

FORDSON TRACTORS

FOR

FARMS and ORCHARDS

Vick Brothers are receiving FORDSON TRACTORS in Regular Shipments. Demonstrations every Saturday. Come and see the Tractor Work. Orders taken in Rotation

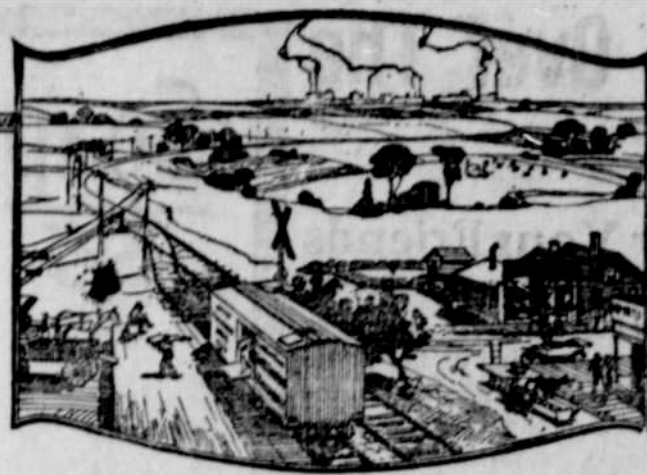
We have "Disk Harrows" For the Fordson Tractors

Valley Motor Co.

Agents for Polk and Marion Counties

State and Front Streets, Salem, Oregon

Elbert Thompson Manager



You Can't Eat Meat 100 Miles Away

Preparing meat is only a part of Swift & Company's usefulness.

The finest meat in the world wouldn't do you any good one hundred miles away from your table.

Swift & Company efficiency has made it possible to place complete lines of products in the smallest and most remote communities.

To be sure the work is done well Swift & Company, through its branch houses and car routes, brings the meat to the retail dealer for you.

Swift & Company lays out car routes covering towns—big, little, medium size—which are not served by a Swift branch house.

Salesmen find out in advance what is wanted by the dealers in every town.

They are followed by refrigerator cars loaded with retailers' orders, which are delivered at each town—fresh, clean, and sweet—once or twice each week.

Swift & Company operates a large number of car routes like this, from four-teen distributing plants.

This is a necessary and natural part of the packers' usefulness. It fits into the industry in an orderly, effective way. It makes better meat cheaper from one end of the land to the other.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



PEOPLE ASKED FOR FLOUR DONATIONS

Freewill Offering of Excess Stocks Is Requested.

MEN OVERSEAS NEED GRAIN

Plan Devised to Save Transportation and Time—Local Donations to Be Resold Locally But Release Equal Amount at Atlantic Seaboard For Immediate Shipment to Allies and Troops.

Opportunity is now offered, through Federal Food Administrator W. B. Ayer, for Oregon families and manufacturing firms using wheat flour, to make a voluntary personal sacrifice for the benefit of Uncle Sam's boys in the Army and Navy. Mr. Ayer has announced that any family, public eating place, or factory using wheat flour, such as bakeries and cracker factories, now has the privilege of directly contributing to the flour bins of the Army and Navy by turning back to the government, at the market price, such portion of their wheat flour allowance as they will patriotically refrain from consuming themselves.

Such gifts of wheat flour, while not going directly to France for the boys overseas, will be turned into the government commissary at the nearest point, and will release an equal quantity of wheat flour on the Atlantic seaboard for immediate shipment "over there." Under this novel plan when a patriotic Oregon family goes on a wheatless diet for a week or a month, or longer period, the wheat flour they save and turn back to the government actually represents an equivalent of wheat flour three thousand miles away, which immediately starts to move forward to the fighting forces. This arrangement has been made in order to save transportation across the continent.

"I am hoping for a splendid wheat-saving record in Oregon," said Mr. Ayer the other day. "For I believe when Oregon families and public eating places in the state know that the flour they save will go direct to the boys of the Army and Navy they will not hesitate to respond in the usual patriotic Oregon way. I had a telegram from Mr. Hoover today in which he asked me for an estimate on what I thought Oregon could be relied upon to save under the new plan. I wished to be conservative, and I replied that my estimate would be 30 to 35 percent of the normal wheat flour consumption. This is a much lower estimate than other states had made, and I realize that it will probably be unsatisfactory at Washington. I am hoping that the people of the state will exceed this estimate by a generous margin. The county administrators have in hand the full details of the plan for saving wheat in this way for the needs of our fighting men, and any one wishing to personally contribute wheat flour should get in touch at once with the Food Administrator of the county in which he or she lives."

The wheat-saving plan announced by Mr. Ayer is a national one, and it is now operative in all the states. The states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon are now co-operating in an effort to make a big wheat-saving record for the Northwest. Federal Food Administrators R. F. Dicknell of Idaho and Charles Hebbard of Washington join with Federal Food Administrator W. B. Ayer for Oregon in the following announcement: which gives in detail the plan of handling the returned wheat:

"Mr. Hoover has wired all Federal Food Administrators that the excess stocks of flour held by public eating places, bakers, dealers and consumers may be voluntarily surrendered for the use of the Army and Navy and the Allies. This action has been prompted by the many voluntary offerings from different parts of the country.

