St. Helens Mist

Issued Every Friday by
THE MIST PUBLISHING COMPANY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year $1.50
Six Months ..... .75

Entered as second-class matter, January 10th, 1912, at the Postoffice at St. Helens, Oregon, under the act of March 3rd, 1879.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

FOR OUR BOYS "OVER THERE"

In a very little while now there will be a million American boys on the firing line in France and Flanders.

Already there are some millions of British and French boys on that line—boys who have been there, some of them, for four years, offering their lives in defense of your home quite as much as of their own, warding off the atrocities of the Boche brutes from your loved ones, though they have not been quite able to ward them off from their own mothers and sisters.

All of those boys, ours and the others, will remain there, and the cry "They shall NOT pass!" will be made good—so long as the flow of American meats across the ocean is ample and uninterrupted.

The requirement of us at home is a very simple requirement.

It does not limit us in any way to a meatless diet. It leaves us large choice of very excellent meats.

But it does demand that we eat less of beef, no canned beef, and not too much of any meat that is at all suitable for overseas.

Of course, none of us would deliberately fail to do that little bit for the men who are sacrificing for us their treasure of youth and hope and love. No American worthy the name exalts his belly above the sacred things of home and country.

Only some of us might be thoughtless.

Therefore take thought.

POINTS MADE BY PRESIDENT WILSON IN RED CROSS ADDRESS.

"I have heard men say we must get 5,000,000 men ready. Why limit it to 5,000,000?"

"I am here to stand by Russia as well as by France."

"There are two duties with which we are face to face—first, to win the war, second, to win it greatly and worthily."

"Every ship shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry."

"I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind."

"We are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace."

"I have tested the German intimations on peace and have found them insincere."

"Nothing in 100 years has knitted the nation together as has the war."

"If they wish peace, let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are."

SOLDIERS SAVE MONEY.

The national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. has issued the following:

Who says that Uncle Sam's soldiers over seas are spendthrifts?

Whoever it was that said it was all wrong, anyhow. The latest word from France declares that our men in khaki over there are practicing an economy that makes the civilians back home seem wastrels by contrast. The average American soldier spends not more than 20 cents a day, and makes that modest sum pay for his toilet articles, his tobacco, and his sweets.

Nearly all our fighting men are saving money. Many of them are "paying for the privilege of fighting for Uncle Sam" by buying Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps enough to make the folks who aren't fighting ashamed of themselves. Almost all American soldiers send money home on pay day.

E. A. Hungerford, one of the Y. M. C. A. men at the front, who helps the boys in khaki with their arrangements for sending money home, and who is in a good position to know how their finances stand, recently wrote back as follows:

"The American soldier is the thriftiest American alive."

"I have Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps, military insurance, and have allotted $15 a month to the folks back home,' said an artillery-man who was in the hut last evening. There are thousands of Uncle Sam's soldiers in France who can truthfully say the same thing. They just seem to have good sense about money matters. On pay day the rush is not to buy knicknacks, but to make some useful disposition of money.

"'I want to send some money home,' is a statement heard constantly by the Y. M. C. A. worker in France. The 'Y' has purposely made it easy for the soldier to send money home. All he has to do is to leave his money with the man in the hut, get a receipt for it, and indicate the nameand address of the person to whom he desires the money sent. The Y. M. C. A. has arrangements with banking institutions which makes possible the rapid and inexpensive transfer of any amount of money to any bank or person in the states.

"Our soldiers are thinking straight about money matters. They are not misers by any means, and they are willing to spend a small amount on things that go to make life more enjoyable, but their chief thought is to insure their economic independence when the war is over and they return to civilian life.

"The average sale to the soldiers who come into our Y. M. C. A. center—and they are artillerymen, engineers and doughboys—is almost exactly a franc a day, 30 francs or about $6 a month. The percentage that could be accused of unwise expenditure of money is negligible, much smaller than in civilian life."

THE ECONOMY OF VICTORY.

No matter what this war costs the government and the people of the United States in the way of money, it is going to be much cheaper to win this war than to lose it.

The commercial and financial losses that would follow a German victory are not to be calculated. All that we spent would be lost, indemnities beyond calculation would have to be paid, and along with these losses would come a continuing loss in foreign commerce that would spell disaster.

With these material losses we would lose our national liberty and independence, our power to secure our international rights, our right to live in a world ruled by the dictates of humanity and civilization.

ROAD PROJECTS APPROVED.

In March and April the secretary, on recommendation of the office of public roads and rural engineering, approved 212 state road-building projects involving more than 2,500 miles of highways under the federal aid road act. The estimated cost of these improvements to the states is about $15,000,000. The federal aid allowed is more than $5,000,000.

We fight not only to protect ourselves but to bring nearer the day when justice and honor and fair dealing between nation and nation, and man and man shall exist through all the continents. We love life, but there are things we love even more than life, and we feel that we are loyal to all that is highest in America's past, when we act on the belief that those only are fit to live, who are not afraid to die.—Theodore Roosevelt.

According to a statement by the department of agriculture, there has been an actual shortage of more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually since the war began. Prior to the war practically all the belligerent countries except the United Kingdom and Italy exported sugar, the total amount being more than 3,000,000 tons. In 1918 it is estimated that the allies must import a minimum of 1,200,000 tons.

Prior to the war the treasury prepared approximately 150,000 checks annually for the payment of interest on registered bonds of all loans, the issue of these 150,000 checks being distributed through the year. In the May payment of interest on registered bonds of the second Liberty loan more than twice that number of checks were prepared.

Shipbuilding has increased population of many Oregon and Washington cities by thousands. This illustrates what an asset industries are to a community and is the best argument why we should work for policies and legislation which will perpetuate this industry and encourage private capital to invest in Amercan lines.

More than 2,000,000 members of American fighting forces are now insured by the United States government, and approximately 11,000 applications are being received daily. Application for insurance must be made within 120 days after joining the service.

Now that you have paid almost all that is due on your Liberty Bond, it would be a good idea to invest those few loose pennies and the surplus change in War Savings Stamps. No better investment could be offered, and you could not make a wiser investment.

3,000,000 BOOKS GO TO OUR SOLDIERS

Goal of American Libraries Association Nearly Doubled.

More than 3,000,000 books for soldiers in home camps and abroad have been gathered by the library war service of the American Library Association, under direction of Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress. The goal of 2,000,000 books promises to be more than doubled in a short time.

General Pershing is receiving 50 tons of books and reading matter monthly for the soldiers in France. Books already sent overseas number 163,000 and those to home camps, 1,500,000.

HOW TO CANDLE EGGS

If you are going to put away some summer-laid eggs for winter use—as, of course, you are, it being both a patriotic and a personal duty—you will need to exercise considerable care that only good eggs are put in the waterglass or limewater container. One bad egg is likely to destroy several others. By consistently gathering the eggs when they are fresh, most of the danger of storing bad eggs is avoided, but since it is necessary to hold the eggs until a sufficient number is accumulated to fill the container, and since some eggs are imperfect when they are laid, candling, where it can be done without too much trouble and delay, might well be practiced. The United States department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin on "How to Candle Eggs." The text is brief and direct and is illustrated with colored plates showing the way in which an egg should appear before the candle, together with the various ways it should not appear. The bulletin was written by Dr. M. E. Pennington, chief of the food research laboratory, assisted by M. K. Jenkins, bacteriologist, and H. M. P. Betts, artist. It should be of great use, not only to persons putting away eggs for home use, but, as well, for all those who desire to establish or maintain a reputation for delivering eggs in perfect condition.

WHY USE CORN MEAL?

A thirty-five bushel yield of corn, which crop produces more human food than any other commonly grown on American farms, will supply nearly 150 pounds of protein needed for flesh building and more than 3,000,000 units (calories) of energy. Wherever conditions are favorable for extending corn acreage it is evident that considerable addition can be madetothe supply of human food.

Let it be urged once again, use morecorn meal. Millers should give special attention to the preparation of corn meal of good quality, and housewives should use increased quantities of this nutritious and palatable product as a substitute for wheat for bread making and other purposes. It is more practicable to increase the use of corn meal in this country than abroad, for our people are familiar with corn as a food, whilemost European peoples are not, though now they try to do what they can. With us the problem is not to learn to use something new but only tomake more use of something which we already know and like and can use.

HELPING ON THE FARMS

Farm women, boys and girls in Indiana are helping food production by taking the places of the men who have been called to the colors and the city industries. Investigation of thecost of milk production, conducted by the dairy division of agriculture, in co-operaton with Purdue University, shows that, in 1915-16, hired men performed nearly half of the work in the dairies in the Chicago milk district of northern Indiana. A year later, after many of these men had left to join the army or responded to the higher wages paid by the steel mills and munition factories at Gary, Ind., and other cities, the women and young people went out to the barns and are now performing over half of the labor which was formerly done by the hired men. The men who are left at home are also spending more time in the dairies, but, were it not for the fact that their families are helping them, they would have considerably less time to devote to the production of much-needed crops.

Good Substitutes
Economy for Waste.
Co-operation for Criticism.
Knowledgeof Prices for Gossip about Profits.
Garden Hoe for Golf Stick.
Performance for Argument.
Service for Sneers.
Conservation for Conversation.
Common Sense for Common Gossip.
Marketing for Telephoning.
Production for Pessimism.

"How are things in Russia now?" Is the czar still reigning?"

