"FARMER" SMITH WELL POSTED AND ALWAYS WILLING TO DEAL WITH RURAL PROBLEMS

Past Life Gives Railway Agriculturist First-hand Knowledge of Troubles Incident to Cultivation of Land. Lectures Followed by General Discussion and Giving of Sound Advice to Inquirers.

Recent Portrait of "Farmer" Smith.

C. L. Smith, As Civil War Soldier in 1861.

C. L. Smith In 1897.

BY ADDISON BENNETT.

If any reader of The Oregonian should ask you if you knew C. L. Smith, or Cyrus L. Smith, or Hon. C. L. Smith, or Professor C. L. Smith, or "Little" Smith, or Cyrus Little Smith, you would likely be unable to pick out the particular Smith referred to from the prolific Smith family. Yea, verily, the Smith family is large, the largest family on earth so far as the Anglo Saxon race is concerned. In the Portland telephone directory there are about 350 members of the great family named; in the Portland directory the Smiths and their first cousins, the Smyths, and their cousins further removed—the Smithers, the Smithfields and others with a prefix or suffix added to the Smith, take up a dozen pages or so.

Were you to go to the top of the Meier & Frank building and throw a brick down into the passing throng on busy Fifth street, the chances are that if you hit anyone he or she would be a member of this great family, which is growing greater every day. The "John Doe family used to be in the running with the Smiths, but no longer so. And yet in all of the Smith ranks there is, so far as I know, only one "Farmer" Smith, the name of the object of this article. And the name was not presented to him by a happy father, a loving mother, a proud nurse or at the baptismal font by a kindly pastor. Nor was it wished on him by a press agent with a large vocabulary, nor an interviewing reporter who did not know whether Cyrus was spelled that way or with an I like this—Cirus.

Our Smith was made "Farmer" Smith by a natural sequence of circumstances and fortuitous evolutions, because he had the happy faculty of telling the tillers of the soil how to make two potatoes grow where but one grew before, and three ears of corn to grow upon one stalk. These happy farmers listened to the talks of "Farmer" Smith, took his advice, gained the good promised, and then in one accord they proclaimed him a real farmer—and the name stuck, stuck so tight that eventually upon a tombstone, perhaps a monument erected by those he has assisted towards success, will appear an epitaph to "Farmer" Smith.

"Farmer" Born in Ohio.

"Farmer" Smith, whose proper name is Cyrus Little Smith, was born on a small farm near Dover, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 22d day of January, 1845. While his father was a farmer in the sense that he lived upon a small tract of land, his real occupation was that of a "Yankee peddler," one of those migratory, peripatetic individuals who formerly traveled through the country with a horse and wagon carrying such light merchandise as would appeal to the farmer folks, either for cash or on a "swap." Hard and lacking in emoluments was the life of most of that tribe that used to infest rural districts like the seven-year locusts on the eventful seventh year. Hard it was for the elder Smith and his wife and three children. Rent day must have been a hard for them, for when little Cyrus was seven years old he had "resided" at seven different "residences" in three states.

"My mother," said "Farmer" Smith to me in talking about those early days, "was a noble woman, a loving mother, and she had taught me my letters and how to spell many words of one and even two syllables by the time I was seven years old, living in Cass county, Mich." As he was telling me this there were tears in his eyes, upon his cheeks, and although that mother has been dead these many years her memory is still fresh in the heart of the boy she loved and labored for.

Those seven years had not been years of plenty in the various Smith homes, but years of trials and troubles and sometimes almost want. It was only by hard work, self-denial and love of the frugal mother that the little family was kept together. Having utterly failed to make good as a peddler the elder Smith decided to become a farmer. So he purchased an 80-acre tract of heavy timbered land in Cass county, Mich., and moved onto it in the spring of 1853. The purchase was entirely on time. There was no money in the Smith exchequer and no house to live in on the new tract. But by barter and trade of work a space in the heavy timber was cleared out on a site for a cabin. It took two men and two ox teams two days to clear a place a little over a rod square where the "house" was built.

We will leave the elder Smith and his wife and children in their new home, where he struggled manfully to establish a farm, and the patient mother did all in her power to assist. Little Cyrus was taught his letters and then to read, but there was no school in reach, no school books to be had save for money, and it took every cent that came in for the bare necessities that had to be purchased.

For three years the family was kept together and then, in the fall of 1856, Cyrus went to work for a farmer seven miles distant. He was to work a year for his board and clothes and four months' schooling in the winter. He lived there two years and then "graduated" with his eight months of schooling. Never after did he see the inside of a school or college building until he entered as a teacher and the principal speaker or lecturer.

