

The Vernonia Eagle

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TO BURN OR NOT TO BURN

To every question there are two sides; different angles that should be, and are, considered before any business is organized.

When a town, city or state makes a bid for any industry, certain salient facts are gathered by the people interested, among which may be listed, markets, raw material, labor, and security of taxation. It is a triumph for any civic body to announce that through its efforts it has secured an addition to the payroll of the state.

When that occurs, everybody has a feeling that they will profit by the increased money put into circulation—the butcher, the barber, and the electric globe maker, and in actual practice, they do.

This is one picture, bringing new industries into being, but what is being done to keep the industries we already have? In the west, we have as a result of the transient industry of mining, a number of towns which have died with the exhaustion of the ore which was mined and milled. Do we want the lumber industry closed down? Have we considered a picture of this kind? Yet annually this is being hastened, not by the legitimate cutting of the forests, but by the thoughtless citizen who is careless with his lighted materials.

The forest industry can be made perpetual; instances are on record of private lumbering operations having been carried on for several centuries, and although the instances cited have occurred in Sweden, where economic conditions have been different to those of the western states, yet there is not a citizen now residing in the west who would for one moment admit that what others can do, and have done, we cannot.

But the realization of a perpetual lumber industry is being pushed farther and farther into the background with every fire that robs the soil of its fertility; that destroys the seeds and the seed trees left by Mother Nature, and for what reason?

Because a little thought was not exercised in time, because "this place will do for a camp fire," because of the "we do not own the timber" attitude of a few; because the taxes which have gone to building the highways of the state, collected largely from the industry which built the state and still contributes well over half its payroll, is apparently one of the means of letting the fire demon loose in the forests.

This is the question, both sides of it, and to paraphrase Shakespeare, to burn, or not to burn, is the problem.

Is it better to perpetuate the industries which are the life blood of the western states or to pursue hypothetical industries yet unborn?

Surely both courses can be taken; wisdom would demand that we hold firmly that which we already have, before we expand. By keeping fire-free, we make sure of an industry that so largely provides our local and foreign trade; we keep our raw materials for use and prevent such unnecessary expenditure of tax revenue as fire-fighting.

And what could be more important to the west?

CONQUERING NATURE

Since man's beginning he has waged an unceasing battle to subject nature to his will and wish. Though the battle has now waged for thousands of years nature is still the master of man.

Victory is not yet in sight for man but his advance, though slow, is unchecked. Nature may never be entirely under the control of man, who is actually a part of nature, but her many elements are being subdued one by one.

Man's greatest struggle with nature has been the prolongation of human life, a thing over which nature for ages held complete and uncontested sway. Science, medicine, education and sanitation as conceived by the genius of the human mind, are successfully driving back the forces of nature toward the lengthening of the average span of life. On the basis of the progress made in the past three decades toward the prolongation of human life we

can hope to have an average life span of three-quarter of a century within the next 30 years.

The automobile, the railroad, the airship, the telegraph and the radio are exemplifications of man's conquest of nature. Astronomy and archaeology—man's science, have brought within his ken the universe and the past.

Anything man can think of he can do if he works at it long enough. We have abolished the plagues and devastating epidemics of our early history and we shall abolish the diseases which take their toll of human lives today. Nature is surrendering to man inch by inch and is making man greater for the struggle. When the time comes, if it should, when man no longer has to struggle for supremacy the decay of the human mind will be swift and sure.

EVERYBODY BENEFITS

The proposition of "trading at home" has been too often constructed for the help of the merchant alone. There is no greater economic fallacy. The merchant may gain the first or primary benefit; the result may show up first in his own cash register; but by no means is the "business man" the sole heir of local patronage. We are all "business" people. It is a broad term and includes those who toil or add anything to the total of human welfare.

The merchant, the banker, the farmer, the housewife, the teacher, the preacher, the lawyer, the doctor, the laborer, the contractor, in short, the "butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker" are all in the same class when it comes to making Vernonia what it should be. Set any one of these trades or professions going and all the rest are benefitted all the way up or down the line. If one prospers, the others he deals with or pays wages to are helped accordingly. It means more savings, more bank deposits and more business.

We are living in an age of keen competition with the big cities. That the large city has its advantages and accommodations, all will admit. But it has its disadvantages. If life is to survive in its fulness, and richness and culture in the suburban and rural sections, and in the smaller cities and towns of this country, the economic prosperity all would have to move out.

The business of the people of Vernonia is to do business here, if it can be done with reason and propriety. And we believe it can. Every dollar spent in Vernonia makes it that much easier for the other fellow to spend his money here and so on, like any other cumulative dividend.

Investing in your home town is like getting compound interest, with the privilege to cash in on the principal.

A NEVER-ENDING WAR

Ordinary rules of sanitation in the home and by municipalities are saving the lives of thousands of Americans annually and making virulent epidemics almost unheard of.

How many people a few years ago knew that malaria germs were spread by the mosquito and that many disease germs were carried broadcast by the common housefly? No greater in number than these were those who realized the efficacy of screens, covered garbage cans, clean yards and the elimination of stagnant water in exterminating the mosquito and the fly.

