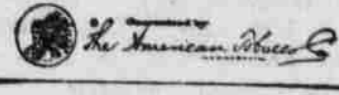


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THRIFT ESSENTIAL FOR PROSPERITY

(By George Wheeler Hinman) Chicago—We advise daily by the economists that by thrift we must restore the capital destroyed by the war. If thrifty, we are assured, we can make good in 12 years the total destruction of the European conflict. Only by thrift, we are warned, we can get the abundant capital which means permanently easy money and credit; permanently prosperous business and national welfare. The opportunity for thrift is here. The cost of living has gone down 30 to 40 percent—certainly one-third—in the last year. The man who lived through war times, and still is in business, may now save a part of his income—if he wishes. He may buy the same things he bought a year ago, and at the end of the month have a surplus to put in the bank. Or, he may buy more things than he bought a year ago, and at the end of the month have nothing but receipted bills. It is his choice. How is he choosing? (Often sensibly; that is one reason why there are so many signs of business improvement; sometimes foolishly; that is one reason why the improvement is not more general.)

The lesson of thrift is still to be learned in many cases. For example: Tabulations of household budgets, family expenditures, come to hand every week. From reading them one often gets the impression that such things as potroast, leg of mutton, side meat, spare ribs and hens are as much out of style as cabbages and kings, and that only sliced ham at 50 cents a pound, porterhouse steak, rib chops, rib roasts and broilers are fit food for any American family. Even government statisticians seem to hold this point of view. They still figure out health and decency "standards," which one must spend \$2600 or \$3000 a year to live up to, and which would condemn four-fifths of the head and hand workers in the United States — ministers, doctors, teachers, among others—to an indecent life, and not distant death. But there are plenty of signs in daily life to the same effect. One does not have to read books, or circulars, to find them. A young woman earning \$25 a week, pays \$18 for a pair of suede shoes. There are thousands like her and so such shoes still stand at \$18 in the shops. A man pays \$16 for a pair of shoes, although by walking a few blocks he can get equally good ones for \$9. And so, with the raw materials for shoes costing less than ten years ago, the \$16 shoe is still priced, and sold as readily to some men, as in 1918. A few miles from Chicago, the proprietor of a drug store drives a medium priced motor car; he owns the business. His delivery "boy" also drives a car, which, new, cost only a few hundred dollars less than the proprietor's. The other evening a seven-passenger motor car drove up to a house where the writer was to dine. A woman got out, who afterwards appeared in the dining room as a waitress. Her father, who was not overpaid as a small town employe, had brought her in his machine to do her bit of work and he called for her later when the bit was done. Very good, lucky father and fortunate daughter; perhaps it is capricious to mention it—only, if motor cars, cord tires and gasoline are to continue to be necessary to the "health and decency" standard of living, the readjustment is certainly complicated, and the reconstruction will have to be notably revised and prolonged. How many persons have heard the expression from unemployed men of late, "I'd starve before I'd work for \$5 a day?"

Plenty of them, if they have kept their ears open. But why multiply cases? Now, if it were possible, we would be gratified to see all delivery boys ride in touring cars, waitresses motor to their appointments, all the men and women walk down the boulevard in \$18 suedes and \$16 calf skins, and everybody employed at wages that would make \$5 a day look like starvation. Only it is not possible; there isn't money enough in the United States; even in the flush times of war, there was not enough money. If all of the incomes above \$25,000 a year had then been taken away from their possessors and had been distributed among the rest of us, we should have received an increase of less than a dollar a week each. What is the lesson? Simply that a lot more of us should sober up, reckon with things as they are rather than with things as they were—or, perhaps, should be—and do our part in accumulating by thrift the savings, the surplus, the capital, that is to replace the losses of war and float business again into the deep and smooth waters of general welfare and permanent prosperity. "MONEY NOT NECESSARY," SAYS STUDENT PRESIDENT University of Oregon, Eugene— "Two things are necessary to acquire a college education — ambition and energy. With these two qualities, money is a non-essential," declares Carlton R. Savage, president of the Associated Students of the University of Oregon, who has made his way entirely, thus backing up his statement that money is not a necessary condition of college education. Mr. Savage, who will graduate in June, and who was elected to the highest office among the students, has turned his hand at a multitude of jobs in order to earn his own way. He has served as a waiter in a restaurant, as a maid-of-all-work in a private home, putting in wood, working in a cafeteria, waiting table at Friendly hall and as laundry agent. During the summer he has worked in the harvest fields, in the forest service and has clerked in a country store. "My four years at the University of Oregon," he says, "have made me a firm believer in education, and have made me a better citizen." FOR SALE—Library table, a bargain at \$10. Phone 7821, Independence. 20-1f.

