

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

C. H. BREWER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
STAYTON, OREGON

W. N. Pintler, D. M. D.
DENTIST
Office Opp. Lancefield 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

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TINWORK and PLUMBING
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STAYTON MEAT MARKET
SESTAK & THOMAS, Proprietors.

Fresh, Salt & Cured Meats
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Highest Market Price Paid For Fat Stock

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Four or Six
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O. M. Baker, Agent
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REDUCED RATES EFFECTIVE APRIL 20
Kingston-Salem Round Trip \$1.50
Kingston-Stayton-Salem

AUTO STAGE
Will make regular trips every day. Sundays included as follows:
SALEM PHONE 1395

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

Stayton-West Stayton

7:00 a. m.	Lv. Stayton	Ar.	8:45 a. m.
4:10 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
8:00 a. m.	Ar. W. Stayton	Lv.	8:12 a. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:16 p. m.

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St. Marys Church
Services 2nd 4th and 5th Sundays at 8:30 a. m.
Rev. Fr. Larkin, Pastor

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.

L. J. ADAMS
Republican Candidate for
County Judge
FOR MARION COUNTY
At Republican Primaries
May 17, 1918.
Paid Advertisement.

For State Senator
SAM H. BROWN
The Gervais Farmer
Republican Candidate
Republican Primaries May 17
YOUR VOTE WILL BE APPRECIATED
Paid Advertisement.

R. Hensley has received word from his son Martin that he is in the U. S. Naval hospital in Rhode Island suffering from a broken leg. Young Hensley is in the navy and has been employed in a naval ship conveying troops across the pond.
C. A. Beauchamp and wife accompanied by Jack Jones and wife motored to Salem Sunday.

At the Star Theatre next Sat. you will see The Jaguars Claws. Mr. and Mrs. John Kintz, of Sublimity, visited relatives in town yesterday.

Mrs. McCrow and daughter Garnet, of Corvallis, were weekend visitors at Jos. Fisher's.
"Clean up day" made a difference in the appearance of some of our streets and back yards.

Bill Hart in The Narrow Trail, next Sunday.

N. Geymer is back from a several weeks visit to different California points. He says he's glad to get back.

Don't forget the Battle of Arras at Star Theatre next Wed. & Thurs., the final Episodes are more exciting.

W. F. Fitton reports prospects good for a large strawberry crop at his place. He has set out over 4000 new plants this year.

Geo. Boedigheimer was home for a short time Saturday and Sunday. He left Sunday afternoon for Camp Lewis.

Mrs. Mabel Frayer, of Junction City, spent the week end with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gardner.

There has been a display of beautiful hand-painted China ware in the Lilly hardware store window the past few days, the work of Mrs. Lilly. She certainly does exceptionally fine work.

J. R. Miller returned home the last of last week from Philomath and Monday left for the Fishhawk logging camp, a Hammond concern, near Astoria.

THE WAR, THE FARM AND THE FARMER

By Herbert Quick
Member Federal Farm Loan Board

The farmer everywhere loves peace. The American farmer especially loves peace. Since the dawn of history, the farmer has been the man who suffered most from war. All that he possesses lies out of doors in plain sight and is spoil of war—his house, his grain, his livestock. The flames that light the skies in the rear of every invading army are consuming the things that yesterday represented his life work, and the life labors of past generations of farmers.

Everywhere the farmer is a warrior when war is the only thing which will make and keep him free. He cannot rally to the colors as quickly as can the dwellers in the cities, because it takes longer to send to the farms the call to arms. It takes longer to call the farmers from the fields than the city dwellers from the shops. Many do not hear the first blast of the trumpet. Others do not at first understand its meaning because they have not had the time to talk the matter over with their acquaintances. Instead of reading half a dozen extras a day, the farmer may read weekly papers only. He must have more time in a sudden emergency to make up his mind.

It is impossible to set the farmers of the United States on fire by means of any sudden spark of rumor. But when they do ignite, they burn with a slow, hot fire which nothing can put out. They are sometimes the last to heat up; but they stay hot. In a long fight they are always found sturdily carrying the battle across No-Man's Land in the last grim struggle. The American farmer will give all that he has and all that he is to win this great war against war.

This war was at first hard to understand. No armed foe had invaded the United States. The night skies were not reddened by burning ricks and farm houses. No raiding parties robbed us of our cattle or horses. No rafter-rattlers insulted our women. It seemed to many of us that we were not at war—the thing was so far off. We did not realize what a giant war had become—a monster with a thousand arms that could reach across the seas and take from us three-fourths of everything we grew. But finally we saw that it was so.

