

SAVING MAN POWER BIG PROBLEM FOR FARMS NOW

Agricultural efficiency, in this national emergency, is in considerable measure a matter of efficiency in the use of farm machinery. Man labor is scarce. The lack must be made up largely by better utilization of men, horses and tractors now on farms.

There are three important ways in which our more efficient farmers improve on traditional methods of using labor for field operations, namely:

(1) They increase the horsepower per man by increasing the size of teams.

(2) They increase the area covered per man and per team by substituting large-sized implements for smaller ones.

(3) They increase the area covered in a given time by increasing the size of fields.

To increase horsepower per man the farmer merely drives a three-horse team where before he drove but two horses, or a four-horse or five-horse team instead of a three-horse team. This is perhaps the simplest expedient for increasing labor efficiency on the farm, and one which is already very generally practiced by our farmers. Where horse labor is abundant and man labor scarce doubling up teams effects a material saving of labor, even without any increase in the size of implements used, since naturally the large team works more easily and more rapidly than a smaller one.

When the doubling of teams is accompanied by the introduction of larger implements, a further saving of man labor and of time is effected. For example, one man with a two-row cultivator will cultivate twice the crop area per day covered by the man with a one-row cultivator. Thus, too, under favorable conditions, an 8-foot mower or binder will cover much more ground in a day than will a 6-foot machine. Similar economies may be effected with other machines, such as harrows, sulky plows, hayrakes and the like, especially in the eastern states, where small-sized implements are the rule. In general, the larger sized machines cost but little more than the smaller ones; indeed the difference is usually so small that one season's saving in man labor through the use of a big machine will often pay the excess in its cost over that of one of a smaller size. The farmer should always buy the largest implement that will be practical on his land. It is false economy to buy a smaller one.

Resort to the third expedient for increasing labor efficiency in field operations, namely, enlarging fields, depends in great measure on the lay of the land. Where the land is level or rolling and two adjoining fields to be plowed as one if a fence between is

removed, it is often worth while to tear away the fence and throw the two fields into one. Thus the straightaway reaches in plowing and other operations are lengthened and much of the time is saved that otherwise would be lost in turning. Incidentally, this procedure brings under cultivation the waste land in the fence row.

Farm management studies have shown that the size of the farm is a controlling factor as regards efficiency in the use of man labor, horse labor, and machinery on farms. That is to say, other things being equal, the larger the farm the more crop acres worked per man. It is not possible, of course, for the average farmer to increase the size of his farm at will to meet an emergency, but many will find it possible to gain at once a measure of the advantage of a large farm by making their fields as large and as few in number as is possible under the conditions of topography and rotation.

For the tractor owner there are certain special expedients that may be resorted to in this crisis. If work offers and proficient operators are available for two shifts, he should work his outfit 24 hours a day. The tractor that works all night as well as all day is the equivalent of two such tractors working 12 hours. The average tractor owner is in position to render effective aid in the production campaign by helping those of his neighbors who may be behindhand with their spring work, and in many instances, no doubt, a week of night work by a tractor will go far toward solving the immediate labor problem of a neighborhood. At any rate it is the obvious duty of the tractor owner to do all the custom work he can without neglecting his own work.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that experience has shown that in working exceptionally long hours with tractors it is generally the best practice to have one man in full charge of the outfit and responsible for all adjustments and repairs.

GOOD NEWS

Many Oregon City Readers Have Heard it and Profited Thereby

"Good news travels fast," and the many bad back sufferers in Oregon City are glad to learn where relief may be found. Many a lame, weak and aching back is bad no more, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. Our citizens are telling the good news of their experience with this tested remedy. Here is an example worth reading:

Mrs. A. M. White, 1310 Center St., Oregon City, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are all that is claimed of them and when I can recommend them to others for backache or kidney disorders I don't hesitate to do so. I have been subject to backache and at times my kidneys have been out of order. After I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills a few days I have felt as well as ever."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. White uses. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

THIEVES STRIP HOME

Take Furniture from Niely's House While He is Away

Returning here Saturday after a five months' visit in Washington, Frank Niely found every article of furniture removed from his home at 16th and Division streets, the trunks all ransacked and taken and his naturalization papers, the only things left by the thieves, scattered about the floor. Investigation disclosed that a moving van had appeared at the place several months ago and the furniture was taken to a local second-hand store here and sold. The merchant who bought the goods has since gone out of business; but it is known who sold the articles.

