



It Pleases Us

to have our customers congratulate us upon the quality of our meats. Of course, we know we buy but the best, but it's mighty gratifying to know that our customers know it also. Phone us, come yourself or send the children—it's all same. We carry but one grade—the best.

The City Meat Market

A Grocery That Never Disappoints Customers

Not Best Because Biggest, But Biggest Because Best
No Order too Large to Fill; No Order too Small to Fill

This Store Aims to Serve the Public Pleasantly and Well—The Goods We Sell are Just as Represented and When Orders are Given WE NEVER DUPLICATE. We Send You Just What You Order, Never Send the "Just as Good" Kind.

Calbreath & Jones

GROCERIES Cheapest in Large Quantities

Oregon Cabbage Seed Tried
Trials to determine whether Oregon grown cabbage seed stands up well in competition with seed grown by New York and Danish growers, are being conducted at Oregon City and Oswego. The seed was distributed by A. G. Bouquet, head of vegetable gardening at O. A. C., who will make the tests for solidity, uniformity and size of head.

Farmers Week June 13
Farmers week at the Oregon state college will be held June 13-18 the coming year. This is to give the farm men and women the choice of coming by train or automobile in the season of good roads, growing crops

and greatest natural beauty of landscape. The date marks a temporary lull in the farm rush work, coming as it does between the seeding and harvesting seasons. Camping facilities will be provided for those who want an outing in connection with the more serious work of the week.

Spray Apple Trees Now
Plant Pathology, O. A. C.—The wise apple grower has his spray outfit ready now to give his trees a dose of Bordeaux to knock out anthracnose as soon as the pickers leave.

Corvallis—Ten acres of irrigated land yield 51½ bushels of wheat to the acre.

BATTLE MAP OF PERSHING

Washington—One of the most interesting exhibits of the thousands in the world war collection now being gathered at the National museum is the "Order of Battle" map used by General Pershing in directing the movements of the American forces in France. The wall map, eight by ten feet in size, together with the walls, floor and furniture of the room in which it hung at American headquarters at Chaumont, was transferred to the museum by the war department at the request of the general.

The map was brought to Washington and installed in the museum by the sergeant and three enlisted men of the headquarters staff who kept it corrected and guarded it throughout the war. At Chaumont, the map, when not in use, was concealed by a sliding section of wall which is installed in the same manner in the museum.

The map shows in a vivid fashion the exact situation at the hour the armistice was signed with reference to the strength and location of all divisions, both enemy and allied, on the western front, the correct battle line, the names and location of commanding officers and locations of headquarters and army boundaries. There also is a considerable amount of detailed information regarding the American divisions, as for instance, the percentage of fresh and tired troops and the length of time the various units had been in the line or in reserve.

The war collection has already assumed such proportions as to make necessary some new arrangement for housing it. Many of the exhibits are now crowded into the ground floor of the new National museum building while others are in the old building and a few of the artillery pieces are in the open air awaiting the construction of suitable shelter. William De C. Ravenel, the director of the museum, says congress will probably be asked at the next session to provide a building for the collection which is of great historical value.

The airplane exhibit includes all types of American and French planes used extensively in combat, pursuit and bombing work abroad and several specimens of captured enemy machines. There are also on exhibition many types of airplane motors. In addition to the world war

aviation section the museum contains the original Langley and Wright models.

The collection of American army medical equipment, furnished by the war department, is practically complete and includes the various types of operating and X-ray equipment used in base hospitals and field and advanced base stations, a large variety of surgical instruments, ambulances and military dental equipment.

One entire section of the collection is devoted to exhibits showing the inception and development of the gas mask. Other exhibits include the sixty-inch searchlights used in the field, the field artillery, machine gun and rifles of the uniform, field equipment and medals of general officers, subordinate officers and privates of all the allied countries and Germany and Austria. There is also a collection of articles manufactured entirely of paper by the Germans.