If the Imperial German government had made and enforced an order that no American farmer should leave his

own land, haul grain or drive stock to town, it would have done only a little more than it accomplished by its interdiction against the freedom of the sea. What was the order against which we rebelled when we went into this war? Look at the condition of the American farmer in the latter part of 1914 and the first half of 1915 and see.

When the war broke out, through surprise and panic we partially gave up for a while the use of the sea as a highway. And the farmers of America faced ruin. I know an Iowa farmer who sold his 1914 crop of 25,000 bushels of wheat for seventy cents a bushel. Farmers in the south sold their cotton for half the cost of producing it. All this time those portions of the world whose ports were open were ready to pay almost any price for our products. When finally we set our ships in motion once more, prosperity returned to the farms. But it never returned to the farmers of those nations which remained cut off from ocean traffic.

Take the case of Australia. There three crops have remained unsold on the farms. No ships could be spared to make the long voyage to Australia. So in spite of the efforts of the Government to save the farmers from ruin, grain has rotted in the open. Millions of tons have been lost for lack of a market.

Such conditions spell irretrievable disaster. Such conditions would have prevailed in this country from the outbreak of the war until now if our Government had not first resisted with every diplomatic weapon, and finally drawn the sword.

Why did we draw the sword? To keep up the price of wheat and cotton, and to protect trade only? If someone should order you to remain on your farm, and not to use the public highways, would your resistance be based only on the fear of loss in profits from failure to market your crops? By no means! You would fight to the last gasp! Not to make money, but to be free!

When a man is enslaved, all he loses in money is his wages. But the white man has never been able to accept slavery. He has never yet been successfully enslaved. There rises up in him against servitude a resentment so terrible that death always is preferable.

What the Imperial German government offered the farmers of America in its ruthless submarine warfare was not the loss of profits, but slavery to the saber-rattler of Potsdam. He purposed to make us slaves by murdering the people who took our products to market. By all the laws of civilized warfare, commerce under a neutral flag was free from any hindrance except the legal interference justified by war. But the Germans not only stopped merchant vessels, they sank them. Sank them without warning, without trace—the most devilish thing war has seen since the savages scalped our ancestors and threw screaming babies into the flames of burning cabins.

The German plan of sinking merchant vessels without trace is based on the murderer's maxim that "dead men tell no tales." It was executed by the massacre of men, women and children, who, having committed themselves to small boats in the open sea after their ships were torpedoed, were mercilessly raked with gunfire, and exterminated to the last unprotected, unptitled soul! These are the murders that stain the hands of the Kaiser, his advisers and minions. These outrages were perpetrated on neutral vessels when all that civilized warfare gave the Germans a right to do even with the merchant vessel under a hostile flag, was to stop it at sea and make it a prize of war.

To kill the civilians on board, even under a hostile flag, was nothing but unmitigated murder. And these murders were committed in order that we might be enslaved! Having the right to take the sea with his fleet, but being afraid to do so for fear he might lose it, and being unable by fair means to stop the selling of our products to his enemies, the Kaiser declared that he would do it by the foulest methods ever resorted to in war. He declared the sea closed, and that he would keep it closed, not by war, but by murder.

To have submitted would have cost us dear in prosperity but that would have been the least of our loss.

We should have had to grovel before the German government.

We should have had to accept murder as a thing against which we could not defend ourselves.

We should have allowed this new horror to become a part of all future wars, and have been responsible for its incorporation into international law.

We should have proved that because the fire which burns up our farms' usefulness is beyond the horizon, we would submit to the kindling of it.

We might have accepted the seventy cents for wheat and the six cents for cotton, but we could not have done it merely because we were commanded to do it. By so doing we should have accepted degradation. We should have begun, after winning our freedom in our own revolution and establishing a union on the foundation of liberty in the blood and tears of our war between the states, to knuckle under to autocracy! We should have basely yielded up our birthright as Americans.

Such a thought is intolerable. Peace at such a price would not be peace, but only a preparation for a future revolt against subjugation. Better any sort of war; better war forever, that that.

Whenever the time comes for new sacrifices, let us remember that we fight, not for our liberties tomorrow, or next year or twenty years from now, but for our freedom today. Not for the right to live in the future, but for the right to make a living this year.

