The Columbia County Pomona Grange met with Fern Hill Grange Saturday, February 2, 1924. The session opened about eleven A. M., Master L. L. Giese in the chair. All of the subordinate Granges in the county were represented and one of the most enthusiastic and helpful Pomona Granges of recent years was held. State Masters G. A. Palmiter, of Hood River, was present and gave much helpful and useful information along the line of Grange activities. The reports of subordinate Granges were of great interest, showing the steady growth of the Grange spirit and the development of community work and projects. Several of the subordinate Granges that had been working for post roads reported that repeated letters to Senator Stanfield, who is chairman of that committee in the Senate, did not receive an answer, but tha upon taking this up with Senator McNary he gave immediate attention and results were obtained.

Fern Hill reported that their Grange had undertaken to destroy a patch of Canadian thistles, which was menacing their neighborhood. All of the Granges were working for good roads and good schools. Mr. Groner, of Washington County, who has spent a life time with the growing and devloping of the English walnut, was present. His talk on this subject was of great benefit and interest. He stated that the Fern Hill district was an ideal place for the growing of English walnuts. Mr. Groner is a forceful speaker, and certainly understood his subject. Adjournment was now taken in order to enjoy the usual Grange banquet, which all subordinate Granges take such pride in preparing and serving. The afternoon session was devoted to routine business, and the following resolutions were recommended by the resolutions committee and adopted by the Pomona members present:

Resolution of Condolence

Since last we met death has again entered our Pomona Grange and taken a beloved sister, Edith M. Jennings;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That in her death her own Grange, Beaver Homes, and this Pomona Grange has lost a true and faithful member. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to her husband, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be sent to him and also placed in our minutes and that our own charter be draped in mourning.

Signed,
JENNY LOVELACE,
LOUISE ANLIKER,
ADDIE ADAMS.

Whereas, The County Fair Board is desirous of securing a suitable location for a permanent fair grounds, and

Whereas, A vote of the people of Columbia County must be taken on the proposition of buying a place for said purpose; now be it

Resolved, That Columbia County Pomona Grange, in session assembled, does hereby approve the plan of holding a special election called on the same day as the May primaries, to decide on said question.

Signed,
C. R. PARCHER,
J. C. SKEANS,
A. L. MORRIS.

Whereas, The reduction of hay rates secured by the hay growers of Eastern Oregon was greater in most cases on shipments from Eastern Oregon points than from Willamette Valley points, and

Whereas, This fact is used by the Southern Pacific Railroad in circulating petitions for a rehearing of the hay rate case; therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of Columbia County Pomona Grange, that we are opposed to such a rehearing Introduced by Warren Young and A H. Tarbell.

Signed,
C. R. PARCHER,
J. C. SKEANS,
A. L. MORRIS.

A resolution recommending the unit system for district schools in Columbia County was laid on the table until next Pomona meeting. L. L. Giese was elected delegate to the State Grange and J. C. Skeans, alternate. In the evening a literary program of real merit was given and was received by those present with great enthusiasm. State Master Palmiter, Professor Smith of the Rainier High School; County Agent, Nelson; A. H. Tarbell and E. A. Veatch, of the Rainier Review, gave interesting talks, which were greatly enjoyed. The fifth degree was now exemplified for a class of 13 candidates. By this time, which was well after midnight, everyone was hungry again and a bountiful lunch was served, after which the 82nd Pomona Grange was closed in due form to meet May 3, with Yankton Grange.

MAUD J. MILLS,
Secretary.

ATTENTION MR. BRISBANE:

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized April 6, 1830, by direct revelation from God to Joseph Smith. This church preached belief in God the Father and Creator, in Jesus Christ, His Son, and in the Holy Ghost, as is taught in the New Testament.

It taught that all men will be saved through the atoning blood of Christ when repentant and obedient to the gospel law.

It taught that God made but one helpmate for man, and any other relationship in marriage is condemned by him.

It taught that if man kept the law of God he had no need to break the law of the land.

A law of tithing which required one tenth of the annual interest (and not one tenth of all) was also taught and practiced.

This was the faith of the church that was organized in 1830. After the assassination of Joseph Smith by a mob at Carthage, Illinois, in 1844, Brigham Young unlawfully claimed leadership of the church and led the great exodus across the plains to Utah. Many members of the church refused to follow the apostasy, so rallied to the standard of the old faith.

