

## The Doors of Prosperity

are always open to the man who saves. Hard times lose much of their terror for the individual who has provided against the lean days.

Don't spend all you earn. Put some of your earnings away and you'll be ready for your opportunity when it comes. A savings account at this bank gives you absolute security and a profitable investment for your funds.

## United States National Bank

1889—"OLDEST BANK IN NEWBERG"—1915

## Parlor Pharmacy

"QUALITY STORE"

A question that is easily answered is what to offer your lady friend in the way of refreshments. Just bring her here and treat her to some of our delicious ice cream. That she will like it goes without saying. Besides she will appreciate your generosity and thoughtfulness.

E. W. Hodson, Pharmacist  
Phone White 35 Newberg, Oregon



## When in Need of a Plumber

CALL

E. L. EVANS, 501 1st St., Newberg

Phone Black 23

Residence Blue 6

## J. L. VAN BLARICOM

## Staple and Fancy Groceries

## Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

We please the most particular. Phone us a grocery order and see if our prompt service doesn't surprise you. We want your trade

## SABBATH OBSERVANCE

(Published by request)

We are living in a Christian nation founded by God-fearing men, our Sabbath recognized and protected by law. We accept the Bible as God's word, and the laws given on Sinai are as binding today as when given. There is not one of these commandments that has not been broken, and it seems sometimes the fourth one has nearly been lost sight of—Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy; six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no work." In Isaiah we read, "The nation or kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish." To serve is to obey. Do we keep the Sabbath in service and in obedience to Him who gave it to us? God tells us that "no sin shall go unpunished." Jesus said, "Blessed are they who keep My commandments," and that it was "lawful to do works of charity and necessity on the Sabbath." Not one passage in all His word gives us any encouragement for selfish pleasure, amusement or gain on that day.

We have drifted far away from the precepts of God and the practices of our fathers, but the law remains a strong bulwark.

If we lay aside the Bible teaching and take up the question of physical and moral conditions, we find the need of one day in seven for rest. Science has proven that an engine needs periodic rest, it wears longer; no less does the engineer need rest, as it tends to lengthen his life.

The employer today is under temptation to keep the wheels of production in constant motion, discarding the exhausted workman as he would a worn-out piece of machinery, supplying his place with a new one.

A weekly day of rest and worship is a proper subject for legislation and a desirable end to accomplish. Worship cannot be enforced by legislation, but the right to necessary leisure should be secured by well enforced laws.

Observance of a day of rest and worship means a building up of character and intellect, a deeper sense of obligation, a higher sense of duty and honor. A day of worldly amusement, as our Sunday has come to mean, is just the reverse.

In a small city in the East the employers agreed to give their employed one-half day for recreation each week, and found less inclination among them to go out of town for amusement on Sunday and a greater attendance of young people at church and better service for the employers during the week. Something of this kind can be done.

We need a national Sunday rest law to protect all laborers and secure influence of government.

We should honor Him who gave us the day by setting aside as much of it as possible, not as little, for Him, and receive the blessing from Him which He promises to those who keep His commandments.

Let us use our influence to create public sentiment along these lines and seek to bring about the closing of places of amusement and business on Sunday, and let us prove that we are working for the betterment of humanity because we love mankind and desire to make it easy for all to be christian citizens of a christian nation.

## REX

Bruce Jones, of Laramie, Wyo., is visiting his parents. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Jones, for a short time.

A. L. Jenkins, who obtained a

brief respite to catch up with his work, is back in Portland on jury duty.

Miss Ethel Jenkins spent a week with her sister, Mrs. Ford Boyd, at Salem.

Miss Mary Strate is out from Portland to spend a few weeks with her parents.

Bert McMillan and Guy Hickman have left for the harvest fields near Heppner.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Dorer, July 1, and a very successful and pleasant meeting was held.

Miss Maud Haworth, of Springbrook, the new Sunday School teacher of the young people's class at Rex, was tendered a reception by Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Wiley Saturday to meet the young people with whom she will be associated for the coming year.

Mrs. J. Semmer, honoring her sister, Mrs. Castricious, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is her guest for the summer, entertained delightfully Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Paris, of Portland, accompanied by Miss Mary Wallace and Florence Conway, of Madison, Indiana, who will spend several months in the West, spent several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dean recently.

## OVER TWO MILLION REDUCTION IN TAXES

(Our E. Hofer in Pacific Coast Manufacturer.)

The grand total of taxes collected in Oregon in 1914 was \$18,313,468.

In 1914 the total harvest of the tax collector was \$23,083,000—gain \$4,769,532.

For 1915 the total collections will be \$20,951,668—a decrease of \$2,131,332.

Of this decrease in 1915, \$963,650 was states taxes and \$338,412 county taxes.

Cities and towns show increase of \$14,657 for collections in 1915 over collections in 1914.

