

OREGON NEWS IN BRIEF

More than \$12,000 was realized from the tag sale held in Portland in the interests of the Waverly baby home.

Petitions are being circulated asking that Glen R. Metsker, district attorney for Columbia county, be recalled.

The 33d annual meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural society will be held in Roseburg December 5, 6 and 7.

Work of demobilizing members of section B, of the S. A. T. C. at the Oregon Agricultural college, began Monday.

The Oregon Baptist state convention, which was scheduled to meet in Portland last month, has been postponed until October, 1919.

Demobilization of the Students' Army Training corps unit in the University of Oregon began Wednesday, and the university will return to its pre-war status.

A second wave of the Spanish influenza, which surpasses the first, is sweeping over Klamath Falls, in spite of the fact that the restrictions had not been removed.

The Soissons, last of a fleet of 20 auxiliary powered vessels built at Portland for the French government by the Foundation company, was launched Thursday.

J. D. Farrell, president of the O. W. R. & N. railroad, has been appointed by Governor Withycombe as a member of the state fair board to succeed Mrs. Edith Tozier Weathered.

Nineteen horses were burned to death when fire destroyed a barn at the Chenawah Indian school. Several sets of harness and 1000 bushels of grain and 50 tons of hay added to the loss.

In one check for \$80,837.33, beneficiaries under the estate of the late Theodore H. Wilcox, of Portland, paid the inheritance tax for that estate. The total valuation of the estate was \$2,892,484.

Total bank deposits in the state aggregated \$226,381,703.44 November 1, according to a statement issued by Superintendent of Banks Bennett. This is an increase from August 31, 1918, of \$29,455,285.24.

The death of John Olson, contractor, of Portland, was the only fatality reported to the industrial accident commission out of 430 accidents, reported for the week ending November 23, inclusive.

The woman's dormitory at the Eugene Bible university was destroyed by fire and the matron and 13 girls escaped in their night clothes by cutting the screens on the sleeping porch and passing through them to safety.

Life insurance companies will be called upon to pay out something like \$200,000,000 in extraordinary losses because of the influenza epidemic, according to a statement issued by Insurance Commissioner Harvey Wells.

The newly completed \$48,000 concrete bridge, just erected across Hood river by the state highway commission, has been thrown open to traffic. The bridge is approximately 500 feet long. It replaces an old steel bridge.

Following the usual custom, the Hood River Apple Growers' association sent to Chicago a refrigerator car loaded with gift boxes of fruit sent by Hood River residents to friends and relatives in that city and points of the Mississippi valley.

At his own request Warden Murphy, of the state penitentiary, retired Saturday and was released from his bond. In the interim before Robert L. Stevens, the prospective appointee, takes charge, Deputy Warden Burns will have control at the institution.

After a conference between Chairman Miller, of the public service commission, and officials of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad company, the road has decided to suspend its order for a reduction in the passenger service schedules between Astoria and Portland.

Much uncertainty prevails at Marshfield regarding the lumbering business and the closing down of several industries indicates that operators are going carefully until new bearings are established. These retrenchments have thrown between 300 and 400 men out of employment.

Oregon dealers buy fish, delivered, at an average price of 11.7 cents a pound, retail it at 17.8 cents a pound and make an average profit of 34.2 per cent, according to a survey of fish market conditions of all states, recently compiled by the United States food administration.

Railroad telegraphers and agents of the O. W. R. & N. lines, through action of their general committee convened in Portland, rejected the wage and working award announced November 16 by Director-General McAdoo and authorized the calling of a nationwide strike vote, if necessary, to obtain their demands. In general, the demands are for wage increases.

Postmaster-General Burleson advised the public service commission by telegraph that he has made effective as of November 15 an increase of wages for telephone-operating employees of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company and asks the commission to make its forthcoming order

increasing the telephone rates retroactive so that the rates will also apply as of that date to cover the increase in wages. It was pointed out that under the statute the commission has no power to make rates retroactive under the public utilities law and that part of the postmaster-general's request apparently cannot be granted. It was also pointed out that the postmaster-general apparently is laboring under the assumption that the commission's hearing on the increases will be purely perfunctory in character, held only for the purpose of legalizing the rates under the state statutes and that the commission will take nothing else into consideration.

The gas-defense division of the chemical war service has informed O. D. Center, director of college extension at the Oregon Agricultural college, that the collection of nut shells for gas masks should be discontinued at once. Shipments of less than 10 tons at shipping points should not be forwarded.

In a telegram pointing out that the action of the Emergency Fleet corporation in suddenly cancelling a large number of shipbuilding contracts has created a decidedly serious situation in Oregon, Governor Withycombe has appealed to President Wilson, asking that he intervene and that the contracts be reinstated.