After reaching Utah, Brigham Young installed the institution of polygamy and other practices which were contrary to the original teachings.

It became necessary for the members who did not go to Utah to reorganize in order to preserve the identity of the church and its teachings that they might not be associated with those who had departed from the first principles. This reorganization took place at Amboy, Illinois, April 6, 1860, the son of Joseph Smith being chosen and ordained to succeed his father as president.

Decisions of the United States courts have determined the status of the church as follows:

Judge L. S. Sherman, in the court of common pleas, Lake County, Ohio, February 23, 1880, decided:

"That the said plaintiff, the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is a religious society, founded and organized upon the same doctrines and tenets, and having the same church organization as the original church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, organized in 1830 by Joseph Smith, and was organized pursuant to the constitution, laws and usages of said original church and has branches located in Illinois, Ohio, and other states.

"That the church in Utah, the defendant, of which John Taylor is president, has materially and largely departed from the faith, doctrines, laws, ordinances and usages of said original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and has incorporated into its system of faith the doctrine of celestial marriage, and a plurality of wives, and the doctrine of Adam-God worship, contrary to the laws and constitution of said original church.

"And the court do further find that the plaintiff, the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, is the true and lawful continuation of and successor to the said original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, organized in 1830, and is entitled by law to all its rights and property."

This case was to determine whether the defendant or plaintiff were the legal possessors of the Temple at Kirtland, Ohio, which property is now held by the Reorganized Church.

In the Temple Lot Case at Independence, Missouri, 1894, Judge F. Philips of the United States Circuit Court, decided in favor of the Reorganized Church and agreed with the decision of Judge Sherman as quoted above.

We have answered Mr. Brisbane's spurious questions: "By whom, how and why were the Latter Day Saints Reorganized?" and "Why reorganize the Latter Day Saints?"

We stand ready to furnish Mr. Brisbane with any information concerning this church which migth be necessary before he could intelligently write further upon the subject.—Adv.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS

By Edgar A. Guest

If you haven't the patience to work and wait,
To build with precision and lay your brick straight;
If you haven't the courage to grin now and then
When the structure falls down, and to start in again,
Just remain where you are and be satisfied, too,
For the hazards out there will be too much for you.

If you can't stand alone in the thick of the fight,
And persist in your course when you know you are right;
If you can't keep your faith when it's greeted with sneers,
And still go for the goal which but dimly appears,
Don't leave the broad highway to carve out a new,
For the hardships out there will be too much for you.

If you can't get along without flatt'ry or praise,
And the comforts and joys of these wonderful days:
If you tire over quickly or cringe at a blow,
Or think it no use when your progress is slow;
If you're one who must have everything his own way,
Then the price of success you're not willing to pay.
But if you will take all the fates have to give,
Stand hardships and setbacks, still glad that you live;
If you'll cling to your faith and keep plodding along
When disaster besets you and everything's wrong;
If you're willing to battle and never give in,
Go after your dream, for in time you will win.

BOY SCOUT COLUMN

Interesting Reading for the Vernonia Boy Scouts

PRIMA DONNA SCOUTS' PAL

Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink has a special place in her heart for the boy scouts. A promise made by her eighteen months ago to the scouts of Boise, Idaho, to go camping with them and sing for them around the campfire, is still unfulfilled, but that the great prima donna has forgotten neither her promise nor her scout friends is shown in the following letter recently sent by her to the scouts of Boise.

"My Dearly Beloved Scout-Sons:

"Don't lose faith in me, please. If you knew how hard I work, after I was two and one-half months ill, near dying; how I had to make up all the postponed concerts and bank and house—oh, gee, all sorts of things to attend to, you would forgive my not coming or writing. You see, boys, I am, with all my many thousands of friends and own family, alone. There is no loving husband. Since twenty-one years I lost the fine, dear father of my children, and since I am to fulfill the duties of father and mother, and sing besides. As you know, my children now all are married, have their own children. I am free, so you think, to run around and around and enjoy life, but not I. My duties are just as great, and even harder, though I love it and I am happy to be 'the most necessary fact' in many questions.

