

WESTON LEADER

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TOWNLEY'S IDAHO NEMESIS

Edward T. Barber edits and prints The Shoshone Journal, and is a little man with a big idea. The idea has to do with one A. C. Townley. Barber was among the first editors in the United States to camp on the trail of this Townley person, and he has accumulated a mass of evidence to prove that Townley is a German agent. He fulminates against Townley in every issue of the Journal, and his editorials are widely quoted. Southern Idaho has been a hot-bed of Townley propaganda, and some of that shrewd organizer's mistaken followers have been mightily wroth at the little Journal man. One burly farmer dropped into the office one day to beat Barber up, and had just shed his coat when he looked into a convincing argument. This argument had a hole in it, but the hole constituted its most persuasive feature. The angry farmer was promptly subdued, if not mollified. We quote from a recent Journal editorial in order to give our readers an idea of Barber's style:

"The Journal harps on the Non-partisan league until I am getting tired of it." Well, the boys at the front are also tired of their continual hardships and inconveniences. They would like to rest awhile, but their rest is up to the Kaiser. So the Kaiser is working here in America, here in Idaho—yes, right here in Shoshone—harder than he ever did. For the Kaiser sees the time not far ahead when peace must come. He wants the most favorable peace possible. He paid Dr. Rumley as editor of the New York Evening Mail, and through him he paid Townley, and through him he paid Roy McKaig and Scholtz and all the host of league organizers and orators down to the little two-by-four fellows who buzz at our ears like German mosquitoes to work for a German peace. It is the business of the Journal to tell you of these things and to keep on telling them until the danger has been averted. The danger is greater now than ever. Do not permit your love of ease to dull your perception. When the Kaiser can get a crowd of loyal American citizens together as he is doing all over Idaho to listen approvingly to the insidious poison poured into their ears by Scholtz and McKaig and their tribe of Kaiserites, it is no time to get tired of opposing such activities. The Journal is tired of it, too, but its editor would rather be called a crank and a crazy old man than to lie down and let the Kaiser trample all over this country and lay plans to stab our soldier boys in the back, while shouting "kamerad!"

IT'S A GOOD SYSTEM

It costs the farmer more to raise wheat and he will have higher taxes to pay, but his position this year is nevertheless quite satisfactory. He can hardly fail to make a good profit on wheat at the government price. He gets his money for his wheat so soon as it is hauled, if he wants to accept the local dealer's grade. He doesn't have to spend sleepless nights in wondering whether the market will go up or down, for he knows it can do neither. He likewise knows that no silk-hatted, portly exporter who has never touched hand to plow will make more money on his wheat crop than he does himself. In brief, nobody has a chance to gamble, which is a good thing from both a moral and financial standpoint. Incidentally, the nation's commercial interests are benefited. The farmer promptly pays the local merchant, instead of "standing him off" until the crop is sold; the local merchant pays the wholesaler and the wholesaler the manufacturer. Settlement day is no longer indefinitely deferred, as in the old days of wheat speculation. Nor is the financial drain on the

banks incident to harvesting and moving the crops of such long duration. In fact, the new system is a good one all around, and has the Weston Leader's approval—than which we can conceive of no higher praise.

Airplanes carrying 100 men and equipped with engines equal in power to those in a medium sized steamship will be developed within three years, according to Gianni Caproni, inventor of the Caproni bombing planes. While we may never care to travel in one, we will be willing to give them a high recommendation.

"Tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are," was once merely a clever phrase. Now it is an international war axiom and means something, says the Food Administration.

The General Hell in the German army must be a constant and painful reminder to his soldiers of what they are getting.

The Austrian parliament has passed a war budget of six billion kronen; but while some day it may have to eat crow it can never eat kronen.

It seems Nat Goodwin, the actor, has gone broke in the farming business, which sad fact reminds us that no farmers have ever gone broke in the acting business.

Germany's "free hand" in Russia is getting a few knuckles broken by revolting peasants.

"It is to be hoped the people at home are full of confidence."—Von Hindenburg.

Yea, yea, Hindy, old scout! But we'll bet they'd rather be full of beefsteak and potatoes.

