

OREGON CITY COURIER

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MEMBER OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
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THIS PAPER REPRESENTS FOREIGN ADVERTISING BY THE



GENERAL OFFICES
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO
BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

GRAPHIC COMPARISONS

Representative Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, chairman of National Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, speaking at the Indiana Democratic State Convention here, Indianapolis, gave interesting statistics comparing Democratic preparedness under the two preceding Republican administrations. Mr. Ferris said:

"At the close of the Roosevelt administration there were in all branches of the service 207,067 men in the army service of the United States.

"At the close of the Taft administration there were 211,964 men. At the close of the Wilson administration, prior to our entering into the war, there were 325,171.

"On April 5, 1917, the date of our entering into the war, we had in all branches of the service 8,684 officers; on June 19, 1918, the day of the Indiana Democratic state convention, there are officers trained and in the service approximately 130,000.

"On April 5, 1917, the total number of forts, cantonments, training camps and arsenals were but 257, and on June 19, 1918, we have 417.

"There has been expended for the construction of thirty-three army cantonments \$243,997,687—a vast sum, but a necessary sum. It would have been criminal to have sent raw recruits untrained into the European trenches, until they had been first trained, hardened and made ready for the titanic task that awaited them.

"In the quartermaster's department alone \$3,918,000,000 have been expended, in that department to equip the army and make it ready for service—make it ready for our defense.

"In the ordnance department alone during the year 1918, there has been expended \$3,200,000,000—a vast sum, but the army must have ordnance, must have equipment and ammunition for our defense.

"The expense in the trench warfare alone in the short time we have been engaged in the conflict, aggregates \$282,000,000. The expenditures have been tremendous, but they have been necessary."

THE DIVORCE ...MILL...

Blanche H. English has filed a suit of divorce from J. M. English, accusing him of immoral conduct with one Clara Eie. The couple were married in March, 1905, in Portland, and have two children, Edna, aged 11, and Leslie, aged 3 years, the custody of whom the mother seeks. It is charged in the complaint that the husband often wrote to the other woman, and that they had all their plans laid to live together after he had secured his freedom. In the settlement, the plaintiff asks for an interest in the defendant's property, comprising some lots in the Minthorne Addition to Portland.

And still the grist for the divorce mill continues to mount upward, and Oregon City bids fair to take the championship from famed Reno. Recent matrimonial grief was presented through the suit of Myrtle May Baker, seeking legal separation from George D. Baker, of this city, who is employed in the Portland ship yards. The wife charges that he often cursed her, threatened her life and made false allegations of immorality. They were married here in 1905, and have two children, Mildred, aged 8 years, and Elbert, aged 3. The plaintiff asks for the custody of the children, \$25 monthly alimony, an interest in the property, which she also desires one-half of the household furniture owned jointly by the pair.

Fresh vegetables are good to eat and good for your health. Eat the perishables.



Mobilizing Money as Well as Men

THIS is of course necessary in order to finance both war and commerce during this emergency.

By joining the Federal Reserve System—The Bank of Oregon City has fulfilled its quota of financial patriotism.

THE BANK OF OREGON CITY

GENERAL KINSHIP WITH SEA

Fondness for Salt Water Seems to Be a Characteristic of the Whole Human Race.

A kind of kinship with the sea is in every one of us, says Boys' Life, the Boy Scouts' magazine. Noah built the ark as a matter of religious duty, we are told. But if old Noah could have written a few lines to go with the half dozen paragraphs of the Bible narrative—not for religious effect but as a man to man, to let us know just how he felt about the job—what a story it would have been!

A landsman, getting ready for his first voyage! Big and important responsibilities to carry, but back of all the study, all the labor, and the "kidding" of his friends, that ecstasy of anticipation that grips your throat and makes you want to yell for joy.

Noah was a "regular fellow." You can tell that by the way he "carried on." You bet the fact that he was performing a religious duty didn't make him feel like some folks look in prayer meeting. You bet that when he put aboard the ark one pair of worms, per order, he put in an extra few for bait. You bet he had that same hankering for the sea that you and I have.

It's in the very blood of every man. Remember how, when you were a kid, you put your finger in your mouth after cutting it with your first jack-knife? Didn't the blood taste salty? Ask any doctor what they put into a man's veins to fill them when he has lost a lot of blood. He will tell you "salt water." Doesn't that prove our kinship to the sea?

Did you ever know even a grown-up to pass a gang in swimming, or a kid with a string of fish, or even a picture of a ship, without stopping a minute to look? It can't be done. We all love the water.