Then he secured a "position" as a charcoal burner at the munificent wage of three dollars a month and board. Then he had the misfortune to be bitten on the foot by a rattlesnake and came near dying. After partial recovery he tramped away for Point Commerce, Indiana, 250 miles to the south, where it was thought work could be had in a woolen mill. He had $5 cents when he started on this trip. Getting to Port Commerce he could get no work in the woolen mill, but did secure a job in a market garden and nursery near by, owned by W. H. Osborn. His "salary" was $50 a year, then for the second year $60, and for the third year $75. And those three years were the years that made "Farmer" Smith, for though he was but a lad from 12 to 15 years old, he formed a love for the soil, a fondness for seed time and harvest, a craving to always do a little better in the way of planting and cultivating than he had ever done before.

Youth Enlists For War.

Now we come to the spring of 1861. War had been declared. Lincoln had issued a call for men. The great fire of loyalty filled the soul of young Smith, and though but a little more than 16 years old he went to enlist that he might fight for his country. He went to two different recruiting stations but was refused owing to his age and his size, for he was "little" for his age.

Finally it was promised that if he would get the consent of his parents he would be enrolled in the 32d Indiana infantry. So he made the 250-mile trip on his pacing horse to get such consent. His parents decided that if he would go he had best enlist in a home regiment, and early in August, 1861, he was enrolled at White Pigeon, Mich., in Company E, 11th Michigan infantry.

From August, 1861, until May, 1865, our "Farmer" Smith followed the colors to the end that the Union might be saved. He fought as a private throughout the war, known in his company and regiment as "Little" Smith, because of his small stature more likely than because that is his middle name. Only very briefly am I going to write of "Little" Smith, the soldier, of his career throughout the war. Remember he wanted to enlist long before he was old enough. It was never a question as to how to keep out of the army that troubled him. On the contrary he tramped 250 miles when he was but three or four months over 16 years of age for the great privilege of fighting for his country.

I would like to tell you of his services in the army of Ohio, the army of Cumberland, his skirmishes in Tennessee and Kentucky, his advances and his retreats, the defeats and victories of his company, regiment, brigade and corps, and his marches after Morgan and Forrest, the fight on Stone river, where they marched at night through running ice and water up to their necks and captured a rebel battery, where they forty 25 per cent of his regiment were killed. At Murphysboro, at Gettysburg, and at the surrender of Vicksburg, and then at the bloody fight at Chickamauga fought "Little" Smith. In the latter fight his company went into action with 108 men, the following morning when they lined up for roll call on Missionary ridge and only 27 men responded to their names.

In all of the fighting up to that time "Little" Smith had come through unscathed, but when followed the battle of Missionary Ridge he received eight different wounds, all of the scars still visible. Of the 27, the balance of the 108, his company left nine there on Missionary ridge, and when the victory had been won there were but seven able to pull down the rebel flag.

I might go on and follow him through other battles, with Sherman "from Atlanta to the sea," through the battle at Nashville, which was the last of his fighting and the last of the war—but a brief mention only of these battles and I will pass along to later and better (?) days.

After he was mustered out he went home to pay a visit to his parents, being then not quite 21 years of age, and then he and a comrade from his old company took a flyer with the little money they had as horse traders, and promptly went broke. Then he sold nursery stock for a Rochester, N. Y., concern, and then rented a little piece of land and started a nursery, then bought a half interest in a nursery at New Oregon, Iowa. There, on Sept. 21, 1868, he married Miss Elvah F. Weston. Soon after marriage they moved onto a homestead of 80 acres near the present town of Wells, 25 miles west of Albert Lea, 35 miles from a railroad. There he was taken with inflammatory rheumatism from which he was a great sufferer for many years. A removal was made to Albert Lea, where he purchased on credit 4½ acres of land for $25 an acre, got $38 worth of lumber on a trade for labor to be performed and soon had a home.

Hotel Venture Unprofitable.

There two children were born in the four years they lived there, Grace, and Ernest. He then secured a job as canvasser for the Wilson sewing machine at $55 a month, was soon promoted to demonstrator, was in poor health but plugged away until by Jan. 1, 1876, he had saved $1100, and he made a venture in the hotel business by leasing the Vermont House, at Faribault, Minn. It took him just 11 months to lose the last cent of the $1100.

He then purchased for five acres of land near Faribault, went in debt also for some lumber and soon had a new home established for his family of five, Dixie having been born Jan. 5, 1874.

He then began a new business—trading in milch cows, trading for them in the country and selling them in Minneapolis. Did fairly well. Began planting a nursery. In following spring went into railroad office in Milwaukee to collect for a cow and got to talking about trees. This conversation blossomed into a sale of 1200 trees at one dollar each. He bought them at 50 cents and returned home with $600. But he owed every cent of it and more.

In April, 1878, Lou L. the fourth child was born. Mr. Smith kept dabbling in nursery stock and cow trading, and finally in 1883 he made a contract with the city of St. Paul to set out shade trees to amount of $3700. He did the work all right but some fellow got out an injunction restraining the treasurer from paying the bill, and he never got a cent. So he was now, at the age of 38, broke to the nth degree for about the nth time! And now he had a family of seven, for Gertrude was born on Sept. 18, 1881.

