

WHEN RUSSIA FAILS

By George E. Bowen of the Vigilantes

Don't Despair!
Every cause has a weak member.
Every great faith some irresponsible doubt.
Every strong law some undisciplined denial.
So the world goes on.
Finding success through failure.
How many times have you failed?
Not all of you, part of you.
Yet you couldn't stop.
Neither can the world at war.
Russia is a reminder.
Where is our personal organization weak?
How much does ignorance hold us back?
Are you surrendering confidence to suspicion.
Is selfishness blinding us to our whole human duty?
Are we bedeviled with "cold feet" and a "hot head?"
We say: "Poor Russia, or rotten Russia," according to our sympathy or our prejudice.
"We know how Russia feels, because we've known discord and disorder in our own hearts—before the steady mind took firm control.
Russia is the world's big example in unfitness.
Don't blame Russia, but avoid Russia's misfortune.
Let's study Russia and stop whatever in us is Russian disorder.
Russia is translating suffering into strength, ignorance into wisdom, vanity into sanity.
Probably doing the best she can; blind and broken as she is.
It is easy to say: "Take out a czar and put in a man of the people."
It is just as easy to say: "Take out a carbuncle of corruption and put in the contentment of perfect health."
It is an instant theory; an endless and distressing operation.
So the world waits and struggles, cursing or praying over the delay and the disgrace.
Russia seems to have been inevitable—a chapter of experience the allied world had to read.

No use to cry over Russia's spilled milk.
But very important to prevent a similar catastrophe in our own lives.
Russia's deficit changes the world balance.
What is our shortage?
Russia's wasn't 100 per cent.
She's trying mighty hard to get out of the 50-50 class.
Realizing the ruinous futility of serving a Gozen masters, Russia is trying to become master of herself.
Can we say as much?—You and I?
What is our little pet personal despotism?
Have we cast it out, in the name of efficiency and perfect fitness for the world service calling us?
Russia is the sore toe of the allied cause.
Makes the whole movement of humanity stumble.
Has our personal patriotism a sore toe—or a broken arm, or a lost voice?
Is our sympathy bandaged over one eye?
Is our loyalty punctured?
Is our first duty to humanity a victim of prejudice, procrastination or perversity?
Russia is an awful warning!
The greatest thing in the world today is to be right and ready!
That's the least we owe to the Biggest Cause.
Be fit to go forward with the true faith.
Every man must see his own heart.
Every man must put his mind in order to square with the great fact: a Kaiserless world.
Russia has shown us the way, by falling down in it.
Today is the day our own soul must decide!
Not half way. Not roundabout. Not by compromise or contradiction. Not by secret treaties with our personal despot. Not by any style of self-camouflage.
Today—We must go the whole way!
Give up all to win all!
Call it the Day of Consecration—and remember Russia!

Mother's Cook Book

War-Time Foods.

Every woman who is at all patriotic these days is planning, studying and inquiring about foods; how to feed the family well on wholesome food and use the substitutes for flour, meat, fat and sugar that she is expected to provide. Those of us who wish to be on good terms with ourselves must be especially careful to follow our government's requests in regard to food.

Barley Muffins.

Take one cupful of buttermilk or sour milk, one tablespoonful of strup, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of corn oil or any other vegetable fat; a teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a teaspoonful of salt, and two cupfuls of sifted barley flour. Bake in well-greased gem pans 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Barley flour makes excellent pastry without the addition of wheat flour. In using barley when baking powder is used, increase the quantity of the baking powder slightly.

Potato Yeast Bread.

Take three cupfuls of hot mashed potato, firmly packed when measured, two teaspoonfuls each of salt, fat and sugar, a half a yeast cake dissolved in a fourth of a cupful of luke-warm water, and six cupfuls of wheat flour. Put a third of a cupful of hot water with the salt, fat and sugar in a bowl, add the potato, mix well; add the yeast and one cupful of flour; knead or stir in the flour at first, adding one cupful at a time; it will be very stiff at the last, but with good kneading it will be smooth. The second kneading, because of the moisture in the potato, will be soft; add no more flour. When it is light, knead into loaves and when again light, bake in a moderate oven one hour. This makes two loaves of moist palatable bread. And potatoes contain about 80 per cent water, if no water is used, four cupfuls of flour will be sufficient, but it will take patience to knead it, but the results will be good.