Germany's Labor Army.

"Our growing labor army" is the description applied by the Huns to their prisoners of war. According to a communique in the latest Berlin papers, Germany and her vassals between them now hold 3,575,000 prisoners. For the first time the German military authorities lay stress on the supreme value of their prisoners as man power for industry and agriculture. They are so numerous, it is asserted, that they go far toward compensating Germany for the men she has had to withdraw from peaceful pursuits for active military service. "The longer the war lasts," the communique adds, "the more adaptable these prisoners become to the work assigned them, and the more useful to us."

Huns have a majestic awe of big figures. Thus it is explained for their edification that the "labor army" in prisoner camps is numerically greater than the whole male working-class population of Denmark, Norway and Sweden combined, "and is equivalent to one-fifth the total number of working men in Germany before the war."

Cherries From Russia.

That the cherry world has its bolshievl is explained by Frank A. Waugh in the Country Gentleman. Speaking of the supremacy of certain American varieties, particularly the Morello, Montmorency and Early Richmond, he writes:

"Their supremacy has been often challenged. Other varieties have been offered by dozens and almost by hundreds.

"The greatest competition arose through the introduction of the so-called Russian cherries. These came along with the other Russian fruits, mainly in the importations of 1870 and 1883, and were exploited mainly in the Northwest states.

"Prof. J. L. Budd propagated several of these sorts and recommended them highly. In this company were included Vladimir, Lutovka, Sklanka, Ostheim, George Glass, Double Natte, Lithauer, Brusseler, Braune, Bessurabian, Bunte Amerelle and Spaete Amarelle. There were some others also, bearing the same flavor of north-east Germany and southwest Russia."

Serve potatoes and you won't miss the bread.

THRESHING WITH CARE AND ELIMINATE WASTE OF GRAIN.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The waste of grain through the inefficient operation of thrashing machines, though not a serious matter to the individual farmer, is a matter of perhaps millions of bushels to the nation as a whole and to the nations that just now are looking to us for food to ward off famine. When we consider that there are 6,000,000 farms in the United States, it is evident that a waste of only a bushel a set would be an enormous loss in the aggregate.

If the thrashing machines of the country wasted only three or four bushels of grain out of every thousand they thrash, the loss of wheat alone in the United States every year would equal a quantity sufficient to furnish a normal supply of bread to a million people for nearly half a year. The present importance of keeping thrashing machines at their highest point of efficiency thus is easily seen.

It is probably not possible to save all the grain, even with the most efficient operation under the best field conditions. However, the careless operator who does not know just what the different parts of his machine are for, or who does not watch them closely while the separator is running, may waste a great amount of grain unnecessarily. He will surely have to make frequent stops for repairs and adjustments. Every time a machine stops, the whole crew, usually several men and teams, must be idle until it starts again, a loss of time to everybody concerned.

Failure to Separate.

If a machine fails to separate all the grain from the straw, it is usually due to one or more of the following causes: (1) The machine is not being run at its proper speed, (2) it is being crowded beyond its capacity, (3) the cylinder fails to thrash all the kernels out of the heads, (4) the separating mechanism is not level, or (5) the blast is not adjusted properly.

Cracked grain is another source of waste which may be due to excessive speed of the cylinder, to the cylinder being too close to the concave teeth, or to grain being returned in the tailings elevator and run through the cylinder repeatedly. Loss both from poor separation and cracked grain can be prevented in a large measure by proper adjustment of the machine and attention to it while in operation.

Reduce Loss of Time.

The loss of time due to stops on account of breakage and wearing parts getting out of adjustment, so frequent with thrashing machines, can be greatly reduced and the life of the separator lengthened appreciably if the machine is overhauled preparatory to starting the season's work and all the parts put in good repair and adjustment, and afterward watched intelligently while in operation. If the grain is to be thrashed rapidly and waste reduced to a minimum, it is essential that the engine should have sufficient power and the belt pulley be of the right size to run the separator at the proper speed at all times. The speed in revolutions per minute at which the cylinder should run is invariably stated by the manufacturer in the instructions accompanying the machine and is often stamped on the machine itself. A variation of more than a few per cent either above or below this stated speed is sufficient to impair seriously the efficiency of the entire machine.

Since this is so important, the thrasher should be sure that his engine will not only develop sufficient power to drive the machine at the proper speed with the ordinary load, but that it also has enough reserve power to maintain normal speed for a few seconds under a heavy load. Even with the most careful feeding, occasional choking will occur, and, if the engine cannot maintain its regular speed with a slight overload, more or less loss of grain will be unavoidable.

