

# WESTON LEADER

CLARK WOOD, Publisher

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Strictly in Advance

The Year	\$2.00
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	0.50

FRIDAY, OCT. 4 1918

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## ADVERTISING RATES

Regular, per inch per insertion	15c
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Locals, per line per insertion	10c

## ECONOMY CHRISTMAS BUYING

The Oregon State Council of Defense has adopted the following resolution relative to Economy Christmas Buying:

"The State Council of Defense, holding fast to the cardinal principle of its original resolution that Christmas giving for the season of 1918 should embody the elements of simplicity and necessity, conceives that the spirit of such giving, sanctified by the custom of centuries and invoking the highest traits of human character, should not at this time be ignored or diminished; rather, should be directed into higher and finer channels—and in order that this spirit may be still further deepened and strengthened, we urge upon all to anticipate their purchases, to the end that the season may be marked by an absence so far as may be humanly possible of the hardships imposed in years past by the stress of concentrated and oftentimes chaotic buying within the all too brief period preceding Christmas Day.

"We ask the public to make their selections now, at a time when deliberation and well-considered action are possible—when stocks have not been diminished and in volume, variety and appropriateness meet every thought or need—no matter how exacting. Early Christmas buying in the truest sense will conserve the man-power of the Nation, and full compliance with these suggestions will denote a true spirit of patriotism and loyalty to our country."

## A Gifted Oregon Composer

Weston music lovers will remember Miss Lois Peebles, daughter of the late Professor G. A. Peebles, at one time vice president of the Weston Normal faculty. She was a very gifted singer, and frequently delighted local audiences with a voice at once sweet and powerful. She is now Lois Lucile Junk, and is referred to by the Sunday Oregonian as an "Oregon composer of real merit," in an article describing a reception given her at a Portland home. She sang a number of songs, all of which were her own, both words and composition. The Oregonian continues:

"Mrs. Junk's compositions are broad in their concept—showing much individuality, depth of character and good style. Her harmonies are exquisite and she plays her own accompaniments splendidly. She is without a talented musician and will no doubt meet with great success, as her songs sing themselves into the heart of her listeners. Oregon can well be proud of this gifted composer of poems and songs. The only work of Mrs. Junk now published is the cycle, 'A Love Rosary,' containing three short songs.

"Mrs. Junk left last Friday morning for the Eastern cities, where she will present her songs and arrange for further publications."

## Cash or 30 Days

Beginning October 1, 1918, I will conduct my business on a cash or 30-days basis only. Interest at the rate of 8 percent charged on all accounts not paid in 30 days.  
J. F. SNIDER.

Improved farm, 67 acres, for sale. Mrs. Laura Shanks.

**American Soldier Slays Ten Huns.**  
With the Americans Northwest of Verdun—American staff officers visiting a battlefield on this sector Saturday found a dead American soldier surrounded by ten dead Germans, whom he apparently had killed before being slain himself.

**Germans Reported Leaving Roumania.**  
London.—The German forces of occupation in Roumania are retiring from that country, according to information received in Swiss political circles.

**Keep Up the Good Work.**  
"When you get a sinner reformed," said Uncle Eben, "don't lose interest in him so quick dat he feels lonesome an' neglected."

# TRIBUTE TO WESTON PIONEER

(By E. S. Powell)

Ransom Lieualten was born in Kater county, Missouri, April 7, 1848, and departed this life at Weston, Oregon, September 27, 1918, in the 71st year of his age.

Brother Lieualten was a pioneer of this country, having crossed the plains with his parents in an emigrant train in the year 1863—being then a mere lad of 15 years.

After spending some six months on the trail, they finally landed and settled in what is now known as the Wild Horse neighborhood in Umatilla county, where young Ransom grew into a sturdy manhood. Being one of a large family of children, he early learned the give and take ways of all such families—naturally developing a congenial disposition which remained with him unto the end.

Early in life he fell in love with Miss Mary Jane Green, whom in the springtime of 1869, when the earth was waking into a new life, the birds were mating and the flowers were budding into bloom, he claimed as his bride. And we truly believe that this union bore the seal of God. Their life has not been all springtime and flowers. Ah, no! Sorrow has come, mingled with the joy; disappointment has been strewn amongst the successes, death has entered their home. Poverty has also been theirs—but through all the heart of the lover, the admiration of the bridegroom for the one of his choice, remained with him unto the last. They began housekeeping in Weston, where they lived the greater part of their lives, except for a period spent in Morrow county, Oregon.

