

About the State

Resume of the News of the Week from All Parts of Oregon

Seventy young women of Reed college are training to become Red Cross nurse assistants under the supervision of Dr. Bertha Stuart. They are taking a course in the art of bandaging, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Several young men of Reed college are also taking a course in Red Cross work under Dr. Calvin S. White. As soon as the students have completed the courses they will be prepared to pass examinations. Practically every student enrolled in the college is actively engaged in some form of military training.

S. S. Bullis, owner of the Sterling mine, a rich placer property near Medford, out of which during the past half century millions of dollars have been washed, is preparing for spring operations on a larger scale than ever. Water from the melting snow in the Siskiyou mountains is filling Sterling creek. The equipment is the most extensive at any placer plant on the coast. The placer area is electrically lighted, so the ground may be worked night and day.

The first issue of the Cove Sentinel, of which Calvin Goss is editor and proprietor, appeared last Friday. Every business house in town is represented in the advertising columns, and it starts out with a paid-up subscription list of 300. This is the Cove's third venture in supporting a local newspaper. The first, in 1897, the Cove Register, published by J. Nat Hudson, was well patronized, but its owner gave it up as he had other interests. The second, the Cove Courier, by Willard Nelson, in 1901, removed later to Haines.

Educators, legislators, creamerymen, merchants and farmers, at a meeting of the Monmouth grange Saturday, enthusiastically endorsed the \$6,000,000 road bond issue. H. Hirschberg, Independence banker and railroad man, explained that the double license of automobiles will pay for the roads. Senator C. L. Hawley of McCoy showed with figures that the issue was sound. J. H. Ackerman, president of the Oregon Normal school, favored the issue. Others who spoke for it were: L. L. Patterson, president of the Polk County Fair association; B. S. Worsley of Astoria; L. Barbur of Douglas county, and George T. Boothby of Monmouth.

Incediarism is suspected in a fire that destroyed the plant of the G. H. P. Lumber company at Hillsboro Sunday morning. The fire department kept the flames from spreading to the lumber in the yards. The loss is not known. The mill had a daily capacity of 30,000 feet and employed 25 men. Work of rebuilding the mill started Monday.

A Girls' Honor guard has been organized at the Oregon normal school with nearly 300 members. The following officers were elected this week: Ella Dixon, Elk City, leader; Faith Hartridge, Creswell, assistant leader; Bertha Harpole, Junction City, secretary; Thelma Selling, Portland, treasurer; and Marie Morrison, Portland, reporter. This organization is not connected with the school in any way, but is simply composed of students.

Predictions are made by Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction Carleton that fully 8000 Oregon teachers will become members of the N. E. A. before it convenes in Portland in July. The state department agreed to guarantee 1000 members and, as an inducement to teachers joining, offers to relieve those becoming members from work in the

reading circle. Friday 48 certificates of membership were issued by the superintendent.

On discovering the high cost of water in some sections is impeding a state-wide children's movement for cultivating vacant lots, Governor James Withycombe has asked the state public service commission to consider permitting the water companies to lower their rates. The governor said the water companies had been appealed to on patriotic grounds, but declared they fell back on the statement that their rates were fixed by the commission.

Work on the Gales Creek and Willson river railroad is to begin soon. The weather is the only thing that is holding the construction in check, according to the statement of John Pearson, president of the railroad organization and printed in the Oregon Journal of last Saturday. The Journal says: "The first building will be 15 miles of road out of Wilkesboro up Gales Creek towards the Wilson river, by which route the road will eventually reach Tillamook."

The Newberg city council has passed a new ordinance which provides that minors below the age of seventeen years shall not be permitted to attend any public dance without being accompanied by parent or guardian. It is prohibited to hold a public dance later than 12 o'clock midnight. A public dance is defined by the ordinance as meaning any dance not held in a private home. Violation of the ordinance is punished by a fine of from \$10 to \$50, or an imprisonment in the city jail of from 5 to 25 days, reports the Enterprise.

