

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TIME TABLE

NORTH BOUND TRAINS

Leave Newberg	Arrive Portland
No. 356, 6:06 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
No. 354, 9:55 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
No. 353, 1:15 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
No. 352, 4:06 p. m.	5:35 p. m.
No. 360, 7:04 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
No. 362, 12:50 a. m.	2:05 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS

Leave Portland	Arrive Newberg
No. 351, 7:35 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
No. 355, 10:05 a. m.	11:32 a. m.
No. 359, 1:00 p. m.	2:20 p. m.
No. 363, 4:05 p. m.	5:36 p. m.
No. 357, 6:35 p. m.	8:08 p. m.
No. 361, 11:25 p. m.	12:45 a. m.

Portland-Newberg Motor Bus Schedule Effective August 15, 1919

Subject to change without notice.

Leave Portland	Leave Newberg
4th and Alder	Imperial Hotel
8:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	2:45 P. M.
4:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	

Sat. and Sun. only Sat. and Sun. only

11:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

Reservations for Theatre Parties, etc., or for Special Trips call

Portland Phone.....Main 3314

Newberg Phone.....Black 120

THE HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURE NOTES

The increased interest in cost of production of farm products has stimulated the demand for systems of farm cost accounting, and especially for a system that is simple in application and planned to give the farmer the information he requires without going into the complexity of detail involved in a highly technical system.

If more along this line is desired, with detailed information that will enable any farmer to make an inventory, open his books, carry his accounts through successfully, and close his books at the end of the year, send for Farmers' Bulletin 572, A system of Farm Cost Accounting.

Adequate records are necessary to the efficient management of any business. The farmer, to be successful, must be a business man as well as a grower of crops and producer of live stock. As a business man he should have suitable business records.

Farmers, as a rule, are highly individualistic in their methods, and farm business conditions vary widely accordingly. ready-made systems of farm accounts seldom bring out all the facts that the farmer ought to know. System must be developed to fit each man's requirements, and efforts to shape one's needs according to a prepared system not based primarily on these needs will almost inevitably result in failure.

Getting a knowledge of accounting principles is the first and most important step toward establishing an accounting system suited to one's individual needs.

If you have wanted to get started along this line but have never known exactly how, send for Farmers' Bulletin 511, Farm Bookkeeping.

A farm to be successful should maintain its productivity and should return a reasonable wage for the labor of the farmer and his family, after paying farm expenses and deducting a fair rate of interest on the investment.

Four important factors in the success of a farm business are size of business, yield of crops, returns from live stock, and efficiency in the use of labor.

What is the size of your farm business? What part of your investment is in land, buildings, live stock, machinery, and other capital? Is your crop area properly proportioned to the various crops with regard to profits? With regard to labor distribution?

How do your crop yields compare with the average yields of the locality? What classes of live stock return you the most money? How do the returns from your live stock compare with the average of your locality? How many acres of crops do you raise per man? Per horse? Is your farm so organized that each of the business is yielding satisfactory returns?

How much have you left for your own labor, after deducting from your total receipts your year's expenses, value of labor performed by members of your family, and interest on your investment? How much does the farm contribute toward your family living?

If you want a bulletin that outlines a system of analyzing the farm business, designed to help the farmer answer such questions as these and thus locate the strong and weak

points in his plan of management then send for Farmers' Bulletin 1139 A Method of Analyzing the Farm Business.

Send for all of these, to Chief, Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. A postal will bring them to you quickly.

Oliver F. Kilham,
Director Agriculture Department
Newberg High School.

EARLY DAYS OF THE CIRCUS

Methods by Which Rivals Fought Each Other Were Not Always Fair as Might Have Been.

In what we refer to as the "opposition days," says Mr. John Ringling in the American Magazine, circus life was full of thrills. It was real warfare against powerful enemies, a fight for existence on our part. When we had begun to grow and had established our policy of honesty and clean shows, the big fellows fought us hard.

One of their favorite tricks was to slip into our parade a wagon with large signs announcing that we were a nice little show, but that the big show was coming next week. It was a constant fight to prevent the wagon from getting into our parade. Once Charles Ringling quietly announced that he would give a five-dollar gold piece for each nut from it; and when it started to join our parade it fell to pieces like the "one-hoss shay." On another occasion some of our men saved its timbers, so that at the first heavy jolt it collapsed in a heap. Another time, the opposition hid the objectionable wagon out in the country; but Charles learned, which road it would take and fixed a bucket of green paint with a hose and force pump under a bridge. When it started to cross the bridge, our men pumped and squirted paint until all the lettering was obliterated.