All the other tax collecting bodies show total reductions for 1915 of \$829,270.

The reduction of \$2,131,332 for 1915 as against collections for 1914 comes as result of a vigilant newspaper campaign against high taxes.

The total increase from 1913 to 1914 was nearly 27 per cent, and the reduction from 1914 to 1915 was nearly ten per cent.

If the same ratio of increase had been kept up for 1915 that prevailed from 1913 to 1914, the taxes this year would have totalled \$29,315,410 in Oregon instead of \$20,951,668.

## WHAT A TORPEDO IS LIKE

Many people want to know what a torpedo is like. It is a devil made of steel, the latest made being twenty-one inches in diameter and nineteen feet long. It is sent on its way by compressed air, it is propelled by an engine of its own which starts when the torpedo is shot on its way. It is held steadily on its course by a gyroscope, it has a speed of forty-five knots an hour for two thousand yards after which it slows down to as low as fifteen knots. It is divided into three or four compartments. The devil of it is like that of any other assassin—all in its head, which carries from two hundred to three hundred pounds of gun cotton; it is fired by an explosive in its nose, when the nose strikes any substance. The second compartment is an air chamber, which will bear a pressure of from 1,350 to 2,250 pounds per square inch. The third compartment is the balance chamber where the gyroscope is on duty. It is sent on its course anywhere from near the surface to as low as fourteen feet below the water. Its range is over 11,000 yards. It cost from \$3,000 to over \$5,000.—Goodwin's Weekly.

## WARS OF THE FUTURE.

They May Bring Weapons More Deadly Than Those of Today.

The war of the future will be the war of the inventor even more than it is today. Science, mechanics and electricity have, as we all know, revolutionized modern warfare to a terrible degree. The wars of the future, however, if the scientist is to be believed, will be even more destructive.

At present he is experimenting with heat rays. If, he contends, light rays can be thrown upon a hostile position with the searchlights, why cannot heat rays be similarly reflected. And if heat rays can be sent to a distance, why not the hottest rays possible—namely, those of the oxy-acetylene torch? Before such a fiery glare fortresses of steel and stone would melt, the biggest guns would crumble down into pools of steel, and whole regiments of men might, with one blast, be shriveled into ashes.

Neither do scientists consider it outside the bounds of possibility in the future to devise means of detonating explosives at a distance by wireless waves. The latter at present scatter in every direction, but the day may come when it will be practicable to restrict them to one direction so that they may be aimed. And it is not too farfetched to predict that some future general touching a button will send speeding to their target, which will be perhaps an entire army division, wireless impulses so powerful that they will electrocute every man within their range.

In regard to big guns, experts say that the limit is by no means reached by the manufacture of seventeen inch firing monsters. They prophesy sixty inch and even eighty inch guns, which will be able to shoot sixty or eighty miles, the range being given by aviators signaling by wireless.

Again, plans are already under way for the construction of monster submarines, with a cruising radius from London to New York. They will be able to carry batteries of torpedoes and ample fuel and provisions for the long cruise. They will thus gain some of the independence of land possessed by Dreadnoughts, for even they must visit coaling stations or be attended by colliers. The next half century, indeed, may see battleships swept from the seas and some nation holding the mastery of the ocean by virtue of a fleet of submarines.—Pearson's Weekly.

## An Odd Way to Fish.

The natives of Tutuila, one of the islands of Oceania, have a peculiar method of catching fish. At a given signal all the inhabitants of the village assemble on the seashore to the number of about 200 persons, each one carrying a branch of the cocoa palm. With these in their hands they plunge into the water and swim a certain distance from the shore, when they turn, forming a compact semicircle, each one holding his palm perpendicular in the water, thus making a sort of sieve. The leader of the party then gives a signal, and the fishers all approach the seashore gradually in perfect order, driving before them a multitude of fishes that are cast on the sands and killed with sticks.

## Light Drinker.

The Shaw family had recently taken a house in the fashionable residential section of the city. Some weeks later an acquaintance of former years called on Mrs. Shaw and was viewing the treasures in the library.

"Is your husband a bibliomaniac?" queried the visitor.  
"Goodness me, no!" ejaculated Mrs. Shaw. "He never bibbles a bit. Oh, of course I don't say that he wouldn't take a little at his meals if the rest were done, but that's as far as he ever goes in them kind of things."—Harper's Magazine.

## An Elephant's Courtesy.

At the conclusion of a children's performance at Old Meldrum an elephant proceeded along a narrow road with a pail in its trunk for the purpose of procuring water from a pump. A little girl chanced to get in the animal's way, and the road being only wide enough to accommodate his substantial body, the elephant laid down the pail, picked up the child with his trunk and gently lifted her to a place of safety, afterward resuming his journey to the pump for water.—Westminster Gazette.