SAVING OF DAIRY LOSS IS PURPOSE OF COURSE How to increase your dairy receipts by proper management and care of the dairy herd will be covered by lectures and demonstrations at O. A. C. Farmers' week, June 13-18. Dairying is one of Oregon's leading industries and is also one that probably suffers a larger loss through poor management than any other industry of the state. The loss from disease, which can largely be eliminated, is 20 percent of the value of the dairy products sold yearly; and the loss through poor management is probably as great or greater. A study of breeds and types of dairy cattle and a discussion on why your cream test varies from test to test are for Monday. Dairy cattle judging demonstrations, the principles of feeding dairy cattle, raising the dairy calf, selection, care and management of the bull, and an easy way to increase your cream check, Tuesday. Wednesday program will begin with what official testing does for the breeder, followed by making up the dairy ration, the causes and progress of udder disease, progress of experimental work of the dairy department, cooling of milk on the dairy farm, making your own ice cream, sterility in cattle, the greatest need of Oregon's dairy industry. Many subjects of vital importance to the dairyman will be given in Thursday's program. The value of herd record-keeping and cow-testing association, feeding and care of cows on official test, does it pay to feed grain to cows on pasture, how the experiment station can help the dairyman, how to bottle and sell milk, the college, follow. WEIGHT, HEALTH, SCHOLARSHIP IS LOGICAL RESULT University of Oregon, Eugene—The women students of the University of Oregon have increased in weight, in health, and, as a consequence, in scholarship, by following out the program of Dr. Bertha Stuart, university health physician. "College girls need more food than their parents, because they are still growing and because they are more active," she says. "The vitamins and other growth stimulating properties are found especially in green vegetables and milk and eggs and butter," she explains. "Therefore, green vegetables and butter, milk and eggs should form a part of the daily dietary; meat once a day is probably entirely sufficient. "Breakfast, instead of consisting of a piece of toast and a cup of coffee, or a piece of toast eaten on the run to an eight o'clock, should be a 'sit down at the table meal,' with time to eat, and should be made up of fruit, a cooked cereal, toast, milk, butter, eggs. "A thin soup, hot biscuits and jelly are not enough for a luncheon for a normal or underweight person. A thick vegetable soup or nourishing cream soup, a main dish of rice and cheese or macaroni, or egg souffle, with a vegetable, or a salad, a real salad, and dessert of fruit or custard, or custard puddings, and a glass of milk. "Nor is meat and potato and pie enough for dinner; two other vegetables or one other and a good salad should be added; and there are more nourishing desserts than pie. "Rice and potatoes, nor macaroni and potatoes, nor macaroni and rice should not be served at the same meal. "Better health, better scholarship," she adds, and this she has proved in hundreds of cases. DALLAS NEEDS HUNDRED ADDITIONAL RESIDENCES In common with many other places Dallas is feeling an acute need of additional houses, and Rea W. Craven, a Dallas real estate man is quoted by the Observer as saying: "If we had them listed we could rent 100 dwellings in Dallas." Mr. Craven continued by saying that few of those who desire a place to live are willing to buy at this time, but they do want a place to live in Dallas. If these 100 houses were erected and filled it would mean that Dallas would have 500 greater population than at present. Those who have figured it out say that families spend on an average of \$1,000 each in the town where they live. This would mean that the Dallas business men would, under such conditions, take in \$100,000 more each year than is the case at present. Limitations "Are you an expert in finance?" "Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "I can figure out how to pay all kinds of national debts, but I always have to call an expert in to help me figure my income tax or or an expense account."

Stop Two Leaders ONE IN YOUR HEALTH AND ONE IN YOUR PURSE Bad eyes or poor glasses make it impossible to give good, whole hearted attention to work. Headaches, bad nerves and other disorders come from the eyes. Buying glasses solely from the price is expensive, too. Even \$1.00 is expensive if the glasses are not properly fitted. Our glasses are guaranteed to be right and stay right. Our complete lens edge grinding plant and equipment making glasses assures most reasonable prices for our work. HARTMAN BROS. Jewelers and Opticians, Salem, Oregon.

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