ANTI-VACCINATION

It would be well for the Oregon voter who sees any merit in the proposed anti-compulsory vaccination amendment to spend an hour in reading the history of smallpox. This dread disease has made a whole volume of history, for it has left the prints of its poison feet on the human body through a known period of not less than fifteen centuries.

Until about 150 years ago there was no known offensive weapon with which to combat the plague, which then was and still is known as the most contagious and the most dread of all communicable diseases. The only escape from it, before the days of vaccination, was flight or segregation.

On its first recorded entry into Europe it swept off nearly one-third of the entire population. When brought to America by the Spaniards, early in the sixteenth century, it killed off 3,000,000 people in Mexico, and swiftly swept with deadly effect over all of North America. In 1717 it destroyed one-fourth of the population of Iceland, and in 1733 almost depopulated Greenland.

Its ravages among the North American Indians and other dark-skinned natives of the Western world were frightful. In some cases local tribes were practically wiped out by it. During the settlement of America more Indians died of smallpox than by the guns of the white settlers.

Our pre-Revolutionary ancestors lived in continuous dread of the disease. No large family expected to escape unscathed. It was almost certain that one or more of the household would die of this disease before reaching maturity.

The general mortality among smallpox patients in those days was more than one half, and not to exceed ten per cent of those known to have been exposed were found to be immune. In some sections, during virulent epidemics, ninety per cent of those stricken died. So deadly was its work that it affected the price of negro slaves. The slave that could show pock marks on his face would often sell for twice the price he would bring without this certificate of health.

Smallpox was almost epidemic in the American army during the Revolution. Our invasion of Canada was more than once stopped by it. Smallpox prevailed in practically all the camps. It killed more patriot soldiers than died by British bullets.

Just at that time the first steps were being taken in the discovery of vaccination, and, though much fatal blundering was done by vaccinators, Washington, himself a pock-marked man, succeeded in putting an end to the plague in his army, then in cantonment at Morristown Heights, by vaccinating every soldier. At the same time the American army at Ticconderoga was dying by companies by reason of the plague.

Compare this army health record with our army today, or with that of any nation of the world. During the recent world war millions of men huddled together in burrows along the battle line, and yet smallpox and typhoid fever were practically unknown. The reason for this is known to any one who wants to know, and that is that every soldier was compelled to be vaccinated.

Who would risk a return to the smallpox conditions that prevailed the world over before the discovery of vaccination?—Telegram.

Polk County

Samuel D. Springstein and Mrs. Helen Greenwood were married in Dallas October 12 and have departed on an extended honeymoon trip to Michigan. They will return by the way of New Orleans and make their home in Dallas.

The Dallas grade schools show an increase of 150 in enrollment since the opening of school.

Robert Muscott, a former resident of Dallas, and a member of Company L, was married in Portland October 12 to Miss Martha Schultz of Portland.

George W. Gardner, born at Bridgeport, Polk county, in 1854, died at his home in Falls City October 13, after a 10 days' illness with paralysis. He is survived by a widow and the following children: Mrs. Alpha McSherry, Mrs. Viola Ross, green vegetables.

Wright and Lott Gardner, all living at Falls City.

Mrs. Aganetha Wiebe, resident of Polk station since 1910, died at her home there October 13, aged 83 years. She was born in 1837 in 1874 with Mr. Quiring, died in 1911. She is survived the following children: John Henry Quiring, Mrs. Mary Fast, Nettie Quiring of Dallas; Mrs. Elizabeth Vogt of Canada, and Katherine Becker of Hoskins. There are also 34 grandchildren and great grandchildren.

CHILD FOOD HABITS BAD

Mal-nourishment of children retards two out of five so far as served by the O. A. C. extension specialists has due both to improper food habits and improper feeding to faulty training the children frequently dislike the very things most need especially fresh milk and green vegetables.

