

CANDIDATES LINED UP FOR PRIMARIES

Many Enter Race on Last Day for Filing; West Candidate for U. S. Senate.

Salem, Or., April 13.—Up to 12 o'clock last night the office of Secretary of State Olcott was open to accommodate candidates for political offices who chose the last day allowed by law for filing declarations of candidacy or statements that are to appear in voters' pamphlets. Throughout the day the office was crowded with candidates who appeared in person, or friends delegated by them to file their statements before the final hour expired. At 5 o'clock yesterday most of the late comers had been listed, apparently, but when the office was opened again after the dinner hour mails began to bring in additional names.

The surprise of the day, however, came at 5 o'clock when Fred A. Williams, of Grants Pass, filed for public service commissioner in opposition to Frank J. Miller, incumbent and chairman of the commission. They are candidates to represent the State at large on the commission.

A. H. Burton, of Portland, filed at a late hour as a Republican candidate for the short term as United States Senator, and John Nickum, of Portland, came in as a fourth contestant for State Labor Commissioner.

Early in the night Bruce Dennis filed as candidate for a Republican national committeeman against Ralph E. Williams, and it lacked just 30 minutes of the midnight hour when Joseph A. Smith came in as a competitor of Mrs. Maria L. T. Hidden as the Democratic candidate for congress.

Republican candidates without opposition are W. C. Hawley for representative in congress from the first district; N. J. Sinnott for representative in congress from the second district; George M. Brown for attorney general; J. A. Churchill for state school superintendent; George T. Cochran for superintendent of water division No. 2 and several candidates for smaller district offices.

Democrats failed to place candidates in the field for the majority of the offices. Mrs. Hidden and Mrs. Alexander Thompson, of The Dalles, the latter a candidate to succeed herself in the legislature, are the only women aspirants for office to be voted on at the primary election.

A list of Republican candidates who have filed follows:

Republican Candidates.

United States senator, long term—S. B. Huston, Portland; Charles L. McNary, Salem; Robert N. Stanfield, Stanfield.

United States senator, short term—Charles J. Schnabel, Fred W. Mulkey, Portland; A. H. Burton, Portland.

Member of national committee—Ralph E. Williams, Portland; Bruce Dennis, La Grande.

Representative in congress, first district—W. C. Hawley, Salem.

Representative in congress, second district—N. J. Sinnott, The Dalles.

Representative in congress, third district—A. W. Lafferty, C. N. McArthur, Portland.

Governor—J. E. Anderson, The Dalles; L. J. Simpson, North Bend; Gus C. Moser, Portland; James Withycombe, Salem; Ben W. Olcott, Salem; F. C. Harley, Astoria.

State treasurer—William Adams, Portland; E. D. Cusick, Albany; Thomas F. Ryan, Gladstone; O. M. Plummer, Portland; Ben F. West, Salem; O. P. Hoff, Salem.

Justice of supreme court (to succeed Justice Wallace McCamant)—Percy R. Kelly, Albany; Charles A. Johns, Portland; John S. Coke, Marshfield.

Attorney general—George M. Brown, Roseburg.

Superintendent of public instruction—J. A. Churchill, Baker.

Labor commissioner—C. H. Gram, William A. Dalziel, John H. Holston, John C. Nickum, all of Portland.

Public service commissioner (state at large)—Frank J. Miller, Albany; Fred A. Williams, Grants Pass.

Superintendent of water division No. 1—H. E. Abry, St. Helens; Percy A. Cupper, Salem; J. B. Schaefer, Linnton.

Superintendent of water division No. 2—George T. Cochran, La Grande.

Candidates for state senator on the Republican ticket are:

Third district (Lane)—Walter B.

Jones, O. H. Foster, Eugene. Fourth district (Lane, Linn)—John B. Bell, Eugene; Elbert Bede, Cottage Grove.

Republicans for legislature: Third district (Lane)—W. S. Roberts, Louis E. Bean, James Fullerton, H. C. Wheeler, David M. Graham, Allen Eaton, Eugene.

Democratic Candidates.

Member of national committee—Will H. Hornbrook, Albany; J. W. Morrow, Portland.

United States senator in congress (long term)—Will R. King, Ontario; Oswald West, Portland.

Representative in congress, third district (Multnomah)—Maria L. T. Hidden, Portland; John S. Smith, Portland.

Governor—Harvey G. Starkweather, Milkauckie; Walter M. Pierce, La Grande.

TOMATO BLIGHT SERIOUS

Large Plants Should be Transplanted to Prevent Losses.

