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WATCH FOR AGITATORS.

In the hope of forestalling propaganda now being scattered by Russian Communists in the larger cities of the United States, literature is being mailed to newspapers in the smaller towns of the country warning them to be on their guard. In brief, the warning is to the effect that residents of our smaller towns, where there is but little foreign-born population, are soon to hear a good deal more of the Communist argument.

We do not believe the doctrine of Communism—which is just another name for anarchy—will ever gain a foothold here. And yet it is just as well that we be on our guard, ready to discourage by turning a deaf ear on the first man or woman who comes along preaching class hatred. These agitators shout against the capital class when there is no such class in this country. They call anybody who works and saves and accumulates a capitalist. What they really stand for and what they are really preaching is: "Down with Boy Scouts; down with churches; down with morality; down with the home and the right to vote your sentiments. That, in a nutshell, is exactly what Communism stands for, and you have an example of its effect in Russia today.

We do not believe the small towns of the country will stand for the preaching of such doctrine. Maybe the big cities can't help themselves, and have to tolerate a certain amount of such preaching. But the small town doesn't have to, and we believe the Communist gang is due to find that out in a hurry.

DON'T BE MISLED.

Straggling census figures have commenced to appear and already the report has gone forth that it shows the cities making gains and smaller towns recording losses since the 1920 census was taken. But Multnomah residents will not be deceived into believing that it reflects on the ability of the smaller towns to hold their own. The fact is America gains a good many thousand new citizens each year through immigration and these all drift into the big cities and remain there. Then, too, our farms are being cut up and more opportunities offered those who want to make a living out of the soil. And it is the town man that most often grabs at the opportunity, not the city man. He still lives in the community, even though he is not counted in the town's population. So don't be misled by early census returns. Stop and reason the figures out for yourself You won't be long in determining, if you are inclined to be sceptical, that the small town and rural population still makes up the biggest part of the country and will continue, as in the past, to be the real heart of the nation.

TIME TO WAKE UP.

We read that in a neighboring state a short time ago a young man invited his mother for an auto ride, and a little later suffered an accident in which she was badly injured. Her attorney promptly sued the son for damages and the insurance company in which he had a policy covering personal injury to others had to settle. Of course it was a frameup, yet it was legitimate in the eyes of the law. It doesn't make any difference who you invite into your car, or to whom you extend the hospitality of a ride—you are running the risk of a damage suit in case they are injured. The same thing applies to extending rides to hitch-hikers along the highways. The lowliest hobo has a legal claim for damages against you if he should be hurt while riding with you and there are lawyers in every community ready to take such a case and split the judgment with their client. Isn't it about time to wake up, you motorists, and ask yourselves if it pays to give the unknown hitch-hiker a ride.

There is an old udage that "He who has no head needs no hat." Maybe that's the reason so many young fellows are running around bareheaded.

That Mexican boy born with six arms shouldn't have any trouble getting a job as bill-poster on a windy day.

Landing a job is a good deal like landing a fish—the big ones usually get away.

There's one nice thing about airplane travel. The roar of the motor drowns out all comment from the back seat.

The biggest temptation on spring evenings is to toss the seed catalogue into the waste basket and reach for a road map.

With the average family refusing to make any distinction between luxuries and necessities, we had just as well start building additions to the poor houses.

The scientist who is seeking a temperature of 450 degrees below zero might try stepping into a bank and ask for a loan of $500 without security.

A good way to reduce the wheat surplus would be for congress to pass a law making it illegal to cut holes in doughnuts.

Henry Ford should go down in history as the man who made the horse fly extinct in America.

CLUBBERS LIKE COLLEGE LIFE

Living in the men's and women's dormitories, going to classes to real college professors, swimming in the big tanks and rambling over the campus, the 4-H club boys and girls are as usual thoroughly enjoying the collegiate atmosphere of their two weeks summer camp at Oregon State college.

More than 700 club members and leaders are attending this year's session, which began Monday, June 9, and will continue until June 21. The delegates represent 31 counties and some 60 or 70 towns and communities of Oregon, according to H. C. Seymour, state club leader.

Many of the boys and girls have attended this session in past years, while others are on the campus for the first time, but to all of them it represents a "red letter" period of the year—the crowning reward of a year's conscientious work on one or more club subjects. The two weeks are full ones for the clubbers, with regular classes each morning in the various phases of agriculture and home economics covered by club projects, as well as laboratory periods devoted to actual work with the college livestock, on the experiment station farms and in the home economics laboratories.

