

Hints for the Home

by Nancy Hart

Good picture-framing is a new art which has much to do with the increased popular appreciation of pictures, and the fact that pictures seem to have a new beauty in our eyes.

It has been discovered that the best way to bring out all that is lovely in a picture is to have it properly framed. One that seems dull may only need the right frame to bring it back to favor—perhaps a lighter, more colorful frame, toned to its colors, instead of the old, dull, heavy frame. Before discarding a picture that seems to have no charm, "try on" a more becoming frame, and see what a difference there will be.

Makes Draperies Hang Straight

Sew taped weights across the bottom of draperies on the inside of hem and they will always hang trim and straight.

Freshens Withered Apples

Wash and clean withered apples and place in a stone crock filled with salt brine—one handful of salt to every three gallons of water. Change water every six hours until apples appear fresh.

Keep Old Potatoes White

To prevent old potatoes from turning dark when cooked, add a teaspoon of vinegar to the water when it starts to boil. This will keep potatoes white and leaves no taste of vinegar afterward.

Removes White Spots on Furniture

Dip a cloth in scalding water, place on spot, remove quickly and rub over spot with a dry cloth. Repeat, if necessary, and finish with a brisk rub with linseed oil.

Salt Kill Plant Pests

If you will work a little salt around the inside of flower pots, baskets or boxes, it will kill any bugs that may be at the roots, and also act as a fertilizer.

Easy Ice-Box Meals

If the ice-box meal is well planned and balanced, almost any family will welcome it once or twice a week—and it is a splendid change for the cook. One good menu is—iced cream of beet soup, stuffed pork tenderloin (sliced cold), potato chips, salad in lemon-flavored gelatin, grape ice-box pudding, iced drink.

First Salesman: "Didn't the flies bother you up in your room last night?"

2nd Ditto: "No, I put a piece of limburger cheese in the corner and parked them there all night."



Beats "Trudy"

Miss Ethel Hertle of New York won the Wrigley ten mile swim for women on Lake Ontario, competing with the famous Gertrude Ederle and other noted swimmers. She'll collect a prize of \$10,000 for her victory.

Clipped Comment

HOOVER AND WHEAT.

(Portland Oregonian.)

A perturbed citizen informs this newspaper that some of the farm organizations of the Pacific northwest are giving sympathetic ear to the political charge that Herbert Hoover, during the war, manipulated the prices of wheat to the grave detriment of the producer.

The citizen is justified in his perturbation, if the report is true. But its truth we unhesitatingly reject.

The war is not so long in the past that we have forgotten the state papers and the warnings of the high counsellors of government that food was as essential to victory over the enemy as were munitions, and the varied paraphernalia of war. It is not so long in the past that the posters of the time carrying the vivid slogan, "Food Will Win the War" are blotted from our memory. It was a period in which sacrifice was necessary. Our people were encouraged to exercise restraint in the use of breadstuffs and even regulated in their consumption. It was likewise essential that the production of breadstuffs should be stimulated by reasonable prices, but that prices should not be so unreasonable that they would be reflected in a great advance in the cost of living, with its never-ending cycle of industrial unrest, strikes for higher wages and unbearable cost of war enterprises.

The attitude of agricultural America in the emergency was truthfully set forth by President Wilson in a message to congress, July 12, 1918, vetoing an attempt by congress to raise the minimum price of wheat to \$2.40. Said the president: "By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal," they had exerted themselves "to an extraordinary degree to produce the best crop possible," and "their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise."

In our own Pacific northwest farmers, spurred by deep loyalty and enthusiastic patriotism, went out even upon the dry lands and the semi-scarce lands and with no thought of pecuniary profit put them into wheat, with the thought that crops, though they might necessarily be meager, would add to the vitally-needed supply.

To say now that the farmers of this country were deprived of just prices for their wheat is to say either that the war-time directors of the destinies of this country, headed by a democratic president, deceived them unduly to patriotic exertions and sacrifice, or that, while these directors spoke the truth, the farmers were nevertheless entitled to big profits at the cost of prolonging the welter of death in Europe and of burdening their country and their posterity with a greater indebtedness.

