

The Vernonia Eagle



Issued every Thursday \$2 per year in Advance

Entered as Second Class Matter, August 4, 1922 at the Post Office at Vernonia, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879

MARK E. MOE, Editor

THE PUMPKIN

Long ago when vegetables were scarce, even in summer, and not to be had at all in winter, the pumpkin was put to extraordinary diversified uses. With it New England housewives made pumpkin bread, now a lost art. In her journal Mme Knight wrote of eating "roast beef and pumpkin sauce for supper" at Stonington in 1704. And then pumpkin was also used in the making of beer, custards, molasses, vinegar and pies. Small wonder the early New Englanders, as it is related in Peters General History of Connecticut, considered the pumpkin "one of the greatest blessings and held very scared in New England."

Since earliest Colonial days the pumpkin has been the homely symbol in America of that season of mellow fruitfulness that separates summer from winter. Although its name is of French origin the pumpkin has become an institution typically American. The etymology of the word can be traced from the French pompon in use before the colonization of America, through the stages of pompion and pumpon to pumpkin. And except in print and among precise speakers one today will encounter the colloquial "punkin" oftener than the literary "pumpkin."

This generation has known the pumpkin more as a symbol of the harvest season than as the vegetable of all uses. Pumpkin is still popular, and not only because it is a substitute for what the Puritan Blue Laws styled "anti-Christian minced pies," but other than that their only use is for Hallowe'en jack o' lanterns and dairy fodder. Every year the production exceeds the consumption in spite of the discovery by some that the pumpkin can be used to advantage by those who find themselves between the eighteenth amendment and the bootleggers.

FREIGHT RATES SHOW VERY SLIGHT INCREASE

While wholesale prices of all commodities average 79 per cent higher than in 1890, and wholesale prices of farm products average 96 per cent higher than in that year, the average freight rate per ton per mile is now less than 14 per cent higher than it was in 1890. In 1890 it cost .941 cents to haul a ton of freight one mile, while today the average cost is 1.069 cents.

If the increase in the average freight rate since 1890 had been relatively as great as the increase in average price of all commodities, the nation's bill for freight transportation would be 57 per cent larger than it now is, or \$2,740,000,000 more annually, and if the increase in average freight rate had been as great in proportion as the increase in prices of farm products, the nation's freight bill would be 72 per cent larger than it is, or almost \$3,500,000,000 more annually.

The history of prices, of freight rates and of railway development during the last 40 years constitutes an unanswerable argument for future regulation that will encourage ample investment of capital in railway improvements.—Manufacturer.

SCHOOLS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

It is estimated more than 27,000,000 boys and girls are attending public schools at an expenditure of \$2,000,000,000 from the taxpayers to operate schools and school property valued at \$5,000,000,000. What about a more contented, useful, and practical result in the way of the citizenship product of these schools?

One great hopeful outlook for better results lies in the line of industrial training. In the San Mateo-Burlingame Union High School District of California as high as 62 per cent of the boys are learning trades and occupations necessary to the life of the community. Without interfering with regular studies, boys in the industrial department are earning 30, 40 and 50 cents an hour.

Many farming districts have courses where boys study farm machinery and erection of farm buildings, all such under-

takings spell a new era in industrial education.—Manufacturer.

AN EERIE NIGHT

This sophisticated and materialistic world no longer believes in ghosts, good fairies, witches and magic charms but this has not detracted at all from the traditional observance of Halloween, the eve of All Saints' Day and the night on which the shadowy denizens of the spirit world return to earthly haunts.

So this Monday evening when night draws her curtain across the world the unbelieving wordlings will supplant the "real" ghosts, black cats and broomstick witches with a make-believe eerie realm of cut paper, noise makers and pumpkin faces. Halloween parties, street carnivals with masks, costumes and confetti, and prank-playing have universal permission to monopolize the spotlight. And as the witching hour of twelve draws there will be some unfaithful ones glancing covertly back at their shifting shadows and jumping at every squeak of the chamber stairway. After all, Halloween wouldn't be half so much fun if there was no superstition attached to it and the fact that it is now all superstition of the fact that it is now all superstition of suggestion does not make it any less effective for the purpose of Allhallow night.

In its merrymaking let not the community forget the double significance of this night. Primarily this will be an observance of All Saints' eve, but it is also a harvest celebration. The frosty pumpkin, the rustling corn shock and the bobbing apple play an important part in this nocturnal celebration and separately link Halloween with the harvest time.

A wit has pointed out that the good saints have shown rare wisdom by making their annual pilgrimage back to earth in the heart of the harvest season.

OMINOUS SIGNS

"Well, it's just around the corner," observed a merchant the other day, referring to the Christmas season.

And so it is. The Christmas shopping season seems to begin earlier each year, and this is no exception.

Postal officials are already beginning to worry. Last year, for example, a Christmas box sent by friends to a missionary family in China arrived five months after the holidays, and enroute some hungry chinaman had helped himself to the sweetmeats, which was just as well, considering how stale they would have been on arrival.