And worst of all, he was now so afflicted with his old enemy, rheumatism, that he could not get out of bed. And yet that was his salvation, for while he was flat on his back, in the winter of '84-'85, John Stevens, associate editor of the St. Paul Tribune, came to him to get an article written about wheat. He wrote 5000 words and received $22 for it. Stevens came back for more, and the result was that in less than 10 years he had made by his pencil $17,000, all of his debts were paid, and his services as a writer and lecturer were in great demand.

I have refrained, with a purpose, thus far in this article to mention, what must now be familiar to the reader, that Mr. Smith had worked himself up to Farmer Smith by much studying and much reading. With a slight knowledge of reading, writing and spelling gained by eight months' schooling, he had gained a love for study, a desire for an education. And when one is fired with that ambition he gets the education, he gets no degree with it. No college dubs him professor. He knows no Greek or Latin. Knows nothing about higher mathematics, cannot measure the distance to Venus. But he has an education along the practical lines he is traveling in which will carry him through.

From the time Mr. Smith was a soldier, a mere boy soldier, he had the knack of telling things straight and in good language. And then came the knack of talking to groups and crowds. And then he became known in his circle as a speaker who could drive his points home by rough but forcible logic.

And notice that always he kept close to the soil, always he was an observer of plant life, of the demands of cultivation, of the needs of rotation and polonization. Nt much of this he learned from books. He sat at the feet of Saturn and kept close to the soil. Feeling the want of book learning he went to his garden, field or nursery and there learned at first-hand what others learn from books. He never was an idler. His time was always valuable. Even when sick in bed he was a learner, both as a listener and reader.

In 1889, on the 18th of June, the hardest blow of all came to Mr. Smith—his wife died. Just as he had "found himself," when his name became known throughout Minnesota as a writer and speaker of high repute on farm topics. As a man carrying the gospel of better living, better homes and more consideration for the housewives into every part of the state. Just then his loving wife, the sweetheart of his younger days and the mainstay through many a hardship, passed to the great beyond to her reward.

It was in 1891 that the real "Farmer" Smith came into his own. He was then editor of the Western Farmer at a salary of $1200 a year, and another $1200 from the state as assistant food and dairy commissioner, having charge of the dairy end of the business. Until 1897 he held the former job. The owner of the paper wanted it to espouse the free silver cause, which "Farmer" Smith would not agree to. Then in 1899 John Lind, governor just elected, fired him because their policies did not flow in the same channel.

He soon had many offers. First he took the position of associate editor of the N. W. Farmer, of Minneapolis. Then he received a letter from A. L. Mohler, general manager of the O.-W. R. & N., who wanted him to come out here and see why it was that we were shipping butter, eggs, poultry, pork, etc., from east of the Rockies, devoting every energy to wheat growing. So he came and put in nearly two years, 1900 and 1901, in the O.-W. R. & N. territory, preaching the doctrine of better farming, of diversified crops, and particularly beseeching the land owners to plant corn and raise more hogs. Then he spent three months in the employment of the Southern Pacific lines in the Willamette valley hammering away on the same subjects.

Then, until 1906, he was employed by the Washington state college as farmers' institute lecturer in the state of Washington. In 1906 he went to work along the same lines for the Inland Empire electric roads about Spokane, and bought a farm on Moran prairie, near Spokane, which he still manages.

In 1911 the Inland Empire lines were sold to the Hill interests, and in the meantime the O.-W. R. & N. was reorganized and J. D. Farrell became president. He employed Mr. Smith and now for more than ten years he has carried the title of agriculturist of that road and I guess nothing but death will sever him from the payroll.

It is not for me to say what he has done for us in the last ten years, though I might state some conditions that obtained when he came here and compare them with the present conditions. Go up into the Yakima valley, in Washington, and you will find that ten years ago there were but seven silos in the entire valley; now there are more than 2000. In 1904 the total amount of farm products shipped from that valley amounted to $7,000,000; in 1919 the amount was $54,000,000. In 1910 there was an area of 500 acres of corn planted in the valley; in 1919 there were 16,000 acres. The 1910 crop was all "hog corn"; last year's crop would average up in quality and yield per acre with any grown in the country.

I do not say that "Farmer" Smith is responsible for all this; but I do say he is the main factor. Other railroads have had professors and agriculturists and soil experts and hog breeders and dairy cow promoters covering the same field. I know all of that. Many and many a hundred miles I have traveled with them and attended their meetings, listened to their speeches and witnessed their demonstrations. Nearly all of them hold college degrees. All of them are able men and men of gentlemanly instincts. But none of them appeal to the hearts of the farmer and his wife and children like Farmer Smith. He bears no college degrees, but he has the knack of telling them what to do, how to do it, and what not to do in language they understand and in tones that they believe. Because, as said before, they believe him, believe in him.

He meets them and greets them and treats them as an equal, not as inferiors or superiors. They are plain farmer folks—he is just a plain, everyday farmer himself. He has been through all of the trials and troubles and tribulations that beset farmer folks, and therefore he can advise as one who has met and overcome the very obstacles now enveloping the questioner.

