

H. A. BEAUCHAMP, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon

STAYTON, OREGON

C. H. BREWER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
STAYTON, OREGON

Wilbur N. Pintler, D.M.D.
DENTIST

Office Opp. Lanceland Shoe Store
Phone 2152 Stayton, Ore.

V. A. GOODE

LAWYER and NOTARY PUBLIC

Office Room No. 6, Roy Bldg.

S. H. HELTZEL

Attorney-at-Law—Notary Public

—Real Estate—

And Farm Loans

GEO. A. SMITH

Stayton, Oregon

G. F. KORINEK, V. S., B. V. Sc
Veterinarian

Treats all domestic animals, also
applies the Tuberculin test.

Telephone 3x7

Office at Stayton Stables
STAYTON - - - OREGON

**TINWORK and
PLUMBING**

Bath Tubs, Lavatories and
all Sanitary fittings—Farmers—
We carry a line of
pumps, leader water systems,
etc. Gasoline engines.

JACOB SPANIO

STAYTON MEAT MARKET

**SESTAK &
THOMAS,**

Proprietors.

Fresh, Salt & Cured Meats
Lard & Creamery Butter.
Highest Market Price Paid For Fat Stock

If in the Market

For

Chevrolet or Buick

Four or Six

Phone or Call on

O. M. Baker, Agent

Kingston, Ore.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE AUG. 17

Kingston-Stayton-Salem

AUTO STAGE

Will make regular trips every day,
Sundays included as follows:

SALEM PHONE 1966	
A. M.	P. M.
7:40 Lv. Kingston Ar. 5:30	
7:50 Stayton 5:00	
8:00 Sublimity 4:50	
8:20 Aumsville 4:30	
8:40 Turner 4:15	
9:15 Ar. Salem Lv. 3:45	

*Meets Train 62 northbound at Aumsville. Stage leaves opposite O. E. Depot in Salem.

Stayton-West Stayton

7:00 a. m.	Lv. Stayton	Ar. 8:45 a. m.
8:00 p. m.	Ar. Stayton	Lv. 6:30 p. m.
8:00 a. m.	Ar. W. Stayton	Lv. 6:12 a. m.
5:00 p. m.	Lv. W. Stayton	Ar. 6:16 p. m.

Hamman Auto Stage

FIRE!

Think of the price of grain
and hay. Is it insured
against Fire? If not insure
for four or six months
THE COST IS SMALL

J. W. MAYO

FARM AND CITY LOANS
If you are paying a high rate of interest, why not refund your loan at a lower rate and more liberal terms. It is not good business to pay a higher rate of interest than the market demands, nor is it good business to keep your surplus funds on time deposits at 3 to 4 per cent. per annum when 6 per cent can readily be secured on first Farm Mortgages. If you have money to loan or wish to refund or secure a new one, call or write S. H. HELTZEL, Stayton, Oregon.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

—J. M. RINGO—

STAYTON OREGON

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned by an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion, duly made and entered of record on the 3rd day of January, 1918, were appointed joint executors of the last Will and Testament of C. W. Geer, deceased, and that they have duly qualified as such: All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified, as required by law, to them at the office of S. H. Helzel, in Stayton, Marion County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1918.
IRA W. GEER
GUY M. GEER
S. H. HELTZEL, Joint Executors.
Attorney for Estate.

Mr. Young Wins

The Trotter vs Young trial which occupied the first four days of last week in the Federal Court in Portland resulted in Mr. Young's favor.

Mr. Trotter brought suit for \$10,000 damages for injury to his reputation and business. The jury didn't think the charges were proven.

THINNEST SOAP BUBBLES.

They Almost Give Us a Glimpse of the Invisible Molecules.

What is a soap bubble? Nothing but a film of water molecules held together by the cohesive power of soap in solution. A soap bubble's size and strength depend upon the right composition of the mixture that furnishes its material. The colors in a soap bubble are due to what is known in physics as the interference of light, and depend upon the varying thickness of the film of water.

It is a singular fact that the last color to appear on a soap bubble just before it breaks is a gray tint. The thickness of the film when this tint appears upon it is less than the one hundred and fifty-six-thousandth of an inch.

Were a soap bubble to be magnified to the size of the earth and the molecules magnified in proportion, then the whole structure would be as coarse grained as a globe of small lead shot touching one another at their surfaces. In the blowing of a soap bubble there is presented the spectacle of the stretching of a liquid to the extreme limit of its capacity. In this way we come nearer to a sight of the invisible molecules of matter than could be got in any other way no matter how elaborate the experiment.—Exchange.

Was Too Particular.

A Bonton (N. J.) real estate man was trying to sell a small farm by mail to a possible purchaser in Manhattan, a very precise and particular person. One day a friend asked him how he was making out on the deal.