With one and a half stripes missing, shot away in the Spanish-American war, and with its field of Stars and Stripes bullet-pierced, the flag that flew from the masthead of the battleship Oregon when the record run was made around Cape Horn was unfurled in Johnson hall in the University of Oregon Thursday morning.

The position that most of those of German birth will take in the country's trouble with Germany is indicated by the remark of a well-known Cottage Grove resident who was born in the fatherland, whose feelings against England are bitter, and who was strongly opposed to entering the war against Germany. He said: "There is nothing more to say, nothing more to be done. We are now in the war and we have got to stand by the flag and the president, right or wrong. I'm sorry that it had to come, but I'm an American."—Sentinel.

Those who imagined there were not many in the Woodburn section in favor of bonding the state for \$6,000,000 for good roads changed their minds at the conclusion of the good roads meeting at the armory Tuesday afternoon. Addresses were made by Benjamin S. Worsley of Clatsop county, Commissioner E. J. Adams of Eugene and E. B. Barber of Portland. It was then that a vote was called for by Chairman J. M. Poorman and there was not a dissenting vote. Many who had gone there against the bonds were enthusiastic for them when the speaking was over.

Determined to reduce his weight so that he can enlist, Eugene Hornback, an Albany boy, has gone to work on a railroad section and eats only a sandwich for lunch. Hornback tried to enroll in the Oregon National Guard company there last week and was rejected because he was far too heavy for his height. He is working hard to meet this situation.

Miss Agnes Maciver, formerly operator at the Roseburg telephone exchange, left Thursday afternoon for the Bremerton navy-yard, where she will begin active duty as a yeoman, third class, and become one of the first girls in Oregon actually to enter the service. Miss Maciver believes she will be used in the federal telephone service. Ben F. Jones of Roseburg and Irvine Coziens of Myrtle Creek also left for Bremerton to enter the navy. Miss Maciver is very popular.

THE OLD SCHOOL DAYS

Writer Calls Attention to Fallacies of Present Day Associations
Hoff, Ore., April 15, 1917—Editor Courier:—Yesterday I found myself in attendance at a meeting of the Clackamas County Teachers' association, held in the Barclay building at Oregon City; something I shun of late years, I regret to say. Whether I am at fault or the institution as it now exists, we are not going to say. But for the first 10 or 12 years of my teaching experience, I looked forward with pleasure for the next meeting. And as I sat there yesterday, amidst my melancholy surroundings, my memory took me back to the good old days. To those times when our meetings were well attended, both by teachers and parents; when the county superintendent with a host of teachers from the city, drove in "rigs", 20 miles if necessary, and were on hand at 10 o'clock smiling, and cheerful, every month; when country teachers were in sympathy with their schools; and whose hearts were in their work; when superintendents wisely and honestly had every teacher, as near as possible, perform some duty before the year was over; assigned seven or eight of us some school subject, sometimes two of us to the same subject, i. e., have us give our way of teaching civil government, for instance, and

then the other teachers would give their way, and it thus became a sort of family circle. Then we always had a literary program of recitations, etc. Those were purely democratic days when we all were on an equality. You could not distinguish the superintendent, principal and city teachers from the country teachers by our conduct. Those were the days of Gibson, Starkweather, Strange, N. W. Bowland and Zinsler.

These times are, unhappily, over. Since that time, a different course has gradually crept in. Some principals or superintendents, who usually remember little of the common work, are now telling us how to teach, and once in a while some college professor tries to tell us what most of us country teachers know better than he, because he is out of our line of business. (And I for one refuse to take second place to any of them in country school matters.)

The result is that a sort of unconscious little "aristocracy" has grown up which naturally, though unfortunately, possesses the same characteristics of that class that are found the world over. If you have an opinion contrary to theirs, it is met with a sneer or in a jocular manner, which, of course, only reveals the real ignorance of that class. The same element is naturally and almost unanimously opposed to those great democratic principles of popular government, the Initiative and the Referendum. The "lectures" handed out by this class deal fundamentally with how to make a better and more useful machine out of every boy and girl for the use of the great business interests of the country in a servile capacity. Not one word comes from their lips with reference to methods of government by which a position will be ready for every one of these boys and girls when they come out of our schools prepared to assume their share of the nation's work. This, I claim, should be taught co-existent with preparing them for it. These same "instructors" don't seem to know that there are more men and women now in this country than there is work for. Several millions of them. I include skilled workmen as well as the unskilled. They do not seem to know that machinery is year by year being so improved as to require less human labor. They don't seem to know—oh, well, why continue the monotony? They are either ignorant enemies of these boys and girls or they are not friends of true democratic government, whose fundamental purpose is to provide for every man and woman a "job" in this nation. In either case, if these gentlemen are to continue to dish out the "soup," it is now high time that they learn a new and better recipe, or not only our association, but every association in the land, will die of "indigestion."

MILK VALUES

Science Delves Deeply into Subject. Food Value is Great

In the department's latest bulletin J. D. Mickle, state dairy and food commissioner, sets out the value of milk as food with the following explanation: The tremendous advancement in food values within the past year has brought us face to face with a problem in domestic economy which is becoming increasingly difficult to solve. It is causing a study of food value and the relative merits of various articles of food in a measure that has never been attempted before. Never before has science delved so deeply into the subject of the nutrition of the human body as related to our food supply. Many experiments have been conducted and numerous articles written on how to feed the dairy cow in order to produce the maximum flow of milk at a minimum expense, or how to produce the largest gains with the best animal at the lowest possible cost, but when it comes to a balanced ration for the human animal, how little interest we have found in the subject. Milk from time immemorial has been used as an article of food by the human family, but how little attention has really been paid to its real value as a food in comparison with the other articles in our daily fare. We believe that too much cannot be said as to its value as a human food and the dairyman who is striving to supply a clean, wholesome product is deserving of all the encouragement that can be given him.

LET US DO OUR BIT

President Wilson Issues Personal Call to Patriots
President Wilson has personally appealed to every American to do his "bit" in the war with Germany. Sunday night he issued a message to the people, which follows: "My fellow countrymen: "The entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them. "We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. "To do this great thing worthily and successfully, we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves. "These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting, the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless: "We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting. "We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories, with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellow under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufactories there in full operation. "We must supply coal to the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make



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MILLER-OBST

Suspension Bridge Corner Oregon City, Ore.

arms and ammunitions, both here there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service, everything with which the people of England need."

FARM LOAN RATES

Regardless of Locality Cost of Money Will be Five Per Cent

MRS. VIOLA BURR.

Announcements that the rate of interest on the new farm loan mortgages would probably be 55 per cent for the entire system, regardless of the locality where the land offered as security might be located, give an interesting light upon the policy to be pursued in developing the new farm loan system. The action taken has been decided upon only after careful inquiry, it is reported, involving the compilation of comparative figures showing present investments in farm loans in various parts of the country. The question of rates of interest on both mortgages and bonds has been regarded by many as the fundamental one in connection with the development of the new system and is certainly of chief interest to the borrower.

FINANCE AND SOCIETY

Mrs. Burr Joins Subjects in Letter Telling of Woman's Duty

Clackamas, Ore., Route 1, April 16, 1917—Editor Courier:—Farmers, as a rule, do not have to hunt for work. But often times they do have to hunt for a market for their produce, but none are troubled at the present time for markets. However, the workingman who has nothing but his work to exchange for his necessities of life may find it rather difficult to make both ends meet if he has a family to support. Now, isn't it every woman's duty to see how much she can do in helping to support the home by saving everything which may come into that home? I find it a good plan to invest a few cents in something that will bring in some return. If I have any sum of money, I always make a practice of buying something that will grow into money or rather that will increase itself. Every year I invest in a few plants, or maybe get some new kind of seed, but always invest a small part of my money in something that will grow to help support myself and family. Sometimes it is a total failure, but more often I get double return for the money invested. If we use up everything and do not create anything in the place of it, this old world will soon be a barren desert. I wonder if that isn't what is the matter with society today. You look at the men and women—women especially—who live on the wealth and luxuries which the hard working people create and ask what does society give the working people in return for all this wealth and luxury. I will not call it refinement. Does society

pay for itself? Or is society just a selfish bunch of robbers who band together to hold their power over the working class?

Society may be using up everything and giving nothing in return until it, too, will become a barren desert who have fasted their time and opportunities and given nothing in return—used all this time and wealth and opportunity and luxury trying to satisfy their own selfish hearts.

That is one danger of these new societies. They condemn old nations and old governments and old societies, and then band together and do the very thing themselves that they condemn in others. The heads of society had better wake up, stop, look, listen and take notice.

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According to an authentic compilation brought to the attention of the Courier, Oregon farmers have to their debit at present a smaller volume of

loans than either Washington or California. The exact amount is \$35,535, and upon that the present average rate of interest is 8 per cent. The interest rate is 4 per cent more than is charged in California and 7 per cent less than Washington farmers pay. New Mexico pays 10 per cent on loans and Montana and Wyoming each pay 10 per cent. New Hampshire, on the other hand, pays only 5.3 per cent, or less than any other state.

The largest volume of loans has been placed in those states, like New York, Iowa, Missouri and a few others, that are good agriculturally, and in which the large supply of loans has competitively reduced the rate of interest to a relatively low level. There are some exceptions, such as Texas, where rates are high, but the volume of loans is large, nevertheless. Texas is a very large state, which is not fairly comparable with some of the others. On the whole, it would seem

that large investment and relatively low rates go together.

COUNTER CLAIM FILED

Tallman Says Eberly Failed to Account for Share of Farm Earnings

C. P. Tallman on Saturday filed an action against G. J. Eberly to force an accounting of the terms of a lease by which Eberly has property owned by Tallman, and to eject Eberly from the place. This action is a counter claim to the one filed recently by Eberly, asking considerable sums from Tallman because he had failed to equip the farm as was promised. Tallman, in the suit filed Saturday, says that Eberly has not only failed to turn over the land at the expiration of the lease, but has failed to divide the increase in livestock or the returns from the crops. He has not conducted the business of the farm in the proper way, Tallman charges.

DO YOU DREAD WINTER?

If every man, woman and child in this vicinity would only take one spoonful of

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after meals for one month, it would put vigor in their blood to withstand the rigors of winter weather and help prevent colds, grippe and winter sickness. SCOTT'S is a fortifying medicinal food of particular benefit in changing seasons, and every drop yields direct returns in richer blood, stronger lungs, and greater resistive power. No alcohol in SCOTT'S.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

IRRITABLE NERVOUS

Was Condition of Indiana Lady Before Beginning to Take Card-u-i, the Woman's Tonic.

Kokomo, Ind.—Mrs. H. Hankemeier, of this town, says: "I look so well, and am so well, that it does not seem as if I ever needed Cardui. But I was not always this way. I think I have taken a dozen bottles... before my little girl came. I was feeling dreadfully bad, had headache, backache, sick at my stomach, no energy... I was very irritable, too, and nervous. I began taking Cardui about 6 months before my baby came. As a result all those bad feelings left me, and I just felt grand, just as if nothing at all was the matter, and when the end came I was hardly sick at all. Since that I have never taken Cardui at all... It has done me good, and I know it will help others, if they will only try it." Many women have written grateful letters like the above, telling of the good that Cardui has done them. Why should it not help you, too? If you suffer from any of the ailments so common to women, and feel the need of a safe, reliable, strengthening tonic, we urge you to begin today and give Cardui a fair trial. Your dealer sells Cardui. EB-10

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