I find difficulty in expressing just how I feel on this subject and just how I regard "Farmer" Smith. I have known him from the first day he came here under Mr. Farrell. I have been with him at many corn shows, have accompanied him on many demonstration trains. Also I have in the same way accompanied other lecturers employed by the state and other railroads, and always I have taken note of the remarks made by the farmer folks as they passed out at the close of the meeting, and never did I hear a slighting or doubting remark about Farmer Smith, while about all of the others I have heard such remarks they, many times.

Again, unless the lecturing is over and the audience dismissed, you will always find at the meetings of Farmer Smith that the bulk of the talking and nearly all of the quizzing is done after the speaker has left the platform and taken a chair. The farmer folks then gather around him, come to him as the penitent comes to the father confessor, to make known their troubles, and maybe for an hour that goes on. To my mind that is the real, the crucial, the absolute test to be used in comparing "Farmer" Smith with others in the same profession. And there we get the true insight into "Farmer" Smith's powers for good.

I consider him one of the most useful men in Oregon, and the present condition of the farmers, which is so far ahead of ten years ago, is due in a large measure to the labors of "Farmer" Smith.

OREGON CASUALTIES ARE GIVEN

Continued from Page 4.)

Tillamook County.

Gitchell, Leonard C.—Private infantry, Hebo, killed in action October 6, 1918.
Gray, Perry O.—Private infantry, Blaine, died of pneumonia January 16, 1918.
McKimens, Donald B.—Corporal infantry, Mohler, killed in action October 15, 1918.
Millis, Howard B.—Private tank corps, Tillamook, died of pneumonia September 28, 1918.
Loerpabel, Guy—Private first class, Mohler, killed in action May 30, 1918.
Van Nortwick, Roy H.—Private signal corps, Garibaldi, died of pneumonia January 16, 1919.
Williams, Lloyd D.—Private coast artillery, died of pneumonia November 5, 1918.

Sherman County.

Baker, Henry S.—Private infantry, Grass Valley, killed in action October 4, 1918.
Dixon, Harold L.—Corporal signal corps, Moro, died of myocarditis December 31, 1918.
Henion, Alex—Sergeant infantry, Grass Valley, killed in action November 3, 1918.
Reid, Jim—Private signal corps, Moro, died of drowning February 23, 1918.
Sutherland, Donald James—Corporal marines, Klondyke, died of wounds June 18, 1918.
White, Raymond—Private depot brigade, Moro, died of pneumonia October 6, 1918.

Umatilla County.

Best, Neil W.—Private, infantry, Milton, killed in action, September 27, 1918.
Brown, Charles A.—Corporal, infantry, Athena, died of pneumonia, October 27, 1918.
Brunton, Richard F.—Private, coast artillery corps, Freewater, died of pneumonia, November 6, 1918.
Sasteel, John Lou—Private, marines, Ukiah, killed in action, October 3, 1918.
Foster, Harry—Private, depot brigade, Pendleton, died of wounds received in action, September 13, 1918.
Goodman, Frank Dewain—Private, training corps, Pendleton, died of myelitis, November 27, 1918.
Hoffnagle, Don V.—Private, infantry, Echo, killed in action, October 12, 1918.
Huff, Ervin A.—Private, aero squadron, Pendleton, died of pneumonia, January 28, 1918.
Ingalls, Robert F.—Private, infantry, Pendleton, died of wounds received in action, October 10, 1918.
Leavens, Dan—Private, infantry, Pendleton, died of wounds received in action, October 6, 1918.
Monese, Menuel—Private, depot brigade, Pendleton, died of pneumonia, January 30, 1918.
Parks, Frank C.—Private, infantry, Pendleton, died of wounds received in action, October 22, 1918.
Sloan, Lyle T.—Private, first-class aero squadron, Pendleton, died of pneumonia, September 30, 1918.
Stannard, Archie C.—Private, cavalry, Pendleton, killed in action, August 11, 1918.
Sills, Robert C.—Private, tank corps, Milton, died of pneumonia, October 3, 1918.
Templeton, Raymond N.—Second Lieutenant, air service, signal corps, Pendleton, died of accident, June 28, 1918.
Ulrick, Frank Sheldon—First-class private, marine, Pendleton, killed in action, November 11, 1918.
Webster, James M.—Private field artillery, Pendleton, killed in action, August 11, 1918.

Wallowa County.