Kelso School Closes

The following named eighth grade pupils received diplomas at the graduation exercises in Kelso Friday night: Eunie Jonsrud, Hazel Dunn, John Canny, Lester Irvin. Professor Gregory, of Eugene, delivered the address and a program of interesting numbers was given by the students.

Courier and Daily Journal—\$4.75.

DIVORCE COMPLAINTS MORE FREQUENT THAN MARRIAGES

Divorce actions are becoming so frequent in County Clerk Iva Harrington's office here that the clerks are tempted to write "versus" between the names of persons contracting marriage instead of the conjunction "to" when the certificates are returned to the office. With only one couple taking out a marriage license Thursday, four women started suit for divorce and one was granted her request and the restoration of her maiden name. Lillie M. Trigg was granted a divorce from Parker H. Trigg by Judge Campbell and she may resume her maiden name, Lillie Morse.

Augustus S. Vehr, claiming that Gerhard A. Vehr, whom she married in Cincinnati, Ohio, abused her, wants to part from him legally. She asks that property rights be settled. Lena P. Caldwell married William H. Caldwell in Anadarko, Okla., May 31, 1906. He abused her and called her names, her complaint alleges, and she wants to be free. Mary Steinkamp promised to love, honor and obey Edward Steinkamp in French Licks, Indiana, June 4, 1899. Then he developed an abnormal thirst. She asks \$40 a month alimony and the custody of two children, George, 17, and Elwyn, 13, years of age. Because B. C. Kimbley called Hannah J. Kimbley "devilish names," her complaint alleges, she wants a divorce. The couple were married in this city, August 23, 1896. She claims he had \$7,000 recently and that he abuses her to get rid of her and save the money for himself. She asks \$3,000 and \$250 attorney fees. They have a 10-acre tract near Boring.

Anna Rogers was granted a divorce from Jack Rogers on recommendation of Referee E. B. Runyon here Friday. Judge J. U. Campbell also divorced Ethel Vinton and W. T. Vinton.

Lena Walters Perlich, in a complaint filed Friday, charges Albert Perlich with inhuman treatment. They were married in Salem, May 22, 1910, and have no children.

NAVAL WARFARE

Work of a Warship's Surgeons While a Battle Was Raging

A dreadnaught in a modern naval battle is not only a marvelous engine of war, but it is a "field" hospital in simultaneous operation.

Many stories have been told of the part the warship plays in sea fighting, but it remained for two surgeons attached to the British warship Lion during the engagement off Jutland to describe the relief work carried on amid smoke and flames. Briefly, their account follows:

The medical staff, working continuously from 8:45 o'clock in the morning of one day until 12:15 in the afternoon of the next, made the mess deck a stretcher room, where parts of it became dressing stations automatically. Throughout the ship ventilating fans were run while the battle raged to carry away the smoke and fumes and bring in fresh air for the wounded, except during the heaviest fighting. Respirators of gauze and waste were provided for the surgeons when the smoke became too thick for the gunners, and not a case of one overcome by gas fumes was reported.

Nearly all the casualties occurred in the first half hour. During the lulls the wounded were carried from the turrets and isolated compartments where they had fallen. Morphin in two-third grain doses was given hypodermically to all, instantly relieving pain and checking hemorrhage. General burns, due to cordite fire, were severe and often fatal. Almost 50 per cent of the wounded, however, suffered burns on the hands and face alone, resulting from flashes from high explosives in confined space, which were so momentary that the clothing protected the rest of the body, and the eyes, closing involuntarily, escaped injury. Pieric acid dressing was found to be a satisfactory first aid application in these cases. —Kansas City Star.