## Making the Best of It.

After trying unsuccessfully to open the larder door one small boy turned to his brother and said:  
"It's no use, Jim; not one of these keys will fit."  
"All right, then," said Jim, resignedly, "all we can do is wait until mamma comes home and ask her for something for being good boys."—New York Mail.

## These Cruel Old Romans

The pillory and the stocks are very ancient modes of punishment, and all old books, and some which are not so very old, allude to them as commonly as we do to the prison.

The pillory consisted of an upright post with a crosspiece, in which were confined the neck and hands of the culprit, who was thus made to stand exposed to the jeers of the populace, and sometimes in real danger from missiles of all kinds, although usually only bad eggs were thrown.

The pillory was generally inflicted for some disgraceful crime, which tended to make the spectators the less merciful.

The stocks were so arranged as to confine the ankles, while the sufferer was in a sitting posture, and were generally inflicted for petty theft or upon hardened tramps.

The ancient Romans used the pillory as well as the Persians, and it is still in use in China, where culprits are made to walk about with the head and wrists confined in a broad plank, and the offense for which they are suffering affixed to it.

There was an old naval punishment, now disused, in which the culprit had his head through one end of a barrel, his arms through holes cut in the sides, and was thus made to wear his "oaken jacket" amid the gibes of his shipmates.

There is a story on record of Mithridates, a Persian soldier, who boasted that he had killed Cyrus the younger at the battle of Cunaxa. For this he was condemned to be exposed to the sun in the pillory without food or water. In this condition he is said to have lived eighteen days.

Many years ago the writer, when in Atoy, China, saw a man in the pillory on a barren hillside exposed to the full heat of the sun without food or water, where he was to be left until he died. He had committed a particularly atrocious murder.

Strange as it may seem, there was no crowd gathered about the place, and the few passersby seemed only to glance at him without stopping.  
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Thunder.

Thunder is due to the intense condensation of air in front of the lightning. Uniting of opposite charges of pentup positive and negative electricity, where velocities are at the rate of 186,330 miles per second, compress air to a state, perhaps, of near solidity. This sudden-

ly expands, and the sound of these titanic upheavals is thunder. The rolling sound of loud thunder is partially due to reverberations between cloud banks and the earth's surface or surface of the sea. Experiments were made of firing a cannon under a clear sky, which gave one sharp report. Same cannon, same place, fired when heavy clouds were above, gave a long roaring or rolling sound. The clouds had a powerful effect on the sound.  
—New York American.

## Easy Sailing.

Visitor—I would like to get you to teach me to sail a boat. Boatman—Sail a boat! Why, it's easy as swimmin'. Jest grasp the main sheet with one hand an' the tiller with the other, an' if a flaw strikes ease up or bring 'er to an' loose the halyards, but look out fer the gaff an' boom or the hull thing 'll be in the water an' ye'll be upset. But if the wind is steady y'r all right, unless y'r too slow in luffin', 'cause then ye'll be upset sure. Jump right in an' try it, but, remember, whatever ye do, don't jibe!—Exchange.

## Boiled Water in Ancient Times.

Now that the use of boiled drinking water has become common it is interesting to be reminded that a similar method of guarding against disease was practiced in ancient times. Herodotus tells how Cyrus had his drinking water boiled and carried in silver vessels, and Pliny the elder relates that Nero had water boiled and afterward cooled for drinking by placing it in glass flasks surrounded with snow.

Diving with the aid of artificial mechanism is at least 1,000 years older than the Christian religion. Homer compared the fall of Hector's chariot to the descent of a diving apparatus. Aristotle mentioned a diving apparatus, and while Alexander the Great had no submarines, still he ordered divers to destroy the underwater defenses of Tyre. Later on Livy told about treasures being recovered from sunken ships by divers. So it appears that our old world has made but slight progress in penetrating the depths of the sea, which in some places is six miles deep.  
—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Impudence.

Two-thirds of Jones' makeup is courtesy, the other third wit. A short time ago he met his neighbor proudly displaying a valuable horse. "That is a fine horse you have there, Brown," he exclaimed cordially. "How much did you give for him?"

"I gave my note," was the crisp rejoinder.

"Well, you got him cheap," said Jones.—Chicago News.

## Lone Fir Dairy

Pure Milk and Cream is conducive to good health. This is the kind we supply our customers.

Our Dairy is frequently inspected by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner and has been highly commended by that official. Give us a trial.

Phone Red 66 R. B. LYLE

## The Glorious 4th

will be celebrated in various towns along the Southern Pacific and special

## Low Round Trip Fares

Between all stations in Oregon (where the one way fare does not exceed \$6.00) will be in effect July 3, 4 and 5, with final return limit July 6th.

## Convenient Train Service To All Points

Call on nearest Agent for full information, fares, train schedules, etc.

## Southern Pacific

John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon