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"My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

WANTED—A PRICE CONSERVATOR

The housewives have had the opportunity of gaining a very fair insight into the matter of the various uses of corn as a substitute for flour. As a matter of fact there are a great many people of this part of the country who are not so far away from the time when corn was the main staple in the way of bread supply. In sections in the great corn belt the use of corn bread was for many years so common that it was popularly supposed to become a part of the intellectual as well as the physical characteristics of the people, and this gave rise to an encomium, particularly in use in Missouri, and especially applied to a person as having "corn bread sense." To these people the various recipes and demonstrations as to the use of corn meal seem redundant. What is looked for now is some means by which corn meal can be had at a price somewhere within the price range of flour, as long as corn is a prescribed substitute. Even when rated with the price of wheat the retail price of corn meal shows that between the producer and the consumer there is from three to four hundred per cent that doesn't reach the tissues.

Corn, at its very best price, should not exceed two cents a pound, but the price of the finished product in nine-pound sacks is eight and one-third cents. The enormous expense of manufacture and distribution does not lie at the door of the local dealer but somewhere back along the line there are war profits on corn food that makes the big packing houses look like drivelling amateurs in the grab game.

BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN

The farmers of Alice are putting up \$35,000 on the proposition of handling grain bulk. Farmers of North Powder are doing the same thing, only on a somewhat lighter scale, and there are other communities and associations of farmers who are about up to the point of launching in the bulk handling system. In all the eastern country grain handling in sacks is as rare as the handling without sacks is in this part of the west. It is said that as soon as the elevator plan once gets under way in this country it will become practically universal. But that time may be several years yet to come. It is certain, however, that bulk handling was the system from the start in the eastern or central states and it has never been abandoned.

The advance in the price of grain sacks has almost everything to do with the elevator movement, but there are other advantages in the way of greater economy expected from bulk handling of grain. Screening and grading are some of the advantages while even the excess of

freight on the refuse is something of an item. It has been figured that the farmers in a wheat producing area of six miles square can pay the cost of an elevator and also provide themselves with suitable granaries or tanks for farm storage purposes from the savings they may make in two seasons. This may be putting the proposition in its most favorable light, but in any case the elevator plan will be thoroughly tried out and it will not be long until farmers will have all they will require to know as to the practical side of the change in grain handling.

But regardless of the advance in sacks, the old way of handling and re-handling of grain in sacks is both a back-breaking and time-killing process and is a rut to get out of if the elevator system will do here what it has proven to have accomplished in other sections.

The Eugene Register observes that not only is Oregon at the top in enlistment record and high in bond buying and Red Cross contributions, but when the first trial orders for ship lumber were given to Oregon and the south to see which locality could cut the lumber and deliver it in the east most quickly, Oregon won. And now, with all the sabotage and obstruction by Germany's hirelings on the coast, the emergency fleet corporation comes here for Oregon fir to take the place of southern pine which is failing to arrive on schedule time.

Hardly does the agricultural college at Corvallis graduate its young engineers before the government snaps them up. There is speedy use now-a-days for every technically educated man. In the agricultural colleges of the country we see preparedness at its best. They are ideal institutions inasmuch as they prepare students equally well for war and peace, imparting an all-round capacity to serve mankind.—Oregon Journal.

Patriotic Address to Old Soldiers

A number of members, their families and friends were present at the patriotic meeting of the Knights of Pythias in the lodge hall, Tuesday evening, and enjoyed a program of readings, music, talks and a stirring address by Dr. Eli McClish, chaplain of the Soldiers Home. Vice-Chancellor G. A. Fielding presided at the meeting.

The story of Danion and Pythias was fittingly told by Mr. T. J. Huyter and Miss Agnes Hamilton gave some excellent readings. A trio by Mesdames Howell, Price and Mecum proved excellent and was well received. Dr. G. Crawford, a member of the K. of P. order for many years, gave a touching patriotic reading.

Tells of Growth of Liberty.
The address by Dr. McClish told the story of the beginning and growth of freedom and democratic government from the first ringing of the old Liberty Bell down to the present great world's war, in which titanic struggle that government by the people may be spread throughout the world, is being waged. The sound of the Liberty Bell one hundred and forty-one years ago has spread until today its ring is heard in every clime.

No Precedent for Government.
"After the Resolution they wrote the Constitution. It was not an easy job to write a Constitution for a commonwealth that had no precedent. Greece had a democracy without a representation. They would drive the people out where Demosthenes delivered an oration, and then decide a question, but they never had a federal government. I think if we could go into the history of Washington the farmer, after he had retired from the army, we would find an answer to the question. Alexander Hamilton thought senators ought to be elected for life. Others thought a president ought to be elected for life. Washington said, 'No, this government must come back on the shoulders of the people for their authority. No man should be elected for life. The people are supreme. Let the senators be the people's servants, for the people, after all, must carry on this government.'"

Writing the Constitution.
"Well, finally they called a Constitutional convention. I do not know how long they debated that question of 'How to write a constitution?' There were two sets of men. One, led by Thomas Jefferson, was in favor of a strong government. Another set was in favor of what we would call a looser form of government. This set was afraid if we made a strong government and gave the president too much power, we would have another George III. George Washington took the other side and said, 'Let us make a strong government.' There was need of unity, organization and system. Washington had discovered in the Revolution that one colony paid tribute and another did not.

