

HEARD ON THE STREET

Drifting on the main street of Vale Saturday week, the Enterprise representative witnessed the meeting between two old timers, C. W. Mallett and B. J. Pennington, and joining the two was an old Alaskan who had, fortunately or unfortunately, drifted into this section some six or seven years ago.

"Let me see," said Mallett, "you and I have been here some 34 or 35 years, I think I drove in here about 35 years ago."

"Yes," said Pennington, "you were here when I came and I've been here 34 years."

"You have seen some warm times in Malheur county," said the Alaskan.

"Wet times and hard times," said Pennington. "When I worked on the ditch I was a lot worse than broke. I sold the last cayuse I owned for money to buy grub in order to keep at work throwing out dirt with a shovel."

"Wait a minute," said Mallett, "I got cleaned out in California and came over here to get a start. I located my claim and then went over into Idaho working in a sawmill for a little grubstake. I then went over into Mason Valley, Nevada, for my family. Driving back with a four horse team I got to Flynn's where we had to stay three weeks on account of rain. When I got to Jordan Valley I paid Billy Beers all the money I had but seventy cents for toll over a bridge I didn't cross. That seventy cents was all the money I had that winter."

"I managed the next season to borrow \$1800 and with that I dug our ditch two miles with the help of Judge Brown. The cut we shoveled out was 12 feet in depth for some distance."

"Yes," said Pennington, "I remember you and the Judge working there. You were working there when I went over to Boise after some flour and they had none at Boise so I went over to Shoshone Junction after some. I paid \$16.00 a sack for it and when I got back as far as Boise they tried to take it away from me. I got home with it after a trip of 138 miles."

"Well," said Mallett, "those were not such bad times after all. We had good health, got some splendid land and here we are still in good health and our farms are well worth all they cost."

"I remember," said Pennington, "being hard up for money and had no team. A fellow gave a span of horses to make a trip to Boise. When I got back I wanted to be just as good to him and give them back, but he had left the country, so I had to kill them."

"Grub was scarce in those days," said Mallett. "One couldn't get a piece of beef unless he stole a steer and no pork without begging for it. Sometimes we got the beef but seldom the pork."

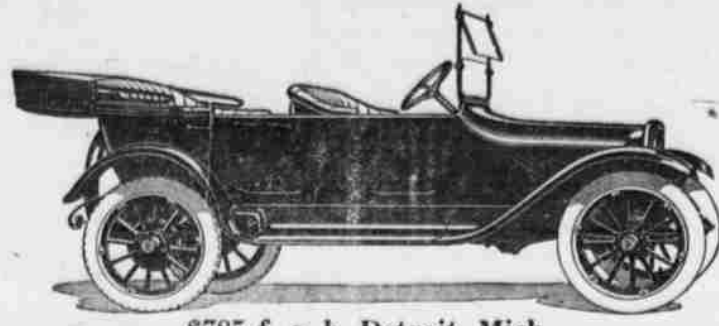
George Blanton was in town with these men Saturday and the history of the past of Malheur county can be seen on their faces and in their present activity. Of such men is our country built. They have endured the hardship of a strenuous frontier life and have come through cheerfully and with homes which are the envy of the younger generation.

"They will go forward with the song of freedom in their hearts and with their children around them can say 'we have fought a good fight.'"

3153 NON-COMBATANTS KILLED

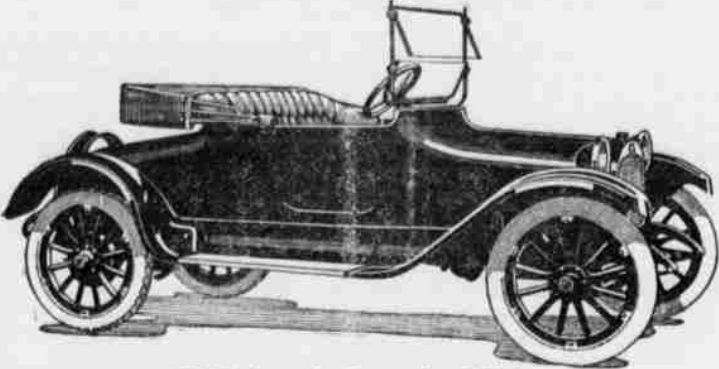
(By The Associated Press) London, March 10.—The number of non-combatants killed by Great Britain's enemies since the beginning of the war aggregates 3153, Premier Asquith writes in reply to a request for information by Major Hunter. Forty-nine men, 39 women and 39 children were killed in coast bombard-

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR



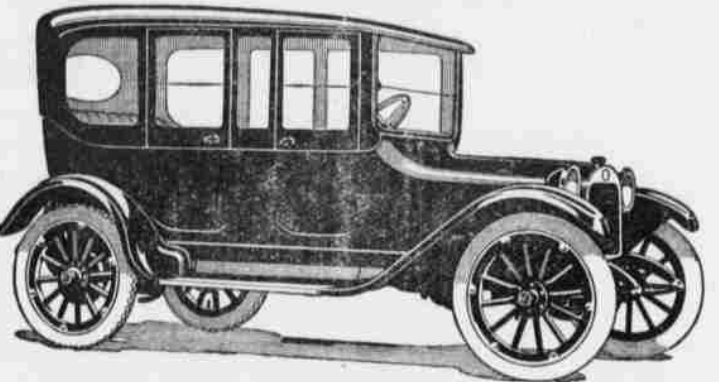
\$785 f. o. b. Detroit, Mich.

DODGE BROTHERS ROADSTER



\$785 f. o. b. Detroit, Mich.