EATING AND CHEWING.

Importance of Long and Thorough Mastication of Food.

"The idea prevails in most minds," says a prominent physician, "that the purpose of chewing food thoroughly is to break it up into small particles, with the main idea in mind that small particles are easily digestible, while large particles are impossible or difficult to digest. That idea is incorrect."

"It has been shown in the laboratory that a cube of meat which measures an inch will digest almost as quickly as one which measures one-fourth of an inch. A dog will swallow a piece of meat three inches or four inches long, and almost as thick, without chewing it at all. Yet a dog seldom has indigestion, except when some food fastidist or fanatic tries to make the brute less brutal by turning a naturally carnivorous canine into a vegetarian animal."

"The point is that thorough mastication makes digestion more easy not because the food is broken up into finer particles, but because food held in the mouth a great length of time and more carefully masticated has usually mixed with it a greater amount of saliva and its ptyalin ferment for the digestion of starchy elements. To hold food in the mouth until it is thoroughly masticated requires a certain amount of attention, which, by the way, is the all important thing in the digestion of foods. This attention people do not always give. Saliva does not flow well when your mind is not on your eating."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

COSTS \$25 TO TEST CAR

Mechanic Fined for Speeding New Car Over Highway

John Kahl, a mechanic of Portland, was fined \$25 by Justice of the Peace John Sievers Saturday, following his arrest by Motorcycle Officer Meades, for speeding in a new car owned by C. Cebovitch. Kahl said he was testing the car and that the owner probably would have objected had he known of it.

TIN PLATE SHORTAGE CAUSES USE OF FIBER CONTAINERS

The Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture has long been earnestly striving to increase the output of tin cans for food containers. To this end it has endeavored to increase the supply of tin, to secure the continuous movement of the materials entering into tin cans from the place of production to the place of use, and to facilitate the supply and movement of machinery for producing cans. The department desires in every practicable way to promote the present and permanent prosperity of the tin-can industry. There is no possible doubt of the steady and growing demand for its products.

Tin plate is 98 per cent steel and 2 per cent tin. Steel is the backbone of war, and the mills have not been able to keep all their customers fully supplied at all times. Moreover, abnormal freight demands have made prompt deliveries uncertain. There have also been decreased imports of pig tin, due to decreased production and reduced shipping facilities. It is not surprising, therefore, that the tin-plate makers can not provide the can manufacturers with sufficient plate to enable them to meet the increase in the demand for cans, which is 25 to 40 per cent greater than it was last year.

It is therefore imperative that the available supply of cans be utilized, in so far as possible, for packing products that can be preserved only in tin, and that substitutes be used for other products wherever practicable. Such containers should be cheaper than tin, so that the ultimate benefit from lower costs may offset the initial expense of the substitution.

The price of glass has steadily risen and has reached a point at which any large extension of its use for food containers is impracticable. At present fiber or paper containers of good quality are being produced in considerable and increasing quantities, and for many purposes are supplanting glass and tin plate. The price of the fiber containers depends upon the size, the quality of the paper-pulp material, the number of treatments with paraffin, and the amount of printed matter on the outside. The commoner types may be obtained at 1.25 to 1.5 cents for the half-pint size, 1.25 to 1.6 cents for the pint size and 1.5 cents to 1.65 cents for the quart size.

Fiber containers are made in various shapes and sizes adapted to different purposes and may or may not be coated with paraffin, which is chemically inert and is sometimes baked into the paper material. Some of these containers are claimed to be air-tight, proof against leakage, and protected from contamination by the paraffin. Some containers appear to be more nearly air-tight than others of the same style, probably because of better fitting covers. These containers are light in weight, pack readily for shipment, are easily opened, and are used but once.