"Nope. He settled down to a drizzle long ago and now he's hardly mist."—Pitt Panther.

Has a Good Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder. I never sold anything that beat them," writes F. B. Tressey, Richmond, Ky. When troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial.

ORDINANCE NO. 220.

An ordinance to prevent male persons in the City of St. Helens, Oregon, who are physically fit to perform some useful service, from remaining idle during the period of the war, providing a penalty therefor and declaring an emergency.

WHEREAS, it is essential and necessary for the protection and welfare of the City of St. Helens, the State of Oregon and the United States of America, because of the existence of a state of war in which the United States is now engaged that all things possible to be done to aid the nation in the present crisis, now therefore,

The City of St. Helens does ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful, during the period of the war, for any male person in the City of St. Helens, who is physically fit to perform some useful service, to remain idle, and al such persons shall during such period be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade or employment, and any person refusing to be so employed shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this ordinance and shall, upon conviction thereof in the Recorder's Court of the City of St. Helens, be punished by a fine not exceeding $250.00 or by imprisonment in the City Jail for a period not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In no case shall the possession by the accused of money, property or income sufficient to support himself and those regularly dependent upon him be a defense to any prosecution under this ordinance.

Section 2. In no case shall the claim by the accused by his inability to obtain work or employment be a defense to a prosecution herein unless it shall be proved that the accused promptly notified the common council of the City of St. Helens of his inability to obtain employment and requested that work or employment be found for him and that such employment was not furnished him, and shall hold a certificate from said common council that such application has been made.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Recorder of said City, whenever any person shall inform him, or inform the common council of his inability to obtain employment as aforesaid to register forthwith the nameof such person, together with his address, age and any other information which he may deem necessary. The City Recorder shall thereupon, under the direction of the common council, assign or re-assign such person or persons to occupations carried on by the City of St. Helens, by the State or any County or municipality thereof, or by private employers engaed in agricultural, industrial or other occupations, and who accept the services of such person; provided however, that no person shall be required to work under this ordinace any greater number of hours per day than lawfully constitute a day's work, nor for a less wage than is commonly paid, in the occupation in which such person may engage. The applicant shall at all times have the right to his choice of positions where more than one is available and to refuse to accept work in any place where a strike is in progress. In the event of the Recorder or Common Council of said City being unable to procure employment for such persons applying as aforesaid, it shall then be the duty of the said Recorder to so certify to such persons in writing. Such certificate shall exempt the applicant from prosecution under this ordinance for a period of five days from its date at the expiration of which time the certificate must be renewed unless the applicant has in the meanwhile become regularly employed within the meaning of the terms of this ordinance.

Section 4. Any person failing or refusing to do, or to continue to do the work assigned to him, or who in the meantime, has not become regularly or continuously employed in some lawful, useful, and recognized business, occupation, trade, profession or employment as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $100.00 or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 30 days in the City Jail or by both such fine and imprisoument.

Section 5. In assigning any one to work, the Recorder shall take into consideration the physical condition and any other appropriate circumstances of the person so assigned.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of said Recorder, the Mayor and every member of the Common Council of said City to diligently seek the names and places of residence of able bodied male persons within the City of St. Helens not regularly or continuously employed as herein required.

Section 7. The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers, nor to bona-fide students during the school term, nor to persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits.

Section 8. Inasmuch as this ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace and safety of the City of St. Helens in this: that there is urgent need for every able bodied man to perform some useful service during the present crisis, therefore, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage by the Council and its approval by the Mayor of said City.

Read the first time June 3, 1918.
Read the second time June 3, 1918.
Read the third time June 3, 1918.
Approved June 3, 1918.

M. SAXON,
Mayor.

Attest: E. E. QUICK,
Recorder.

A Checking Account is the Thing

WHENEVER and wherever money is being regularly received and paid out—whether for personal, household or business interests, one finds the advantages of a CHECKING ACCOUNT at the Columbia County Bank indispensable. It promotes System, Safety and Accuracy.

If your name is not already upon our list of almost 2,000 depositors, may we help you place it there?

Columbia County Bank
ST HELENS OREGON
OLD LARG STRONG 1ST
IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

Meats—Meats

Tender, juicy cuts at the lowest market prices. Give us an order

Groceries

A full line of staple groceries. The stock is fresh. Prices low.

People's Market

On the Strand, St. Helens, Oregon

Plenty of Money to Loan on Partially Improved Farms at 6%

HAROLD P. ROSS
Room 11, Bank Bldg. Phone 50

Summer is Here

Some things we have which you might need for summer use—

Hammocks, Refrigerators, Oil Cook Stoves, Lunch Baskets, Camp Stools, etc.

Complete line of Housefurnishings always on hand.

E. A. ROSS BANK BUILDING
ST. HELENS. OREGON