Preventive measures for tomato blight, a very serious disease on the Pacific Coast, include crop rotation, sterilization of soil by steam or boiling water, and planting resistant strains. The blight is considered to be due to a soil fungus that attacks and kills the feeding roots, says a new circular (105, Blight of Tomatoes), just issued by the extensive service of the Oregon Agricultural College. The fungus can live on organic matter in the soil, beyond the reach of sprays. Hence control has not been gained, and the preventive measures are relied upon to avoid blight losses. Setting large transplants with special care not to injure the roots will help enable the plant to mature and bear fruit before the fungus invades the roots. Many growers prick off the plants into paper pots, in which they are allowed to grow to considerable size before set into the field.

Fuel for Coming Winter Is Problem

Transportation Will Increase From Now On; Order Wood and Coal at Once.

"Order your next winter's fuel now." This is the advice of Fred J. Holmes, Fuel Administrator for Oregon who has just received information indicating that the strain on transportation will increase rather than decrease from now on.

"America's response to the allies' urgent call for more troops in Europe means that more freight cars must be diverted for transportation of war supplies to the seaboard," said Mr. Holmes today. "As our army grows in France its needs will increase also, and they must be supplied first."

"Industrial plants and individuals can prevent a shortage this coming fall and winter by getting in their supplies now. By distributing the burden of fuel production over the summer months it will be possible to maintain a constant production sufficient to fill all needs in Oregon. The big danger of a fuel shortage next winter lies in the habit of putting off ordering until fall. This throws a great load upon fuel dealers, and under present conditions Oregon can easily experience a fuel famine next winter due to labor shortage and the lack of cars sufficient to meet the normal seasonal demands. Fill the woodshed and fill the coal bin—and DO IT NOW."

Taxes Turned Over.

A large turnover of taxes was made Friday by Sheriff D. A. Elkins to Treasurer S. W. Taylor. The money is divided among the various funds as follows:

State and county	\$18,460.05
Cities	5,069.69
School districts	5,855.85
Union high schools	298.60
Road districts	1,690.44
Port of St. Lawrence	419.65
Forest fire patrol	39.18
Total	\$31,833.36

Nature Cures, The Doctor Takes the Fee.

There is an old saying that "Nature cures, the doctor takes the fee," but as everyone knows you can help Nature very much and thereby enable it to effect a cure in much less time than is usually required. This is particularly true of colds. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy relieves the lungs, loosens the tough mucus and aids in its expectoration, allays the cough and aids in restoring the system to a healthy condition.

THE WAR, THE FARM AND THE FARMER

By Herbert Quick
Member Federal Farm Loan Board

The farmer everywhere loves peace. The American farmer especially loves peace. Since the dawn of history, the farmer has been the man who suffered most from war. All that he possesses lies out of doors in plain sight and is a spoil of war—his house, his grain, his livestock. The flames that light the skies in the rear of every invading army are consuming the things that yesterday represented his life work, and the life labors of past generations of farmers.

Everywhere the farmer is a warrior when war is the only thing which will make and keep him free. He cannot rally to the colors as quickly as can the dwellers in the cities, because it takes longer to send to the farms the call to arms. It takes longer to call the farmers from the fields than the city dwellers from the shops. Many do not hear the first blast of the trumpet. Others do not at first understand its meaning because they have not had the time to talk the matter over with their acquaintances. Instead of reading half a dozen extras a day, the farmer may read weekly papers only. He must have more time in a sudden emergency to make up his mind.

It is impossible to set the farmers of the United States on fire by means of any sudden spark of rumor. But when they do ignite, they burn with a slow, hot fire which nothing can put out. They are sometimes the last to heat up; but they stay hot. In a long fight they are always found steadily carrying the battle across No-Man's Land in the last grim struggle. The American farmer will give all that he has and all that he is to win this great war against war.

This war was at first hard to understand. No armed foe had invaded the United States. The night skies were not reddened by burning ricks and farm houses. No raiding parties robbed us of our cattle or horses. No saboteurs insulted our women. It seemed to many of us that we were not at war—the thing was so far off. We did not realize what a giant war had become—a monster with a thousand arms that could reach across the seas and take from us three-fourths of everything we grew. But finally we saw that it was so.

If the Imperial German government had made and enforced an order that no American farmer should leave his

own land, haul grain or drive stock to town, it would have done only a little more than it accomplished by its interdiction against the freedom of the sea. What was the order against which we rebelled when we went into this war? Look at the condition of the American farmer in the later part of 1914 and the first half of 1915 and see.

When the war broke out, through surprise and panic we partially gave up for a while the use of the sea as a highway. And the farmers of America faced ruin. I know an Iowa farmer who sold his 1914 crop of 25,000 bushels of wheat for seventy cents a bushel. Farmers in the south sold their cotton for half the cost of producing it. All this time those portions of the world whose ports were open were ready to pay almost any price for our products. When finally we set our ships in motion once more, prosperity returned to the farms. But it never returned for the farmers of those nations which remained cut off from ocean traffic.