A fly in the house is a sign of careless housekeeping in this era of swat-the-fly. It is only in the poorest tenement districts and the squalid homes of the mountaineer that the housefly is still given free reign to taint food and carry disease germs from person to person. Neither is the mosquito permitted to inject his malaria germs into the veins of every sleeping human.

To successfully combat the fly and the mosquito the campaign should be launched early in the year. But the battle against summer's pestiferous conveyors of disease must not stop with preventatives. Debris must not be permitted to accumulate garbage cans must be closed tightly at all times and screens must be kept tightly closed and carefully repaired. And the fly swatter must be kept in daily use.

If you feel badly just because you are alone it is just because you are in bad company.

A cynic is a man who doesn't realize just how much obliged he really should be for living.

No matter how early a man comes home his wife always thinks he should have gotten there sooner.

Only time some men thing they have no kick coming is when it comes to kick in with some cash.

"Inside" Information

Roasts from the so-called tender cuts are better if cooked without water. Sear the outside at a high temperature to keep the meat juices within, then lower the temperature somewhat and roast for 15 to 20 minutes to the pound.

To cook turnips or rutabagas a quick way, pare them, cut in fairly thin slices, and cook for 15 or 20 minutes in lightly salted water. Drain, mash, and season with butter. Some people like the slices intact, with plenty of butter melted over them.

Children who profess not to like milk or eggs will often eat custards, omelets, milk puddings, milk-vegetable soups, and egg-milk drinks if well flavored. The wise parent, however, will not call attention to the ingredients of such dishes, but simply offer them as a matter of course in their regular place in the meal.

Alkalis discolor aluminum, therefore it should never be washed with strong soap or strong washing powders, or washing soda. The dark color on aluminum pans and utensils may be rubbed off with whitening or with very fine steel wool, or dissolved by the acid of vinegar or diluted oxalic acid. All acids should be thoroughly washed off. Oxalic acid is a poison and should be so marked, and kept out of the way of children.

The idea that hot breads contain harmful gases has no scientific support. Fresh bread made of good ingredients contains nothing harmful to either children or adults. Fresh bread, however, is rather moist and soft, and a young child may eat it without sufficient chewing. The crusty parts are necessarily chewed, and if the fresh bread is crusty, it is entirely suitable for children.

It is better to have a number of small portable hog houses than one large piggery for the entire herd.

It is a good idea to begin the education of the colt as early as possible. A good plan is to break the colt to lead before it is weaned and to harness between the ages of 2 and 3 years. Never work a colt after he is tired, in order to prevent obstinacy and render him willing and obedient.

Membership in a good bull association enables a dairyman of moderate means to head his herd with a high class animal, says the United States department of agriculture. A group of farmers organize and purchase dairy sires with good records. These sires are exchanged between communities every two years, so that each farmer in the association has the use of a good sire over a fairly long period. Information about organizing a bull association may be obtained from the United States department of agriculture.

The best way to prevent bad flavors in fresh butter is to produce the milk cream, and butter under sanitary conditions, never give the cows feeds that impart bad flavor to the milk, and churn the cream when it is sweet or just mildly sour. Also do not expose the cream to undesirable odors such as are sometimes found in cellars and pantries where other supplies are stored. A strong or bitter flavor is sometimes found in milk and butter from cows that are far advanced in their lactation period or that have not been fresh for a year or more.

On many farms the hogs use unsanitary, unsightly mudholes as wallows. These are very objectionable and should be abolished. On farms where there are no running

streams a hog wallow can be easily and cheaply made of concrete. The bottom will need to be of sufficient thickness to prevent cracking and to support the weight which it must bear. A convenient size for a wallow is 13 feet long and 10 feet wide by 12 inches deep at the shallow end and 18 inches deep at the opposite end, with outlet in the bottom. The size of the wallows will depend upon the number of hogs kept.

In regions with little rainfall and where strong, drying winds are frequent, windbreaks, which usually consist of six to eight parallel rows of trees, are of decided benefit, says the United States department of agriculture. Windbreaks protect grain crops and orchards from mechanical injury by the wind, reduce evaporation of moisture from the soil, shield farm buildings from the extremes of winter and summer weather, and may also be a source of wood for farm use or sale. The best arrangement is to have the tallest trees planted in the central

rows, on either side rows of shorter trees, and outside of these low bushes or cedars.

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. Work in the fellowcraft degree April 28.

I. O. O. F.—VERNONIA LODGE, No. 246, meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 o'clock, in Grange Hall

O. E. Enstrum, N.G.
G. B. Smith, Sec'y.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at the Grange hall.

Mrs. H. E. McGraw, President
Mrs. Earl Washburn, Secretary.

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

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. 243, 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

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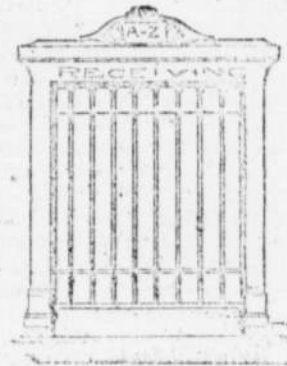
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