We trust the patriotic Germans who go barefoot in order to save leather will be rewarded by getting the hookworm.

The casual reader may be glad to be reminded that the Graham Rice taken over by the government is a mining shark and not a food substitute.

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OREGON PIONEER OF 1850 PASSES AT WESTON HOME

Oswell T. Douglas, an Oregon pioneer of 1850 and for many years a highly respected citizen of Weston, died Monday afternoon, July 29, at his home in this city, after a protracted illness.

Mr. Douglas was born August 12, 1830, at Columbus, Ohio, and had nearly reached his 88th year. When fourteen years of age he moved with his parents to Iowa. In the spring of 1850 he immigrated with his parents to Linn county, Oregon, where he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth F. Moore on January 19, 1854. Three sons and three daughters were born to them, of whom two sons are still living.

In 1870 Mr. Douglas and family moved to Umatilla county, taking up their residence at Weston in the year 1887. Mrs. Douglas departed this life November 19, 1903.

On August 3, 1905, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage to Mrs. Harriet E. Storey, who survives him.

Aside from his widow and sons, who are A. L. Douglas of Lone, Oregon, and John Douglas of Athena, Oregon, Mr. Douglas is survived by one brother and one sister. The sorrow of the bereaved ones is shared by many friends, as the departed pioneer was honored and esteemed as a man of industry and probity. He was a veteran member of the I. O. O. F. and a brother of the late Levi Douglas of Harrisburg, Oregon, who was the oldest Odd Fellow in the Oregon jurisdiction. The latter preceded him to the grave by thirteen days.

The funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon in the United Brethren church, and were largely attended. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. R. Storms and Rev. S. E. Powell, the scripture was read by Rev. E. F. Wriggle, and Rev. W. S. Payne preached the sermon from the text: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith." Mr. Payne paid eloquent tribute to the worth of the departed and expressed the confidence felt by all present that so clean a soul had naught to fear in entering upon the Life Beyond. Some beautiful old hymns were sung by the choir. The floral tributes were lovely.

The services at the grave were conducted by Weston Lodge No. 58 in accordance with the I. O. O. F. ritual.

AMERICA MAKES GOOD

Hoover's Hopes Are Exceeded

Remarkable Results at End of Food Administration's First Year Proves Voluntary System Was No Mistake—Confidence That People Will Continue Patriotic Conservation Efforts is Felt at Washington.

W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, earnestly directs attention to some excerpts from a recent official summary, at the end of its first year's work, of the United States Food Administration's aims, methods and results. These excerpts are given below:

"When the U. S. Food Administration undertook the work of conserving and mobilizing America's food resources, there were three methods of approach possible in handling the problem, these methods of control being rationing, high prices and voluntary effort.

The Three Systems.
"The introduction of rationing into this country would have resulted in an inevitable re-action. It would also mean a tremendous expenditure. On the basis of the rationing system adopted by European countries for certain staple foods, it would require \$4,800,000 a year for the printing of the necessary ration cards; it would demand one official for every 1,000 families to take care of distribution under this system; in fact, on the European basis, about \$45,000,000 a year would be required to administer the rationing system in this country.
"Control of consumption by high prices was obviously too unfair to merit consideration in such a country as ours, meaning as it must, conservation for the rich at the expense of the poor.

"The voluntary system, based upon education and publicity (the third alternative), was selected because of the moderate expense involved, and because of the opportunity it afforded to use the great desire of loyal Americans to serve their country.

Results Enormous.
"The results of the voluntary control of food have been enormous. The surplus of the 1917-18 wheat crop, based on normal consumption, would have been 20,000,000 bushels. If the present rate of saving by the American people continues, we shall be able to deliver to our Allies from this crop possibly 170,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 150,000,000 will represent the voluntary savings of the American people. This delivery of wheat has enabled the Allies to meet the more immediate

and pressing bread needs of their people, and to keep up the bread ration of their soldiers.

