

CASH IN ADVANCE

The Leader's subscription list will be placed on a cash-in-advance basis March 1, 1918. After that date no papers will be mailed that are not paid for in advance.

Long experience has convinced us that this is the only system which is just to both subscriber and publisher.

We trust that those of our friends who are interested in the maintenance of a pioneer newspaper in a pioneer town will cheerfully respond.

Although the cost of publication has increased, the Leader's subscription rate continues at the same figure, \$1.50 per year.

CLARK WOOD, Publisher

Robert N. Stanfield

of Stanfield, Umatilla County

Republican candidate for United States Senator from Oregon.

THE MAN WHO BELIEVES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OREGON'S OPPORTUNITIES

If you have not received a complete copy of my principles, write me at Stanfield.

R. N. STANFIELD

(Paid Advertisement)

WESTON LEADER

CLARK WOOD, Publisher

The Year \$1.50
Six Months 0.75
Four Months 0.50

FRIDAY, FEB. 1

1918

Entered at the postoffice at Weston, Oregon as second-class mail matter.

We feel safer with Newton D. Baker as secretary of war than we would if his persistent Oregonian critic took the job.

We personally intend to see before long how quickly the Bulldogger ed. can climb a tree—mindful of the fact that the shape of his head and his mental characteristics indicate a far from remote descent from his arboreal ancestors.

It may soon be sadly said of a Pendleton manufacturing enterprise that an ill financial wind blew it away.

One million people are reported to have quit work in the German empire—thus indicating a somewhat striking objection to the fruits of militarism.

"Gott mitt uns," perhaps, but the mitt seems now to be connecting with the great war lord's solar plexus.

Germany plants more than twice as great an acreage in potatoes as does the United States. Germany gets more than twice as many bushels per acre, and she eats three times as many potatoes. Germany's wise use of potatoes helps her to

hold out against the Allies. Hoover calls the attention of the American people to these facts and asks everybody to eat potatoes. Are you eating your share?

In announcing his candidacy for the governorship, Ben W. Olcott declares that if elected he will resign as secretary of state and thus permit the present governor to appoint his successor. He also says:

"As the proper performance of my duties as secretary of state requires my undivided personal attention, I shall spend no time campaigning over the state. The people of the state are paying me a salary to look after their business, and I cannot properly do this when away from the office."

Mr. Olcott's long and efficient service in his present office and his wide acquaintance qualify him as a logical and formidable candidate for the governorship. It is considered likely that the real race for the republican nomination will be between Olcott and Gus C. Moser of Portland.

The Bulldogger ed.'s next absence from his befouled and odorous sanctum will be a permanent one, if the state's alienists do their duty.

In Mr. John Rothrock, Athena has a representative at the New Orleans Mardi Gras—a distinction which Wood's town cannot claim.—Athena Press.

Huh! However, Wood occasionally gets farther away from his home town than Adams—a distinction Boyd cannot claim since the railroad company quit issuing passes to country editors.

The only wheat available for shipment to the front this winter will be what is saved from the American table. Are you watching your table?

We think that Baker's all right and Chamberlain's all right, and also think they will soon reach the same opinion concerning each other.

No cat could ever come back to such an appalled and disgusted environment as has the Bulldoggered.

Uncle Sam's war administration is doing much better than merely "muddling through," although its critics are supplying plenty of mud for the muddling.

"A BOOZELESS DEMOCRACY" RATIFICATION MEETING

When the House of Representatives of the United States Congress voted 282 to 128 to submit to the states the resolution providing for the constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic all over the United States, it took a step forward that ought to please every sincere temperance advocate in Oregon.

The progress of prohibition logically demanded this step. Eighty-eight percent of the territory of the United States is dry; 61.36 per cent of the population of the United States has adopted prohibition. Out of 3012 counties in the United States 2374 are now dry. Twenty-seven states have adopted state-wide prohibition. Six thousand, four hundred saloons and 112 breweries and distilleries were



put out of business at the 1916 election in Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana and Alaska.

The people of Weston and vicinity are to be especially favored on Tuesday evening, February 5th, when they are to have the pleasure of hearing Dr. W. J. Herwig of Kansas discuss this important question under the title of "A Boozeless Democracy" at M. E. Church South of Weston.

Dr. Herwig is the man who put Idaho dry, as he was the leader of the dry forces when that state adopted state wide prohibition.

"Say, have you ever witnessed a great round-up? Well, I have," stated Dr. Herwig. "Having lived for more than twenty years in the northwest and in Texas I have had many thrilling experiences—blood-curdling, hair-raising—all of that stuff; and then the stampede. Say, the liquor crowd reminds me of a great round-up which has been going on for a long, long time, and now they are in a tremendous stampede. I have participated in several liquor round-ups myself. Three thousand saloons and twelve breweries is not bad at all."

Do not fail to hear this champion for a dry nation. Hear him tell of the nation-wide round-up. Dr. Herwig does not need to warm up to his subject, it flows red hot from his lips.

The Weston Commercial club will meet at seven o'clock at the club rooms Tuesday evening and later attend the lecture in a body. Dr. F. D. Watts will preside.

Confidence

I question not of God, nor pine to know
My bourne, when summoned to my next abode.
What I can comprehend lies here below,
And tasks my full capacity. That load
If nature's full allowances I store,
Is borne with ease, and I go on, content
With what, so far, has come to me.
Nor fear I more
Than's duly mine, when my brief life is spent.

CLAUDIUS THAYER.

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

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CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocery's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 8½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8½ and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage. As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies. German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar. East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 800,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13-20 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$3.00 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisianian producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.30, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade. "Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

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