Save Your Eyes

Under no conditions neglect your eyes. Man can get along without any one other nature-given senses, but not the sense of eyesight. As practical opticians we are wonderfully equipped to give you a highly scientific service on the care and preservation of your eyes. Come in and

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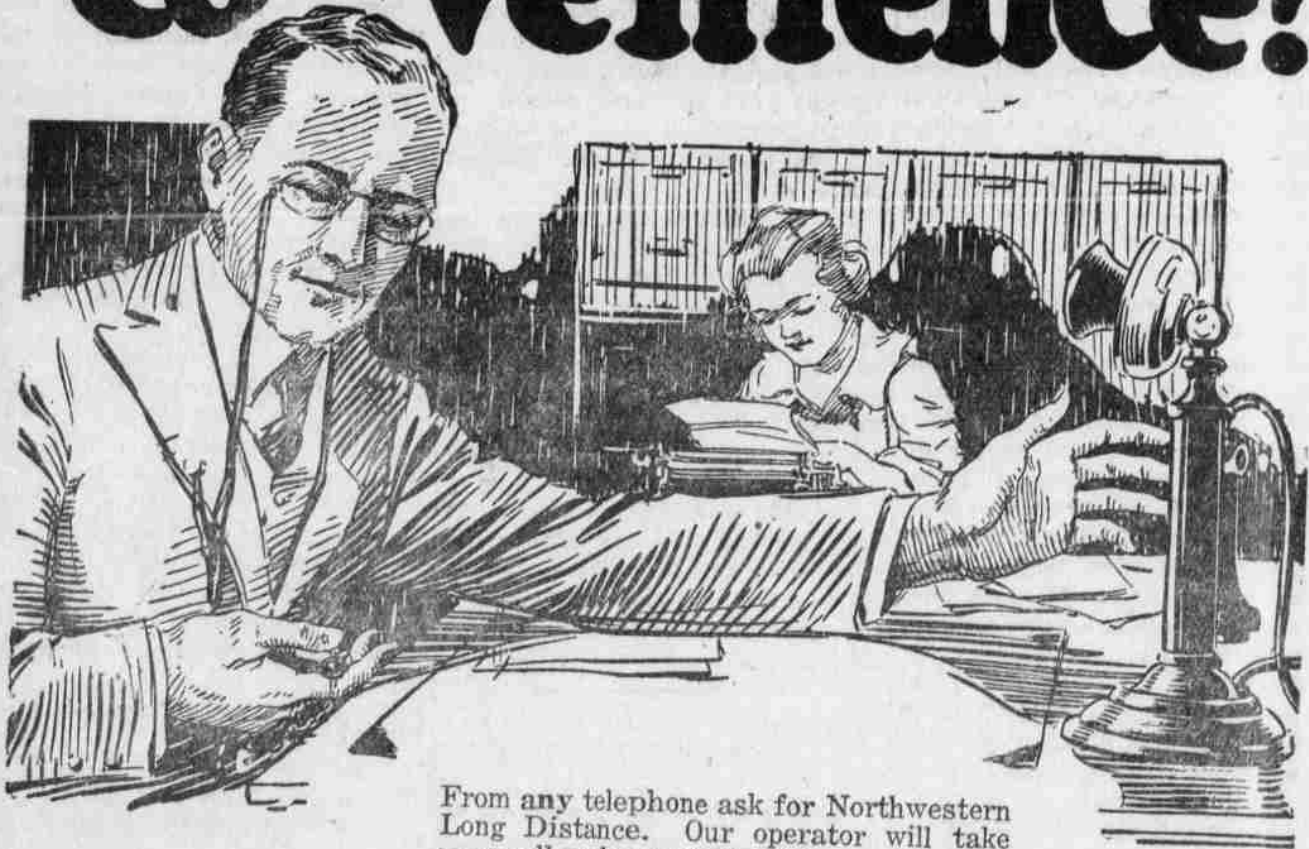
Salem, Independence & Monmouth Stage

Leave Salem	Leave Monmouth	Leave Independence
O. E. Depot	Monmouth Hotel	Beaver Hotel
7:00 A. M.	8:15 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:15 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

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