"As to our exports of meat, the results of conservation are even more remarkable. The analysis of figures in regard to hogs indicates that we were 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 hogs short when the conservation campaign was started. Before the war, the average monthly export of hog products was about 50,000,000 pounds. In March, 1918, we exported 300,000,000 pounds and can see our way clear, with the present saving and production, to go forward at this rate for an indefinite period. Before 1914, we were exporting from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of beef per month. After the European war began, there was an increase to about 25,000,000 per month. Now, we are exporting at the rate of 150,000,000 pounds of beef per month and, with the continuation of conservation and production, there is no reason to anticipate a material reduction in these figures.

Great Offensive Needed.
"The winning of the war depends upon the development of great offensive strength on the part of the United States. This offensive must include ships, men, supplies and food. With the increase in the size of our Army, there is a necessary decrease in our productive capacity. Harvests are bound to vary with seasonal conditions.

"The only safe procedure for us and for the Allies is to provide enormous reserve stocks of staple foods, both here and in Europe, to meet any emergency which may arise. In a later period of the war, to have to stop in a critical phase of it in order to put unusual emphasis upon agricultural production, might be fatal to our final success.

"There must be no let-down in the program of conservation until the new harvest. Heartened by our success and by the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice shown by the American people, we must go ahead more than ever convinced of our responsibility to those who fight with us and to those unfortunate peoples who look to us as the one source of the food supply necessary to keep them from destruction.

In France and England.

"The American Labor Mission just home from London, was appointed by President Wilson to make a study of conditions in England and France. Of its nineteen members, nine are from the American Federation of Labor, two of whom are women. The others represent every social element of the American people. This mission made a comprehensive study of conditions in the Allied countries, and before leaving London for America, issued the following statement regarding food conditions:

"Since landing in England, all members of the committee have visited a number of cities and interviewed a large number of people regarding the food situation, as well as other matters arising from the war, and we feel it our duty to impress upon the American people the fact that they should endeavor to conserve food in a larger measure, that we may supply the people of the Allied countries with the things necessary to their sustenance. There is no doubt that the people of Great Britain and the Allied countries are making untold sacrifices, more than America realizes.

Wheat and Meat Abroad.

"In 1914 France produced 82 per cent of her normal consumption of wheat. In 1917 her production was only 45 per cent. After deducting the amount necessary for seed, it was estimated that the 1917 production would be but one-third of France's needs. It must be remembered, too, that France has always figured her needs on a different basis than ours. The French people have never wasted food, consequently France's normal consumption has been practically identical with her actual necessities. The ration of the French soldiers has twice been cut, and the soldier's ration is never lowered until the danger at home from food shortage is critical. Certain reports have been brought to this country that there is plenty of meat in France. These reports originated in the fact that at one time it was necessary, because of the lack of feeds, to slaughter large quantities of her dairy cattle. The immediate result was a temporary glut of meat, but the final result is that today France is on a meat ration of one pound a week, including horse flesh."

An inventor has discovered a way to make fuel out of sugar. We presume he burns coal to do it, thus reducing the supply of both useful commodities.

There is no war without sacrifices and ours are just beginning. This makes it necessary to stop the war by winning it in the shortest possible order.

The Germans are now carrying off the Belgians' kitchen kettles and pans. But that isn't cruel—the Belgians haven't got anything to cook in them, anyhow.

An element of man's superiority to the animal kingdom in general is his adaptability. Abundant opportunity is given at present to demonstrate this superiority.

Corset factories are to turn their attention to making powder bags—huh? No, not that kind. The kind they use in the army and navy.

The man who found the right way to beat the submarines and stop the war will soon have Washington's body servant ridiculously outnumbered.

Record of Enlistment

Name Age
Home address
Occupation Before War Married?
Entered Service, When? Where?
Branch of Service
Transfers
Rank
(Include Promotion and dates.)
Nearest Relative
Address Relationship
Present Address
Signature of Informant

(Friends and relatives of boys in service are asked to fill out above and mail to M. R. Chessman, Secretary, Pendleton, Oregon. Phone 123.)

REMEMBER, FRIENDS

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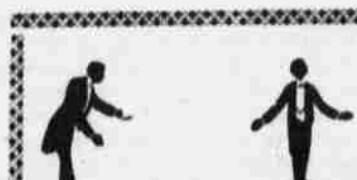
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