German oppression had begun to pinch us before we entered the war. If we had not declared war, but had accepted the conditions of life ordered for us by the Kaiser, we should today be a poverty-stricken people. Our factories would be shut down, our workmen unemployed, our people starving, our farmers ruined by the poverty of those for whose consumption they grow their crops. There is loss and sacrifice in the war, but there would have been far more of loss and sacrifice in accepting the German terms. We should have lost more in money than we have spent in the war, but we should have lost something far more precious. We should have lost our souls.

Of the 397 members of the reichstag, Prussia sends 236. The body can be dissolved at any time by the kaiser with the consent of the emperor. This power has been used effectively three times to break down the resistance of the reichstag—in 1878, when it refused to pass the bill to suppress the socialists; in 1887, when it would not agree to fix the size of the army for seven years, and in 1903, when it declined to change the military system. In each case the new body did what the government demanded. Since the principal financial arrangements are matters of standing law, it the reichstag refuses to pass a new budget increasing allowances, or passes one reducing them, the government can be carried on on the old basis without any action on the part of parliament.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County. Department No. 2. Marie Bielser, Plaintiff, vs Arnold Bielser, Defendant.

To Arnold Bielser, the defendant above named; In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause and court on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons as herein specified and in any event on or before April 27, 1918, and if you fail to so answer or appear in the above entitled cause, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in her complaint on file in said cause and court, and will take judgment and decree against you substantially as follows:

A decree forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and plaintiff and awarding to plaintiff the future care and custody of Walter Bielser, Mary Bielser, and Dora Bielser, and adjudging that you pay to plaintiff to assist in their support the sum of \$30.00 per month from the date of your desertion of them to-wit: February 19th 1917, until further order of this court.

A decree establishing plaintiff's rights and interest in the home dwelling and homestead of yourself and wife in Salem, Oregon, and adjudging and decreeing that plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of an undivided two-thirds interest in said real premises which are described as follows:

Beginning on the West line of 17th Street in Salem, Oregon, as the same is shown and designated on the official plat of Salem on file and of record in the office of the Recorder for Marion County, Oregon, which beginning point is at a point where the South line of the John Baker Donation Land Claim No. 42 in Township 7 South, Range 3 West intersects said West line of 17th Street, said point of intersection being South 64 1-2 degrees, East 35.44 chains from the Southwest corner of said John Baker Donation Land Claim; Thence Northerly on the West line of 17th Street, 109.10 feet; Thence Westerly at right angles to 17th Street, 137 feet to the East line of the alley in Englewood Addition to the City of Salem, if extended Northerly; Thence South parallel to 17th Street 96.6 feet; Thence Easterly 137 feet to the place of beginning.

A further decree against you cancelling the certain New York draft No. — now held by you and drawn by the United States National Bank of Salem, Oregon, from the joint funds of plaintiff and defendant and finally decreeing payment of the same to plaintiff as her undivided one-half of your original joint bank account.

A further judgment and decree in favor of plaintiff for her reasonable and necessary expenses, costs, suit money and attorneys fees of this proceeding in the sum of \$250.00 and for plaintiff's costs and disbursements of this proceeding.

And a further and final decree adjudging that the said allowance of \$30.00 per month for the support of your minor children and the said \$250.00 necessary suit money and the costs and disbursements of this proceeding shall be taxed against and paid from your remaining undivided one-third interest in the above described real premises and that the said allowance for your minor children shall become a permanent lien against your said interest in said premises for the faithful payment thereof.

And plaintiff will take such further judgment, order or decree against you in said proceeding as may seem just and equitable.

This summons is served upon you by the publication thereof in the Stayton Mail, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published at Stayton in Marion County, Oregon, said publication being made in accordance with the order of the Hon. Geo. G. Bingham, Judge of said court, which order was made and entered of record on March 9th 1918, and the date of the first publication of this summons shall be Thursday, March 14th 1918, and the date of the last publication thereof, shall be Thursday, April 25th 1918, and you shall answer as aforesaid on or before April 27th 1918.

Address, 413 IVAN G. MARTIN Masonic Temple CAREY F. MARTIN Building Attorneys for Plaintiff Salem, Oregon. 1117

Theo. Rizzo writes to friends here that he is holding down his old job, working in the Stetson hat factory in Philadelphia. A few days after his marriage his wife fell and broke a leg, being confined to the house several days.

The Brown-Petzel Lumber Co. has opened a logging camp on the Barnes place east of town. The camp houses were built here in sections and moved to the camp on trucks.

Ed Blakely, who has been employed in a drug store in Tacoma, Wash., was visiting with friends here the first of the week.