Brother Lieualten was the father of eight children, four of whom have preceded him to that home with God. He surrendered his life and heart to Christ 27 years ago. On a day when he stood by his anvil alone, fashioning with his hammer the iron to suit his own mind, the triphammer of God's great truth pounding at his heart broke through, and the regenerating power of God's great love and grace filled his soul, and truly from that hour his has been a regenerate life. He was a faithful member of the Church, loved it as God's own institution and placed the welfare of the Church even above his own success. Brother Lieualten had been a Sunday School superintendent the greater part of the time for the past 27 years. He was at the time of his death a member of the board of stewards and also a member of the board of trustees of this, his Church. He was never assuming, never seeking office in the Church, yet ever ready to work anywhere in the Master's vineyard. It is wonderful and also beautiful to note that God having found an entrance into his heart as he stood at his anvil, would send the summons, "Come Home!" to him.

He has been a loved and respected member of the Odd Fellows lodge of this place for 27 years, and his fraternal brothers greatly feel the loss.

Brother Lieualten was a member of a family of ten children—he being the first to answer the reaper's call. He leaves behind seven sisters, two brothers, four children, six grandchildren, four great grandchildren and a host of other relatives and friends to await the same call.

We commit his body to the ground, but no tomb can hold his spirit.

## Consecration

I have not asked that my path be flowery,  
I have not asked that rest be mine;  
I have not asked for a path not thorny,  
But asked to be led by a hand divine.  
I have not said give me worldly pleasure,  
And let others reap the golden grain;  
I have not said give me joy or leisure,  
With rest from grief and rest from pain.  
I have not asked to be great and honored,  
Nor to mount the rounds of earthly fame,  
I have not asked that the world applaud me,  
But to shine for God as a living flame.  
I have not asked to be remembered,  
When I lowly sleep beneath the sod,  
Not asked with the wise that my name be remembered,  
But to win some poor, lost soul to God.  
I have not asked for a place in glory,  
To stand above one redeemed one;  
But that I may tell salvation's story  
Of God's great love and his only Son.  
—Hattie Hinch.

# OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

## CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by \$44,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and \$44,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17	2,166,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18	3,011,100,000 lbs.
Increase	\$44,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughtered animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to appear in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,266,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of \$61,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17	259,900,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18	340,800,000 bushels
Increase	80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop."

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A boarder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit.

# CHARLES EDGAR



Charles Edgar of Essex Falls, N. J., recently appointed director of lumber of the war industries board.

# JUSTICE TO ALL PRICE OF PEACE

New York.—The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations, the instrumentally indispensable to secure it is a league of nations formed not before or after, but at the peace conference; and Germany, as a member, "will have to redeem her character not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows."

This was President Wilson's answer given before an audience of fourth liberty loan workers here, to the recent peace talk from the central powers, although he did not refer specifically to the utterances of enemy leaders.

Peace was not a question, declared the president of "coming to terms" for "we cannot come to terms with them," as "they made it impossible." Peace must be guaranteed, for "there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement to remove that source of insecurity."

# ALLIES ROUT BOLSHEVIKI

Americans Are Active on Northern Russian Front.

Archangel.—American soldiers are fighting in virtually all sectors of the battle front in northern Russia. Operations in which they are engaged are proving successful and the enemy is retreating. The Americans have captured several villages.

The net result of the fighting in which the Americans co-operated with the British and Russians in taking many more places in the last 10 days along the Drina, is an advance of more than 50 miles.

These operations, which are still in progress, besides scoring a 50-mile advance, have been accompanied by the sinking of at least four enemy ships, the capture of several guns, many machine guns and much war material. Prisoners have been picked up to the number of nearly 100.

# Daily Thought.

We think there are circumstances under which we can deal with men without love, and there are no such circumstances. You can cut down the trees and make bricks, or hammer iron without love, but you cannot deal with human beings without it.—Tolstol.