Don't Guess at Speed.

The operator should not guess at the speed of the machine, for a variation of 5 per cent may reduce its efficiency. The only way to determine the speed satisfactorily as closely as this is to use a speed indicator. If a speed indicator was not furnished with the machine, a good one can be purchased for \$2 or less. One of these will last for years, and will enable the thrasher to determine at any time the speeds at which his machine is running.

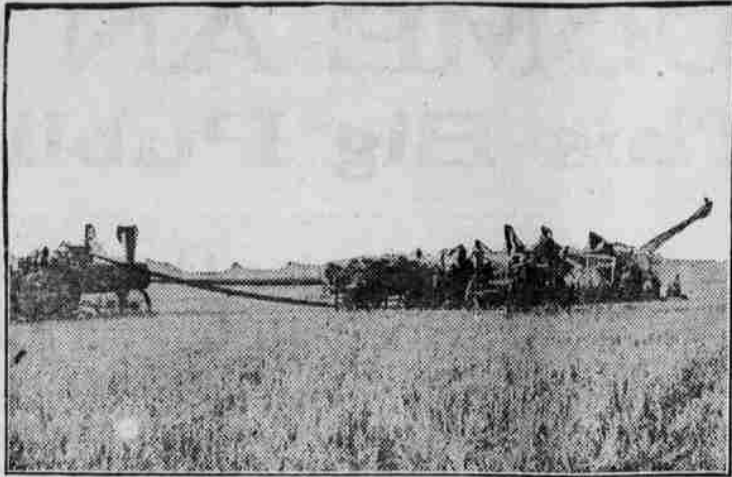
A thrashing machine cannot be expected to do good work unless the belts and pulleys are kept in good condition.

COUNCIL AGAINST CHANGE IN CITY REPRESENTATION

At a special meeting of the city council Monday night the proposition of reducing the membership of the body to 5, elected at large throughout the city, was not looked upon with favor. The present system of ward representation was held to be the most satisfactory, although there is considerable opposition to it.

It was decided at the special meet-

MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF HUMAN FOOD CONSERVED BY OPERATION OF MACHINES



The speed at which the different parts should run and the power required to drive them are carefully calculated.

The pulleys must be kept in line so that the entire surface of the belt will run on them if all the power is to be transmitted. Also the strain on a belt is much greater if it is allowed to project over one side of a pulley, and thus be pulled across the rim. A belt will not stay on the pulleys unless the shafts are parallel. If a belt is too loose, there will be a constant tendency for it to slip on the pulleys and the parts which it drives will not have their proper speed. Such a belt also tends to run off the pulleys and wear out the belt and the pulley facings. On the other hand, a belt should not be too tight.

Whenever the lagging comes off a pulley, it should be replaced immediately. Covered iron pulleys have considerably more adhesion than uncovered ones of the same size with the same belt tension. The important thing in covering a pulley is to get the leather or other lagging as tight as possible. Otherwise it will soon pull off again. Obviously, the nails or rivets should not be left projecting above the surface to injure the belt.

Running Leather Belts.

All leather belts should be run with the grain or hair side next to the pulley. The outside of a belt must stretch a little every time it goes over a pulley, and, as the flesh side is more elastic than the hair side, the belt will last longer if run in this manner. Also the grain side is smoother and will transmit more power because it brings more surface into actual contact with the face of the pulley. A leather belt which has become dry and hard can be made soft and pliable again by cleaning it thoroughly and applying neat's-foot oil, castor oil, or some other reliable belt dressing.

Rosin or mixtures containing enough rosin to leave the surface of the belt in a sticky condition should not be used to keep belt from slipping. They will make the belt more adhesive for a short time, but it will soon become gummy and slip more than before the rosin was applied. Lubricating oil is injurious to all kinds of belting, which should be kept as nearly free as possible from this substance. A leather belt that has become saturated with oil can be restored in large measure by scraping it as clean as possible and packing it in dry sawdust for three or four days. Sponging the belt with gasoline, or even dipping it, will remove the oil quickly. Too much gasoline, however, may take all the dressing out of the belt, and if it seems too dry after the gasoline has evaporated, more dressing should be applied. Oil can be washed off a rubber belt with soap and water without injury to the belt.

The lacing of a belt should be such that it will pass over the pulleys with little or no shock or jar. A lacing should be fastened otherwise than by tying a knot, especially if the belt runs over an idler or tightener.

Service of Separator.