Such unfair fighting never profited the opposition to any great extent. Indeed, it aroused sentiment in our favor. It is a question in my mind now whether it would not have been better policy to permit the wagon to parade with us and to rely upon the sense of fair play of the American public, but it was hard to see it in that light when we were fighting for existence.

PLACING CROWN ON PAGODA

Solemn Ceremony at Mandalay That Attracted Crowds of the Devout Followers of Buddha.

A curious festival was held not long ago in Mandalay, the chief town of Burma. A new pagoda dedicated to the Buddhist religion was to be completed by the placing of a huge crown or tiara upon its summit, more than 300 feet above the ground.

To witness the ceremony came Buddhists from Indo-China, from the Himalayas, from Laos and China and Siam. Warriors from Katschin, Sorcerers from Mot and people from other places made a medley of languages like that at Babel.

On a street corner would be seen a barber pulling a customer's tooth. On another corner a Mohammedan bird dealer sold caged paroquets to Buddhists who piously set them free. At very modern booths one could buy ice cream, soda or tea. Mandalay was a gorgeous spectacle and the new pagoda was the center of it.

Every pagoda has at its summit a thil, or cap, the placing of which is often a herculean task. The one now to be raised weighed several hundred pounds and consisted of a gilded ball and crown and a great spindle above it.

To get it to the top an inclined plane of bamboo scaffolding like a huge toboggan slide had been built, and was decorated with silk flags and umbrellas. Up the inclined plane the heavy cap was slowly pulled. Six days were required for the ascent and a seventh to fasten it in place.

Reversed.

A famous Scotch minister of the last century was very absent minded and many amusing stories are told of this awkward fellow. On one occasion he had arranged to preach in a certain church a few miles from Aberdeen. He set out on a pony in good time, but when near the end of the journey he felt a desire to take a pinch of snuff. The wind was blowing in his face, so he turned the head of the pony around, the better to enjoy the luxury. Pocketing his snuffbox, he started the pony without thinking to turn it in the right direction, and he did not discover his error until he found himself back in Aberdeen, at the very time when he ought to have been preaching seven miles away.—Buffalo Commercial.

No Fuel Problem Here.

The French town of Chaudes-Aigues in the Auvergne mountains, with a population of 2,000, probably is the only place outside the tropical and sub-tropical zones where the heating of homes is no problem, the scarcity and high cost of fuel notwithstanding. The town is built in the crater of an inactive volcano. A number of stone-covered wells furnish boiling water which flows through mains beneath the rows of houses. In the floor of each house are several holes leading to the main pipe. To heat a house the covers of the holes are removed; to prepare a meal a pot is lowered to the flow of boiling water. Outside the town is a large pond of hot water, where the women wash clothes.

OVER HALF OF YOUR RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP DOLLAR WORKS AT HOME



AND MANAGEMENT COST AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND THE 14 DIVISIONS IS LESS THAN 4 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURES!

MANAGEMENT COSTS LOW FOR RED CROSS

National and Division Headquarters Take Less Than 4 Per Cent of Funds.

Red Cross Roll Call—the fourth annual re-enlistment of members in the American organization—will be held here November 11 to 25. Officers in charge of the Roll Call for the chapter of which this city forms a part, however, feel that the canvass in this section practically can be completed within the first week of the time set should the present plans for intensive work be followed out.

In all its work preparatory to the Roll Call the Red Cross this year, as last, has laid stress on the point that the movement is purely a dues-gathering activity, and not to be confused with "drives" or other campaigns. The national body also is laying emphasis on the fact that more than 50 per cent of all membership fees secured here remain in this community, and on the low "overhead" cost of the organization.

"While the Red Cross has not been subjected to that violent criticism of extravagance and waste which has been attached to some activities resulting from the war and its after-effects," said an officer of the national body recently, "we are pleased to be able to make public the fact that management cost at national headquarters and in the 14 divisions has amounted to less than 4 per cent of the total expenditures by the organization. This is a turnover expense so small as to establish a mark for many a commercial concern to work toward, and on its face proves that for the Red Cross, organization efficiency and economy are not only ideals but achievements."

