PREMIUM LIST READY FOR BIG STATE FAIR

The premium list of the 1914 Oregon state fair is in the hands of the state printer, and it is expected that it will be ready to send out to all those who are interested before the first of June. Secretary Meredith has completely revised the work from cover to cover. Many rules have been eliminated and some new ones added. The classification has also received attention. For instance, all classification in the livestock department has been made to conform to that adopted by the American Association of Fairs and Expositions at its last annual meeting, which was held at Chicago in December. This classification was adopted also by the North Pacific Fair association, of which the Oregon state fair is a member, at its meeting held at Vancouver, B. C., last February.

By adopting a uniform classification, the association has rendered valuable assistance to the exhibitors who wish to enter their livestock at more than one fair, as it will enable them to show their animals in the same classes throughout the circuit. Formally additional animals had to be carried along to fill classes which were not uniform. The amount of premiums has also been increased in many departments. For instance, $450 more is offered in the sheep classification than ever before. In the swine department an offering of $216 for tamworths, a breed for which no premium have been offered heretofore, is made; while for county agricultural exhibits it is made possible to draw down $2,000 more than was offered in 1913.

An entirely new plan in conducting the county agricultural exhibits, and awarding premiums for same, has been adopted. Instead of all of the counties of the state competing against each other for fixed prizes, the state has been divided into three districts, comprised as follows: First district—Clatsop, Tillamook, Coos, Curry and Lincoln counties. Second district—Wasco, Hood River, Columbia, Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Linn, Benton, Lane Douglas Jackson and Josephine counties. Third district—Umatilla, Sherman, Baker, Wallowa, Morrow, Klamath, Lake, Harney, Grant, Malheur, Crook, Wheeler, Gilliam and Union counties. Premiums are offered pro rata for each district; basing the amount of money to be divided in each district upon the number of counties entered. This amount will be on a basis of $100 for each exhibit that qualifies, for example: If there are five exhibits from a district, $500 will be divided among the counties exhibiting from that district; if more, $100 will be added for each additional exhibit; all competing counties from each district to draw pro rata in the same proportion as the one winning first, according to the number of points scored. An exhibit must score at least 66 points out of a possible 100 points to participate in the division of the money. No entrance fee will be charged, but 10 per cent will be deducted from the amount of premiums won. The scales of points upon which the scores will be based are as follows:

First District.

	Points
Fish and shell fish, processed or canned	10
Dairy products, no more than one of each variety of cheese	15
Field products, embracing sheaf grain, grasses, forage plants	15
Garden products, embracing vegetables, melons, etc.	15
Orchard products, green, dried and preserved	10
Arrangement and decoration	10
Quality	25
	100

Second and Third Districts.

	Points
Garden products, embracing vegetables, melons, etc.	15
Field products, embracing sheaf grain, grasses, forage plants, etc.	15
Grain, threshed	15
Orchard products, green, dried and preserved	15
Arrangement and decoration	10
Quality	30
	100

In addition to the money which will be pro rated, $90 will be divided, $50 to the first, $25 to the second and $15 to the third, among the three counties of each district scoring the highest number of points. Fifteen dollars to the first, $10 to the second and $5 to the third will also be awarded to the three counties in the state scoring highest for beauty of exhibit. Marion county will only compete for the last named premium. Heretofore there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed by those who wished to make exhibits from counties situated a remote distance from the fair, on account of having to compete for the same premiums as those lying nearer. Dividing the state into districts and offering separate premiums for each, practically overcomes this objection, which, together with the fact that any exhibit which scores at least 66 points will get a piece of the money, ought to insure a large entry from the counties who wish to spend a little money in advertising their resources by installing samples of their products in the beautiful new exhibit building which will be occupied for the first time this year.

KILFOIL CASE EXPECTED TO GO TO JURY MONDAY

Los Angeles, Cal., May 16.—Philip Kilfoil was expected to continue his testimony in his own behalf today upon the resumption of his trial on a charge of committing a statutory offense against Lillian Palmer, fifteen. Kilfoil took the stand late yesterday, but the day's adjournment was ordered before he had gone far with his story.

