

THE POLK COUNTY POST

VOLUME 1.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1918.

NUMBER 7.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE FILED FOR STATE OFFICES

REPUBLICANS ARE NUMEROUS WHILE DEMOCRATS SEEM SCARCE

ONE WOMAN FILES FOR CONGRESS

No One Wants Congressmen Hawley's or Sinnott's Job and They Needn't Worry

Republican Candidates

United States Senator, long term—S. B. Huston, Portland; Charles L. McNary, Salem; Robert N. Stanfield, Stanfield.

United States Senator, short term—Charles J. Schnabel, Fred W. Mulkey, Portland; A. H. Burton, Portland.

Members of National Committee—Ralph E. Williams, Portland; Bruce Dennis, LaGrande.

Representative in Congress, first district—W. C. Hawley, Salem.

Representative in Congress, second district—N. J. Sinnott, The Dalles.

Representative in Congress, third district—A. W. Lafferty, C. N. McArthur, Portland.

Governor—J. E. Anderson, The Dalles; L. J. Simpson, North Bend; Gus C. Moser, Portland; James Withycombe, Salem; Ben W. Olcott, Salem; F. C. Harley, Astoria.

State Treasurer—William Adams, Portland; E. D. Cusick, Albany; Thomas F. Ryan, Gladstone; O. M. Plummer, Portland; Ben F. West, Salem; O. P. Hoff, Salem.

Justice of the Supreme Court (to succeed Justice Wallace McCamant)—Percy R. Kelly, Albany; Charles A. Johns, Portland; John S. Coke, Marshfield.

Attorney General—George M. Brown, Roseburg.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. A. Churchill, Baker.

Labor Commissioner—C. H. Gram, William A. Dalziel, John Holston, John Nickum, all of Portland.

Public Service Commissioner (state at large)—Frank J. Miller, Albany; Fred A. Williams, Grants Pass.

Superintendent of Water Division No. 1—H. E. Abry, St. Helens; Percy A. Cupper, Salem; J. B. Schaffer, Linnton.

State Senator, Ninth district—(Benton-Polk)—I. L. Patterson, Eola.

Legislature, Eleventh district—(Polk)—W. V. Fuller, Dallas.

Legislature, Twelfth district—(Lincoln-Polk)—B. F. Jones, Newport.

Democratic Candidates

Member of National Committee—

32 LAWYERS AND 31 FARMERS FILE FOR OFFICE AT SALEM

Salem, Or.—Lawyer and farmer candidates are crowding each other closely in the filings for legislative offices at the primary election. An examination of the lists discloses that thirty-two lawyers are candidates for the legislature, against thirty-one farmers. Occupations of a few other candidates are not known.

Eight newspaper men have filed, while doctors are next, with six. The insurance forces have four candidates striving for places. Three merchants, three contractors, three bankers, three credited with being capitalists, two musicians and two real estate men also are in the race.

The following trades or professions have one each: Abstractor, agriculturist, bookstore proprietor, nurseryman, miller, educator, publicity man, laborer, criminologist, steamboat man, preacher, printer, sporting goods manufacturer, house wife.

For the gubernatorial nomination an osteopath, lumberman, lawyer, farm expert and veterinarian, expert accountant and real estate man are on the Republican side, while a farmer is pitted against a lawyer-stockman in the Democratic race.

The Congressional race presents an educator, three lawyers, clerk, a real estate man and a housewife, while for the United States Senate six lawyers, a stockman and a school teacher are striving.

FORMER SALEM ATTORNEY ARRESTED IN ALASKA

Salem, Or.—Word was received here of the arrest in Alaska of Ernest Blue, formerly an attorney here on the charge of misappropriation of funds while acting as City Treasurer for West Salem. Blue is said to be a deputy United States Attorney for Alaska.

In the fall of 1916 Blue left Salem, saying he was going on a hunting trip, and failed to return.

It is asserted \$2300 West Salem funds were unaccounted for.

