

THE BEAVERTON TIMES

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The weather has gotten back to
Oregon form.

Have you noticed that the days are
getting longer?

It is a good habit to read the advs.
carefully.

Have you made your family budget
for this year? It is still time to be-
gin.

And this is the month of Febru-
ary. Last year we experienced a
furry of snow during that month.

Business is like a go-cart, it must
be pushed to make it go, says an ex-
change. Advertising puts the push
into business.

Thirty national banks in the United
States have gross deposits of \$50,
000,000 or more, according to state-
ments recently published.

Live as much as possible in the
present; the past is gone never to re-
turn but you may profit by rectifying
the errors that you may have made.
Be up and doing for the present and
be optimistic over the future.

After all you will search a long
time to find a better little city than
Beaverton. While you're here,
decide that you will make it a better
town by buying all the things you
need at home.

In order to build your home com-
munity it is necessary that you do
all you can to rally in support of
industries. You will build up Beau-
verson by patronizing our stores and
industries.

February is a patriotic month and
we will pause to consider some of the
things achieved by two great Ameri-
cans, Abraham Lincoln, whose birth-
day falls on February 12th, and
George Washington's on the 22nd.
Then on the 14th comes Valentine's
day.

A new note in the general thought
of aid for the farmer has been
sounded by former Governor of Illi-
nois Frank O. Lowden, who believes
that the greatest single factor which
will contribute to farming prosper-
ity is the provision of sufficient war-
houses to enable the farmer to make
a fat year provide for the lean ones,
stabilize prices by holding too plen-
tiful crops against the dear of sparse
crops, and preventing any such disas-
trous economic catastrophes as have
been seen in the prosperity which
came to cotton raisers as a result of
and the need for corn farmers to burn
their grain as fuel.

THE TIME IS NOW

Well, why not do it today? We hu-
man beings are ever ready to put it
off until tomorrow. Among our bad
habits, procrastination is among the
worst. We are in a constant battle
with time, but the old fellow with the
sly and hour glass is never tired—
he moves forward, still forward, ever
forward.

Keep on putting it off and we will
never put it over. It is ours to be
ready, and when our opportunity
comes, grasp it promptly. The men
who are ready are the fellows who
have moved the world. The young fel-
low who carried the message to Gar-
cia. No waiting, no asking if tomor-
row would do. Nellie Bly, starting a
tour of the world on forty minutes no-
tice—no hesitation, no procrastination.
Putting it off weakens our deter-
mination, slows us up in other ways,
and even destroys, in time, our cap-
acity for quick thinking and quick ac-
tion. It leaves us incapable of grasp-
ing a great opportunity or putting
through a great achievement. Let us
clean up the work that is on hand and
be ready for the next task—there'll
be another big one ready for us when
this is done.

YOUNG PEOPLE WED UNKNOWN TO FRIENDS

Tuesday's Portland papers con-
tained the following:

"Stealing a march on their friends
Miss Mary P. Vanderveiden, of Port-
land and George Vandebey, of Roy,
Ore. were married this morning at
St. Mary's cathedral by Rev. Father
F. Leipsig. Only members of the
immediate families had been let into
the secret.

"Mrs. Vandebey is the daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vanderveiden and
is a talented pianist. Vandebey is a
World War veteran. During the war
Mrs. Vandebey aided her father
in operating his large farm near
Roy, driving a truck for him.—Forest
Grove News-Times.

PHOTOGRAPHS



D. PERRY EVANS
Portrait Photographer

Phone: Main 7590

270 1/2 Washington Street

Portland, Oregon

WONDERS OF AMERICA

By T. T. MAXEY

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GUNTHER COLLECTION

MANY great and good men, pos-
sessed of a hobby for collecting
curious and other things, have left
heritages of untold monetary value
and far-reaching educational value.

The recent death of Mr. Charles F.
Guntner, a Chicago philanthropist,
who possessed a consuming passion
for collecting, released to permanent
quarters in that city the greatest
known collection of historical docu-
ments and autographic letters in Am-
erica, and enables the looker-on to
visualize the westward shifting of the
frontier from the colonies on the At-
lantic to the slope of the Pacific.