Several other witnesses, including two boy acquaintances of Lillian Palmer, were to follow Kilfoil, after which the prosecution expected to call several witnesses in rebuttal. Indications were that the case would go to the jury Monday.

JUSTICE TALKS ON VALUE OF OUR INLAND WATERWAYS

That waterways are of value not only in time of peace but in time of war and that an inland waterway along the Atlantic coast as a means of national defense would be of even greater value than the Panama canal, is the opinion expressed by Mr. Theodore Justice, of Philadelphia, who is commissioner of Fairmount park.

"How many of us realize," said Mr. Justice, "that but for the sinking of the battleship Maine the Panama canal would today not even have been begun? When we were suddenly facing war we found our fleet divided, one part in the Atlantic, the other in the Pacific, and each division liable to being defeated in detail. The long, hazardous trip of the Oregon around Cape Horn was a matter of intense anxiety and aroused the whole nation to the need of the Panama canal as a means of national defense, so that, in case of need, we could unite all our warships in one mighty fleet and in either ocean.

"In my remarks before the convention of the National Rivers and Harbors congress in December last, I pointed out that the question whether the Panama canal, which was wholly paid for by the United States and is wholly within United States territory, is to be absolutely within United States control, had seemingly become an international question and had created a situation that was surcharged with danger, one that might lead to conflict with the whole world united against us, and that this conflict might come upon us as suddenly as did the sinking of the Maine. The danger which existed at that time has been multiplied a hundredfold by the situation that now confronts us in Mexico.

"Under such a peril our greatest cities, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and even Washington, the capital of the nation, might be at the mercy of united European fleets, but this danger would be fully averted if the waterways that now connect New York harbor with the Delaware river and Chesapeake bay were deepened sufficiently to allow the passage of torpedo boats. This inland waterway would be safe from battleship attack and would have all the advantages of a short inside line from which offensive warfare might be more safely carried on. The benefits indicated for the section from New York to Chesapeake bay would be vastly extended and multiplied with the completion of the entire project, giving a protected waterway the whole length of the Atlantic coast.

"The broad, national value of such a waterway would be far greater to the people of the United States than even that of the Panama canal, conceding, as I do, quite as much for the national value of the latter as is claimed by its most sanguine advocates.

"Will any broad-minded and patriotic citizen of the United States not concede that matters of national defense should have precedence at all times over the many other meritorious projects that have been proposed All of the latter proposed plans contain great commercial value to the nation, and I hope that within the course of a reasonable time all of them will be developed, but in the interest of the whole nation the greatest project of them all is the immediate preparation for national defense contained within the plans of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways association, extending all the way from Maine to Florida."

TWO MODELS SHOW PROPER LUMBERING METHODS

Two models which show how the government sells its timber have just been prepared in Washington, for display at the forest products exposition, to be held in Chicago April 30 to May 9 and in New York May 20 to 30. These models represent an acre of western yellow pine land in a national forest of the southwest before and after logging.

In the model showing the stand before the lumberman goes into it the trees range from those only a few years old to large, overmature, stag-headed individuals more than ready for the ax. In the second model the mature trees and all others larger than a certain diameter have been cut down and made into logs and cordwood. In this, as in all government sales, the stumps are cut low to avoid unnecessary waste, logs are taken to a small diameter well up into the tree, and such material as is not fit for lumber is converted into cordwood. Together, the models show the care which the government requires of lumbermen in felling old trees so that the young growth is not injured. The brush is piled in heaps for burning after the lumber has been removed, in order that the fire menace which foresters say usually follows lumbering may be done away with. The models are on a scale of about one inch to five feet, so that trees approximately 100 feet tall are about 20 inches high in the models.

The models are supplemented by a graphic chart, which shows by pictured piles of money and by conventional trees of graded size the increase of timber sales on the national forests from 1905 to 1913, inclusive. In 1905 the timber sold from the national forests aggregated 96,000,000 board feet, which brought the government no more than $85,000. Three years later the amount of timber sold increased to nearly 390,000,000 board feet, and the money received rose to $735,000. In 1911 830,000,000 board feet sold for more than $2,000,000, and in 1913 more than 2,000,000,000 feet brought in contracts amounting to $4,500,000. Not all this money was received in any one year, because national forest timber is sold on contracts which range from one to twenty-five years, and it is paid for as cut.