Reedsport, the city of sawmills, claims to have received the first commercial lumber order following the closing of government work in spruce, white cedar and fir lines. The order came to the C. McC. Johnson mill. The mill is asked by a Seattle lumber company to hurry out an order of 2,000,000 feet of fir, to be shipped by rail.

One million reports received from army camp surgeons by Surgeon-General Rupert Blue show that Oregon, as represented by its men who were sent to army camps, had a cleaner bill of health than any other state in the union. Only 59 of 1 per cent of the men going into the army from this state were afflicted with social disease.

District No. 11, as the Oregon district of the wooden ship division of the Emergency Fleet corporation is officially designated, is to remain independent of the North Pacific division, or Washington district, according to official word received to that effect. The district is to continue undisturbed until the termination of wooden ship construction for the government.

Soldiers are advised to retain their government insurance policies and not allow them to lapse, in a statement issued by Insurance Commissioner Harvey Wells. "My advice," said Mr. Wells, "is that government insurance be continued for the reason that many of the boys will come back more or less physically impaired and will find it impossible to obtain insurance in regular companies."

The cargo lumber shipments from the Columbia river in October were exceptionally light. According to statistics compiled, 16 vessels loaded 13,464,171 feet of lumber at the lower river mills during the month. In the same period 11 vessels loaded 7,692,355 feet of lumber at the up-river mills, making a grand total of 21,156,526 feet of lumber that left the Columbia river in cargoes during the month of October.

With more than \$6,000,000 available for next year for highway construction the state highway commission has called upon the various counties for their grading budgets, and as soon as they are received the commission will hold a meeting and formulate its hard-surfacing program. Under the law the counties must do the grading, and it will be the general policy of the commission during the year to hard-surface as many of the projects as the counties are prepared to grade.

The application of the Astoria water commission for the appropriation of 16 second feet of water from Big creek for a municipal supply has been approved by State Engineer Percy A. Cupper. It is not intended to use this supply until additional water for the city is needed, but the source of supply will be protected. When the supply is to be used, it is proposed to construct a 30-inch pipe line 16½ miles, at an estimated cost of \$500,000, which will deliver the water to the present reservoir.

Harbor improvements to cost approximately \$1,500,000 were authorized by the Port of Astoria commission at a recent meeting. The projects include construction of a drydock of 15,000 tons capacity and the creation of a third pier at the port dock, with a warehouse equipped with modern cargo handling machinery. The proposed new pier will be large enough to berth at one time six liners of 15,000 tons each and the drydock will be able to handle the largest carriers afloat. The commission also plans to build additional bulk grain storage bins with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

It must have been Adam who discovered that it was much more pleasant to talk than to hoe the crops.

SHE KEPT THEM ON THE JOB



SAVE 16,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT THAT FORMERLY WAS LOST IN THRESHING

Farmers, Urged by Food Administration, Provide Seven Extra Loaves of Bread for Every American.

By adopting cleaner threshing methods and by literally combing harvest fields to gather grain formerly wasted, threshermen and farmers of the United States this year saved fully 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, estimated as equivalent to about seven one-pound loaves of bread for every person in the country. This result, accompanied by corresponding savings of barley, oats, rye and other grains, is shown by reports from 33 grain states to the U. S. Food Administration. Other states, although not prepared to furnish definite figures of conservation in the grain fields, report greatly reduced harvest losses.

This rural food saving achievement, accomplished in scarcely six months time, was in direct response to requests by the Food Administration, which asked farmers and threshermen to reduce harvest losses from about 34 per cent—the estimated average in normal times—to the lowest possible minimum. Country grain threshing committees carried into every grain growing community the official recommendations for accomplishing the results desired.

In numerous instances drivers of racks with leaky bottoms were sent from the fields to repair their equipment and frequently had order threshing machines were stopped until the cause of waste was removed. But in proportion to the number of persons engaged in gathering the nation's grain crop, cases of compulsion were comparatively rare. The Food Administration freely attributes the success of the grain threshing campaign to patriotic service by farmers, threshermen and their crews. Incidentally grain growers of the United States are many millions of dollars "in pocket" as a result of the grain saved.

NO ONE SUFFERED HERE.

The marvel of our voluntary food saving, now that we are "getting results," is that no one ever actually suffered any hardship from it; that we all are better in health and spirit and better satisfied with ourselves because of our friendly self-denial.

Food control in America held the price of breadstuffs steady, prevented vicious speculation and extortion and preserved tranquillity at home.

In no other nation is there so willing a sense of voluntary self-sacrifice as in America—that was shown in the abstinence from wheat.

Find more wheat, it came; more pork, it came; save sugar, it was done. So Americans answered the challenge of German starvation.

