

The Vernonia Eagle

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MARK E. MOE, Editor

TOWN PRIDE

There is in many towns a conflict between people whose first thought is to make an attractive home town. The first named people are constantly seeing chances to make money through some kind of development enterprise. If such promoters lack good taste, they are apt to cut up real estate in an undesirable way, or erect flimsy looking dwellings, put up unsuitable business buildings or erect them in places where they injure the looks of the town. They may sincerely believe their projects help the town grow and are commendable.

These people are apt to show enterprise, and if they only had more sense of fitness and taste they would do a lot of good. In a town where there is not much pride or community spirit, people of that type have things their own way. They go ahead with their commercializing projects, and the town grows helter skelter and may never develop into a real homey kind of place.

But in a city with live community spirit, these money makers find that it pays to conform to a higher standard. They learn that the average run of people take pride in their community and want it made attractive and beautiful. They realize that unless their developments are in keeping with the standards desired, their enterprises will get in bad.

They find that if they put up ugly houses, people are slow to buy or rent them, and if they erect unattractive stores in unsuitable places, people may not patronize them. It is a pleasure to be able to say that on the whole excellent standards of taste have prevailed in the development of Vernonia. As a whole we have a city to be proud of, yet there is always room for improvement, and still higher standards.

"GOOSE BONE" PROPHETS

During the winter the weather prophets were about equally divided in "early spring" and "late spring" schools. Now that spring is well on its three months' journey some goose-bone prophets foretell a cold, wet summer and others see a hot and dry season approaching. About next September the public will know which guess was the best.

It has been predicted that this is to be "a year without a summer," like 1816. A New York state diarist in 1816 recorded snow on June 6 and 8, freezing weather up to June 14, frost on June 28, backward crops in July because of unseasonable weather and frost on August 24.

There are many "signs" on which unpromising prediction of a cold summer is based but the one most frequently cited is the recollection (its accuracy is not vouchsafed) that the six exceptionally warm summers preceded the frigid summer of 1816 and that during the last six summers temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains have been generally above normal. The theory is entertained that no compensate for the high temperatures there must be a season of unusually low thermometer readings.

There is too little known of the sequence of weather conditions over a long period of years to warrant the forming of such conclusions as the one-in-seven theory of the long distance weather forecasters. Much is said about "weather cycles," but the "prophets" seem to be unable to agree upon the time it takes to complete the cycle.

A NEWSPAPER'S FAITH

There are certain critics of newspapers who apparently have little conception of the work that the newspapers are doing in the world. There was a time (our grandfathers can recall it) when there was comparatively little in the average newspaper to rouse a man from his dreams.

make him look with a wideawake and seeing eye at the world around him, and THINK.

This is what the real newspaper does today. It is not greatly bothered by the persons who say that most of the news should be suppressed because it is so "awful." The newspaper which believes in mirroring life as life really is shows greater faith in human nature than the critics, that is all. When they call this or that piece of news "awful," they often mean seductive rather than awful. They wrongly fear that human nature instinctively craves rottenness and that the exposure of a vile career will prove enticing.

It is no more enticing than the picture of an insane asylum is enticing. It shows as nothing else can show how terrible a thing sin is.

Every line of the picture thunders with a power denied to speech. The memory of it is burned into the soul with a quenchless fire. The reader, old or young, serious or gay, can never misunderstand, can never forget. It is a lesson that lasts. It is the truth in flesh and blood, the truth acting itself out before our very eyes in real life.

SHOULD WORK TOGETHER

There has been a constant attempt to stir up class strife between farming and industrial interests.

Since the vetoing of the McNary-Haugen bill, statements have appeared to the effect that the farmers were seeking class legislation because they believed themselves omitted from the present tariff schedules.

It is doubtful if such sentiment ever emanated from actual farmers. One has only to read over the tariff figures applying to our agricultural products to see the error in such a statement.

Anyone who will take the trouble to go through the lists of protected farm products will see that practically everything the farmer raises is covered by a good duty while everything he buys for farm use comes into the United States duty free.

The farmers and industry should not permit themselves to be placed at cross purposes with each other, as a method of making political capital for any faction or party. Their interests are common and they should work together.

BAKING HABITS ENCOURAGE NATIONAL THRIFT.

The American people have had much teaching, particularly during and since the World War, in the doctrine of thrift. We have made some measurable progress along that line, to be sure. A century ago the savings bank deposits in this country were less than \$1,250,000; today they are about \$25,000,000,000. Seventy years ago there were 8635 depositors in savings institutions; today these have increased to 40,000,000.

The size and number of banks and similar financial organizations have increased tremendously in recent years, and a glance at the daily news dispatches indicates that this expansion has by no means reached its maximum. In the matter of dollars and cents we as a nation are becoming well placed in the thrifty class.

You can't always tell. A three-day growth of beard covers many an honest heart.

An executive is a man who thinks the lunch hour means an hour and forty-five minutes.

