seaboard. Three thousand cases of Yeloban milk will be consigned the forepart of next month to the Hawaiian Islands.—McMinnville News-Reporter.

Louis L. Sharp, chief of the field division of the general land office, has a force of men at work classifying the Oregon-California grant lands in southern Oregon. The start will be made at the California line and the classifiers will work northward. These lands will probably be thrown open for entry and settlement before the beginning of 1917.

Free Methodist Church

Sabbath school 10 a. m., preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. All are welcomed.

J. N. WOOD, Pastor.

Keep Your Money

AT HOME

spend it in Forest Grove, and you have a very good chance of seeing it again; you may even handle it again. Even if you never see it again, some of your neighbors will get it and use it to build up Forest Grove and Washington county. No matter whether you need groceries, clothing, shoes, automobiles or

Job Printing

this advice is worth considering, for many a town has been promoted to the city class by the patriotism of its citizens in refusing to send away for things they could get at home.

THE EXPRESS

plant is fully equipped for all classes of job printing, printers of taste and judgement are employed and you can get almost any kind of stationery the most exacting fancy might crave. Come and see.

Or, if you think you have some reason for not patronizing the Express, take your work to the other local office. Either will do more for Forest Grove than some printing concern outside the city or county.

WE'RE IN THE HOFFMAN BUILDING

West of the New I. O. O. F. Block

Phone 821

Forest Grove, Oregon