DODGE BROTHERS WINTER CAR



For Sale By
H. E. YOUNG
Vale, Oregon

ments. One hundred and twenty-seven men, ninety-two women and fifty-seven children were killed in air raids. Approximately 2750 non-combatants lost their lives on board British merchant and fishing vessels between August 4, 1914, and March 8, 1916, but the detailed figures are not available.

Every man thinks he could devise an interesting plot and write the world's greatest detective story if he didn't have to devote all of his time making a living.

Girls no longer have to take the "stitch in time," because they don't use clothes any more.

Nearly every man has a bunch of clippings he expects some day to preserve in a scrap book.

About the most unimportant thing about a lodge is its secrets, and friend wife should worry about something else when her husband is out late.

HOW TO INCREASE WOOL PRODUCTION

The national movement toward preparedness calls for consideration of our wool supply, and it is pertinent to inquire what is our situation with regard to this important raw material, so necessary to the health and welfare of our population, both civil and military.

Wool production in the United States for the year 1909 was approxi-

mately 328 million pounds. For the year 1915, estimates show a production of about 288 million pounds. In other words, from the year 1909 until the present time, there has been a steady decline, which, during these past seven years, amounts to 12 per cent.

Roughly speaking, our present supply is only one-half the amount required to cover our present needs in times of peace. The decreasing wool supply is all the more alarming when we consider the steady growth in population. The population of the United States in 1909 was approximately 90 millions, and in 1915, 100 millions.

If our military and naval forces are to be largely increased, and the National Guard federalized, largely increased demands for wool are made, with a domestic supply of wool already quite inadequate. With any large increase in our military and naval forces, the amount of wool requisite to supply uniforms, blankets, underwear, hosiery, flannels for shirts, et cetera, looms large, and our dependence upon outside sources for supplies is brought forcibly before us.

The Experience of Japan.
In this connection, we cannot fail to take a leaf from the pages of recent history. When Japan was involved in war with Russia, and found it necessary to send large forces to Manchuria to endure the rigors of winter, the country was fortunate indeed to have a treaty with England,

which enabled Japan to secure the woolen goods: i. e., uniforms, blankets, et cetera, so necessary for her soldiers, from English mills.

After the war, Japan, with prudent foresight, established mills for the manufacture of woolsens and worsteds, under Government subsidy, and today, her buyers are competing keenly in the world's markets for this important staple, to supply not less than 15 establishments devoted to the manufacture of wool. Japan has so far advanced in the manufacture of wool that her mills are able not only to care for the domestic demand, and government requirements, (for military and naval purposes), but to take contracts for Russian account, thus supplying large amounts of woolen goods to the Russian forces in the field.

Two Things We May Do.
What policy can we adopt as a nation to relieve our present critical situation?

1. Palpably, by conserving our present supply of sheep and wool.
2. By the passage of wise and just Federal laws that will serve to increase the flocks without imposing too great a burden upon the consumer.

Let us conserve this important industry, and remove it from the field of partisan politics, and so establish it upon a basis that will make for its permanent growth.

In this connection, an important matter is the urgent need for passage

An Army of 2000 Men Were Measured for WRIGHT'S UNION SUITS Shaped to your shape

We are finicky about giving our customers a perfect fit in underwear. And we can certainly do it with Wright's Union Suits. Men of every size, shape and type were fitted before the sizes were made up. The Wright Company takes the raw wool and turns out the finished garment—spin, weave, cut, fit; from lamb's back to man's back. This plus our care in fitting gives you a garment that will feel like it was tailored for you alone. Many men get three or four seasons' service from these Union Suits. They cost \$2 up in different weights and fabrics.

ALEXANDER CO.

"High Art Suits" \$17.50 to \$25.00
Are new Spring patterns and latest models

Broadway Suits at \$15.00 Always the Same Price Everywhere

New Spring Hats, Stetsons \$3.50 & \$4.00 Astors \$2.50

ALEXANDER CO.

One Price Clothiers Ed. R. Hamilton, Mgr., Vale, Ore.

THANK YOU!

We wish to thank all our new friends for their cordial support, which is making possible a better showing each week. We will strive to retain your friendship and support, by good service, so that we may make our store a credit to our town. Remember us when you need anything in the Drug line. We have a good assortment of Spring remedies at all prices. Now is the time to clean out your system and prepare for a Summer's work.

IF YOU CAN'T COME—PHONE.
IF YOU CAN'T PHONE—WRITE.

McGillivray Bros.

The Rexall Store
[Successors to Drexel Drug Co.]
Vale, Oregon Phone 32.

TENTH YEAR IN BUSINESS

Beginning our tenth year of business in Vale we place before the public and our many customers a larger and more complete stock in the lines we carry. On account of the war goods are hard to get and our lines are slow in arriving, but all will be here by the first week in April.

Our line of ladies' trimmed hats will be on display in the next ten days. These will be something to fit every head and pocketbook.

Yours for a bigger business and better values than ever before.

Freeman's Store



When constipation causes headache use

Rexall Orderlies

The laxative tablet with the pleasant taste

We have the exclusive selling rights for this great laxative

The Rexall Store

McGILLIVRAY BROS. DRUG STORE
THE REXALL STORE

VALE MEAT CO.

Incorporated
Successors to Chester's Cash Market

Announces its new Co-operative, Profit-Sharing Plan:

The Company returns to its customers annually all earnings and profits of the business over and above ten per cent interest on capital invested.

This means that our customers will get their Meats, Groceries and Provisions at Actual Cost, plus the expense of doing business.

We will be pleased to have you join us. You are invited to call and get details.

2nd door west of Post Office.