Beason, Harry C.—Private, infantry, Enterprise, killed in action, September 28, 1918.
Berner, Robert B.—Private, field artillery, Flora, killed in action, July 15, 1918.
Bruce, Henry H.—Private, infantry, Enterprise, killed in action, September 28, 1918.
Buc, Peter—Private, infantry, Enterprise, killed in action, October 12, 1918.
Eckley, Grover C.—Private, infantry, Enterprise, killed in action, September 28, 1918.
Hamilton, Ralph E.—Private, quartermaster corps, Wallowa, died of pneumonia, October 15, 1918.
Lundquist, August W.—Private, infantry, Enterprise, killed in action, October 10, 1918.
Mawhin, Mathew L.—Private, first-class, medical department, Joseph, died of pneumonia, October 29, 1918.
Medeskis, Jack—Private, infantry, Enterprise, killed in action, October 8, 1918.
Rogers, Earl R.—Private, field artillery, Enterprise, died of pneumonia, September 20, 1918.
Southwick, Arthur P.—Corporal, infantry, Wallowa, died of pneumonia, October 13, 1918.
Stephens, Joseph V.—Enterprise, cause, date and place of death not given.
Thompson, Bee—Private, coast artillery corps, Wallowa, died of tuberculosis, April 24, 1919.

Wasco County.

Cooke, William E.—Master gunner, coast artillery, Shaniko, died of influenza and pneumonia, October 7, 1918.
Fisher, Benjamin E.—Private first-class, aero squadron signal corps, The Dalles, died of pneumonia, February 9, 1919.
Frazier, Donald R.—Private first class, aero squadron, Wapinitia, died result aeroplane accident, April 19, 1918.
Haugen, Elvin J.—Private first-class machine gun battalion, Dufur, killed in action, September 23, 1918.
Isom, Forrest L.—Private, infantry, Mosier, killed in action, July 21, 1918.
Jones, Terry L.—Private, infantry, Wamic, died of pneumonia, October 3, 1918.
Lombard, Clyde Lorine—Private, depot brigade, The Dalles, died of pneumonia, October 11, 1918.
Paquet, Ernest O.—Private, medical department, Wapinitia, died of pneumonia, June 21, 1917.
Parker, Herbert E.—Private first-class, infantry, The Dalles, died of heart disease, July 27, 1918.

Washington County.

Okin, Omer O.—Private first class field artillery, Beaverton, died of pneumonia, December 7, 1918.
Carpenter, Oates—Private machine gun battalion, Forest Grove, killed in action November 5, 1918.
Carter, Russell E.—Private infantry, Hillsboro, died of wounds received in action August 3, 1917.
Christensen, Robert — Private infantry, Timber, died of pneumonia April 9, 1918.
Dixon, Levi B.—Private coast artillery, Dilley, died of parenchymapous April 28, 1918.
Gates, Carroll C.—Private infantry, Hillsboro, died of wounds received in action June 12, 1918.
Gates, Millard M.—Private infantry, Hillsboro, died of wounds received in action November 17, 1918.
Hendricks, Kinsley C.—Private infantry, Beaverton, died of pneumonia February 7, 1918.
Holtz, Henry Louis—Private spruce production division, Cornelius, died of pneumonia October 28, 1918.
Lee, Gene L.—Private infantry, Hillsboro, died of pneumonia October 16, 1918.
Lewton, Theodore E.—Private engineers, Forest Grove, killed in action February 5, 1918.
Long, Charles U.—Mechanic infantry, Forest Grove, died of intestinal obstruction September 5, 1918.
Pfahl, Herman R.—Private development battalion, Cornelius, died of pneumonia October 17, 1918.
Prohaska, Frank Boyce—Private marines, Beavetron, killed in action June 30, 1918.
Ritchey, Charles R.—Private first class field artillery, Hillsboro, died of pneumonia January 29, 1919.
Rasmussen, Axel—Major infantry, Sherwood, killed in action May 4, 1918.
Rothermel, Wilson H.—Private engineers, North Plains, killed in action August 15, 1918.
Smith, Frank L.—Corporal infantry, Forest Grove, died of pneumonia April 12, 1918.
Smith, Edwin—Private infantry, Timber, killed in action October 12, 1918.
Sohler, Edward—Private field artillery, Forest Grove, died of pneumonia and influenza October 20, 1918.
Swalley, Glen — Private coast artillery corps, Reedville, died of pneumonia October 19, 1918.
Vanderzanden, John M.—Private infantry, Forest Grove, killed in action October 10, 1918.
Walker, Charles L.—Private first class infantry, Hillsboro, killed in action October 18, 1918.
Whitford, Wesley—Sherwood, cause and place of death not given.
Whitmore, Lloyd—Private coast artillery, Laurel, died of injuries September 1, 1918.
Willis, Hines—Private infantry, Gaston, killed in action July 22, 1918.

Wheeler County.

Breeding, James R.—Private infantry, Spray, died of cerebritis septic acute angle right jaw December 2, 1918.
Brookshire, William A.—Private coast artillery, Fossil, died of pneumonia November 25, 1918.
Glover, Arthur E.—Cook engineers, Antone, killed in action November 10, 1918.

Union County.