A stroll through these wonders re-
veals such relics as—the compass
used by General George Washington
in his soldier days; the first edition
(1807) of the first book in which Am-
erica was mentioned; the first news-
paper, The Gazette, Oxford, England
(1665); the table upon which Gen-
eral Grant wrote the terms of Lee's
surrender at Appomattox court house
(1865); the silk hat and umbrella of
Abraham Lincoln and the carriage in
which he rode about in the city of
Washington; the document transfer-
ring the Territory of Louisiana from
Spain to France (1803); and another
covering conveyance from France to
the United States; the instruments
used in plating Chicago (1829).

Mr. Guntner is said to have hunted
with intense eagerness for forty years,
spending one million dollars.

CHILDREN'S FARM RALLY

TO BE HELD FEB. 18

A Washington county rally will be
held in Hillsboro, Saturday, Febru-
ary 18, to launch the campaign in
this county for the children's farm
home, to be established near Corvallis
for orphaned and dependent
children by the Oregon W. C. T. U.

Sessions will be held in the morn-
ing, afternoon and evening in the
Methodist church. Teachers, preach-
ers, members of women's clubs,
strangers and all citizens from every
point in the county are invited to be
present.

Part of the meeting will be devoted
to a general discussion of law en-
forcement with Rev. W. E. Ingalls
making the principal address.
Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, of Port-
land, campaign director for the state
for the farm home project, will be
present to tell of the home and its
purpose. Mrs. Mary Mallett, state
president of the W. C. T. U., also
will speak.

"An astonishing number of children
in Oregon are actually without
home or care," explain Mrs. Unruh.
"Many of them have been deserted by
father or mother, or by both, and if
left to themselves will drift God
knows where. They are here and we
cannot lodge the issue that they
must be cared for. If we let them
go for a while now, we must care
for them later in institutions for the
unfortunate at a much larger outlay
than that which will give them ade-
quate care now.

"If we give a little now, we can
send these boys and girls to a home
which our generosity has provided,
where under the real home care of
motherly women, in home surround-
ings they can have Christian training
and the preparation for life to a high
level of citizenship."

The farm will be a home, as dis-
tinguished from an institution. It
will be conducted on the cottage plan,
with a mother in charge of 12 or 15
children. The site, which has been
chosen by the board of directors, is
three miles east of Corvallis, and
consists of 345 acres, about one-half
upland and the rest, the best of bot-
tom land. All the necessary build-
ings, except the cottages to house the
children, are now on the site. The
boys and girls will attend the public
school near the farm.

SEED ANALYSIS CORRECT IF SAMPLES ARE RIGHT

Growers desiring accurate analysis
of seed samples should send in a por-
tion that correctly represents the lot.
If there are 25 sacks of clover seed,
for instance, it is desirable to take a
good sample out of each bag. Mix
these thoroughly and send a repre-
sentative sample of it to the testing
laboratory at the Oregon Agricul-
tural college.

Anonymous instances have developed
in the history of the seed testing
laboratory where serious misunder-
standing has arisen over faulty sam-
pling by the man sending in the seed.
One grower drew a sample from one
sack when he had probably 40 sacks
of the same material. It so hap-
pened that the one sack contained a
noxious weed seed, and it was neces-
sary to carefully resample the entire
lot in order that any of it might be
found salable.

One man sent a sample that
was free from noxious weeds and
then sold a good deal of seed on that
analysis. Persons to whom he sold
seed sent in samples, which in sev-
eral instances, contained noxious weed
seed. He was put in an embarrassing
position because of faulty sampling.
The analyst accurately separates the
sample, but if the analysis is to be
applied to the whole lot the sample
must be carefully drawn from all of
it.

ILLITERACY IN OREGON IS FADING AWAY

Statistics show that illiteracy in
this wonderful state of Oregon is
fast fading away. Despite the fact
that the population of this state is
growing rapidly the percentage of
illiterate persons is growing gradu-
ally smaller.

State Superintendent J. A. Church-
ill has just issued a report giving
full particulars and this will be sent
to all county superintendents.
Washington county has according
to the report, 292 illiterates.

In 1910, according to the report,
there were 10,504 so-called illiterates
in Oregon, while the census for 1920
disclosed 9317 illiterates. In 1910
the percentage of illiteracy was 4.9
per cent, while in 1920 it was 4.3 per
cent. During the same period the
population of the state increased from
672,765 to 783,588.