Good will rules the new world as fear governed the old world. Through sharing food America helps make the whole world kin.

Food control made sufficiency from shortage, kept the rein on food prices, gave the nation's full strength exercise.

Starvation by Germany challenged all the world; food conservation in America answered the challenge.

Food conservation in America has been the triumph of individual devotion to the national cause.

PROVED SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

Voluntary Basis of Food Saving Showed Heart of America Beat True for Freedom.

To the voluntary service and sacrifice of the American people must be attributed the continued health, strength and morale of the Allied armies and the civil populace.

Upon this spirit of service and sacrifice will depend Europe's fate in the months to come. In the past year we have carried out an export program, the magnitude of which is almost beyond comprehension. But with the new demands that have come, with the liberation of nations freed from German oppression, our exports must be almost doubled. Instead of 11,820,000 tons, we must ship twenty million tons of food to Europe in the coming year—as much as can be pushed through our ports.

If the Allies had not been fed by America, it would have been impossible for them to maintain their defense against Germany.

Meeting this world need on a purely voluntary basis, the American people have conclusively proved that democracy is a success and that in time of need it will rise to its own defense.

If there were no other accomplishment to its credit the very fact that it has shown the strength of democracy has in itself more than justified the existence of the Food Administration in the eyes of the world.

Less than four months after the United States declared war the United States Food Administrator expressed his determination to meet America's food problem on a basis of voluntary action and reiterated his confidence that awakened democracy would prove irresistible.

"Many thinking Americans," said Mr. Hoover, "and the whole world have been watching anxiously the last four months in the fear that democratic America could not organize to meet autocratic Germany. Germany has been confident that it could not be done. Contrary proof is immediately at our door, and our people have already demonstrated their ability to mobilize, organize, endure and prepare voluntarily and efficiently in many directions and upon the mere word of inspiration aside from the remarkable assemblage of our Army and finances."

The history of the Food Administration has clearly shown that the trust of those who put their faith in democracy has not been misplaced.

be proud to be a food Saver

SUGAR SHOWED OUR BACKBONE

American Willingness to Give Up Luxury Demonstrated Nation's War Conscience.

STAND WITH THE ALLIES.

By Reducing Consumption People of the United States Averted a Famine at Home in Spite of Low Supplies.

The fact that the people of the United States were able to reduce by more than one-half million tons their July, August, September and October consumption of sugar proves conclusively that their war conscience was thoroughly awakened and that the country as a whole stood ready to follow the injunctions of the Government.

Our normal consumption of sugar in the four-month period beginning with July has been 400,000 tons per month, a total of 1,600,000 for the quarter year.

In July, when our sugar stringency began to reach its height, consumption was reduced to 200,000 tons. In August only 325,000 tons went into distribution and in September only 270,000 tons. In October the distribution fell to 230,000 tons.

If the general public had failed to observe the injunctions of the Food Administration, this country would have been in the throes of a sugar famine before the end of August. Our visible supplies were so low as to bring great anxiety to those familiar with the sugar situation. They feared that it would be absolutely impossible to reduce consumption to a point where sugar would no longer be a mere luxury in the American diet.

Few accomplishments of the Food Administration will stand forth so predominantly as this reduced consumption of sugar. By it we have been able to bridge over the period of stringency until the new beet and Louisiana cane sugar crops were in sight.

Now the nation is in a position so that if we choose we may return to our normal home use of sugar, and Europe, with the release of ships to go far afield, can maintain its recent restricted rations. If, however, those nations are to increase their use of sugar very considerably it must be by our continued sharing with them through limiting our own consumption.

AMERICAN SPIRIT RELIED ON TO WIN.

In the light of succeeding events it is interesting to recall the confidence with which the United States Food Administrator viewed the gloomy outlook in July of 1917, when this country had been in the war for less than four months and the Germans were steadily sending the western front nearer and nearer to Paris.

"Even though the situation in Europe may be gloomy today," he declared in a public statement, "no American who has knowledge of the results already obtained in every direction need have one atom of fear that democracy will not defend itself in these United States."

LOYALTY IN LITTLE THINGS LAST PROOF OF PATRIOTISM

Americans without murmuring cut their sugar allowance from four pounds a month to three and then as long as need be to two pounds for loyalty's sake.

Food Will Win the World.

America earned the gratitude of allied nations during war by sharing food. America under peace may win the world's good will by saving to share.



+ DEMOCRACY VS. AUTOCRACY. +
+ "There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its needs. It is a matter of equality of burden." +
+ The truth of this statement, made by the United States Food Administrator soon after we entered the war, has been borne out by the history of our exports. Autocratic food control in the lands of our enemies has broken down, while democratic food sharing has maintained the health and strength of this country and of the Allies. +

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