

The Vernonia Eagle



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MARK E. MOE, Editor

THE OLD PARLOR

Somebody has waked up all at once to the fact that the old parlor is gone. Not only here in America but in London and all over England and almost everywhere in the Western world. And the queer thing about it is that nobody seems to have seen it go or going. Yesterday it was the core, the heart, the arcanum, the central sanctum sanctorum of every full-fledged house. Today it is no more. Along with the old room of state, the company headquarters where the family put its best foot forward and stood the horsehair furniture around in every solemn posture of the very primmest propriety, there was the drawing room, too. A parlor and drawing room together lifted any house fortunate enough to possess them clear out of the common and gave them caste and rank and glory. If so much architectural grandeur were still further buttressed in relief by a sitting room, dining room and perhaps a first-floor den, there was nothing more needed of mortal distinction.

Anw now, complain certain elderly romancers, dreaming of times past, parlor and drawing rooms have gone out and nobody saw them go. Of course, the explanation is very simple. In all the old houses where parlor and drawing room layout remains the same, a new fashion of use and enjoyment has swept in and obliterated the old boundaries. Families gradually got to living all over the house instead of parking themselves in certain restricted parts of it and barring the rest from use except on state occasions. In the new houses the parlor was simply forgotten and every room made for daily use.

In the beginning the parlor was intended for use. It was the part of the house where the family was to have its private life pleasure and comfort, safe from every intrusion. Nobody has ever told just how it got away from that simple intention and became the formidable and formal and stiff and forbidding thing it came to be. In these latter days it has succumbed for the very good reason that houses have shrunk to the actual necessities, and the old-time spaciousness ministering to pride has been outlawed by that master economist known as H. C. L.

THE CHANCE GOES BY

A man does not always know his chance when it comes to him, but if he lets it pass, he will learn in time that it went by. Then, too late, he will overwhelm himself with reproaches for not seizing the golden opportunity.

Business men decry tardiness in those whom they employ, for that means not simply the waste of time that should be spent in work, but the failure to be present when opportunity, coming without warning, knocks peremptorily and, being unanswered, summarily departs. Returning belated, one may listen eagerly for a repetition of that summons to rise and comfort Destiny face to face, but it does not come. The great chance appeared unheralded and found us wanting and went away, leaving no address with which we may communicate.

For our chances do not come with brass-band music and pennons waving. They stealthily approach; they seldom advertise. They come, like successful burglars, when we expect them least. "If only we had known!" we cry with vain regret. But they promptly went where there were others waiting for them, with trimmed lamps. These others seized what might have been our own, and all our boasts of what we might have done had our "luck" been different is unavailing.

What is luck? Most of the time it means to be in the right place at the right moment. The one who is there is the winner over one who is elsewhere. And he who is there must be present not simply in the physical sense; he must attend with all his faculties. As Shakespeare reminds us, it is of no use to have our eyes open if "their sense is shut." A sentinel may be

at his post, but he is futile if he sleeps. Thus to recognize and to improve the opportunity one must be broad awake to it with the keen edge of the senses whetted. The worker who brings only part of his mind to his task is not worth the whole of the pay he draws. He will miss chances not merely for himself, those that quickly seized may promote his own fortunes, but for the concern that when it secured every bit of the man he is. He must not expect a worker's pay unless he serves with all his senses aware.

STYLES SWING BACK

There are a lot of folks who call themselves conservatives and laugh at young lanblubbers with nautically full and flappy trousers. But let them beware lest they open themselves to the recounting of some discomfiting history.

It isn't necessary to be a centenarian to bear witness to the historical fact that the flaring trousers and high-buttoned jackets in vogue were copied in their entirety from the styles of 50 years ago. Specimens from the original patterns exist in those rural homes where the head of the family is using his wedding costume for his Sunday best. It wasn't more than a few years ago that the well-groomed town boys were "guying" the country rustics for the same wide trousers and short and high buttoned coats now gracing the windows of the most exclusive city tailors.

But let those who are prone to make merry over modern styles, whether for men or women, and to pride themselves upon being the product of a more sensible generation of youth, hearken back to the days of the Ascot tie which consumed more silk than a shirt, and of the Prince Albert and other obsolete cut-aways, which would precipitate a riot if displayed in public today; and of the light gray and bright lavender pants, which without exaggeration would make two pair of the most extreme specimens of the modern make.

With styles in clothes coming and going over night, it ill behooves the most conservative dresser to criticize or ridicule others for the manner in which they decorate their persons. We may be wearing tomorrow that which we laugh at today and, after all, while the city boy has been calling his country cousin a rube the country boy has been calling his city cousin a boob.

VALUE OF A NAME

What's in a name? The answer for generations back has been "nothing." True a rose by any other name would smell as sweet but try to sell it under a different name if you would better estimate the value of a name.

The name of Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon evacuated walled cities, turned whole armies into disastrous retreat, and conquered empires. Those names obtained their magic from the deeds of their owners.