Blue was active in church circles here and leader in the fight that made Salem dry before the passage of the state-wide prohibition amendment. His name was also associated for a number of years with all moves toward civic uplift. It is expected he will be brought back for trial.

Did you ever dodge a million? You didn't? Well, then see Mabel Normand do it at the Isis tomorrow night.

Will H. Hornbrook, Albany; J. W. Morrow, Portland.

United States Senator, long term—Will R. King, Ontario; Oswald West, Portland.

Representative in Congress, third district—Maria L. T. Hidden, Portland; John S. Smith, Portland.

Governor—Harvey G. Starkweather, Milwaukie; Walter M. Pierce, La Grande.

All Must Save to Win the War

By WILLIAM G. M'ADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

Economy in the consumption of all the things needed by the nation for the winning of the war—the releasing of labor and materials from the pursuits of peace to the business of war—these fundamental necessities of our war program must be understood by all our people if we are to put our whole strength behind our men in France.

We must work and save as never before in our history. We must increase our output and reduce our domestic consumption of all necessary products, in order that there may be a great increasing volume of war materials going forward to our armies and the allies who are fighting side by side with us. As the people reduce their personal consumption they will be enabled to finance the war by lending their savings to the government, while at the same time they help themselves by increasing their personal resources and income.

The economic readjustments necessitated by the transformation of an unarmed and peaceful nation into a formidable armed combatant have caused unavoidable losses and hardships. Such things can no more be avoided in time of war than sacrifices of blood if the rights of the nation are to be vindicated and made safe for the future and a just peace is to be secured for the world.

Call to Supreme Effort. We must face these trials with philosophy, resolution and calmness. We must see in them not alone the inspiration but the call to supreme effort. When these readjustments have been completed it will be found that all the brains and energy of the nation which have been released from occupations non-essential to the war will be required in enterprises and activities which are essential to the war, and that the welfare and prosperity of the country as a whole will not be impaired.

"Business as usual" cannot of course be adopted as the guiding principle in time of war. It is a wholly wrong theory and should find no advocacy or acceptance by the sensible and patriotic people of America. Business must be readjusted to the war-making function of the nation. What is of superlative importance in the readjustment that must take place is that our people must be impressed with the necessity of economizing the consumption of articles of clothing, food and fuel and of every other thing which constitutes a drain upon the available supplies, materials and resources of the country.

The waste of anything now is nothing short of criminal. So far as I have been able to observe the American people are not sufficiently aroused to the necessity of economy and of saving in this really serious time not only in the life of America but of the nations of the world. Up to the present there has been a relatively small denial of pleasures, comforts and conveniences on the part of the average citizen. He is drawing upon the general store supplies in the country with almost the same freedom as before America went into the war. This cannot continue without a serious hurt to the nation and to the world.

The great financial operations of the government cannot be carried forward successfully unless the people of the United States economize in every possible direction, save their money and lend it to the government.

Aid Own Prosperity. They are at the same time increasing their own material prosperity in their savings and they are directly helping their government by lending it the money with which it can buy the necessary supplies and command the necessary services to make our fighting forces stronger and more effective in the field, and this means an early victory for American arms.

The great difficulty is to impress this lesson of economy upon the American people. It will require widespread propaganda and constant effort. With this

SMALLER PROBLEMS UP TO STATE R. R. COMMISSION

Salem, Or.—It is the plan of the railroad administration to entrust as far as possible to the Inter-state commissions duties in connection with the control of railroads, according to advices received by the Public Service Commission from John Barton Payne, general council for the federal board. He asks the commission to advise him as to all matters pending.

In his letter he says: "We are advised there are a number of matters pending before the state commissions affecting passenger and freight rates, building

of stations, number of trains, etc., on roads under Federal control. It is the earnest desire of the Director-General to co-operate with the state and interstate commissions, and so far as such co-operation is at all consistent with the act and with the successful discharge of the great trust which the war conditions have imposed upon the Administration, and it seems that many of these matters may be disposed of by correspondence between the three governmental agencies charged with this duty, expense and inconvenience thereby saved, and the public better served than could otherwise be done."