Each afternoon there is a general assembly with prominent men and women speakers, and in the evenings the county delegations broadcast over KOAC, the college radio station. In addition, time is provided for both boys and girls to swim, play tennis or engage in other forms of recreation that may appeal to them.

BERRY IRRIGATION FOUND BENEFICIAL

The several hundred western Oregon fruit growers who attended the berry field day at the Oregon Experiment station last week left convinced that irrigation pays, both in higher yield and better quality for nearly every kind of berry.

Although this year's crop of most kinds of berries is not yet mature, the most casual observer could easily distinguish the irrigated from the non-irrigated rows, especially those laden with large fragrant strawberries. Results of the first two years of the experiment were explained to visitors by station specialists in charge.

An irrigated plot of blackberries produced last year 12,901 pounds of fruit, while a similar plot, without irrigation, produced only 5284 pounds. This year's crop has not yet reached maturity.

Although damage to the loganberries during January made it advisable to cut off the wood that would have borne this year, figures for last year's crop, according to the men in charge, showed that the plot under irrigation produced 10,966 pounds to 5831 or a similar non-irrigated plot.

Strawberries of the Marshall variety increased from 6239 pounds per acre on dry plot to 10,575 pounds on irrigated land, an increase of 67.9 per cent.

Etterburg No. 121 strawberries failed to show any marked improvement under irrigation, however. Irrigation also made possible the setting of a new field of plants after an early crop had been harvested, with O. S. C. No. 12 variety giving the best results in this case.

Irrigated red raspberries have proved to be of firmer texture and brighter color than the non-irrigated but the added moisture has caused black raspberries to shade toward a lighter purple. The flavor of all irrigated berries has been milder and more pleasing.

The berry field day visitors were also given first hand information on the strawberry crown borer and root weevil, rust in red raspberries, and other diseases and pests of berries. They were also shown 20,000 seedling strawberries fruiting for the first time, and some 90 varieties from all parts of the world.

Cherry Fruit Fly at Work in County

The cherry fruit fly started operations about June 6, according to W. S. Averill, assistant county agent. The effect will be small white maggots in the cherries whenever the fly is allowed to work. The fly is about two-thirds the size of the ordinary fly, blackish, with the head and legs yellow. Immediate action is necessary to control the situation and to secure edible fruit.

Control is possible by using a spray composed of ½ pound of lead arsenate, 2 quarts of molasses or syrup and 10 gallons water. This should spray approximately fifty tress. Spray with rather coarse spray to form droplets on the leaves, covering the outside leaves only. Three applications should be made, the first one at this time, the next two at seven-day intervals. In case of rain re-spray immediately.

It is not necessary or advisable to give heavy applications of the spray. Too heavy applications may injure the foliage. Prompt spraying when the fly appears should give a satisfactory control and assure marketable fruit.

7th Annual Buckaroo Planned at Molalla July 4, 5 and 6

Plans for staging the 7th annual "Buckaroo" at Molalla July 4, 5 and 6 are being arranged on larger lines than heretofore contemplated. One hundred head of the most wicked bucking horses obtainable are being shipped from their winter quarters at Santa Susana, Cal., to Molalla to furnish thrills for the spectators.

Chief among them is Cotton Belly, an ugly old rascal with the agility of a cat. Cotton Belly came into prominence at the Madison Square Garden, New York, show last year by unseating every cowboy who tried to ride him during the nine-day show.

Many noted cowboys and cowgirls are sending in their entries, and Paris Williams, winner of the world championship in lady's trick riding at Cheyenne in 1928 and who is rated as the most sensational woman rodeo perfomer in America, has signified her intention of being on hand.

HOME POINTERS.

(School of Home Economics, O.A.C.)

Salt sprinkled over carpets before sweeping helps to preserve the color and keep the moths away.

Old night dresses are often handy as slip covers to protect good dresses from dust and light.

A spoonful of vinegar added to each quart of rinsing water will sometimes revive faded colors in cloth, particularly when the fading has been caused by the use of washing soda and strong soaps in laundering. The garment is wrung thoroughly and dried as quickly as possible.

There is no truth in the common idea that some colors, such as green, fade more easily than others, textile experts say. There are various classes of dyes and some are better than others. A blue fabric and a pink fabric dyed with a poor quality of dye are equally likely to fade, but if the dye is good a green material will hold its color with any other in the rainbow.