The demand for "ready-to-eat" foods, such as baked pork and beans, spaghetti, etc., with the simple direction "heat and serve," represents the largest factor in the increased use of tin cans. These foods must be processed in the containers at or above the temperature of boiling water, and no substitute for tin has been found that satisfactorily meets these conditions. However, a great economy in tin can be effected by home cooking of such products during the present shortage.

Fiber containers are recommended for the distribution by the retailer of many foodstuffs, including milk, cream, buttermilk, ice cream, oysters, sirups, marshmallow creams, dried fruits, preserves, jellies, mincemeat, horseradish, relishes, pickles, deviled ham and chicken, vinegar, dry and prepared mustard, soda water, salads, sauerkraut, and olives.

It is claimed that dry food products such as coffee, tea, alum, baking powder, spices, raisins and prunes may be successfully packed by producers and manufacturers in paper or fiber containers. For some of those products, bags lined with tinfoil have been in successful use for 10 years or more and they form an attractive package that is said to be moisture proof.

Other commodities usually packed in tin could be marketed as well in paper or fiber, with the advantage of lower cost. Among these tobacco occupies a conspicuous position, and other articles are lye, cleansers, soap powders, shoe polishes, metal polishes, soaps and shaving preparations, toilet articles, such as talcum powder, and various drugs and chemicals. Paper containers are also suggested for preserved fruits and jellies made at home. Cloth sacks for tobacco and wood for sirups and molasses are recommended where retail sales can be made in bulk.

Just What She Needed

When women complain of weariness, loss of strength and vitality, backache, pains in sides and hips, dull headaches, dizziness, floating specks, and similar ailments, they too often accept these troubles as their lot because they are women, when the ailments may be the results of disordered kidneys. Mrs. Mary V. Bunker, Milton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., writes: "I am now on my second bottle of Foley Kidney Pills. They seem to be just what I needed." Try them. —Jones Drug Co.

GLADSTONE AUXILIARY TO RED CROSS RAISES FUNDS

An entertainment was given at the Gladstone school house, Wednesday evening, June 6, by the Gladstone auxiliary of the Portland Red Cross society to raise funds for the auxiliary. Mrs. T. E. Gault, Mrs. Clinton Rutherford and Miss Eva Moulton are the committee on arrangements. The following numbers appeared on the program: Mr. Galatia, formerly of the Chicago orchestra, who is making his home in Gladstone; Mrs. T. A. Burke; reading, Mrs. Mayme Bennett; illustrated songs in charge of Mrs. F.

THE BRUNSWICK

Plays All Records

A phonograph that can play but one make of records cannot possibly furnish you with as much enjoyment as one which will play any make of record.

The Brunswick plays all records. All makes. And plays them as the composers and originators intended them to be played. It adds much to your enjoyment without additional cost.



All Phonographs in One

Prices \$70 to \$175 Easy Terms

In addition to playing all records, The Brunswick has many other additional and exclusive features that stamp it as the masterpiece in phonograph making.

We want you to know these features, but you cannot fully appreciate them until you see The Brunswick and hear it play. That is why we invite you to come and hear it. We want you to compare it with ordinary phonographs. You will not be urged to buy. Come prepared for a musical treat. You will not be disappointed.

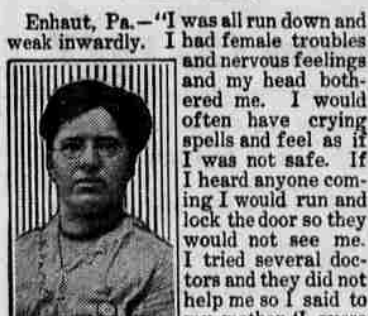
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Exclusive Representatives for Brunswick Phonographs and Pathe Records

New Pathe Records for Your Approval

SICK WOMAN HAD CRYING SPELLS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Enhaut, Pa.—"I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother 'I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS BAUGHMAN, Box 86, Enhaut, Pa.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

of seeding has begun. The paper company has had the tract at West Linn fenced, plowed and harrowed. There are 15 acres which are to be turned over to the employees. Prizes ranging from \$25 to \$15 for the best gardens are to be awarded in the fall.