"This year's vacation I used to fix my new home, where I will live till the Great Caller comes whom we all have to follow peacefully. I am still singing, so I hope, for four years more before I retire. Then I shall have been singing fifty years and close my career with my golden jubilee. To see you all once more, beloved children o' mine, and be with you 'round a campfire and telling you some stories and facts of my life, shall be one of my dearest duties to fulfill, and when you are men and come near my home in California, sooner or later, you will be very welcome there, every one of you.

"My best love and wishes are with you and yours and beautiful, great Idaho, and the Boise City people.

"Devotedly, faithfully,

(Signed)

"'MOTHER' ERNESTINE SCHUMANN-HEINK."

SCOUTS PLAN BIG GOOD TURN

The forces of the Boy Scouts of America are to be drawn upon in a nation-wide civic good turn in the form of assistance in community rat-killing campaigns. The executive board, Boy Scouts of America, has recently given official backing to scouts' help in organized effort, to rid the land of the malignant rodent.

That scouting's standards of fair play and humane ideals will in no wise be endangered by scouts' participation in the extermination of the pests, is cited by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological park, known the world over for his high sportsmanship and sympathetic knowledge of animal life.

"I cannot conceive of a more laudable use of the surplus energies of the boy scouts than in helping in the task of bringing about the total extinction of the common rat, the recognized pest throughout the world," says Doctor Hornaday. "The boy scouts should be commended and encouraged in the ruthless killing of rats. If the loss of the millions of dollars to agriculture and the trade, caused by these animals, is not sufficient to justify destruction, then consider the further menace as the carriers of many contagious diseases which they alone are the means of scattering broadcast. In my opinion there is no danger of impairing the morals of boy scouts or encouraging ruthless slaughter of wild animals while engaged in the extermination of these loathsome pests. If the Boy Scouts of America should be the means of killing off all domestic rats and rodents they would be entitled to a medal and a monument a mile high to show the appreciation of the world in general."

THE PRESIDENT ON SCOUTING

President Coolidge is a firm believer in the boy scout movement. "Your organization," he has said to the scouts, "serves to preserve and bring out valuable traits, and I believe that the Boy Scouts of America have a great future before them and constitute a real force working for good citizenship."

THE BOY SCOUT GOAL

"We are primarily concerned in building out of the boyhood of today, a manhood for tomorrow—a manhood fully equipped physically, mentally and morally, not only to meet the problems of the home, the city and the nation, but the problems of the world. It is a grand and glorious opportunity which we scout leaders have. May God give us strength and wisdom to do the job well."—James E. West, chief scout executive, Boy Scouts of America.

A good place to live and getting better every day—that's Vernonia.

Lincoln Was Not So Mild and Meek

Great Liberator Could Bare Teeth and Fight When Necessary

By PROF. B. J. CIGRAND, in Chicago Evening American.

There is a tendency in recent writings to picture Lincoln so mild and meek that his red-bloodedness and his emphatic methods of rebuke are lost and the real value of the giant among men is destroyed.

Several recent biographies and many orations and magazine articles of late years have given the impression that Lincoln was not master of his cabinet. It is said he often laughed and told stories when his serious opinion was needed.

If any president endured intrigue at the cabinet board, Lincoln did. Not a single other man who ever sat in the presidential chair would have permitted the bold, personal campaigning of his personal associates.

But Lincoln seemed to let these men go on, gradually disclosing not only to himself but the public their selfish personal ambitions and then at the right time and in an inimitable way he would grab the official by the coat collar and bring him back to the straight and narrow path of Lincoln ideas.

Lincoln's manner of dealing with men was entirely different from that of any other president.

He even "ran after" General McClellan and permitted offensive correspondence and no end of "slights" to come to light. But Lincoln, like an indulgent father, could, when the proper moment came, call a halt and take some of the officials "in the woodshed and dust their trousers."

Ultimatum to Plotters.

To show he was not intimidated, I give a copy of a letter which he read at a cabinet meeting during the time when Stanton, Chase and Seward were secretly condemning one another and suggesting removals so that they might all the better conduct their campaign to prevent Lincoln's re-election and seat themselves.