Andrew, Bert E.—Private hospital unit, La Grande, died of bronchitis, December 28, 1917.
Berg, Loranza — Private infantry, La Grande, killed in action October 12, 1918.
Brill, Josiah L.—Private infantry, La Grande, died of pneumonia October 8, 1918.
Cross, Charles W. — Private infantry, Union, died of pneumonia October 10, 1918.
Cross, Raymond J.—Private infantry, Elgin, died of peritonitis October 25, 1918.
Eckersley, Frank M.—Private infantry, Cove, killed in action October 10, 1918.
Hall, Erhman—Private infantry, Union, died of wounds received in action October 26, 1918.
Henderson, Andrew J.—Private first class engineers, Elgin, died of pyemia, November 17, 1918.
Kelley, Orlie R.—Private coast artillery corps, Cove, died of nephritis July 6, 1918.
Kollstedt, William H.—Private tank artillery, Elgin, died of influenza and pneumonia October 2, 1918.
Larsen, Henry E.—Private quartermaster corps, Imbler, died of pneumonia March 19, 1918.
Moenkhouse, Ernest J.—Private infantry, La Grande, died in action October 5, 1918.
Montgomery, Sidney—Private infantry, La Grande, died of wounds received in action October 8, 1918.
Piel, Louis—Private spruce squadron, Perry, died of pneumonia January 15, 1919.
Tuttle, Terry—Corporal engineers, drowned February 5, 1918.

Yamhill County.

Bennette, Louis A.—Private coast artillery corps, McMinnville, died of pneumonia October 23, 1918.
Bower, William M.—Sergeant infantry, Amity, killed in action July 3, 1918.
Brown, William Jay—First class field artillery, McMinnville, killed in action July 27, 1918.
Burnham, William R.—Private aero service corps, Newburg, died of empyema March 14, 1919.
Churchman, Oscar Day—Private infantry, Sheridan, died of wounds received in action October 18, 1918.
Clayton, Fredrick E.—Private cavalry, McMinnville, died of pneumonia December 4, 1918.
Fourtner, Ralph R.—Private infantry, Grand Ronde, died of diphtheria June 5, 1917.
Green, Clarence E.—Private spruce squadron, Newburg, died of acute mania January 10, 1919.
Greene, Oswald D.—Private infantry, Sheridan, died of acute mania August 1, 1917.
Hagen, Alfred—Mechanic infantry, Joseph, died of pneumonia February 7, 1918.
Henry, Robert L.—Corporal infantry, McMinnville, killed in action October 20, 1918.
Jensen, Charles W.—Private first class engineers, Carlton, killed in action September 12, 1918.
Laughlin, Herman—Corporal infantry, Yamhill, died of wounds received in action July 1, 1918.
Looney, Moses—Private infantry, Amity, killed in action November 4, 1918.
Manning, George W.—Private first class infantry, McMinnville, died of tuberculosis January 28, 1918.
Mardis, Guy B.—Corporal infantry, McMinnville, killed in action July 23, 1918.
Matthes, Walter P.—Private infantry, Sheridan, died of wounds received in action October 18, 1918.
Olson, Edwin H.—Private infantry, Sheridan, died of empyema May 23, 1918.
Orr, John F.—Sergeant infantry, Amity, Yamhill, killed in action October 15, 1918.
Ottinger, Andrew D.—Private first class infantry, Sheridan, killed in action July 31, 1918.
Reese, Lester C.—Private first class infantry, McMinnville, killed in action October 12, 1918.
Rice, Harry L.—Private field artillery, Willminia, died of pneumonia January 31, 1919.
Savage, Harry—Private infantry, Troy, died of pneumonia December 29, 1917.
Sheppard, Rollie M.—Private mechanical repair shop, Yamhill, died of pneumonia April 22, 1918.
Skinner, Harold C.—Private infantry, McMinnville, killed in action July 3, 1918.
Terry, Robert—Private engineers, Carlton, died of pneumonia September 26, 1918.
Udell, Bert H.—Private coast artillery corps, Newburg, died of pneumonia December 23, 1918.
Vanderbeck, Herman C.—Private coast artillery, Newburg, died of pneumonia December 23, 1918.
Youngs, Richard P.—Sergeant first class quartermaster corps, Newberg, died of pneumonia and influenza January 27, 1919.

DUNCAN McKAY CANDIDATE

Portland Man Would Head State Department of G. A. R.

Duncan L. McKay, who was a prisoner in Libby and Belle Isle, Richmond and Andersonville, Ga., for 15 months in civil war days, is a candidate for state department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. The election will take place at the encampment in Astoria, which opens July 12.

Mr. McKay is the candidate of George Wright post, G. A. R. He has been a resident of Portland since 1900, and before coming to this city was post commander at Chippewa Falls, Wis. During the civil war Mr. McKay served with the 99th New York volunteers.

Mr. McKay has a son, Clyde, who is treasurer of Deschutes county and connected with the Bend Press. Another son, Joseph, is a druggist at Rainier, and a third son, Don, is with the O.-W. R. & N. company.

Congregation to Have Picnic.