"The chief purposes of the school
system is to eliminate illiteracy,"
Mr. Churchill said in his report.
The fact that illiteracy is decreasing
must indicate that the schools are
functioning properly, and that the
people are fully aware of the bene-
fits to be derived from education. To
keep ahead of ignorance the educa-
tional institutions must progress in
commensurate with other lines of activity.

"It has been proved that illiteracy
does not tend to promote good gov-
ernment, and on the contrary has
furnished material for persons who
would overthrow our public institu-
tions. The people of Oregon should
be more to encourage their schools
and should give more time and
thought to making their schools
efficient if they would overcome the
effects of illiteracy.

Multnomah, with the largest popu-
lation of any county in the state,
has 3865 illiterates, or 4.3 per cent,
only ten illiterates, has the best re-
cord of any county in the state.

Statistics relating to the subject of
illiteracy in Oregon follow: Total
number of illiterates, 10 years old and
over, 9317; native white illiterates,
1990; foreign born white illiterates,
5172; negro illiterates, 89; illiterate
males of voting age, 8357; illiterate
females of voting age, 3548; rural
illiterates, 4316; urban illiterates,
5001; percentage of illiteracy in the
state, 4.3.

Illiteracy by counties, as reported
by the state superintendent, follows:
Gilliam 19
Crook 17
Lake 25
Wheeler 25
Curry 28
Morrow 42
Wasco 42
Sherman 45
Benton 46
Wallowa 46
Grant 51
Deschutes 70
Harney 71
Lincoln 78
Polk 86
Jefferson 92
Hood River 97
Jackson 108
Yamhill 112
Douglas 138
Union 138
Malheur 159
Coos 167
Clatsop 176
Baker 179
Lane 182
Clatsop 201
Klamath 275
Washington 292
Clackamas 383
Multnomah 400
Marion 567
Umatilla 732
Molokini 3905

FARM POINTERS

From O. A. C.

For early spring seeding of any
seeds shallow planting is necessary.
Seed planted too early in cold soil
usually germinates slowly, resulting in
a poor stand. Spring seed beds are
often so loose and mellow that it is
easy to get the seed planted too deep.
The potato planter should be gone
over soon to replace broken cogs or
sprockets, and broken, corroded, or
bent picking fingers. If the planter is
of the picker type. Lack of repair
will mean poor stands and low
yields. No dairyman expects a big
cream check if his stalls are empty.
A potato grower may expect a
big yield if his rows are full of empty
spaces.

Watch out for the pruner who
heads back young trees by gathering
two or three shoots together and
clipping them off with one cut. Such
even heading gives each branch an
equal chance to develop upwards,
resulting in weak crochets. Where two
branches are making a growth nearly
equal, cutting the one shorter will
subordinate it and cause it to become
a strong side branch of the leader.
Examination of new fall seeded
clover fields should be made to deter-
mine the extent of freezing injury
and the necessity for February re-
seeding. Plant seed with the least
possible backwash, as it is becoming
a serious weed pest. Seed tests may
be had free at the Oregon Experi-
ment station.

The Kilowatt-Hour

There are very low commodities
which the average man pays for that
he knows so little about as he does
about the kilowatt-hour, and yet
there is no commodity of any nature
that he buys that is so definite in
character, save a voter in a free
World. In explaining the electrical
term so common to every householder
he says:

"The early inventors of the steam
engine turned to things familiar in
their selection of a unit of power and
by actual experiment they determined
the amount of work done by the En-
glish dray horses of that period and
called the average amount of work
done by one of those animals a horse-
power. Unfortunately the kilowatt-
hour does not visualize for us such a
concrete picture of power, but when
we consider that a kilowatt-hour is
one and one-third horse-power, it
will bring before us a mental picture
of what we are buying.

"The horse-power is defined as the
amount of work which is done in
lifting a weight of 33,000 pounds
through a distance of one foot in one
minute. The kilowatt is, therefore,
the amount of work done in lifting a
weight of 44,000 pounds through one
foot in one minute, or the work done
in lifting 440 pounds through a
height of 100 feet in one minute.
Now if we put the kilowatt to work
one hour, instead of one minute, it
will have the power to lift 26,400
pounds to a height of 100 feet."