"Oh, I've quit," he said in a tone of marked pleasure. "You see, he wrote for so many details and kept insisting on having more that I got tired at last and wrote telling him if he would pay the freight both ways I would ship the darn farm down to the city for him to look at, and he never answered my letter."—Puck.

The Old Order Passeth.

What has become of the old fashioned man who was about to solve the problem of perpetual motion? And where is the old fashioned woman who wore gloves that reached only halfway to the end of her fingers? Can anybody furnish information concerning the whereabouts of the old fashioned boy who wore mittens which were fastened to a long string?—Chicago Herald.

**AMERICAN SUGAR
SENT TO FRANCE**

American Price Rigidly Regulated
by United States Food
Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During
Civil War—Refiners' Profits
Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall, America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.
"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred l. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.03 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$21,500,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, l. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the price of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.89, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade."

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

SKATING SKATING

At the Stayton Skating Rink Every Tuesday,
Thursday, Saturday and Sunday Evening.

**Pacific Coast
Defense League**

In the present request on the part of spruce producers of Western Oregon to the State Highway Commission asking that the Commission give immediate attention to the building of a highway into Tillamook, such that spruce for aeroplane manufacture can be gotten out immediately, L. J. Simpson, President of the Pacific Coast Defense League, sees more vindication of the aims and objects of the Pacific Coast Defense League as it is organized today.

"Tillamook County is one of the most important sources of long grain spruce which is just now one of the most important materials in the advancement of the cause of liberty and world freedom. Though Oregon is thousands of miles from the actual scene of conflict, it is in this way one of the most important battlefields in the stand against the Kaiser," said Mr. Simpson.

"A week ago the heavy rains made the already over-burdened railroad to Tillamook practically useless. We see in this, how the work of getting out spruce is burdened and hampered by obstacles which could have been avoided had the work, which the Pacific Coast Defense League is now advocating, been accomplished before the war. Of course, this condition could not be foreseen."

"It takes things of this nature to impress people with the real meaning and the importance of the work that has to be done in this connection."

"When the Pacific Coast Defense League began working for a military highway or a system of military highways along the entire Pacific Coast it is hardly thought that so soon would be staged a practical demonstration of its basic idea."

"Events move quickly these days. From New York comes the story that the railroads themselves are urging manufacture, merchants and all people depend on short hauls to inaugurate motor transportation. In other words, from experiences of war and from the actual necessity of war are learning how entirely inadequate is our system of transportation under the emergency demands. The armies in the fields were the first to notice it. Now, other business and commerce finds how weak is its main support, namely, transportation."

"Under these circumstances it is no idle dream to go a step further and see what would happen in the case of actual hostilities on the Pacific Coast. Of course, we do not face immediate danger of attack on the Pacific, yet, must we again face the perils of unpreparedness? We are today doing, as a nation, what we would have done years ago had we thought the war even the slightest probability. Considering what has happened in the past year and what is happening, would it not be wisdom to look at the situation in a broader way than we have ever faced it before?"

"We are not a nation of jingoists, and yet we cannot face the future with the same recklessness and optimism which characterized us as a nation heretofore."

That in brief explains the why and the wherefore of the Pacific Coast Defense League. What it wants is this: Immediate legislation should be enacted authorizing the survey of a complete system of National Military Highways for the Pacific Coast, looking to their construction as early as consistent. That the commercial organizations of the Pacific

Coast present a solid front, striving to influence Congress to inaugurate measures at the earliest opportunity for the accomplishment of this necessity. In the course of the next few weeks every chamber of commerce, every civic club in Washington, Oregon and California will be asked to make favorable recommendation to their legislative and congressional representatives regarding this military system of highways.

Up at Mehama where they have 80 voters and 110 Red Cross members, there lives Susan Fenton. She is 74 years old, but she has knitted 11 pairs of socks for the soldiers, several pair of wrist-lets and made innumerable bandages, comforts, etc., for the boys in the cantonments and at the front. She works steadily with her needle and scissors all the time, and when some of her friends told her she had done her part and should rest a while she replied: "My part is all I can do for the boys in the trenches and for winning the war."—Capital Journal.

EXECUTRIX'S FIRST NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Julia Bach has this day been appointed executrix of the last will and testament and estate of Peter S. Bach, deceased, and has duly qualified as such, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to Carey F. Martin, Attorney at Law, 413 Masonic Temple Building, Salem, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Salem, Oregon this 29th day of January 1918.

JULIA BACH,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Peter S. Bach, deceased.
Carey F. Martin,
Attorney for executrix. 515

ROBERT N.

Stanfield
Of Stanfield, Umatilla
County

**Republican Candidate
for United States Senator
from Oregon.**

The man who believes in the development of Oregon's opportunities

If you have not received a complete copy of my principles write me at Stanfield.

**R. N.
Stanfield**