

President on a Vacation



PRESIDENT WILSON. COL. E. M. HOUSE

President Wilson is here shown with Colonel House, getting into an automobile for a ride through the country roads about Magnolia, Mass., where he spent his vacation.

C. H. ELLIOTT SEES WAR LIFE

Is Assigned to Difficult Task With Engineers and Moroccans

Rev. Carl H. Elliott, who resigned temporarily the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Salem to accept war work for the Y. M. C. A. in France, has written an interesting letter to a Salem friend relative to his work in the war zone. Recently he has been assigned to a new field with 150 engineers, and 200 Moroccans who are to clear the ground for use as an aviation field. The territory in which Mr. Elliott is working, judging from his letter, is in the firing zone of the enemy. He writes:

"This is the day my vacation would begin if I were still pastor of the Presbyterian church in Salem. As it is my work as a hut secretary alone, is just beginning. I have been an understudy since coming here and this is a fine active place to get experience.

"My divisional secretary asked me tonight to be ready to start tomorrow to a new field just opening among 150 American engineers and 200 Moroccans. They are to clear the ground on a high plateau and get roads into it and have it already for an aviation field in case the fields already in use are shelled out of commission. The work, of course is temporary, so we will have the Y. M. C. A. work in a tent. The weather is much like Oregon weather now. To be sure a windstorm may pull our tent stakes out some night but that's all in the game.

"I took a walk before the service last evening down through the village.

"On both sides of the street was a row of substantial houses, concrete of stone, standing back from the curb about fifteen feet. One door would be the entrance to the stable, eight or ten feet farther back would be the front door of the residence. The woman would be sitting or standing there enjoying the sunset and the odors. I presume it is an economy of roof and perhaps of energy. One can easily slip out and carry the horse and milk the cow and hear the call to breakfast with no strain of the throat or ears.

"You would be interested in the 45 carrier pigeons that are on the hill above us. They have not yet carried war messages as they are just young birds. The boys in the school are taught how to write notes to be sent by the birds.

"I am perfectly well. Am finding much to do. Have been busy today getting up tar paper shades on our hut so we can shut out the light, lest some Bosche airplane see us and drop a bomb. I am making out money orders for the boys to send home and last night spoke to a crowd of four miles away. There were 125 men there and they gave good attention."

MALE STENOGRAPHERS ARE IN DEMAND

Large Number of Them Needed Soon, Says Provost Marshal General

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 25.—Word has been received from Provost Marshal General Crowder asking that preparations be made to fill a coming call for a large number of good stenographers who have had legal experience.

Only white men in limited or special service classifications will be accepted for these positions. The stenographers taken will probably be assigned to the judge advocate general's department and will be required to report court martial cases and attend to other matters pertaining to military law in the field.

The work, it is announced, will be interesting and will give invaluable experience to the fortunate applicants.

Registrants eligible for this work are urged to present themselves without delay to their local boards to have their names listed for the service. However, no inducements will be made until further orders.

CHILDREN WILLING WORKERS

The occupations of grown-ups have great attraction for children. A few simple regular duties should be given them every day. Work is one of the greatest means of spiritual development, and the wisest of all teachers for little children. A child's offer to help should never be refused. To be sure, the mother may at first find it far more of a hindrance than a help, but children of four or five can learn to dress and undress themselves, wipe the dishes, dust the chairs, help make beds, carry small pieces of kindling, empty scrap baskets, water plants, and help in many other ways.

If the mother's spirit is right, children will always love to help. Children are little reflectors, and soon catch the spirit of cheerful, willing work. If they see work done complainingly, what wonder if they also begin to feel badly used when asked to perform some simple helpful service—and to look upon work as a disagreeable hardship.—H.

Bavaria has a grievance. Why should Crown Prince Rupprecht be sent home on a "brief vacation;" that is to say, retired as an army group commander, while the crown prince of Prussia is still allowed to disgrace great headquarters?

DR. CABLE HAS IMPORTANT JOB

Treats Social Diseases in Government Hospital at Newport News

Dr. E. F. Cable is in charge of the hospital for the United States public health service in treating venereal diseases, at Newport News, Va.