A picnic will be held by Ahavat Sholom congregation Wednesday at The Oaks park, the event being an annual affair. Manager John F. Cordray yesterday extended an invitation to the committee in charge to make full use of the amusement place. The committee is planning for a large attendance and is arranging several features.

Piano Recital Announced.

Francis Richter, the well-known Oregon piano soloist and organist, will appear in piano recital in the assembly hall of the Portland hotel at 8:15 o'clock tomorrow night. This recital is in behalf of the pipe organ fund of the Divine Science church, where Mr. Richter is organist.

Chats With Home Gardeners

DEAR FRIENDS—Last week I urged you to plant for a late fall and winter garden, and I hope you all intend to do this as these vegetables are much more important than those that mature early in spring. They furnish food for so much longer time and when it is so much more expensive on account of the scarcity of fresh vegetables.

There is not much written about this in our papers and magazines because it is only a few especially favored sections of the north that are able to have fresh vegetables out in the open ground in late fall, winter and early spring as it is common to have in the south.

Of course all vegetables do not grow here in late fall and winter and those that do each have their special time for planting just as early vegetables do.

As we have our spring planting all in now, it may be of advantage to take the time today for a general survey of our field of operations and make plans as to what we have to plant for our winter garden: when the early crops should be harvested, leaving the soil ready for this late planting, and the proper time to plant each vegetable.

As our season is generally very late this year, vegetables that are ordinarily planted about July 1, in place of the early vegetables which have matured by then, will have to wait until these first vegetables do mature and are gathered. But because of this lateness of the season we must have our plans all made and our plants all ready and not lose a day in setting the plants (or sowing the seed) as soon as the bed is empty. First we will see when our spring crops should be harvested in normal seasons.

VEGETABLES WHICH SHOULD BE READY TO HARVEST BY JULY:
1. Early beets.
2. Early Brussels sprouts.
3. Early cabbage.
4. Early carrots.
5. Early and late lettuce.
6. Early and late onion sets.
7. Early and late peas.
8. Early potatoes.
9. Early and late radishes.
10. Early spinach.
11. Early turnips.

VEGETABLES WHICH MATURE IN SUMMER OR EARLY FALL:
1. Bush or string beans.
From July 15 to late fall.
2. Early cauliflower.
In Sesser, Ill., only.
3. Early sweet corn.
In August or early September.
4. Early kohlrabi.
August 7-August 10.
5. Early (bush) squash.
Late July or early August.

VEGETABLES WHICH REQUIRE THE GROUND THE WHOLE SEASON:
1. Beans—late bush or dry.
2. Beans—pole.
3. Cucumbers.
4. Watermelons.
5. Muskmelons.
6. Okra or Gumbo.
7. Peanuts.
8. Parsnips.
9. Peppers.
10. Late or main crop potatoes.
11. Salsify.
12. Swiss chard.
13. Tomatoes.
14. Winter onions.

Here are the late vegetables which should be planted in place of the above for our fall, winter and spring gardens:

LATE VEGETABLES TO BE PLANTED BEFORE JULY 1:
1. Winter beets.
From June 1-20.
2. Winter carrots.
From May 15 to June 15.
3. *Fall cauliflower.
From June 10 to 25.
4. *Celery—medium early.
From June 1 to July 15.
5. Fall sweet corn.
From May 15 to June 15.
6. Late potatoes.
From April 1 to June 15.
*Plants for sale.
All others seeded in ground.

LATE VEGETABLES TO BE PLANTED IN JULY:
1. *Winter Brussels sprouts.
From July 15-20.
2. *Spring Broccoli.
From July 1-12.
3. *Winter Cabbage.
From July 10-25.
4. Chinese cabbage.
Seed in July or August.
5. Winter kale.
July 1-20.
6. Fall kohlrabi.
July 25-August 15.
7. Fall sweet corn.
In July and August.
*Plants for sale.
All others seeded in ground.

LATE VEGETABLES TO BE PLANTED IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER:
Wax bush beans—August.
Fall peas—August.
Late parsley—August.
Late radishes—August.
Japanese radishes—August.
Corn salad—Aug., Sept. and October.
Endive—In September.
Fall lettuce—Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
Winter spinach—In September.
Winter turnips—From Aug. 10-30.

As has been said, our season is exceptionally late and you will not be able to harvest your early crops in time to seed your late ones as scheduled, but put them in as you do get room, and with careful irrigation and cultivation they will soon catch up and make good vegetables next winter.

Those vegetables which are to be set out as plants should all have been sown in a carefully prepared seed bed before this, yet, as they cannot be set out so soon this year, there will be time yet to sow the seed for some of these plants, if you do so at once.

Give these little plants every attention so that they may be extra good plants when you set them out to make up for their late start.

Or it might be a yet better way to purchase small plants at the seed store, now, and set them out, letting them grow in plenty of room so they will become large stocky plants by the time the bed is empty and ready for them. The second transplanting is good for them if carefully done—as previously described in detail.