# Foolish Victims of Custom.

A summer hotel in Vermont once tried the experiment of placing horspout on the menu, only to provoke indignant protests from the guests against such unheard-of and uncivilized food. A few days later the despised fish were again presented under the disguise of "mountain trout," when they met with such enthusiastic favor that several men had to be employed for the rest of the season to catch enough of the fish to satisfy the demands of the discriminating guests. These victims of custom would eat trout, but not catfish.

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# ALLIES ADVANCE ON FOUR SECTORS

Drive Now Under Way Exceeds Anything Seen Since First Marne Battle.

Paris.—The allied advances on four sectors from the North Sea to the Meuse continue and important strategic points are being taken from the Germans by the French, British, American and Belgian forces.

Not since the first battle of the Marne has there been an attack to compare in extent with the present operations. The new thrust of the Anglo-Belgian armies was a complete surprise to the Germans and is meeting with marked success.

On the Champagne-Verdun front the armies of Generals Gouraud and Liggett are progressing steadily. The French and American forces have captured strong positions. Since the beginning of the attack in this section General Gouraud has broken the resistance of 21 German divisions.

The French troops now have passed beyond St. Quentin northeast, east and southeast of the town, according to reports. Disaster to the German army is now regarded as one of the possibilities of the great retreat, such as usually results when large masses of troops are forced to withdraw.

Heavy fighting took place in St. Quentin. Retreating stubbornly, the Germans were driven back to the east bank of the canal.

West and north of Rheims the French have made further important gains. The entire massif of St. Thierry now is in French hands.

Northwest of Rheims the French have taken Pouillon and Thil and have reached the southern outskirts of Villers-Franqueux. North of Rheims they have pushed forward their line to the outskirts of Betheny. St. Quentin is taken and the cornerstone of the Hindenburg system has fallen.

# AMERICANS KILL MANY GERMANS

With the American Forces North of St. Quentin.—American divisions brilliantly attacked on a front of several miles in conjunction with the British. At nightfall they were reported to have gained their objectives only by sheer might and after killing large numbers of the enemy.

The resistance encountered by the American troops was as strong as anything offered by the Germans for many weeks. The Americans, as well as the British, were held up at many places from time to time by machine gun fire. In some places this opposition was overcome by flanking operations and in others quickly organized storming parties rushed the enemy and silenced him.

It was 6 o'clock in the morning when the Americans with the British on their left and right flanks "shoved off" from the Hindenburg outpost line, about 2000 yards west of the St. Quentin canal. After a short "crash" barrage the infantry, preceded by a large number of tanks, started advancing through the haze.

After hard fighting the troops reached the canal and scrambled across as the barrage swept on ahead of them.

The ground over which the Americans passed was littered with German dead and the same was true of other sections of the front. Deep progress was reported virtually everywhere.

# BELGIANS TAKE DIXMUDE

Other Towns Also Taken in Drive Against Huns.

London.—In their attack between Ypres and Dixmude the Belgians captured Dixmude. It was officially announced. The Belgians have also taken Zerram, Stadenberg, Paschen-daele, Moorsiedge and part of West-rosebeke. This means an advance of several miles.

Roulers, a Belgian town 13 miles northeast of Ypres, was captured by Belgian troops, according to a dispatch received from the Belgian battlefield. The whole of the enemy's communications in Belgium and Flanders, particularly on the Belgian coast, are threatened.

Senate Defeats Woman Suffrage.  
Washington.—The senate refused to grant the request of the president that the woman suffrage resolution be passed as a war measure. After five days of bitter debate the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment resolution enacted by the house last January received on the final rollcall two votes less than the necessary two-thirds majority.

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## SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County.  
Frankie Carr, Plaintiff, vs. Ola D. Carr, Defendant.  
To Ola D. Carr, the above named defendant:

In the Name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit and court within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: on or before the 18th day of October, 1918; and you will take notice that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint or otherwise plead thereto within said time, the plaintiff, for want thereof will apply to the above entitled court for the relief prayed for in her said complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of said court forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and forever divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant.

This summons is published pursuant to the order of Hon. Gilbert W. Phelps, Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Oregon, duly made and entered on the 3d day of September, 1918. The first publication of this summons will be made on Friday, the 6th day of September, 1918, and the last publication thereof will be made on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1918, and it will be published six consecutive weeks in the Weston Leader newspaper.  
S. D. PETERSON,  
Attorney for Plaintiff,  
Postoffice address: Milton, Oregon.

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