Oatmeal Bread.

Pour a cupful of scalded skim milk and one cupful of water over a cupful of oatmeal; let stand until luke warm; add a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, a half a yeast cake, and flour to knead. This bread will rise quickly. Mold into loaves and bake in a moderate oven one hour. This makes two loaves.

Nellie Maxwell

Pig Skins, Now Wasted, Good For Shoes, Finest Saddlery, And Fancy Leather Articles

There has been an enormous decrease in cattle and hogs in the United States and elsewhere. There are 4,000,000 fewer hogs in this country than there were a year ago. Hogs play a most important part in the present crisis. The losses from cholera have been enormous, and the government is sending hog cholera experts into the states to help in the work of cholera control.

There is one source of loss that should be considered, and it does not pertain to disease, writes George H. Glover of the Colorado Agricultural college. Leather is scarce, and in the countries that have been the longest in war, the scarcity of leather is possibly causing the most concern. Pig skins are wasted and they make the finest of leather. It has been tested, and found to be highly satisfactory for shoes and it makes the finest saddle and fancy leather goods.

The rind on pork chops is not necessary, in the modern methods of curing meats. It is paid for by the consumer, is a total loss, and is a constant menace because of the fact that uncooked pork rinds in garbage spread hog cholera.

Of all the domesticated animals the hog is the most prolific, makes the greatest gains, provides the greatest variety of food products, thrives on the greatest variety of foods and ordinarily gives the quickest returns on the investment. At the present time nothing should be wasted. Why not save the pig skin?

Layout for Vegetable Garden; Provides for Family of Five.

Here is an estimate for the layout of a vegetable garden to feed a family of five, requiring a piece of ground between one-third and one-half an acre:

Tomatoes, 24 plants; peppers and eggplants, 12 each; summer squashes, 5 hills; winter squashes, cucumbers, muskmelons, 6 hills each; watermelons, 3 hills; pole limas, 12 hills.

Other vegetables in lineal feet: Radishes, 10; lettuce, 20; peas, 100; string beans, 100; dwarf limas, 50; sweet corn, 400; chard and kale, for family use, 50 each; early potatoes, 100; late potatoes, 600; cabbage, 150; cauliflower, 50; onions, beets and carrots, 200 each; celery, 100; parsnips, 125; rutabagas, 75; salsify, 100.

For chicken feed: Sunflower, 100; chard and kale, 150 each; mangel-wurzel, 200; field corn in rest of available space.—Country Gentleman.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

After being idle for six weeks, the Bay mill of the Smith company at Coos Bay will resume operations within the next few days. The plant will cut aeroplane stock exclusively for several weeks.

The McEachern shipyards at Astoria started a day and night shift Friday. The yards have chartered the old excursion steamer T. J. Potter to use as a bunk house. The steamer will be moored near the yards on Young's Bay.

Carl W. Hopp, of Astoria, a German who has been sailing on coasting vessels with a passport, saying he was a Hollander, was taken to Portland for internment. He was formerly a member of the crew of the old German bark Kurt.

The taxpayers of Astoria school district, at a special election Wednesday, voted to authorize the issuing of \$125,000 in district bonds. The money will be used to purchase two sites and erect the first units of three new school buildings.

R. A. Booth, of the State Highway commission, and State Forester Rankin, met in Corvallis Thursday with the boards of county commissioners for Benton and Lincoln counties to discuss two proposed state highways from Corvallis to the coast.

Everett Parner Jeffery, 22 years of age, was killed at the A. F. Coats Lumber company's camp near Tillamook, a tree falling on him. He was born in Medford, Or., and was registered in class 1 for the draft. He had no known relatives.

A Red Cross sheep was auctioned off at The Dalles last week at a Red Cross dance in the Elks' Temple which brought \$1017. The wool from the sheep weighed 13½ pounds and sold for \$15, the owner of which has turned it over to Oregon Woolen Mills to have it made into yarn for Red Cross knitters.

J. E. Blevens, the Pendleton man who was arrested at Klamath Falls with a tank of liquor concealed in a steamer trunk, was tried before Judge Gowen, of the Justice court and fined \$250 and costs. Blevens said he was getting the liquor to accommodate friends, but the next time would not be so accommodating.