"The practical method of handling such returned flour will be through the local merchant, who is hereby requested to receive all such flour and pay the holding consumer the actual cost of same, and then re-distribute it, without any additional charge to the ultimate consumer. Where merchants accumulate more than their thirty days' supply and all hotels, bakers, etc., that have an excess amount that cannot be disposed of locally, they should immediately communicate with Mr. M. H. Houser, Grain Commissioner of the Food Administration, Board of Trade Building, Portland, and he will arrange for the transportation to the seaboard. All flour returned to the merchant that is resold to the consumer should be reported to Mr. Houser, in order that an equal amount may be released for shipment to the Allies.

"The whole object of the above arrangement is to provide a channel through which all excess quantities of flour may reach the Army and Navy or the Allied armies as a voluntary offering of the people of this country."

If you have a food conservation plan or recipe pass it on to your neighbors and your friends—be "in the service."



WOMEN AND THE WAR

By MRS. HENRY P. DAVISON

Treasurer War Work Council National Board Y. W. C. A.

Within six months after the United States entered the war, the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council had established girls' clubs near more than forty of the cantonments, barracks, and navy yards.



Mrs. Davison

A trained recreation leader was placed in charge of each club. These workers supplement the efforts of the local Associations, if those already exist. Where the idea is new the workers form club centers, organize the girls, and arouse them

to a sense of their responsibility in this time of great excitement and confusion.

No scolding of girls for unwise actions and no solemn finger-shaking occurs in the clubs. Instead of dwelling on what not to do, these wise leaders urge real patriotism. All sorts of projects are suggested that are more interesting than the dubious and dangerous pleasures which appeal to the ignorant and the thoughtless. At parties, for instance, these wise chaperones, whom no one ever thinks of as supervisors, arrange that there shall always be twice as many soldiers as girls. "Twosing" is utterly impossible where there are not enough girls to go around!

Club leaders do not attempt to banish the gallant soldier entirely from the girls' world; they wish only to bring him down from glorified heights of glamour to take his place as an everyday hero, subject to the same scrutiny as other men.

Instruction and relief work are not neglected. Among the activities offered are dressmaking, cooking, knitting, French, athletics, dancing, singing, Red Cross work, Belgian relief, and work for the fatherless children of France. The world contains a number of things besides soldiers for a girl's imagination to dwell upon. Hundreds of clubs for school and business girls all over the country are offering pleasanter recreation than the gaily lighted streets and the sha-

These centers are near the cantonments.

The Bureau of Social Morality is an important feature of the War Work Council's program under the present abnormal conditions. That ignorance is no shield to a girl is well known to its members. Instead, it is her gravest peril. Any situation shrouded in mystery is dangerous. Women can deal only with what they understand. A true social morality must be built on a foundation of knowledge, and be inspired by high aims.

Fourteen women physicians are talking to groups of parents, school-girls, and industrial women. These lecturers bend their best efforts to spreading information on social ideals. Colored women at this time must meet all the problems confronting white women. Their situation is further complicated by industrial and social conditions. Special clubs are being formed among colored girls in the neighborhood of cantonments. Workers are being placed in industrial centers like Louisville, Kentucky, and Hopewell, Virginia.

Immigrant men who formerly labored in mines, on farms, and in factories, and now serve in our army are, themselves, in need of assistance. Foreign men marry young and many, even of the young ones, have large families dependent upon them. Because of these helpless families, the War Work Council has translators who go into the camps.

The activities of the War Work Council could not be confined to our own country. Our American nurses in France need the Y. W. C. A. social workers. Even the most self-reliant women must have help at the front where women's welfare is a matter of minor importance. A central club in Paris gives hard-worked, courageous nurses a home in a strange land. Branch clubs at all of the base hospitals provide relaxation and recreation for hours off.

When the French women cabled to the War Work Council, pleading for experts to advise them in establishing foyers-canteens for women workers in munitions and other war industries, experts were sent over to have over sight of the building and equipping of some of the canteens and act as adviser to French committees.

A professionally solemn-faced but

A LIABILITY—OR AN ASSET?

We don't need to be told that war is wasteful. We have already surmised it.

If generals of all ages, from Sennacherib to Napoleon, can watch us from their present habitation, they will take on an increase of cynicism. They were probably cynical enough before they died.

They learned the futility of trying to create something by a policy of destruction, and must feel some disappointment at this epoch. We have learned nothing from their mistakes. We build cathedrals, and shoot them to bits with cannon. We raise and educate a generation to make hecatombs of it.

Most of us have at least the excuse that we are fighting to destroy something that hoped for aggrandizement out of conquest. But it is absurd that such a policy should have survived Sennacherib. Angels weep, the poets tell us, but at times they must feel tempted to laugh.

And yet, for us in progressive America, the process is not one of waste. Our young men will return from France with a developed efficiency heretofore undreamed of.

Have you ever read figures giving details of the system of piping that carries water to the battle front? As the front changes the system changes and the new formations can never be foreseen. Here are problems which our young engineers learn to solve with a speed and precision never developed in time of peace, because they were unnecessary.

Do you know that armored tanks charge into battle with telephone wires laid out to keep them in touch with the main command? Field batteries also manoeuvre without failing to get answers to "Hello, Central."

Do you know that by teamwork forty American soldiers erected a steel bridge over a hundred feet long in five minutes? We didn't need to do these things in time of peace; so we didn't learn how.

In scores of other ways young Americans in France daily achieve the impossible. The fruits of their experience will be reaped in America—here in Stayton—when peace is declared.

Many peaceful trades are dangerous. (The half-built skyscraper, the

(Continued on page 8)

UNIVERSITY of OREGON Training for Efficiency in Peace or in War

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