Dr. Cable is an Oregonian. He was raised at Brownsville, practiced first at McMinnville, and then at Portland, where he entered the service of the United States army. Dr. Cable was a schoolmate of Dr. F. K. Thompson, of Salem. Mrs. Cable is a daughter of Walter Pugh of Salem.

The Times-Herald, of Newport News, in its issue of August 12, has an extended article on the methods of the hospital work being carried on by Dr. Cable, and they are very highly commended.

The same work is being carried on all over the United States in the salubrious and army camps.

It amounts virtually to the United States government undertaking to clean up the whole country as regards venereal diseases, and this includes not alone the drafted men who come into the camps in a diseased condition; it includes also the women who can be rounded up. The women are kept until cured, and then they are released; but efforts are also made to reform them and make them law-abiding, moral and useful members of society.

It is a tremendous undertaking, when the whole country is considered. There are 50 women patients now in the hospital at Newport News. There are thousands of them at the army camps throughout the country.

There are some from Oregon, at Camp Lewis; but the proportion from Oregon, as compared with her neighboring states, is very small. In fact, in this respect, Oregon is one of the cleanest states in the Union, if not the very cleanest of them all.

SHEEP MILK MAY SOLVE PROBLEM

State Veterinarian Lytle Sees Way to Avoid Shortage of Product

A sheep of the long or medium wool class will produce as much milk as a \$75 milk goat, declares Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, and for this reason he avers that if every Oregon lawn were made to support one or two sheep there would be no milk and wool shortage.

"Sheep's milk is the finest there is for babies," said Dr. Lytle, "and the sheep I have described will yield \$5 or \$8 worth of wool. If the lamb is raised until it is three months old it will bring \$10, but the lamb can't be raised if the milk is wanted in the home."

Dr. Lytle says that the wool shortage has arrived and that the milk shortage is on its way. The way to meet the difficulty, he asserts, is to put a couple of sheep in each backyard.

"A strap to serve as a collar around the sheep's neck, and a rope to stake her out, is all the equipment needed," says the doctor. "A four yard ordinary size will keep two of them in good condition eight months of the year."

LONDON STRIKERS TO WORK

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The tube railway strikers at a meeting tonight decided by a large majority to return to work on an understanding reached with the ministers of labor that the question of equal pay would be considered. They further resolved, that in view of the victory won they would take Tuesday as a holiday.

STORING FOOD PRODUCTS.

During the crisis through which we are now passing it is essential that no possible item of conservation be overlooked. The shortage of food is so great throughout the entire world that anything that tends to conserve our present supplies or to increase our production of crops should be encouraged. A great deal has been said about the farmers increasing their production and most farmers have already increased as far as they can the output of their farms, but something also needs to be said on the score of conservation. By proper methods on the farm it is possible to carry on the farm work with a great deal less consumption of the crops produced, leaving a much greater proportion of the output available for the market.

Two items of farm equipment will materially assist in this greater market output. These are the silo and the vegetable storage cellar. The economies effected by these two items of equipment are so great they may rightly be considered to be essential to efficient farm management.

The necessity of the wholesale building of silos has been recognized in many states. Indiana set the lead by inaugurating the campaign for the building of 10,000 silos this year. Other states followed: Texas, for instance, with 20,000 and other smaller states in proportion to their agricultural population.

We should now enter upon a similar campaign for the vast production of vegetable storage cellars. Every farm should have its cellar. No

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farm can be considered to be complete or organized for efficient management unless it has a well-built vegetable cellar.

The construction of these cellars is simple; any farmer can build one with the help and the materials that he has on his farm or can secure at his near-by town. No great skill, no outside labor, and no extensive equipment of any kind is required; nor is their cost great, and in view of the savings that they effect they ultimately cost nothing. They are not an expense; they are an investment, and an investment productive of large and immediate profits.

By means of the storage cellars, as every farmer who owns one knows, it is possible to keep the vegetable crops in good condition until the market is right. Potatoes, onions, and other root vegetables and apples may be stored in the cellar and kept in perfect state until the right time arrives to take them to market when they have a greater market value than when taken freshly from the ground.

"In the matter of production the American farmer is probably doing now all that he possibly can to assist his country to win the war. In the matter of efficient management and conservation he can go still further and help his country and himself by building a vegetable storage cellar," declares a well-known writer.