GRAND JURY ADJOURNS

The Polk county grand jury convened last Monday and after several hours of deliberation adjourned. Ninety indictments were returned.

POLK COUNTY DISTRICT COURT IN SHORT SESSION

The Polk county circuit court has been in session this week with Judge H. H. Belt presiding. No very important cases were docketed for this term and some of these were dismissed or defaulted, so that the term this year was a short one. H. Holman and W. A. Teats were appointed bailiffs, and the various cases were disposed of as follows: G. N. Tice vs. Robert Barff Thompson et al, default.

Walther-Williams Hardware Co. vs. W. H. Stonehocker, dismissed.

Antone Dymenski vs. Antone Laski, non-suit.

In the case of G. J. Ferguson, accused of non-support, a not true bill was returned by the grand jury.

H. A. Yocum, indicted for selling mortgaged property, pleaded guilty, was sentenced and paroled.

The grand jury was excused from further service until April 15, at 9 o'clock a. m.

N. F. Gregg vs. J. E. and Ida M. Compton, appealed from justice court, jury returned a verdict for defendant.

William Block vs. L. Crane, dismissed.

H. E. Thayer vs. P. M. Skeels, verdict for plaintiff in sum of \$200.

In this case, Martin Edwards, subpoenaed as a witness, neglected to appear and was brought in and fined \$10 for contempt of court.

The last case was that of Minnie Guy vs. W. P. McBee, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$600.—Dallas Observer.

ENROLLMENT WEEK IS DESIGNATED BY THE GOVERNOR

UNITED STATES BOYS' RESERVE TO BE ENROLLED THIS WEEK

CAMPAIGN WILL END ON SATURDAY NIGHT

Churches, High Schools, and All Young Men's Organizations To Co-Operate

During this week the State Council of Defense expects to enroll 9500 Oregon boys between the ages of 16 and 20 as the state's quota for the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The movement is nation-wide, and its purpose is the enrollment of 250,000 young men for emergency work on the farms to insure a maximum food production.

Governor Withycombe has issued the following proclamation designating this week as "Enrollment Week" for the purpose of enlisting this reserve working force:

With the official sanction of President Wilson, the Department of Labor at Washington is conducting a country-wide campaign looking toward the enrollment of 250,000 American boys between the ages of 16 and

(Continued on Page 4)

The Box Office Event of 1918: The Return of Mabel Normand...

Sixty first-run houses in all of the greatest cities of North America today are playing to Normand production that has been released in eighteen months.

Millions of admirers have clamored for her—and here she is at last in a splendid Goldwyn achievement.

This internationally beloved artist returns to the screen lovier than ever, in a story of love and mystery and thrills—and again you see her wonderful smile, but this time with a tear.

Goldwyn stakes its reputation on and is proud to release this profit-making picturization by George Loane Tucker, of

MABEL NORMAND IN

"Dodging A Million"

ISIS

Wednesday,
April 17

FOOD CONSERVATION

demands that we eat less wheat, sugar, meat and fats. We claim to be patriotic and are doing all in our power to uphold the Government.

—SUBSTITUTES—

cost more than wheat flour but it is no fault of the Food Administration or of ours that such is the case as congress did not give the Food Administration control of the grains from which substitutes are made but you may rest assured that our price is as low as we possibly can sell them under the present circumstances.. Senator McNary of Oregon has a bill before the Senate now which if acted favorably upon by congress will place the control of other grains besides wheat in the hands of the Food Administration. Until that time we must pay the little extra price and do it cheerfully and patriotically.

Buy Less Candy—Be Saving of Your Sugar—But bear in mind that we are here to serve you at Cash prices which are considerably less than the stores who do a credit business.

Yours Truly,

JOHNSON & COLLINS