Because his name might have been Smith would not have prevented Shakespeare from writing his classic tragedies and in spite of their common names George Washington and Abraham Lincoln won immortal fame. Genius is as accidental as its name.

And yet American manufacturers spend millions annually on names. For the purpose of establishing a trade name business enterprises conduct nation-wide and even world-wide advertising campaigns. To many manufacturers the name of their product is their fortune, a fortune which could not be amassed without the aid of advertising.

Modern business had learned that the three essentials for success in merchandising are a worthy product, a trade-mark and an adequate advertising campaign. Advertising is as essential to retail business as to the manufacture.

A hustler has no time for bad luck.

The best nation in the world is explanation.

Lots of girls think the dishes wash themselves.

There may be safety in numbers, but not in auto numbers.

The United States, with seven times as much capital invested in the electric industry as has England, produces 12 times as much electrical energy which is sold to 10 times as many customers.

Farm Reminders

Elm trees of Oregon face destruction by elm leaf beetles unless radical control measures are applied, says Don C. Mote of the experiment station. In badly infested districts the attacked trees are completely defoliated unless protected by control measures. Death to the tree results if the ravages of the beetle are not stopped.

To be successful sugar beet factories must have plenty of beets for a long run and must have them every season, points out G. R. Hyslop, professor of farm crops at the Oregon experiment station. So in addition to right soil and climate farms and farmers and plenty of labor and transportation are essential to enough beets every year for a successful factory run. If along with these things fuel, water and limestone may be had without excessive cost, a successful factory location is indicated.

The commonest form of white clover for pasture mixtures is the common white or little dutch sort. It is expensive but might well be grown in the Pacific northwest including Oregon, says the experiment station. It is sod-forming long-lived perennial with many leaves and trailing branches that strike root at the joints. It is quite hardy and but little trouble with pests or disease. It is widely distributed over the United States and is found in all moist districts of Oregon.

Several thousand acres of Oregon small grains have been certified by the experiment station every year since 1918 resulting in great improvement of the type of grain produced. In some counties improvement from certification has been so great as to make further certification work unnecessary. In other parts of the state the need for certification is pressing. Certification may be undertaken by application to the county agent.

Many crops of little value are often widely advertised and planted, says H. A. Schoth of the experiment station. As soon as their lack of worth, is found out advertising and sales slow down or stop altogether. This dormant period often lasts only a few years when again some enterprising person or firm will renew the advertising and make frequent sales.

Experts have found that it takes more work to produce an acre of tobacco than any other crop. An acre of Burley tobacco yielding from 800 to 1,000 pounds requires, for growing and for preparing for the market, all the way from 350 to 400 hours of labor. Cotton in the eastern states takes from 100 to 125 hours of work per acre where

the yield of land is from 150 to 200 pounds. Potatoes take from 65 to 100 hours per acre. In the corn belt where large machines are used in level fields a bushel of corn can be produced with about 30 minutes labor, but in the southern states it takes about 2 1-2 hours to produce a bushel of corn. The crops which take the most work are cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, potatoes, fruit, and truck crops. Corn, the grain sorghums, and

SUMMONS

of the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon for the County of Columbia

Katarzyna Jablonski, Plaintiff,

vs

Adam Jablonski, Defendant,

To Adam Jablonski, above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above suit on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit, six weeks from June 2, 1927, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint to wit:

For a decree of absolute divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant, awarding plaintiff all of the real property owned by plaintiff and defendant in Washington county, Oregon, for the sum of Nine-Hundred and Seventy-five dollars, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication for six consecutive weeks in the Vernonia Eagle, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John Philip, Judge of the County Court, of Columbia County, Oregon, made and entered on the 31st day of May, 1927, in the absence of Circuit Judge of said county.

Lester Sheeley, Attorney for Plaintiff. Residence and postoffice address, Vernonia, Oregon.

Date of first publication June 2nd, 1927. Date of last publication 14th day of July, 1927.

SUMMONS

of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Columbia.

Joseph W. Clark, Plaintiff, vs.

Carrie Clark, Defendant.

To Carrie Clark, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before Saturday

the 6th day of August, 1927, said date being more than six weeks after the date of the first publication of this summons herein; and if you fail to appear and answer or otherwise plead to plaintiff's said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit, for a decree forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and proper.

This summons is served upon you by publication for six consecutive weeks in the Vernonia Eagle, in pursuance of an order of Honorable John Philip, judge of the county court for Columbia county, Oregon, made and entered on the 22nd day of June, 1927, in the absence of Hon. J. A. Eakin, circuit judge.

Date of first publication Thursday, June 23, 1927. Date of last publication Thursday, August 4, 1927.

Dillard & Dillard, attorneys for plaintiff. Residence and post office address, St. Helens, Oregon.

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

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

Meets first and third Mondays of each month at the Legion Hall. Mrs. H. E. McGraw, President

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

Nichalem Chapter 153, O. E. S.

Regular communication first and third Wednesdays of each month. All visiting sisters and brothers welcome. Dessie 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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