BILLEBOARDS LESS UNSIGHTLY

There is much promise in the mere fact that the Outdoor Advertising association is turning its collective thought to the outdoor signboard with the view of saving both it and the landscape. To save the billboard from banishment from scenic highways those who own and use them must find a way to make them less obnoxious to society and less injurious to scenery. It is high time that constructive steps were taken to eliminate a condition that still remains an evil.

The situation is not as bad as it was formerly. When outdoor advertising came into universal use there was no disposition on the part of those buying and selling this form of advertising to pay the slightest bit of attention toward preserving the beauty of the landscape. Signs were erected where they commanded the most attention, and unfortunately that frequently was where they did the most harm to the scenery. Finally the public began to protest against these landscape scars, but the advertisers paid scant heed to them until they discovered the effect of their advertising was being killed.

Legislation, public opinion, public-spirited landowners who refuse to allow poster boards on their property, and a willingness of advertisers to go half way have combined in recent years to correct a condition which was becoming intolerable. Signboards are being reconciled to the landscape by reduction in size, use of natural colors and artistic designs, and discretion in placing.

Money is so close and yet so far.

A man is also judged by the scandals he keeps up with.

If every tenth door is padlocked it is a city of the first or second class.

Possession is nine parts of the law and 99 per cent of what interests the lawyer.

Talking movies won't be popular because they drown out the audience.

**Moon Farming**  
Moon farming, according to the weather bureau, is "moonshine." It has absolutely no support from any scientific point of view. By "moon farming" is meant sowing or reaping, breeding or butchering, shearing or shearing, or any other farm activities supposed to be affected by the "dark" of the "light" or some other phase of the moon. The chief things affecting the growth of crops at any stage are; kind and intensity of light; presence; or ab-

sence, and severity, of plant disease; mechanical condition of soil, loose or compact; fertility of the soil, and quantity of other vegetation, or weeds, present. Meteorologists can show that the moon has nothing to do with any of these conditions affecting crops. It has no influence on weather or soil.

Oregon's products for 1926 were worth more than \$300,000,000.

W. O. W. Vernonia camp No. 655 meets every Monday night at seven-thirty at the Grange Hall. Visiting members welcome.  
ROBERT LINDSEY, 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 o'clock, in Grange hall. Visitors always welcome.  
Work in the initiatory degree Tuesday night.  
M. E. Graven, N. G.  
John Galssmer, Sec.

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.

Nebalona 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.

Mountain Heart Rebekah Lodge No. 243 No. 243, I.O.O.F., meets every second and fourth Thursdays in Grange hall, Vernonia. Visitors always welcome.  
Mrs. Viola Trebarns, N.G.  
Mrs. Hazel Thompson, Sec.

J. MASON DILLARD ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Next to Carlin Cleaning Works Here Every Wednesday

DR. ELLA WIGHT DR. C. J. WIGHT CHIROPRACTORS  
Blood Pressure Examination Rheumatism, Neuritis, Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Troubles Delayed Menstruation

LESTER SHEELEY Attorney-at-Law  
Vernonia Oregon

DR. W. H. HURLEY DENTISTRY AND X-RAY  
Evenings by Appointment Office over Brown Furniture Store. Vernonia Oregon

M. D. COLE DENTIST  
Vernonia Oregon

MARK EVERY GRAVE Memorials in Granite and Marble At Reduced Prices  
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS MRS. M. N. LEWIS & CO. Fourth and Main St. Hillsboro.

PORTLAND - VERNONIA Truck Line INSURED CARRIER  
Vernonia Office At the Brazing Works on Ross Avenue. Phone MAin 343  
Portland Office Auto Freight Terminal  
E. Water and Yamhill Streets East 8226 Office No. 11 DELIVER TO YOUR DOOR

**Why ???**  
Did Earle get 47 new customers in September?  
**Why?**  
Do his old and new customers boost for him?  
**Because**  
He tries faithfully to do better work than the fellow who is only working for small wages. When you are not satisfied for any reason, Earle owns the place and is anxious to have you pleased.  
**Earle's Repair - Works**  
E. O. Harper

**Oregon-American Lumber Company**

**\$2.75**  
Portland and Return  
via UNITED RAILWAYS for the  
**PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION**  
PORTLAND, OCTOBER 29 to NOVEMBER 5  
Tickets on sale Oct. 27 to Nov. 5; return limit November 7  
World's greatest livestock exposition. 10 acres exhibits under one roof. Champion stock of the world to be shown.  
Manufacturers' and Land Products Show  
Pacific International Wool Show—Dairy Products  
United Railways train leaves Vernonia at 1:05 P.M. daily.  
Tickets, further particulars, etc., of R. M. Aldrich, Ticket Agent. Phone 161  
J. J. Hoydan, General Agent.