Take the case of Australia. There three crops have remained unsold on the farms. No ships could be spared to make the long voyage to Australia. So in spite of the efforts of the Government to save the farmers from ruin, grain has rotted in the open. Millions of tons have been lost for lack of a market.

Such conditions spell irretrievable disaster. Such conditions would have prevailed in this country from the outbreak of the war until now if our Government had not first resisted with every diplomatic weapon, and finally drawn the sword.

Why did we draw the sword? To keep up the price of wheat and cotton, and to protect trade only? If someone should order you to remain on your farm, and not to use the public highways, would your resistance be based only on the fear of loss in profits from failure to market your crops? By no means! You would fight to the last gasp! Not to make money, but to be free!

When a man is enslaved, all he loses in money is his wages. But the white man has never been able to accept slavery. He has never yet been successfully enslaved. There rises up in him against servitude a resentment so terrible that death always is preferable.

(This is the first of three articles. The second to be published next week.)

U. S. Loans To Farmers Now Nearly \$50,000,000

Nearly twelve million dollars was loaned out to farmers of the United States by the Federal land banks during the month of January last.

On February 1 the total amount loaned out to farmers by these banks since they were established was nearly \$50,000,000, the number of loans closed being 24,000. The amount applied for at that date was \$260,000,000, representing over 100,000 applicants.

The total loans made by the various banks were as follows:

St. Paul	\$9,750,400
Spokane	8,920,075
Wichita	8,643,200
Berkeley	3,666,600
Omaha	3,210,190
Houston	3,124,412
New Orleans	3,024,255
Louisville	2,927,900
St. Louis	2,296,430
Baltimore	2,114,200
Springfield	1,614,665
Columbia	1,469,055

What are you farmers going to do for the Government now that it is asking for the Third Liberty Loan?

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Here are some of the things your Liberty Bond money loaned to the Government will buy for our boys "Over There":

- A \$50 Liberty Bond will supply four months' sustenance in the field for one of our soldiers.
- A \$100 Liberty Bond will supply 200 pounds of smokeless powder for one of the big guns.
- A \$200 Liberty Bond will equip and uniform four of our bluejackets.
- A \$500 Liberty Bond will supply 180 of our boys with gas masks, in which to face one of the deadliest menaces of the trenches.
- A \$1,000 Liberty Bond will buy gasoline enough to drive one of our submarines 2,000 miles in our campaign against the undersea raiders of the Kaiser.
- A \$2,000 Liberty Bond will supply 520 thirteen-pound shells to sink German submarines.

Every Liberty Bond you buy helps actively to shorten and win the War.

"Protection the Allies afford us may weaken our sense of duty."—Taft, Feb. 4, 1917. Have you weakened? Do your duty! Buy Liberty Bonds.



Who Is
L. J.
Simpson?

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
for the NOMINATION for

Governor

Primary
Friday,
MAY 17, 1918

Born, September 1, 1877.

Son of the late Capt. A. M. Simpson, pioneer shipping and lumberman. Educated at Mt. Tamalpais Academy and University of California.

Worked as a laborer in 1889, at \$1.50 per day, in the ship yards on Coos Bay, Oregon.

Rose from the ranks to executive head of a large lumber and shipping industry, employing many thousands of men.

Started the town of North Bend, 1901. Fostered community progress, founded and developed many enterprises.

Mayor of North Bend, 1902-1914. Patriotic work in connection with Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Stamp activities, for the last twelve months.

His executive ability, his business experience and his constructive policies, DO make him:

'Your Kind of Man for Governor'



CONGOLEUM RUGS

The Modern Floor Covering

Congoleum Rugs meet every requirement of the housewife where a low price rug is required. Their beauty is undeniable. They are durable, economical, sanitary, waterproof and lie flat without tacking. They are made up in beautiful patterns and in almost any size desired and are very reasonable in price.

We have also just received a shipment of Axminster and Brussels room size rugs, Scrims and Curtain material.

Make your spring selections early. We can deliver anytime.

BRAUER & CONLEY

Cor. 9th and Oak

Eugene, Oregon

Are YOU Going to Do Your Part?

UNCLE SAM NEEDS YOUR QUARTERS, HALF-DOLLARS AND DOLLARS in the biggest job he ever tackled to keep this country free.

HE DOESN'T ASK YOU TO GIVE. HE WANTS YOU TO SAVE and lend to the government—to save and invest

ALL YOU NEED IS 25 CENTS TO BEGIN. Buy your first War Stamp today. Buy more as fast as you can.

ALL YOUR MONEY WILL BE PAID BACK to you in five years with a good, sure profit—better than 21% on your investment.

INVEST IN WAR STAMPS. THEY ARE ON SALE AT OUR OFFICE—an authorized agency of the United States Treasury Department.

OREGON POWER Co.
Springfield