In the old days, chivalry consisted in saying: "May I smoke?" Now it consists in saying: "Try one of mine."

The hard part of raising children is to make them understand that you are the instructor, not an example.

Ability to mix well brings more dollars than scholarship, an investigator contends. The mixer usually has need of more dollars, too.

The man next door doesn't drive on Sundays because he says the roads are not merely thick with traffic, but actually curdled.

Legionnaires Exempt

From Steamer Tax

Portland, Oregon, March 5.—Through provisions of a bill just passed by congress, members of The American Legion who go to Paris next September for the ninth

annual convention will be saved approximately \$150,000 in steamer fare taxes, it was announced by Carl R. Moser, of Portland, department France convention officer of this state. The author of the tax elimination bill, that originated in the house, is Representative Bacharach of New Jersey. The removal of steamer tax is but one of the several provisions made by

the France convention committee of the Legion that will result in an average saving of \$175 each for veterans going to Paris.

The steamer tax measure stipulates that the tax of \$5. on steamer tickets shall not apply to tickets held by the Legion Auxiliary members going to Paris for the annual convention of the Legion, between June 1 and Sept-

ember 15, 1927. Holders of the exempt tickets, however, must have identification certificates issued by the Legion for the nominal sum of \$1 to those making reservations for the trip abroad on the official ships. Congress recognized the Parisian pilgrimage as a sacred expedition, and also protected gold star mothers and fathers of veterans in the provisions of the tax exemption bill.

In addition to steamer tax savings, those making the Legion trip to Paris will have the advantage of most favorable steamship rates compared to ordinary trans-atlantic travel. Seven great steamship companies will supply a total of fifty-five east and west bound ocean liners in the Legion movement. Cheaper grade accommodations on the official Legion ships range from \$145.80 to \$230, averaging \$170. Ordinary "tourist cabin" rates to Europe are \$182 including tax. The Legionnaires will have full freedom of the ship regardless of cost of accommodation, a privilege valued at \$83. The same trip in ordinary travel, for which the Legionnaires is paying on the average \$170, would cost \$265. Legionnaires will have choice food and the best of service while on the ocean.

More than \$5,000,000 in the total cost of the movement of 30,000 Legionnaires will be saved through the reduction here and abroad of railroad fares, abolition of port landing charges of \$5, substitution of an official identification certificate for passport visa charges in the European countries, and the cost of battle field and cemetery tours. Rooms in Paris hotels for convention week will range in cost from \$10 to \$49 per

week per person, half the amount that would be charged in the United States. Cemetery and battlefield tours will cost from \$5 to \$16.50.

A two color "On to Paris" folder containing full information about France Convention may be had by writing to the department France convention officer whose address is given above or to Convention Committee, National Headquarters, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Here's a recipe for 24 easily made macaroons: 2 egg whites, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups flaked toasted breakfast food, one-eighth teaspoon salt, 1 cup shredded coconut, almond flavoring. Beat the egg whites and salt until stiff. Add the sugar fold in the coconut and toasted flakes, after crushing them, and add the flavor. Drop by teaspoons on an oiled paper and bake in a moderate oven for 18 to 20 minutes, until delicately browned and well set.

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BANK OF VERNONIA

surfacing at Astoria.

Last year, Oregon shipped 2894 cars pears, 2026 cars potatoes, and 1433 cars broccoli.

Lodge Directory

W. O. W. Vernonia camp No. 655 meets every Monday night at seven thirty at the Grange Hall. Visiting members welcome.

A. F. KOSTER C. C.
C. C. DUSTEN CLERK.

Vernonia Lodge, No. 184 A. F. & A. M., meets at Grange Hall every Second and Fourth Thursday nights. Visitors Welcome
K. A. McNeill, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—VERNONIA LODGE, No. 246, meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 o'clock, in Grange Hall
O. E. Eastum, N.G.
G. B. Smith, Sec'y.

Vernonia Post 119, American Legion. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays each month, 8 p.m. H. E. McGraw, Commander. Lee Schwab, Adj.

American Legion Auxiliary Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Legion hall, 7:20 p.m. Visitors welcome.
Mrs. H. E. McGraw, President.
Mrs. Earl Washburn, Secretary.

Nehalem Chapter 153, O. E. S. Regular communication first and third Wednesdays of each month. All visiting sisters and brothers welcome.
Bessie Tapp, W. M.
Leona McGraw, Secretary.

VERNONIA GRANGE

The Vernonia Grange meets on the second Saturday of every month at 7:30 P. M. Any members of the Grange living in or near Vernonia or visiting in the community, are cordially invited to attend.
Mrs. Minnie Malmsten, Secretary

MOUNTAIN HEART

REBECCA LODGE No. 242, I. O. O. F. Meets every second and Fourth Thursdays in Grange Hall—Vernonia. Visitors always welcome.
Mrs. Edna Kilby, N. G.
MRS. IRENE SPENCER, Sec'y

T. W. LARAWAY

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