A. Hill, of Rickreall, received a telegram from the War department Thursday night, that his son, Ben Hill, had died of spinal meningitis in France on April 25. Young Hill was a member of company L, of Dallas, and was one of the veterans of the company, having served on the Mexican border two years ago. He was the first member of the company to succumb to disease since leaving for the front.

Miss Laura Hammer, teacher of mathematics in Klamath county high school, is ill with scarlet fever. The high school has been closed for one week on account of the prevalence of the disease. A meeting of the school board has been called to decide whether or not the grade schools shall be closed also. One of the grade schools has been open for just a week after being closed for a fortnight in an effort to prevent the spread of the disease.

Up to Wednesday night only six filings had been made on the O. & C. land grant, at Roseburg, although 5000 answers to questions for information have been issued by the land office. Filing opened April 29, but most of the filings, it is expected, will not be made at the Roseburg office in person, but before clerks or courts of record or U. S. commissioners. The information was also issued rather late, and as prospective locators have to see and select the land, there is certain to be some delay.

The snow at Crater Lake has melted very rapidly during the last week and teams can now get to headquarters camp, where it is only four feet deep, according to Assistant Superintendent H. E. Momyer.

J. N. Williamson, of Prineville, purchased 3600 acres of land from the Ochoco irrigation district this week. The land surrounds the reservoir, and was secured from the people who sold their holdings within the submerged area. The deal included a lease on the submerged lands for a term of years.

Carey Stearns, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stearns, of Prineville, is home this week on a furlough from Camp Lewis, American Lake. He has just finished the officers' training course at American Lake and is awaiting orders. The names of the men receiving commissions will be announced about May 3.

With the report that many American enlisted men from this state have already been returned to their homes from army camps suffering from tuberculosis or kindred diseases, Superintendent of Schools Churchill agreed to join with the home service department of the Red Cross in preparing to take care of such soldiers and their families.

9000 MORE ACRES IN

Additional Reserve Land in Yakima Valley is Sown With Grain, of Which Most is Wheat.

Yakima, Wash. — Nine thousand acres of new land have been put under cultivation on the Yakima Indian reservation this year, according to L. M. Holt, superintendent of the Indian reclamation service. This acreage is largely in grain, principally wheat. The estimated wheat planting on the reservation is 12,000 acres.

Superintendent Holt was obliged to discontinue development work on the canals until congress passes an appropriation bill. The bill as passed by the house carried \$500,000, but the senate cut this to \$250,000. A conference committee has the matter under consideration. Should the larger appropriation carry and the bill soon pass so as to allow early use of the money, the increase for the season of 1919 is estimated at 20,000 acres. The reservation has 60,000 acres under the Wapato project for which water is ready, but the canals are not yet dug.

TO BLOT OUT TEUTON TRADE

"Germany's Industrial Army on American Soil" to be Topic.

New York—Revelation of the government's plans "to divorce Germany permanently from American industry and commerce," will be made by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of alien enemy property, at a meeting here May 8, under the auspices of the National Security League.

Accepting the league's invitation to speak, Mr. Palmer wrote from Washington:

"I shall address myself to the subject, 'Germany's Industrial Army on American Soil.' It seems to me a good opportunity to disclose the result of my observation as alien property custodian, showing the strong industrial and commercial foothold which Germany obtained in this country before the war, and what we are now proposing to do, to divorce Germany permanently from American industry and commerce."

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard white, \$2.05. Soft white, \$2.03. White club, \$2.01. Red Walla, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10 per barrel; whole wheat, \$9.60; graham, \$9.20; barley flour, \$14.50@15.00; rye flour, \$10.75@12.75; corn meal, white, \$6.50; yellow, \$6.25 per barrel.

Millfeed—Net mill prices, car lots: Bran, \$30.00 per ton; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$75@76; rolled oats, \$73.

Corn—Whole, \$77 per ton; cracked, \$78.

Hay—Buying prices, delivered: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$29@30 per ton; valley timothy, \$25@26; alfalfa, \$24@24.50; valley grain hay, \$22; clover, \$19@20.00; straw, \$9.00@10.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 37½c; prime firsts, 37c; prints, extras, 42c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 41c delivered.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 34c; candled, 35c; selects, 36c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 27c; broilers, 40c; ducks, 32c; geese, 20c; turkeys, live, 26@27c; dressed, 37c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 18½@19c.