Companion Crops May Be Planted.

When two different crops occupy the same plot of ground at the same time they are called "companion crops." The object in sowing in this way is that a slow-maturing long-growing crop may have, growing between its rows while the plants are small, a quick-growing crop which will mature and be harvested before the slow crop needs the space which they occupy.

As conditions are now, it would be a good plan, whenever possible to do so, to seed the fall and winter crops now, in the space between the rows of vegetables which will soon mature and be harvested.

If you do this you will have to be very careful in harvesting the first crop that you do not step on or pull out the plants of the late crop, but with care it can be successfully accomplished. These companion crops must be chosen with care. Not all vegetables grow well together this way, and the same soil and location is not suitable to all. Here are some suggestions as to the best combinations:

Lettuce or radish between rows of cabbage.
Lettuce between tomato plants.
Radish between rows of string beans.
Parsnips or carrots may be sown thinly with rows of onions.
Pole beans or turnips may be sown between corn.
Squash, pumpkin or melons may be sown between corn.
Any late vegetables may be sown between melons, cucumbers or squash.

You can readily work this out for yourself by studying the soil requirements of various vegetables; but, above all, remember that in all cases the soil has been somewhat depleted by the first crop. If it was extra rich at first it may be just right now for your late vegetable, but if not you should apply some fertilizer soon after setting, or soon after the plants come up, to start the growth and maintain extra good cultivation.

Plan Succession in Planting.

Here are some general suggestions as given by an authority on gardening as to what vegetables naturally follow others best in the same soil:

Celery may follow early peas, beans, radish, lettuce, onions or spinach.

Early potatoes may be followed by sweet corn, celery, beans, beets, carrots or spinach.

Onion sets may be followed by tomatoes, peppers, beans or sweet corn.

Early peas, beets or potatoes may be followed by turnips, string beans or winter radishes.

Turnips may be sown on any land made vacant by an earlier crop.

Lettuce may be planted practically throughout the growing season.

Note—By careful study of the above it seems to me we might improve upon it; for instance, land for potatoes is not rich land, and while perhaps it would grow corn well, it certainly would not be adapted to celery without much fertilizer added to it. Study this out for yourselves.

Here are also suggestions from the same authority for several successive crops, which may be had from the same bed throughout the season:

Lettuce, followed by summer radishes, these followed by beans and then spinach.

Leaf lettuce may be followed by string beans, then fall turnips.

Spinach may be followed by early sweet corn, string beans or early cabbage, then fall radishes or lettuce.

This is all general advice, good for many sections, but our local ability to raise winter crops and to leave many of our late crops in the ground all winter is, of course, not included in it.

Taking the above as suggestive only, we can each plan out for ourselves here a succession that will keep our little garden plat busy the year around. There need not be an idle foot of land in our garden during a single week of the whole year—that is exactly what the term "intensive cultivation" means (and should) mean to those of us who live in this favored section.

We will now turn to special and detailed directions for harvesting our early vegetables and planting the late crops in their place.

Harvesting Early Vegetables.

The larger proportion of our early vegetables will, of course, be consumed as gathered on the family table, and many have only this use. These are Brussels sprouts, cabbage, lettuce, onion sets, potatoes and radishes.

Besides these there are those of which we may have raised an excess to can for winter use. These are beets, carrots, peas, spinach and turnips.

All of these five early vegetables will be raised again in fall and winter except peas. It will soon be time to can peas, and every home gardener should put up plenty for winter use.

There is one "trick" about canning peas which makes all the difference imaginable in the product when the can is opened, and that is to pick and can peas when extra young. Do not let them get fully ready for table use, but pick them for canning just before this—just as they first attain a suitable size. This method will give you as fine "French peas" as you can buy anywhere.

While beets, carrots and turnips will be raised again in fall and winter, it will be different forms of them which really make two different vegetables. There is almost as much difference between "baby beets" and the long, large solid, matured beets of the winter garden as there is between green shell beans and the usual dry winter beans.

All three of these vegetables are delicious canned now, for as indicated, their supreme excellence lies in their being canned at the "baby" stage of their growth.

The canneries require their young beets to be only one-half to two inches in diameter for canning and they pay much more for those that are 1 inch or under, than for larger ones.

Turnips and carrots should also be canned at this extremely immature stage. They are then used particularly for garnishing meats and salads as too much of a luxury for general family use.

While spinach may be canned, if you have an excess and want to save it, I see no other advantage in doing so if you raise a winter crop. All the spinach you need for table use should be cut now before hot weather comes on as it will then become tough and stringy, but this spinach is not fit for table use here in summer, it is planted again in early fall for winter and early spring use.

Now having planned for harvesting all these early vegetables we will consider how best to plant the crops that go in their place.

In previous "chats" we have described in detail the planting of celery, sweet corn and main crop—potatoes. This leaves us fall cauliflower, winter beets and winter carrots to speak of today.

Planting Fall Cauliflower.

As a general thing c