Liberty Proclaimed.
"An old man had waited at the Liberty Bell during the morning hours, then during the afternoon hours until four o'clock. The people had gathered in the streets of Philadelphia around Independence Hall to see what the delegates would do. The old man said, 'They never will do it.' A little boy that had been stationed to give the signal then ran out and shouted, 'Ring! Ring! Ring! Ring! They done it!' And that bell sounded out its glorious proclamation of 'Liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof' and it crossed from city to city and shore to shore until all the Colonies knew that Liberty had been proclaimed, and the images and figures of George III. were

torn down and his dominion driven across the sea.
Washington Leads Army
"Now that bell has been ringing Liberty for 141 years throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. 'Would the bell continue to ring?' Washington came out to lead the army. He was willing to do what he could. They felt he must be the leader. He said, 'If I know my own mind I would offer myself as a willing sacrifice into savage butchery for the sake of my people.' With that sort of a spirit he went into the war. His army was only partially clothed and was poorly armed. He seemed constantly on the retreat, but constantly popping up somewhere to the great surprise of the British officers. At the end of seven years these United Colonies were permitted to go free. I suppose Great Britain had so much to do on the other side that he could not stay on this side. It was still a problem whether this little Republic could live as a free republic.
The Civil War.
"Then came our Civil war. It was still a question, 'Can a great nation govern itself?' I do not know what we would have done if we had not had the leader we had. Secession carried in its own bosom death and destruction. Lincoln said 'This is not an issue political but an issue as to whether the people can govern themselves.' Or, 'if at any time a minority of the people opposed to the majority can withdraw from the general government, then free government of the people on the earth must perish.' He brought it home to the government that this is a free government. Secession from the northern states logically meant the right for each southern state to secede from all the others should it so decide. This would destroy any permanent government of the world. The soldiers of the Union fought to make these United States one and inseparable forever. Mr. Lincoln said on the field of Gettysburg the question was whether 'a government of the people should perish from the earth.' It was thoroughly settled.
"I have a splendid friend whose father signed the ordinance for secession. His wife's grandfather signed the Declaration of Independence. In addressing a large gathering this friend said: 'Gentlemen, there will never be another state secede from this Union. We tried it. This Union is one and inseparable. It is the people's government.
Present War One For Freedom.
"Now, we have come on until the traditions and sentiments of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield and our supreme court all have been in one direction, that a government of the people shall be a government for the world. But after DeCatur and Perry and McDonald had accomplished their wonderful work for human freedom we were informed that on and after a certain day of the week and month boats could not traverse the regular paths of the sea without special permission of the Kaiser. Has it come to this, that the work of Washington and Lincoln are set at naught by a barbarous autocrat who would dictate where on the high seas an American ship with an American flag can travel? What about our tradition and past history and the blood that has been poured out for human

build a house, the workmen labor in vain, it might be true of a commonwealth. He suggested that their convention be opened with prayer after a vacation of three days, during which time the men of different sides would talk to their opponents in a frank, honest way, and then have prayer, and see if they could come to some conclusion by which this federation might become a civil government.
Agree on Washington.
"After the recess they held prayer and discussed the question, and finally decided that if George Washington would be the first president they would agree. They knew he did not want to use power for himself. Both sides agreed to the constitution. They drew it up and he accepted the first presidency and stayed there eight years. Of this constitution, William E. Gladstone, one of England's greatest statesmen, said: 'I regard it as the most wonderful document ever struck off at one time by human mind.'

Lincoln Defines Government.
"Abraham Lincoln defined our government as being 'A government of the people, for the people and by the people.' Washington was looking for just that kind of government to be established in the interest of the people. A lot of men said, 'You cannot trust the people to do that.' Thomas Carlyle said, 'That is a fine theory, but what are you going to do when you put into the hands of Judas Iscariot and Jesus the same trust, and when the Judas Iscariots get in the majority?' But men like Lincoln did not believe men like Judas would ever get in the majority.
Seamen Impressed by England.
"We went on until 1812. Then we awoke to the fact that England had boarded our ships and taken off over three thousand of our citizens and impressed them into service. Americans said, 'American men on American ships flying the American flag are on American soil. Let no one dare take one of our men off our ships.' We went to war with the greatest nation of the world that day. England finally either had her judgment convinced, or her heart changed, or something was done so she decided that under the American flag, on an American ship, an American sailor was a free man anywhere in the world. In fact the tables were turned so that when we took Sicel and another man off an English ship during the Civil war, we were vividly reminded of former days, and we gratefully paid in indemnity. That War of 1812 was simply proclaiming liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.

Freedom? Ladies and gentlemen, the time had come when it was necessary, if we were to be true to the traditions of the past, to insist that the high seas belong to the entire world, and not to the Kaiser. We are in this war in the name of human freedom. We hardly know we are in it, but we are in it most intensely. You do not know how many boys of California and of the United States will be slaughtered by those German guns before the war closes. But they are going into this war as much for human freedom as Washington did at Valley Forge, or as did the Union soldiers at Gettysburg, and Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. It is in the name of the great flag of human freedom, Kaiser and God.
"One hundred and forty-one years ago this land signed a document. We believe it is true that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The Kaiser tells us that he governs by the grace of the Almighty, and I notice that the king of Greece to get consolation said, 'I govern Greece by the grace of Almighty God.' Maybe the Kaiser will say, 'Of course, you did govern by the grace of God, but really, in the last analysis, God and I managed it for you.'
"Well, this thing has been getting our president and his wise messages on the minds and hearts of the peoples of the world. They are being quoted, with those of Washington and Lincoln, by the nations of the world. Brazil has made the statement that 'Any act on the part of



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LARGEST HAT STOCK IN LA GRANDE



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(Continued on Page Seven)



Bevo — the home drink

Besides its popularity at drug stores, fountains and restaurants, Bevo has found a welcome place in the home. A family beverage—a guest offering—a table drink that goes perfectly with all food. As a suggestion for Sunday supper—Sweet red or green peppers stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves. French dressing. Cold meat. Toasted crackers. Bevo for everyone. A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, wholesome and nutritious. Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink.

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