FEDERALS OFFER NO RESISTANCE AND REBELS TAKE CITY

Washington, May 16.—Mexican rebel cavalry was hot on the trail today of the federal garrison of Monclova, which, after evacuating the town, was trying to reach Saltillo, according to advices here from Monterey. It was said the federals offered no resistance and the rebels occupied the place with hardly a shot.

The high price of eggs has done much to reduce stage frigat.

CREATION'S DRAMA OPENS AT CAPITAL

Washington's Most Beautiful Theatre the Scene.

PASTOR RUSSELL PRESENT.

In Discourse He Chose That Feature of His Famous Creation Drama Which Relates to St. Paul's Advice, "Present Your Bodies a Living Sacrifice"—He Declared Israel's Tabernacle a Beautiful Picture of the Divine Plan For Mankind's Salvation.

PASTOR RUSSELL

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Pastor Russell is in the nation's capital city, and in the capital's finest theatre, The Belasco, presented, both afternoon and evening, his far-famed Creation Photo-Drama. Many of the nation's foremost citizens wese in attendance. Capacity audiences will doubtless be the rule at the beautiful Belasco.

Asked why the Creation Photo-Drama is exhibited in theatres, Pastor Russell said: "Theatres are better places for the Drama of Creation than churches, because Catholics do not care to go to Protestant Churches, nor Protestants to Catholic Churches, nor Jews to either—and all classes are interested in the Drama, and it is for all."

Continuing, the Pastor said: "The Photo-Drama is reaching far and wide. The International Bible Students Association is supplying the Drama, with its various accessories, without charge, and the public, interested in Bible Study, are paying for theatres in which it is shown.

"The Drama is going first to the largest cities, but many calls from small places will have consideration in due time."

Pastor Russell, as usual, delivered a discourse, taking for his text: "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God—your reasonable service."—Rom. 12:1.

The Pastor began his discourse with the declaration that the Apostle is not addressing the world in general, but only those who believe that God sent His Son into the world to die for our sins, and who have taken the step of trusting in the blood of Christ as their Ransom-price. Those the Apostle addresses as brethren, not as sinners The text, therefore, may be applied only to those who have been justified by faith. These alone may have the further opportunity of presenting their bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God.

The speaker reminded his hearers that in the typical sacrifices, offered according to the instructions which God gave Israel through Moses, every animal brought to the altar of the Lord must be without blemish—the Lord thus indicating that no one who is in an imperfect condition would be acceptable to Him. He then showed that under the arrangement made for the Church of the Gospel Age something was done in order that the natural blemishes of the consecrated might be covered; for all were by nature children of wrath, even as the rest of the world. That which was done for them was the forgiveness of their sins—figuratively represented as the covering of the weaknesses of their flesh with the robe of Christ's righteousness.

The Tabernacle a Picture.

The Pastor then refreshed the minds of his audience with a description of Israel's Tabernacle in the wilderness. God gave that people instructions through Moses to construct that Tabernacle, not merely for their own convenience in worshiping Him, but as a type, or a picture, of His great Plan for human salvation. The Tabernacle proper was built of boards overlaid with gold, and was covered with skins. Around the Tabernacle was a Court, constructed of white linen curtains hung on poles. In front of the Court was the entrance, called the Gate.

Between the Gate and the Tabernacle were the Brazen Altar and the Laver. The Altar was directly in front of the Gate, and on it the offerings were made. The Laver was filled with water for the washing of the hands and the feet of the priests. Those privileged to enter the court could not reach the Tabernacle without passing both the Altar and the Laver. The Tabernacle proper was in two parts, called the Holy and the Most Holy. In the Holy were the Golden Candlestick, the Table of Shewbread and the Golden Altar. In the Most Holy was the Ark of the Covenant, upon which rested the Shekinah light.