Things He Thinks He Thinks

Elbert Bode in his Cottage Grove
Sentinel philosophizes as follows in
his column, "Things We Think,
Things Others Think and What We
Think of the Things Others Think."

A man and wife should keep secrets
—but not from one another.

He who claims to understand wom-
an is either a deceiver or deceived.

Lots of people are sworn into of-
fice—and others swear because they
aren't.

Lots of people do not get credit for
all they do—which is fortunate for
some.

Falling in love may be a fool thing
to do—but fools have got to do some-
thing.

Polish is a nice thing, but it does
not change the heart of the granite
block.

In certain circles a woman who isn't
drawing alimony is considered a poor
financier.

Hard words can never be retract-
ed—soft ones can be tempered to meet
the situation in hand.

The person with a reputation for
doing what he says he will, has con-
siderable intangible collateral.

A Chicago man claims to have
found a way to make cigars out of al-
falfa. He's the first one with the
nerve to admit it.

A man who is married may not be
able to do anything he wishes—but
neither does he do anything just as
his wife wishes.

Some folks are so shallow that they
should be able to rest their chin on
their backbones.

When ex-President Taft gets "set"
on doing a certain thing, it seems
pretty hard to move him from his
position. Naturally!

It has been discovered that flour
can be made from sawdust, which
may shed some light on the large
acquisitions of "bough" by some of
our big lumbermen.

When a man gets into a mess of
trouble he always seems to have a
bunch of friends—who just knew it
couldn't help but happen.

If the demand of our heiressees for
Italian titles keeps increasing, it
won't be long before the Dago
bananamen with an eye for business
will give a coronet as a premium with
each dozen of "de banan."

It's better to get so folks will say
you are crazy than not to do any-
thing at all.

It takes a woman to arouse the curi-
osity of her friends over some secret
which she doesn't know.

A man should not be classed as
prominent until he has declined to
run for at least one office.

Some folks wouldn't give away ten
cents if they didn't expect a dollar's
worth of advertising.

The latest trimming for ladies' hats
is the tail of the lyre-bird, said
lyre being interlaced with silver
thread in the form of a letter S, giv-
ing a suggestive appearance some-
thing like this—S.

Every person supposed to have
about 80 cents more this year than
last, according to the government.
It is well to take considerable time
to devise a safe and conservative
manner of investing this surplus cash.

Poe wrote some mighty sober
things for a man who was otherwise
inclined.

Sometimes a woman with a graceful
carriage likes to play horse with a
man.

Trying to make money often gets
a man arrested for counterfeiting.

It's easy to stab in the back the
man who keeps ahead of you.

The wise girl doesn't marry the
man who hasn't shown grumpon
enough to get out and earn his own
living.

There's a fellow in California who
laughs at the idea of an earthquake
coming along. He must be one of
those fellows who have to have a
brick house fall on 'em before they
see the joke.

Fish for compliments and you are
likely to get a whopper.

Man blames everything he possibly
can onto woman—but he never seems
to really try to get along without
her.

Almost everyone has an ambition
some time during life to become so
comfortably fixed that he can lie
abed as long as he pleases of a morn-
ing.

The man who has never had a de-
sire to own an automobile has suf-
ficient self restraint to be trusted
with a million dollars.

When a woman doesn't remove her
hat in a public gathering, when re-
quested to do so, we wonder whether
there is as much inside the head as
above.

The perpetual grouch is almost as
much of a burden to himself as he is
to others.

About the only difference between
a job and a position is in the amount
of work.

When the devil is to pay he always
applies at the most inopportune mo-
ment.

The Minneapolis husband who, af-
ter knocking his wife down with a
board, still claims that he dearly
loves her, certainly succeeded in suc-
cessfully dissembling that fact.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XXVIII.—TEXAS



THE ill-fated
expedition
of Narvaez
was respon-
sible for the
first interest
in Texas.
This large ex-
pedition was wrecked at the
mouth of the Mississippi in 1528.
Four members including Cabeza
de Vaca were captured by the
Indians and spent eight years
wandering through the country
eventually reaching the Gulf of
California. It was their ac-
counts of rich Indian villages
which led the Mexican governor
to send Coronado to explore this
country. He returned after a
two-years' trip without discover-
ing the reputed riches which he
was seeking.