The letter reads:

"I must be the judge how long to retain in, and when to remove any of you from his position. It would greatly pain me to discover any of you endeavoring to procure another's removal, or, in any way, to prejudice him before the public. Such endeavor would be a wrong to me; and much worse a wrong to the country. My wish is that on this subject no remark be made, nor question asked by any of you, here or elsewhere, now or hereafter."

One day early in Lincoln's administration, Mrs. Lincoln said to him:

"It is common rumor about the capital that Seward and not you will be the president—that he will rule you."

He replied:

"I may not rule myself, but certainly Seward shall not. The only ruler I have is my conscience, following God in it, and these men will have to learn that yet."

At another time Lincoln was visited by a congressional committee headed by Thad Stevens, who burst in on Lincoln with the accusation:

"The way you are running this country is causing it to be approaching hell, and very fast."

Lincoln asked: "About how far from that place are we now?"

Stevens sharply replied: "I would say about a mile."

Lincoln smiled and replied: "About a mile—why that's about from here to the capitol." And everyone save Stevens roared.

Stepped Out of Beaten Path.

Seward, who had for years toiled to subordinate Lincoln, finally wrote to his wife: "Executive skill and vigor are rare qualities. The President is the best of us."

On July 30, 1863, Lincoln issued a public letter, designed especially for the soldiers and sympathizers of the Confederacy:

"It is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens and especially those who are organized as soldiers in the public service. It is, therefore, ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works."

Promised Glory for All Officials.

I look upon this order as the least representative sentence in Lincoln's entire life story and doubtless it was inspired by the usages of war and came as a cabinet measure.

Another message to his cabinet shows how he guided them and constantly reminded them of broad patriotism. It reads:

"It will require the utmost skill, influence and sagacity of all of us to save the republic. Let us forget ourselves and join hands like brothers to save the republic. If we succeed there will be glory enough for all."

And Stanton, who, in the early days of the Civil war, said, "Lincoln is a fool, a low, cunning clown. The original gorilla Du Chaillu, the naturalist, wandered all the way to Africa in search of when he might have found it in Springfield, Ill.," later said when Lincoln was assassinated: "Lincoln is the most perfect ruler of men the world has ever seen."

Speak well of Vernonia, it helps your business.

For Your Valentine Party

"GRACIOUS goodness," said Cupid, looking at the calendar, "here I am sitting around and dawdling hours away when it's my busiest time in the whole year." "James," he cried, "bring me that quiver of arrows and the polish. I've got to get ready for St. Valentine's day!"

And while Cupid is busy getting ready for his annual archery program, there are plenty of others who are preparing to receive him, fortifying themselves against his invasion or preparing a fitting welcome, as the case may be.

Naturally, nobody wants to take a chance with this skillful archer without plenty of others present to help deflect his flying arrows, so there will be parties, parties, and then more parties.

First, a Valentine party calls for a clever form of invitation. A verse—original if possible—could set forth the wish of the hostess in an appropriate jingle, running something like this:

I beg to indite that a gay little sprite,
Will stop at my home on St. Valentine's night:
Can you meet him at eight, on this special date,
I'm expecting you over so please don't be late.

Another invitation might read:

On Saint Valentine's Day
Will you come to my party?
I'll see that you have
A welcome right hearty.

The verse can be written on dainty Valentine postcards, or correspondence cards ornamented with Cupids and arrows or with red heart seals.

Another verse may invite the guest in this wise:

The Sign-of-the-Heart is pleased to invite
Your presence at eight on Saint Valentine's Night;
Hearts that are brave and loving and true
Will be ready and waiting to welcome you.
The password is Love, which alone has the power
To gain you admittance to Cupid's bower.

Note paper decorated with Valentine seals could be used for this form of invitation. For a decoration to conform to the first line of the verse, an immense red heart, hung against the glass of the front door would be appropriate.

Old-fashioned valentines, with lace paper and sentimental verses, make appropriate invitations. So do the old comics.

The valentine party rarely takes the form of a masquerade, but the hostess usually plans caps and favors for the guests, to give a festive air to the event.

Almost any crude cap of crepe paper can be made highly decorative by adding long tassels or fringe at either side.

Heavy necklaces of cardboard with a ruffle of red crepe paper hung about the neck on a ribbon are effective and easily made.

The jazz bracelet is a novelty consisting of a ribbon, to be worn about the wrist, with long red and white crepe paper streamers.