WM. HOWELL IS CONFIRMED

William Lettenmeier Promoted In Oregon City Postoffice

The postoffice department has confirmed the promotion of William B. Howell to assistant postmaster of Oregon City, it was stated in a communication to Postmaster John J. Cooke, which was received from the department last week. Mr. Howell took the position made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. C. A. Nash, who

left for the East some time ago. William Lettenmeier, who has been employed as auxiliary clerk and carrier, has been appointed regular clerk and is in charge of the general delivery department.

CAUFIELD IS LIEUTENANT

Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Caufield Wins Reserve Commission

Lee Caufield, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Caufield, of Oregon City, has successfully passed the examination for a first lieutenancy in the reserve engineering corps and has resigned his position as a corporal in the Mt. Vernon, Wash. company of the National Guard. Mr. Caufield was city engineer of Mount Vernon before joining the colors.

MEADES THINKS JUNE WILL BE BANNER MONTH FOR HIM

Motorcycle Officer H. E. Meades, who, since he began working for the county May 10th has been making wholesale arrests for speeding, looks for a banner month in June. He made 15 arrests Sunday and Monday, bringing his total for this month up to that time to 25 and his grand total since May 10 to 78. He says all sorts of excuses are offered by the speeding motorists who are caught in his net. One man will declare he was hurrying to the bed side of a sick wife or child; another has urgent business; and still others are merely trying to outsmart the law and want to learn if the dealers' representations were truthful. The 15 men arrested Sunday and Monday were fined \$10 each by Justice of the Peace Kelso, of Milwaukie. They were N. U. Carpenter, W. F. Greer, J. A. Schiedel, J. G. Schmid, V. A. Montgomery, J. G. Jenland, O. F. Heasley, E. G. Swagard, W. Hiatt, Earl Dakin, Geo. Bronson, F. E. Frueh, F. W. De Temple, M. Ward, O. V. Hallett. All of them were exceeding 30 miles an hour.

SHERIFF SAVES MONEY

Instructs War Census Marshals to Bring Returns in Cheaply

Sheriff W. J. Wilson, of Clackamas county, sent instructions to the war census marshals, who were also election officers, to hold the war census returns until the election returns were ready to be sent to the county seat and bring the war census in at the same time there would be a saving to the federal government of several hundred dollars, as the state will pay for moving the election returns and the war census will cost nothing.

DRAW FOR GARDEN TRACTS

Twenty-Four Applications Received for Crown-Willamette Plots

Drawings for the selection of lots in the competitive gardening contest of the Crown-Willamette Paper company were held Friday. Twenty-four applications were received and work

For Victory and Peace

Your government has called upon you to do your share towards making the "Liberty Loan of 1917" a rousing success—and without delay. Have you given the matter serious thought? Do you fully realize the importance of immediate action?

Soldiers must be clothed, housed, fed, trained, armed and transported; and it takes — MONEY — MONEY — MONEY — MONEY — to carry on the gigantic undertaking.

Your Duty as a Citizen is to Buy Liberty Loan Bonds

Our Allies are doing their full duty towards the cause of justice and freedom. You must not found wanting. You should give freely of your MONEY to the great cause.

We will count it a privilege to enter your subscription to the "Liberty Loan of 1917." We make no charge for this service.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OREGON CITY, OREGON

Quick Acceleration

That's the medium boiling points in Red Crown—the middle links of the continuous chain—low boiling points for easy starting, medium boiling points for quick and smooth acceleration, high boiling points for power and mileage.

RED CROWN
The Gasoline of Quality

is a product of straight distillation, a real refinery gasoline—not a mixture—having the correct boiling points in a continuous unbroken chain.

Be sure and get Red Crown. At dealers everywhere and Standard Service Stations.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANAPOLIS)

RED CROWN GASOLINE

High Boiling Points for power and mileage

Medium Boiling Points for quick and smooth acceleration

Low Boiling Points for easy starting