Thus God pictured His great Plan of salvation, declared the Pastor. God's presence in the Tabernacle was represented by the Shekinah glory in the Most Holy. In the antitype, whoever desires to draw near to God may be said figuratively to be going toward the Tabernacle. In the type, the Altar of sacrifice was directly inside of the gate. In the antitype, no one can draw near to God without first seeing and recognizing the fact that Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures. He is our Redeemer. Our sins could not be forgiven except through the merit of the Sacrifice which God has provided freely for us. Until this sacrifice is seen and accepted, there can be no further progress toward God on the part of the one seeking to draw near Him.

Those who see and accept the Sacrifice provided for us are then privileged to go on to the antitypical Laver. When they turn away from sin, they find that certain filthinesses of the flesh remains with them; and they endeavor to rid themselves of these weaknesses. They make the effort to cleanse their thoughts, words and actions, in order to be more pleasing to God. Going still further in their desire to draw near to God, they come to the Door of the antitypical Tabernacle.

Two Classes of the Consecrated.

The Pastor next showed that during the Jewish Age no Jew was fully justified. All that Israel had was a typical justification and a typical relationship with God; for until the real sacrifice for sin had been offered by our Lord Jesus Christ and had been presented to the Father, there could be no actual justification. Justification, he declared, is a progressive matter. When one merely sees the sacrifice of Christ, he is not justified. But as he draws nearer and nearer, he is coming more and more into that condition which is right. Every step toward God—every step of faith, obedience and desire to please Him—is a step toward complete justification.

Referring again to the typical Tabernacle, the Pastor discussed the sacrifices on the Day of Atonement. In the antitype, he declared, all of the people of God who have come to Him in consecration are represented by the two goats that took part in the ceremony of that day. They are either the Lord's goat class or the scape-goat class. After they have passed through the antitypical Court—after they have entered the antitypical Gate, passed the antitypical Altar and washed at the antitypical Laver—they are tied, as it were, at the Door of the antitypical Tabernacle; that is to say, they consecrate themselves to God.

In the type, the goats were brought to the Door of the Tabernacle, and there waited for the high priest to cast lots upon them. As soon as he had done so, he offered the Lord's goat in sacrifice. In the antitype this signifies God's acceptance of the sacrifice of the consecrated; and from that moment onward the person is reckoned dead. As the Apostle says, "Ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God." Thenceforth the goat represents merely the old nature—the flesh—counted dead. The New Creature is thereafter represented in the body of the high priest—a member of his body.

The Pastor then carefully explained that as the sacrifice of the bullock preceded the sacrifice of the goat, and made it possible, so in the antitype Christ's sacrifice preceded the sacrifice of the Church, and made theirs possible. Those who do not care to present their bodies as living sacrifices are not invited now. Their opportunity will come during the next Age. At present the call is for those who desire to follow in the footsteps of Jesus—those who will lay down life itself in His service. This is the class to which reference is made in the text which reads: "We have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the Righteous." This class have forsaken sin, drawn nigh unto God, and have come to the place where they say, "O Lord, I give myself to Thee." Then the Lord accepts their offering.

This is the antitypical slaying of the goat; this is the death of the old nature; and just at the moment when the old nature is reckonedly dead, at that same moment the New Creature begins—begotten of the Holy Spirit, that these may be children of God, spiritual sons of God. These have become the Lord's in two senses: first, in the sense that they are New Creatures, begotten of the Holy Spirit, and will be glorified in the First Resurrection by and by, if faithful; and second, that they are also reckoned as members of the Body of Christ on the human plane.

"Present Your Bodies."

Referring again to his text, the Pastor demonstrated that the Apostle's argument in the context relates primarily to the presenting of the human nature in sacrifice. Only the high priest could offer the sacrifice in the type. In the antitype, the great High Priest offers those who present themselves. Each one who presents his body a living sacrifice in consecration is then taken in hand by our Lord. Thenceforth the sacrifice is reckoned dead.

In this connection, the Pastor also showed that the Aaronic Order of priests consisted of two classes, the high priest and the under priests. This arrangement was typical of Christ and the Church. He quoted Scriptures to demonstrate that the Church is a Royal Priesthood, of which Jesus is the great High Priest. In the typical Day of Atonement sacrifices, the animals offered in sacrifice represented the human nature of Jesus and the Church; but Aaron and his sons represented the New Creatures.