The total amount of service which a separator will give depends more than anything else upon the care and oiling of the bearings. This is especially true of steel separators. Before the machine is started on the season's work, it is imperative that it be gone over carefully to see that all journals and boxes are in proper shape and plentifully supplied with oil. Since the separator has so many parts which move at a high rate of speed, and the whole machine is subject to constant strain and vibration while in motion, any parts that are not perfectly solid and light are almost sure to give trouble before the season is over. The failure of any one part will stop not only the machine, but the entire thrashing crew as well.

A good grade of oil should always be used. Oil of inferior grade will cause more wear on the bearings and may necessitate more frequent stopping. Lengthening the working life of a machine as expensive as a separator by even a few days, or the saving of only a few hours' time by the crew, will more than pay the difference between the cost of inferior and high-grade lubricating oil. A good grade of light oil will cover the bearings which it is intended to lubricate more thoroughly and quickly than will thick, heavy oil. In hot weather, thicker and heavier oil can be used more satisfactorily than is possible in cold weather. A bearing is more likely to be continually lubricated when a small amount of oil is applied frequently than when a large quantity is applied at rare intervals. If oil is applied to a bearing while the machine is in motion it will be quickly and evenly distributed over the bearing surface.

OREGON CITY BOY WORKS AT BIG SUBMARINE BASE

M. E. Story, of the naval forces, is here for a 15 days' furlough with his folks, and many friends. Young Story enlisted with the service in May, and is now stationed at the submarine base, at San Pedro, near Los Angeles. Previous to his enlistment he was employed on the Morning Enterprise. His first station after enlistment was at San Francisco, and from there he was transferred to San Diego, and thence to his present berth. He says that San Pedro is a busy place, as there are many submarines on the coast, and this is one of the "repair ports."

Mr. Story is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Story, of 13th and Madison street.

WASTE PAPER CAMPAIGN NETS FUNDS FOR MERCY

According to the report of Mrs. W. A. White, chairman of the Red Cross committee on gathering waste paper, a total of \$186.51 was realized from the recent clean-up campaign waged by them. The old magazines and paper were assembled at the freight house of the Portland Railway Light and Power company, who donated the hauling to Portland. From there the bundles and bales were shipped by boat to San Francisco, to the California Paper company, who offered the highest price for the waste. The check for the money was turned over this week to the local Red Cross.

THE EYES OF THE BOYS AT THE FRONT TURN HOMEWARD

The following appeared as an editorial in a recent issue of The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force in France. The paper is a full sized, eight page publication, set and printed with modern machinery, and carrying the usual display of advertising. The headquarters of the press department of the A. E. F. are in Paris.

"Submarines appear off the coast of America and sink a number of small vessels and a fair-sized steamer. And then—

"And then some three thousand applicants appear in one day at the Naval Recruiting offices.

"And then the riveters of the country set a new all-round record.

"And then Secretary Daniels announces that the road to France has been kept open and will be kept open.

"A few folks were probably frightened. It was the best thing that could happen to them.

"The big result is this: Everyone who wasn't fighting mad before is fighting mad now.

"It was the ruthless submarine campaign that brought us into the war. A ruthless submarine campaign at the doors of America isn't going to drive us out. It will just drive us on all the harder."

THE EYES OF THE BOYS AT THE FRONT TURN HOMEWARD

It is cabbage heads are cut off instead of pulled, new leaves will come out and furnish good green food for poultry.

CHAMPION IMPROVED MOWER CAN'T FALL DOWN

Stands Upon the Foundation of Correct Construction.

No Greater Value Possible.

The Champion has been making money for users for years

Every Part is well built and rightly designed. This is for your protection

Driving Mechanism
Internal gear which gives many teeth in mesh, prevents wear.

Showing the Extra Wide and Substantial Yoke.
Bar and knife can't get out of line owing to the crank shaft and strength of this yoke.

The Champion Couldn't be built better

YOKE PINS
Are Extra Long, Extra Large and Case Hardened.

The Champion Mower
Has Extra Long Case Hardened Removable Wearing Plates

Strong One-Piece Frame
is fully braced and will last a natural lifetime. Champion Construction.

SAVE DOLLARS
BY BUYING A LASTING MOWER

THAT COUPON
will bring you prices and free catalog.

BRANCHES SPORANE

GENTLEMEN:
Send me prices and catalog of your CHAMPION MOWER.

Mitchell
LEWIS & STUBBS
PORTLAND ORE.

SEE FOR

W. J. Wilson & Co. CHAMPION

OREGON CITY, OREGON

MOWERS RAKES TEDDERS BINDERS HEADER REAPERS

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Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my household work, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.