If flour sacks are soaked in cold water, spread on a smooth surface and soaped well and then moistened with coal oil, rolled as tightly as possible and scalded, all the lettering can usually be removed with the first washing.

A felt hat may be freshened by going over the entire surface with a piece of fine sandpaper and then brushing vigorously.

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Facts or Theories?

Editorial writers are deriving much subject matter from the census. Henry E. Reed added to this list by comparing the growth of Portland with Tacoma. Mr. Reed is an unquestioned authority on assessments and taxes in Multnomah county, in which Portland is situated. His statements are based on assessed value of properties in the two cities, but they supplement the showing made by the census reports.

Tacoma gained in the period from 1920 to 1930, 9.7% in population. Portland, in the same period, gained 16.1 per cent. Assessed values in Portland, from 1914 to 1929, increased 14.6 per cent, while Tacoma increased 10.3 per cent. Here is shown a basis of comparison both on assessed value and on population.

Advocates of municipal ownership have pointed to Tacoma as an outstanding example of municipal growth. Contention was made that because of city ownership and operation of utilities, Tacoma had outdistanced Portland. Figures used by Mr. Reed are by Hiram U. Welch, assessor of Multnomah county, and by A. W. Carr, assessor of Pierce county, of which Tacoma is the county seat.

Comparison of tax rates in 235 American cities of over thirty thousand population, published in the National Real Estate Journal for April 28, 1930, showing the valuation of property by rates adjusted at 100 per cent, gives Portland's city tax rate at 27 mills on the dollar. Tacoma's rate is 40.07, and it is the highest of the 235 cities reported. The public is not informed accurately on subjects of this nature. Misstatements many times are not corrected. It is simply the difference between established facts on the one hand and inflated theories on the other.

Roger Williams' Home

Providence (R. I.) was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams, who bought a tract of land from the Narragansett sachems and built a house at the confluence of the Moshassuck and Woonasquatucket rivers, and with a few followers set up a town government. In 1637, after a few more settlers had arrived, the plantation covenant was adopted embodying a complete separation of religious and civil affairs. It was incorporated as a town by the colonial assembly in 1649. The name of Providence was chosen by Roger Williams in recognition of "God's merciful providence unto me in my distress."

Not So Modern

Youth sometimes finds it isn't so strictly modern in its ways after all. A high school lad was making some mysterious telephone calls at home. He talked in that strange, garbled language known as "pig latin," so that his mother wouldn't understand his conversation. For a week the strange words echoed over the family telephone. Then suddenly the telephone conversation went back to straight English. The boy's mother knew the "lingo" well. "Why we used to talk it when I went to school," she told her son.—Detroit News.

Foresight Not One of Daniel Webster's Gifts

When the bill carrying an appropriation for $50,000 to establish mail service to the Pacific coast came up in congress for consideration after the American conquest, its most violent opponent was Daniel Webster, senator from Massachusetts. In his speech of opposition, Mr. Webster said:

"What do we want of this vast worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these deserts or these endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their bases with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast of 3,000 miles, rock-bound, cheerless and uninviting, with not a harbor in it? Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it is today."

In 1848, during the administration of President Polk, Postmaster General Cave Johnson recommended the establishment of a post office in San Francisco, which was authorized November 9, 1848.—Kansas City Times.

Men of Wisdom Seldom Perfect "Health Risks"

History tells us of few really distinguished men who were completely healthy: the biography of the high-toned is always largely concerned with aches and malaises.

In the great days of the Greeks only the athletes were good insurance risks—and of the athletes, then as now, we hear nothing save that they were athletes. There must have been thousands of them, first and last, but not one of them, as he grew older, ever amounted to anything.

No doubt the average hero of the games spent his last days keeping a wine shop or serving as night watchman at the academy. Meanwhile, the philosophers pored over the works of Hippocrates and were steady customers of all the quacks who swarmed in from the East.—American Mercury.

They say the Japanese language has no cuss words in it. Then what does a Jap say when someone bumps him and crumples one of his fenders.

Our idea of an optimist is the man who is working on a plan to make convicts satisfied with their surroundings.

Another thing the average citizen is thankful for is that his clothes don't wear out as quickly as his patience.

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1925	Ford Coupe	$100
1924	Willys Knight Touring	$100

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