All who have presented their bodies living sacrifices, and have been accepted and begotten of the Holy Spirit, are the antitypical under priests, and as such have access to the antitypical Tabernacle. Having passed under the first Veil, typical of the death of the human will, they as New Creatures are in the antitypical Holy. There they walk by the light of the antitypical Golden Candlestick, eat the antitypical Shewbread and offer incense at the Golden Altar—these all representing spiritual blessings.

As the Apostle says of the Church, "God * * * hath made us sit together in Heavenly places." We have not yet gone into Heaven itself—beyond the second Veil—but we are in a Heavenly condition. "Old things have passed away, and all things have become new." We have left the Camp, and have passed out of the Court condition into the blessed condition of the light of the presence of the Lord. Each of these different pictures helps us to see how great things God has done for us.

"A Living Sacrifice."

The Pastor declared that membership in the Body of Christ is the all-important thing to the Christian. This Body of Christ, which is the Church, is under another figure called the Royal Priesthood. It is the Divine purpose to prepare in advance of the world a company that will be able to instruct mankind and to help them in every way with respect to morals, and education in things relating to God. This especially prepared class is the Church, who as kings and priests will also have authority, under their great High Priest, to rule the world during the thousand years of the Messianic Kingdom. Their work will be not only to rule mankind for their good, but also to uplift the race of Adam from sin, degradation and death.

The opportunity to be a member of this Royal Priesthood is certainly the greatest privilege that has ever come to any creature. It is to fit and prepare, this class for joint-heirship with Jesus in the Kingdom that God deals with the Church as He does. He calls them out of the darkness of the world into the light of the knowledge of His own glorious plans for the salvation of humanity.

Next the Pastor showed that this matter of sacrifice may be viewed from either of two standpoints—God's view and man's. From the standpoint of humanity, consecration seems to be very hard. There is no slavery in the world like that of being a child of God and an associate of Jesus, they think. Everything must be given up. One cannot have anything of his own; he may not eat, drink, sleep, think, or do anything as he would choose. On the contrary, he must ask what the Lord would have him do about everything. He must have no will of his own. Any other slave would be allowed to eat what he chose and to think what he chose, at least; but the Christian cannot do so. He must say, Not my thoughts, not my way, not my will, but the Lord's. This is the worldly view of consecration; it seems hard; indeed, some will say, it is too much.

The view from the Divine standpoint is altogether different. We who look at the subject from this standpoint say, What have we, at best? We are dying creatures. We have very little strength, very little wealth; it requires nearly all of our time to provide for the necessities of life. We have very little to give to the Lord. Therefore we do not see why the Lord should accept our sacrifice at all.

To corroborate this view, the Pastor cited the case of St. Paul, who declared that he counted all things but loss and dross for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus his Lord. St. Paul had more than have most of the consecrated. A Roman citizen by birth, he was also a member of a noble family, and had every advantage of wealth and education. He had good powers of speech and reason, as his Epistles demonstrate. Whoever will read his Epistle to the Romans will see that the master mind behind that writing could handle a case at law anywhere. Yet, after summing up all his advantages, the Apostle considered these things as mere dross. He willingly sacrificed them all in order to win Christ; for the things of this present life are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed. This, the speaker declared, is the right view of consecration—God's standpoint.

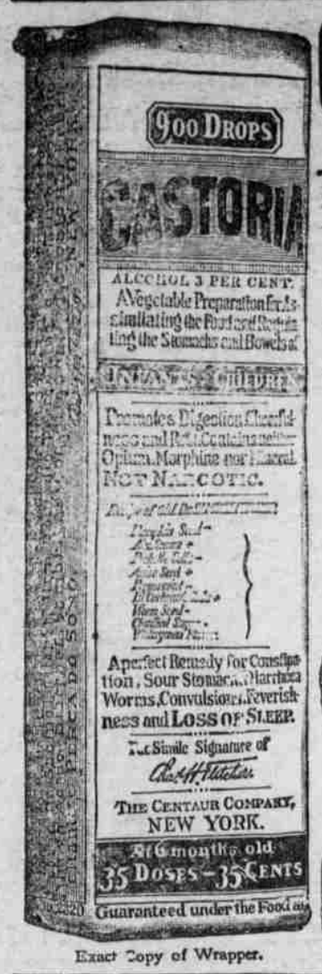
Look Not at the Things Seen.