LUMBER GREAT WESTERN EMPLOYER

From the standpoint of the lumber industry, 1923 probably witnessed the greatst lumber movement in the past ten years. The activity was widespread and not local.

This tremendous movement of lumber has been achieved without substantial increases in lumber prices, which at the sawmills are no higher than a year ago. In fact, during the past six months there has been a considerable decline in average price.

Manufacturing costs increased in 1923 over 1921 and 1922 and in some lumbering regions wages paid are the highest in history. The quality of labor performance has been better in most instances and the labor turnover has improved.

Probably no single industry has been a greater factor in maintaining prosperity in the west than has lumber. The maintenance of sound industrial and economic conditions in our own country is essential to continued prosperity in the lumber industry.

If the movement now under way by the allied reparations commission to investigate and help solve the financial problems of Germany is successful, the possibilities for increased production in American industries, including lumbering, can hardly be estimated.

WHAT ONE CENT WILL BUY IN ELECTRIC SERVICE

A penny invested in electric current at the average domestic rate, would:

Run a vacuum cleaner approximately 40 minutes.

Operate a washing machine approximately 50 minutes.

Heat a 6-pound flat iron approximately 25 minutes.

Heat a toaster long enough to toast sixteen slices of bread.

Brew five cups of coffee in a percolator.

Heat an egg boiler long enough to cook eggs for five breakfasts.

Heat a waffle iron long enough to cook twenty waffles.

Heat a disc stove twenty minutes.

Heat a chafing dish approximately 25 minutes.

Cook with an electric broiler approximately 10 minutes.

Keep warm a heating pad from three to six hours.

Heat a curling iron once a day for three weeks.

Heat a vibrator, twenty-minute treatments daily, for eleven days.

The little tin teapots ordered by the Democrats to wear as a political campaign button have lost their usefulness—since the "scandal" has been traced back as far as the last Democratic administration.

If you live in the Vernonia vicinity, won't you subscribe for your home paper, which is the Vernonia Eagle.

Write it 1924.

Can't we print your letterheads, cards, envelopes, bills, statements, menu cards, programs, business cards, circular letters, price lists, etc.

"Good Morrow To You, My Valentine!"

MANY curious old charms are said to be potent on St. Valentine's eve—all, like most charms ever invented, connected with the procuring of husbands. Even before surplus woman dawned on the scene, this seems to have been a subject of much anxiety.

Five bay leaves, pinned respectively to the four corners and the center of the pillow, are said to bring certain dreams of the future partner, if the sleeper has gone to bed without eating or speaking.

Another infallible spell was to write the names of admirers on separate pieces of paper, enclose them in clay balls and throw them into water. The one which came to the surface first contained the name of the fated spouse.

It is a sign of great good luck if the swain you favor should be the first man seen on February 14. The modern girl who does not pin her faith entirely to signs and omens, can always practice the ruse of a shrewd maiden of long ago, who, knowing where her heart had gone, "lay a-bed and shut my eyes all the morning till 'he' came, for I would not have seen another man before him for all the world."

She was far-seeing and lucky. But if she had set eyes first on the wrong man, she would have wedded him, so a poet tells us:—

"Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind
Their paramours with mutual chirpings find, . . .
Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine (for so should housewives do),
Thee first I spied, and the first swain we see,
In spite of fortune, shall our true love be."

Some of us wish that a quaint old custom practiced in the time of Pepys was still prevalent—the rule that a man must give a present to the first woman he saw on February 14. Pepys, gay old rascal that he was, much bewailed himself that his own tribute had to be offered to his wife—a proceeding he considered very dull, when there were plenty of pretty young girls at the light-hearted court of Charles II.

Old people still remember the time when valentines were as popular as Christmas cards, and the postman groaned under his load on the morning of the 14th. This is still the case in the United States, but the idea of courtship is no longer much connected with these bright cards.

Nowadays Shakespeare's greeting:—

"Good morrow, 'tis St. Valentine's day,
All the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window,
To be your valentine."

simply reminds us of the passing of a delightful old custom.

Christianity brought the custom of placing each feast day under the patronage of a saint, and so St. Valentine, who never married himself, became the patron saint of lovers.—The Lady's Companion.