JUNIOR RED CROSS HELPS IN COMMUNITY'S WORK

Through the Junior Red Cross the school children of this county have an important part in work of the local Red Cross chapter. Throughout the Northwest school children are taking a keen interest in the activities in which they are engaging as members of this organization. These activities do not interfere in any way with the regular work of the schools, but they do add zest to class room studies.

In Portland, Tacoma, and Spokane the Juniors have financed clinics, where children have been given dental and medical examinations. In numerous counties throughout Idaho, Oregon and Washington they have made provisions for first aid kits in every rural school. Besides other activities, the Juniors of Boise, Idaho, are providing flowers for the Barracks Hospital in that city where many disabled ex-service men are receiving treatment. Poor, crippled children in many towns have received badly needed attention, and the bills have been paid out of funds raised by the Junior Red Cross.

Through the Junior Red Cross thousands of children in Europe have been fed and given medical care through contributions by members of the Junior Red Cross in this country. The Juniors of the Northwest gathered large quantities of clothing for the "Wild Children of the Urals," who were recently returned to their homes by the American Red Cross after having wandered uncared for over the wastes of Siberia. And now, through the Junior Red Cross, it is being made possible for children in this country to correspond with children in other lands.

One Month of Red Cross Work. In an average month this year, the Red Cross aided 423,688 adults and 101,755 children in Europe; people who otherwise would be without even the simple necessities of life.

Protection for Future Years. Last year 92,000 women and girls, under Red Cross instructions, completed courses in home care of the sick.

EVERYTHING in HARDWARE for EVERY-BODY

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RELIC OF MEDIEVAL TIMES

Sacred City of Mongolia Has But a Thin Veneer of the Civilization of Today.

Urga, sacred city of the Living Buddha, lying far to the north of Mongolia, is a relic of medieval times overlaid with a veneer of twentieth century civilization, and is a city of violent contrasts and glaring anachronisms. It was used as a base of supplies by Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the second Asiatic zoological expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

Motor cars pass camel caravans fresh from the Gobi desert; holy lamas in bright robes walk side by side with black-gowned priests and swarthy Mongol women in the fantastic head-dresses of their race stare wonderingly at the latest fashions of their Russian sisters, relates a correspondent of the Detroit News. Three great races have met in Urga, and each carries on its own customs and way of life. The Mongol's felt-covered home has remained unchanged; the Chinese shop with its wooden counter and blue-gowned inmates is still pure Chinese, and the ornate cottages proclaim themselves to be Russian.

Men from all races and corners of the earth gamble together. All Mongolia lives on horseback, and a Mongol will never walk even a hundred yards if he can help it. Summer in Mongolia is short at best, and in the winter the temperature drops to 50 and 60 degrees below zero, and the great plateau is swept by biting winds from the Siberian steppes.

Leaders Must Pay Price.

There's satisfaction in being able to do hard things. Weaklings have to be exceptionally insignificant if they can't do something. Then there is a large class that can do many things indifferently. Those who can carry big loads and carry them well are few. To be in this select class appeals to most folks, but only the few really deserve place in it. And they do not land there

without effort. Such honors are matters of growth. Time and toil are the price paid for the advance. Beginning with what comes easy the worthy ones become experts and then add to their sphere of achieving such things as naturally fall in line with their endeavors. Then they grow without being really conscious of added strength. That comes as a glad surprise when some one calls attention to it.

Asparagus Has a Pedigree.

Asparagus was cultivated in Rome 200 years B. C., and Pliny, in his "History of Naturalis," mentions that near Ravenna there grew a kind of which three heads weighed a pound. Asparagus flourished also in Greece. It is a native of several places near the sea in Britain. At Kynance cove, in Cornwall, a rocky island is called "Asparagus island," because at one time the plant was cultivated there. In ancient days all sprouts of young vegetables were called asparagus; and in comparatively modern times the artichoke, cardoon, sea-kale and allsander were included. Nowadays only the one is so called. Most probably all are wild sea-coast plants, and cultivated asparagus of an unpalatable order may still be found on British shores.

Korean Women Nameless.

The Korean woman has not even a name. In childhood she receives a nickname, by which she is known in the family and by her friends, but, when she arrives at maturity, it is employed only by "the sister of" or "the daughter of" such a person. After her marriage her name is buried; she is absolutely nameless. If it happens that a woman has to appear in a law court the judge gives her a special name for use while the case lasts, in order to save time and to simplify matters.

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