DAYS LONG BY.

The cows stand close by the pasture gate Under the buttonwood tree, And watch my coming while they wait, Lining impatiently. The western sun is sinking low, Sweeten the drowsy air, As homeward through the lane we go, Daisy and Nid and I.

The busy insects' strident hum Pales with the afternoon, But in the brook quaint jug-gur-rum Sings the sweet bassoon. The shadows deep the thickets stain, Sweet warblers nestward fly, As we meander down the lane, Daisy and Nid and I.

Along the field where the grassy plumes Shelter the mole's dark lair: Beside the grove whose locust-blossoms Sweeten the drowsy air; The cows lead on, the boy behind—Familiar path we ply—Till through the farmyard bars we wind, Daisy and Nid and I.

Within the barn, to the stanchions tied, Dreaming their bovine dreams, The cows content stand side by side, Yielding their milky streams. The falling dusk makes soft appeal, The whippoorwill makes cry, Night's peaceful benison we feel, Daisy and Nid and I.

The storms and stress of the flying years Glance from the child's fresh soul, The stings of pain, the April tears, But happy impress the scroll; Sweeten the drowsy air, How deep in time they lie, And we were chums, and gladness knew, Daisy and Nid and I. Ah, many years have those bonny cows

Cropped in celestial grain, And other cattle now may browse Clover-tops in the lane; But memory lingers o'er the charm Of boyhood days long by. When we so loved the dear old farm, Daisy and Nid and I.

GOOD CREAM—BEST BUTTER.

Much money is lost in Oregon and other states by selling cream which will not produce the best butter.

Eighty-five per cent of the 627,000,000 pounds of creamery butter made in the United States in a year will not grade extra. Taking this into consideration the loss can be estimated at \$25,000 a year, according to V. D. Chappell, assistant professor of dairy husbandry in the Oregon Agricultural College.

As a result of the change from the whole milk to the cream gathering system, there has been a decline in the quality of butter. This is due to the fact that the milk was delivered once and in some cases twice daily while with the cream gathering system the cream is delivered once, twice or three times a week. Very seldom, in fact, is cream delivered to the creamery daily.

In the case of milk, it was necessary that it be delivered sweet but cream would be accepted even though it was sour. Sour cream is not necessarily poor cream. Practically all creamery butter is made from sour cream but the best butter is made from properly soured cream only. Cream that is held too long on the farm cannot be properly soured. The cream gathering system began at the time when the cream separator came into use. Very few farmers understand why cream sours and consequently do not know how to keep it sweet.

"Many farmers deliver only sour cream, while many others seldom deliver sour cream," said Professor Chappell. "I once worked in a creamery when a farmer made a standing offer of a 10-cent cigar every time he delivered sour cream. In three years I received four free cigars and he delivered cream only three times a week. A farmer of that type always gets all that is coming to him while the one who delivers the poor cream may get the small end of the bargain.

Poor cream never makes a good product. A poor product never brings a good price—the farmer pays the difference.

"During the season of cool weather it is not difficult to keep cream sweet but as the weather warms up it is necessary to keep the cream cool until delivered. The bacteria which cause cream or milk to sour grow many times faster at a warm temper-

ature than at a cool temperature. "The producers of cream as well as those of other commodities recognize the justness of a plan by which payment can be made on the basis of quality. This is the basis governing the sale of wheat, cattle, hogs, apples and eggs and there is no logical reason why it should not apply in the case of cream. It costs more to produce sweet cream, at least if time is of any value, and it should be rewarded by the paying of a higher price.

"If a creamery were paying 3 cents higher for butterfat in sweet cream than for butterfat in sour cream, it would amount to a difference of about 85 cents for a 10-gallon can of 35 per cent cream. Now, supposing a farmer delivered 10 gallons of cream a week in a year he would be \$44.20 to the good. With this he could make a good start on building a milk house.

"Delivering sweet cream is well worth considering. At a certain creamery, they used to receive practically all sour cream but they began paying 3 cents extra for fat in sweet cream and at the present time they are receiving more than three times as much sweet cream as they do sour cream."

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