

Local and Personal News

WANTED—To buy milk cow. Must be good milker. Apply at Times office. 3tf.

We have a carload of land plaster en route. C.R. Buchanan & Co.

FOR SALE—Fine span of work mules, guaranteed true and gentle. C. T. COLT, R.F.D. 4, 4-6

LOST—Silk parasol, either at bank or Spraner's store two weeks ago, I took another by mistake. As this was a present from my son now in the army, I will gladly pay a reward for its return and will return the one I took by mistake. Please return to Mrs. S. E. Akin, or leave at The Times office. 2tf.

We can save our customers 75 cents per ton on land plaster if ordered now and taken from the car when it arrives. C. B. Buchanan & Co.

FOR SALE—2700-lb. team, 3½-in. wagon and good work harness, \$200.00. A bargain. P. C. Peik, Huber, Oregon. 18tf.

WANTED—Burbank seed and Garnet Chili potatoes. E. J. Borling, Scholls Phone, Beaverton. 8

Blasting powder, caps and fuse for sale in any quantity. A. A. PIKE, Scholls phone, Route 4, Beaverton, Oregon. 2tf.

Pigs and shoats for sale by B. R. Galbraith on the S. K. Nelson place 1½ miles east of Beaverton. 2tf.

FOR RENT—6-room modern house. Inquire of Mrs. A. T. Alexander. 4tf.

For Sale—About 18 acres adjoining Beaverton. Fully equipped with a good set of buildings. All in cultivation. 13 acres of Beaverdam land, bal-

ance oak timber soil, exceptionally well tiled and drained, fenced and cross-fenced. The owner of this place has made a fortune from this land and wants to retire. Price is reasonable and terms if desired. Stroud & Tucker. 3tf.

WANTED—Will pay highest cash price for your chickens and eggs. W. G. Hagar, Route 4, Box 20, Phone 3-line-3, Beaverton, Oregon. 3tf.

GOOD TEAM for sale, weight 2900 lbs. Mrs. C. Carlson, Route 4, Beaverton, Oregon. 6-8*

TWO YOUNG sows and eight fine pigs for sale. LACY on Bull Mountain. 6

FOR SALE—17 sacks Garnet potatoes. LACY, Bull Mountain.

If you are a subscriber of the Woman's Home Companion, American Magazine and Every Week, renew your subscription to them through their Beaverton representative, R. L. Tucker, at Stroud & Tucker's office. New subscribers are solicited to subscribe this month.



R. N. Stanfield.

Germans in This Country Must Register by Tomorrow

The following notice of German registration is sent out by United States Marshal Geo. F. Alexander for the district of Oregon:

Notice of German Registration.
All German Aliens are Required to Register between February 4th and February 9th, 1918.

By Proclamation of the President of the United States, all German aliens are hereby notified that all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the German Empire or Imperial German Government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards on registration day, who are in the United States and not actually naturalized as American citizens, are required to register as alien enemies.

The dates of registration, within the State of Oregon, have been fixed by the Attorney General of the United States to commence at 6:00 A. M. on February 4th and to continue on each day successively thereafter between the hours of 6:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. up to and including the 9th day of February, 1918, at 8:00 P. M.

All German aliens residing or being within the city of Beaverton or vicinity are hereby required to present themselves for registration at the Post-Office in said city to the Postmaster who has been designated by the Attorney General as Assistant Registrar of said city, and to complete their registration on or before the 9th day of February, 1918, at 8:00 P. M.

Any German alien, required to register, who fails to complete his registration within the time fixed therefor, or who violates,

or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President of the United States, or these Regulations, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, is liable to restraint, imprisonment and detention for the duration of the war, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by law.

Forms of registration affidavits, registration cards, and instructions to registrants and other necessary forms will be furnished by the Postmaster.

Geo. F. Alexander,
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Oregon
M. E. Fitzpatrick,
Postmaster and Assistant Registrar.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Department of Justice, Registration of Alien Enemies

Suggestions and Instructions to Registrants.

Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.

Every registrant should read carefully the form of registration affidavit handed to him and ask the registration officer for explanation on all points not clear to him before attempting to fill out the blanks. Registration officials are instructed to give registrants all possible aid in the way of explanation and advice.

Each registrant is required to

Louis Albert Banks

Who speaks at the Beaverton Highschool Sunday, February 17, at 3:00 P. M., in the "Dry America" rally on the subject, "Making Uncle Sam a Safe Leader for Democracy."

At this meeting a big American flag will be given to the room of the public school that receives the highest vote.

Things You Want

It isn't any trouble at all to think of the things you want. It's how to get them that causes most of the worry.

There's the comfortable home, money for old age, means to educate the children, that vacation trip and a thousand and one other things that come crowding up the minute you think of the things you want. A little savings account at our bank is the best start you can make. It will grow. The funds are safe. Some day some of the things you want will be yours if you work, save and bank with us.