The Pastor then discussed the experiences of the Christian who is walking in the narrow way of sacrifice. He has pleasures of which the world knows nothing. His trials seem, as the Apostle says, light afflictions, which are but for a moment, and which are working out for him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, while he looks at the things unseen. The Christian is looking at the unseen things with the eye of faith—the eyes of his understanding.

The Pastor made a practical application of his point by declaring that whenever an experience begins to be rather hard, the Christian is then looking at the things that are seen, and forgetting to look at those that are invisible—the things of the Kingdom. Such should shut their eyes to the things that are seen, and ask the Lord to help them to set both their eyes of understanding and their affections on the things as yet not seen—the things which God has in reservation for those who love Him supremely. These things the natural man cannot understand; to him they are foolishness. But to those who love the Lord they are the most wonderful realities and bring the greatest blessings.

Next the Pastor drew attention to the mad rush for pleasure which characterizes our day. The whole world is searching for pleasure. He then asked whether his hearers had ever known any of them who had found genuine pleasure. He had not. With the Christian, however, it is different. The Christian has found an unfailing source of joy. The peace of God, which passes all understanding, rules in his heart.

In conclusion, the Pastor exhorted his audience to rejoice in the Lord. All the consecrated should rejoice always, not only because they know the Lord, but because they know that by and by the world's eyes of understanding will be opened. The glorified Church will have the pleasure of giving this Divine blessing.



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WOMEN NEED PLAY.

A college woman has discovered that it isn't enough to have only four years of real athletics. She says you need exercise just as much, and more, after you go into business as while you were studying in college. And not only exercise, but fun while you take it.

To put it perfectly a woman needs play. The harder her work during the day the more she needs it. Good, likely play that will loosen up her muscles and set her in a glow, that will take her mind off her worries and put her into healthy physical competition with other women like herself.

This young woman has formed the Alumnae Athletic club in New York which meets twice a week, Monday evenings for exercise on the track, for folk dancing, swimming, bowling, basketball, handball; and Friday evenings for riding. A girl can join for both evenings, or for one, as she prefers. She can choose which games she likes best, and play with the groups she knows or meet new ones. The idea being that rules and regulations should be as few as possible, that the main idea is a good time in a healthy, athletic way.

The plan has met with the greatest success, and is to be much extended. In New York a large gymnasium is hired for the chosen evening, and with so large a class to meet expenses the individual cost is slight—only $5 a head from November to April 15, for the Monday evenings. Every city should have such an association.

And if college women, why not other women? A college girl has learned the value of gymnastics and the fun in play, but other women are capable of learning the lesson with a little practice. A club of 20 or 40 girls could have a glorious time by hiring the services of a couple of good instructors and securing one night a week in a well-equipped gymnasium.

Don't Look Old Before Your Time

WOMAN'S delicate system requires more than ordinary care and attention—more care and attention than it is given by the average woman.

Neglect it and ills soon creep in, and the look of old age, sometimes quickly, sometimes gradually follows.

That backache, so common among women, brings with it the sunken chest, the headache, tired muscles, crow's-feet, and soon the youthful body is no more youthful in appearance—and all because of lack of attention.

There is no reason why you should be so unfortunate, when you have at your disposal a remedy such as **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription**—recommended for over **40 years** as a remedy for ailments peculiar to women. We have thousands upon thousands of testimonials on file—the accumulation of 40 years—testifying to its effectiveness. Neither narcotics nor alcohol are to be found in this famous prescription. Regulates irregularities. Corrects displacements. Overcomes painful periods. Tones up nerves. Brings about perfect health. Sold by dealers in medicines, in liquid or tablet form.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, newly revised up-to-date edition, answers hosts of delicate questions about which every woman, single or married ought to know.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The "Shopping Reminder" Will Make Your Shopping Easier

Read the retail store advertisements in this paper TODAY—they are full of money-saving opportunities. Make a list of what you want on the "Reminder" below. When your list is complete, place it in your pocketbook and it will be ready when you start downtown. Do it NOW, or you may forget some of the bargains offered today by the principal stores.

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