To counteract the aggressions
of the French settlements in
Louisiana, the Spanish estab-
lished many missions throughout
Texas, the most important being
at San Antonio. When the
United States negotiated the
Louisiana Purchase from France
they considered that Texas was
a part of this territory. Over
this question war was nearly
precipitated but finally the United
States withdrew their claims
in exchange for Spain's with-
drawal of claims to the Oregon
region.

Many Americans began to set-
tle in Texas, among them Gen-
eral Sam Houston and Stephen
F. Austin. Mexico became
alarmed at this rapid increase
of American pioneers which
threatened to crowd out the Mex-
ican population. Oppressive
measures were adopted and
caused the Americans to rise
in rebellion in 1836. During this
uprising occurred the gallant de-
fense of the Alamo by a handful
of Americans and their slaughter
by the vastly superior numbers
of the Mexicans. "Remember the
Alamo," became the Texas slogan.
General Houston decisively
defeated the Mexican forces
at the battle of San Jacinto and
the Republic of Texas was
launched with Houston as pres-
ident. The flag contained one
star, and from this has come the
name the Lone Star State. After
considerable opposition from the
North, Texas was annexed to
the Union and became the twenty-
eighth state.
(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

MORE CAMPAIGNS ARE GETTING UNDER WAY

The little old garden mole is hav-
ing a precarious existence these days
in some parts of Oregon. He is a
notorious garden, lawn and field pest,
and trapping demonstrations aimed at
his extermination are under way in
Tillamook, Washington, Lane, Linn
and Polk counties. Up to November
25, 1921, thirty-four demonstration
meetings had been held by Messrs.
Seward, Seward & Gairdner, of the
United States Biological Survey, co-
operating with county agents. The
attendance was 1971.

Indian Built a Town

A year ago Lastman Richard, a
full blooded Creek Indian, was ped-
dling fish on the streets of Eufula,
Oklahoma. Then oil was discovered
on his allotment of land in the Cus-
hing field. He became a millionaire
almost overnight. Instead of spend-
ing his money for frivolous pleasure
he built a town. Every store build-
ing, house and the center of indus-
try, the cotton gin—in the town of
Richard, a village of 1000 people,
was built by him. He built a bridge
three-fourths of a mile long at a
cost of \$50,000 to make the townsite
available. The ground on which the
town is located formerly was a
swamp. Just recently he gave \$58,
000 to Bacone college, Muskogee, Ok-
lahoma, to be used in building the
Samuel Richard Memorial Hall,
named in memory of his son, who died
while attending Bacone.

Recipe for Home Brew

Chase a bullfrog three miles and
gather up the hops. To the hops add
the following: Ten gallons bedbug
poison, one quart axle grease, one
bar home-made soap. Boil mixture
36 hours, then strain through an I.
W. W. sock to keep it from working
and add one grass-hopper to each
pint to give it the kick.—(Author
still at large.)

A LECTURE ON DIVINE HEALING

By Rev. John G. Lake

Divine healing, what is it? It is
healing by the Spirit of God, exercised
through the spirit of man. Jesus, the
Master Healer, not only healed him-
self, but empowered His twelve disci-
ples to perform the same ministry.
Later He empowered "seventy others
also," making in all eighty-three men
who practiced the ministry of healing
during His life on earth.

After the resurrection of Jesus, just
before His ascension, a great new
commission was given to His disciples.
He sent them to preach to all men
everywhere, commanding them to
"preach the gospel to every creature,"
and declaring concerning those be-
lievers who were to become disciples
through their ministry that, "These
signs shall follow them that believe:
In My name shall they (the believers)
cast out demons; they shall speak
with new tongues; they shall lay
hands on the sick and they shall re-
cover."

A common fallacy in connection
with the subject of healing is taught
by the churches at large; namely,
that the days of miracles are past;
second, no one healed but the twelve
apostles. These statements exist be-
cause of the lack of knowledge on the
general subject of healing, as set forth
in the Scriptures.

In his first letter to the Corinthi-
ans, Paul set forth in order the vari-
ous gifts of the Spirit prevalent in the
church: First, the word of wisdom;
second, the word of knowledge; third,
faith; fourth, the gifts of healing;

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