Pork—Fancy, 23@23½c per pound.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.15 per sack; turnips, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$2.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 75c@ \$1 per hundred; new California, 10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 10c per pound.

Onions—Jobbing prices, 1@1½c per pound.

Cattle—May 8, 1918.
Med. to choice steers, \$15.25@15.50
Good to med. steers, 14.00@15.00
Com. to good steers, 11.00@12.00
Choice cows and heifers, 13.00@14.00
Com. to good cows and hf, 5.50@ 8.00
Canners, 3.50@ 5.50
Bulls, 6.50@10.50
Calves, 8.50@13.00
Stockers and feeders, 8.00@10.00

Hogs—
Prime mixed, \$17.40@17.65
Medium mixed, 17.00@17.25
Rough heavies, 16.00@16.25
Pigs, 14.50@15.50
Bulk, 17.40

Sheep—
Prime spring lambs, \$17.50@18.00
Heavy lambs, 16.00@17.00
Yearlings, 15.00@15.50
Wethers, 13.00@13.50
Ewes, 12.00@12.50

POULTRY FACTS



FEEDS FOR GROWING CHICKS

Suitable Rations Described for Young Fowls From Ten Days Up, Wheat-Eating Age.

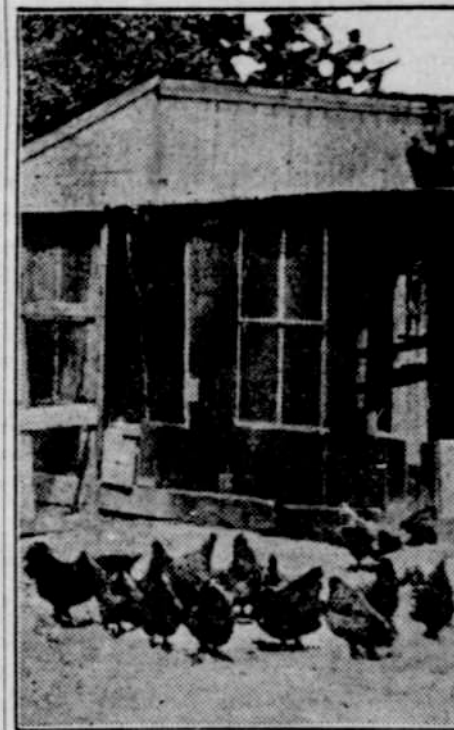
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After the chicks are ten days old, a good growing mash, composed of two parts by weight of bran, two parts middlings, one part cornmeal, one part low-grade wheat flour or red-dog middlings, and 10 per cent sifted beef scrap, may be placed in a hopper and left before them all the time. The mash may be fed either wet or dry; if wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used, a hopper containing bran should be accessible to the chickens at all times.

After the chickens are two months old they may be fed four times daily, with good results. After they are three months old, three feedings a day are enough.

When one has only a few chickens, it is less trouble to purchase the prepared chick feeds, but where a considerable number are reared it is sometimes cheaper to buy the finely cracked grains and mix them together. Some chick feeds contain a large quantity of grit and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be carefully examined and guaranty as to quality secured before purchase.

As soon as the chickens will eat the whole wheat (usually in about eight weeks), cracked corn, and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chicken's growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on a good range may be given all their feed in a hopper, mix-



Flock Scratching for Feed.

ing two parts by weight of cracked corn with one part of wheat, or equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats in one hopper and the dry mash for chickens in another. The beef scrap may be left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper, so that the chickens can eat all of this feed they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately it is advisable to wait until the chicks are ten days' old, although some poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chickens at the start without bad results.

Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required. Where the chickens are kept in small bare yards, fine charcoal grit, and oyster shell should be kept before the chickens all the time, and cracked or ground bone may be fed. The bone is not necessary for chickens that have a good range.

WHEN FOWLS BEGIN TO LAY

Small Breeds Produce Eggs When Only Six Months Old—Keep Growing for Early Maturity.

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., begin to lay when about seven months old, if properly cared for. Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., begin when about six months old. Feed well, and keep the chicks growing to obtain early maturity.