We will pay you 4 per cent on your savings, or you may open a checking account with \$25.00 or more. We make no charge for either of these accounts.

BANK of BEAVERTON
Beaverton Oregon

furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

Three blank forms of registration affidavits must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative (with the exception of the blanks indicated to be filled out by the registration officer and the description of the registrant and the placing of finger prints on the blank) and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the registration officer, who will fill in the description of the registrant and supervise the fixing of the finger prints and the attaching of the photographs. If the registrant cannot write he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space provided opposite the signature space.

The finger printing is a method of identification and follows the practice observed in the military and the naval service of

the United States. The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after 10 days but before 15 days from the last day fixed for registration in his registration district to obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his left thumb print in the presence of the registration officer.

One benefit of the war is that it has induced consumers to study foods and food values.

This space for rent.
See R. H. Jonas

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocery's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 8½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8½ and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present needs and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year, we will have recapitulated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.
As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-sufficient. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. These three countries were chosen upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar. East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 19 2/3 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this measure ration could not be filled by the French government it was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American house consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.
"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.35 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.06 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.35 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,900,000."

Next Year.
With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the questions concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.00 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about 28 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventually," Mr. Hoover said, "be about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.23, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 21 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.35 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade."

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

WANTED—Beef, pork, veal, chickens, eggs, hides and all farm produce. I buy and sell. General hauling. Tom Miller, P. O. Route 4, Beaverton, Oregon, Phone Beaverton 3-line-3. 5tf.

WANTED—A woman to stay nights and help evenings and mornings. Can take in sewing or go out through the day. Fair wages. Second house west of starch factory. Mrs. Bruce. 6-7*

SCHEDULE OUT FOR MOLE AND GOPHER CAMPAIGN

United States Department of Agriculture Asks for Farm Survey—Drain Systems for Two Farms at Laurel Planned.

(County Agent Notes by N. C. Jamison)

The schedule for the mole and gopher campaign has been decided upon as follows:

March 4—10:45 A. M., West Union; 2:45 P. M., Bethany.
March 5—10:45 A. M., Reedville; 1:00 P. M., Beaverton; 2:45 P. M., Union.

March 6—10:45 A. M., Kinton; 2:45 P. M., Scholls.

March 7—10:45 A. M., Laurel; 2:45 P. M., Hillsdale.

March 8—10:45 A. M., Bloomington; 2:45 P. M., Verbort.

March 11—10:45 A. M., Roy; 2:45 P. M., Kansas City.

March 12—10:45 A. M., Gales Creek; 2:45 P. M., Diley.

March 13—10:45 A. M., Gaston; 2:45 P. M., Hills.

March 14—10:45 A. M., Middleton; 2:45 P. M., Laurel Ridge.

March 15—10:45 A. M., Tualatin; 2:45 P. M., Tigard.

Theo. H. Sheffer of the U. S. Biological Survey, will assist in the meetings, giving demonstrations in trapping and in the preparation of the hides for market. The meetings will be held at the schools so that the boys and girls may have an opportunity of learning the trapping business and make the work a part of their Thrift Campaign. The farmers of the several localities are also invited and the meeting are so planned that it is expected that all communities will be reached.

Farm Survey of Crops and Labor
February 11 to 16.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has asked that a survey of crops and labor be made Feb. 11 to 16. This survey will be made by the Agricultural Council and it is desired that the labor needs of every farmer be learned and that any seed he may have for sale or wish to buy, together with acreage of crops be listed. Blanks will be furnished by the department and each farmer will fill out the blank for his farm. The data thus obtained is to be strictly confidential.

Farm Drains Planned.

Farm drainage systems were planned in part, on the farms of L. W. Guild, Bruce Schulerich and Gus Krause. The soil types on the farms were examined to determine the distance apart of the drains, and with a soil augur the depth to place the drains was determined. These farmers are planning some extensive draining of their farms and when carried to completion should materially increase the productivity of the soil. W. L. Powers, professor of irrigation and drainage at Oregon Agricultural College, directed the work in planning these systems and his assistance may be secured for other farms by making application to the County Agent.

Office of County Agent Moved.

The County Agent has now established permanent headquarters in Room 3 of the Commercial Building in Hillsboro.

The home guard company added seven new members to its roster Tuesday night, making a total of 51 enlisted men. They are now past the halfway mark, but still need 49 members to reach the minimum for an infantry company.

Everybody should boost for the local company as we may be glad we have them some day. They are giving their time evenings to drilling in order that they may perfect themselves in military science and the least that anybody can do is to say a good word for them and the work they are doing. Their aim is the creation of a good military company with a high standard of field efficiency.

FOR SALE—New Backsby incubator and brooder, 110-egg capacity, cheap. C. L. Barzee, ¼-mile east of Beaverton. 5*