We say again that we do not believe that the farmers of this country regret that they played, as President Wilson expressed it, "a most gratifying and admirable part in the full mobilization of the resources of this country," or that they are repining because high

profits were renounced in order to perpetuate their country. In view of this opinion it would be somewhat beside the point to refute the statements that have been made as to Mr. Hoover's part in fixing the war-time price of wheat, but for the extravagances of the charges. The farmers have been told that Mr. Hoover favored a basic price of \$1.50 for wheat; that he fixed the \$2.20 minimum himself and that he sold in Europe for as high as \$4 American-grown wheat bought at \$2.20.

Every one of these statements is disproved by official documents. Early in 1917 the allied powers which had been bidding against each other for wheat supplies created a centralized purchasing board for the purpose of driving down the price of wheat. In a letter to President Wilson setting forth the wheat situation, dated July 10, 1917, Mr. Hoover said:

I am informed that most of the allied countries have fixed the price of wheat to the farmer at \$1.50 per bushel and many of their producers believe that as allies it is our duty to furnish wheat at a price which delivered to them will not exceed their domestic price, in other words about \$1.50 per bushel Chicago. Neither the responsible officials nor I hold this view, because I consider stimulation to production, if no other reason, is in the long run in the interest of the allies.

The government purchase price of wheat fixed in 1917 at \$2.20 was unanimously recommended by a fair price committee appointed by the president and consisting of six persons representing the agricultural interests, two representing la-

Just Like Daddy



Bobbie Quigley of Washington, D. C., not quite three years old, shown lighting up his cigar. The bigger and blacker they come, the better Bobbie likes 'em.

bor, two representing business and two who were economists. Mr. Hoover was not a member.

In accepting the recommendations of the committee, President Wilson on August 30, 1917, issued a public statement declaring that "the price now recommended by that committee, \$2.20 per bushel at Chicago for the basic grade, will be rigidly adhered to by the food administration." He closed with this paragraph:

Mr. Hoover at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendations I determine the government's fair

price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding the price.

In disposing of grain purchased by the government grain corporation, the grain was sold for domestic use at government cost. On surplus sold to the allies a percentage for actual overhead—costs of handling, storage, etc.—was added, and a further margin of 1 per cent "to cover unforeseen costs." On surplus sold to neutrals, a profit of 20 per cent was charged which was turned into the United States treasury to compensate in very small part for the high cost of chartering neutral grain carriers, neutral charters having advanced several hundred per cent.

It will not be denied here that there was dissatisfaction in the Pacific northwest for a time over the low price of wheat at Portland, as compared with Chicago prices. This spread was due to freight rates. But so soon a shipping board vessels constructed on the Pacific coast were available, Mr. Hoover was one of those who personally, and persistently, urged upon the shipping board that shipping board vessels carry flour from the coast at a rate of \$6 a ton as against the current rate of \$11.50 a ton, and wheat at \$3.50 a ton as against the current rate of \$9.50. The shipping board finally agreed and Portland prices were thereafter based on Baltimore.

How this effort of Mr. Hoover was treated at the time is shown by these headlines of a first-page article in the Portland Journal, a democratic newspaper, of February

25, 1918:

\$9,000,000 IS SAVED NORTHWEST WHEATMEN THROUGH EFFORTS OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION. HOOVER—GROWERS WILL GET 15c A BUSHEL MORE THAN THEY DID LAST YEAR.

There was supplemented to the main article another article from the Journal's Washington news bureau, headed:

HOOVER, HURLEY AND McNARY RESPONSIBLE IN MAIN FOR VICTORY.

These articles discuss the lower shipping board rate and represent the saving to northwest wheat growers as amounting to \$9,000,000. The actual effect of this plan was an increase of 15 cents a bushel on wheat at Portland.

Thus we find Mr. Hoover, not only in the document quoted but in others, urging congress to set up a measure of control that would circumvent the purpose of the combined allies to keep the price of wheat at \$1.50.

We find him taking no part in recommending the price at which the government would buy.

We find him actively interesting himself in the situation created in the northwest by the freight differentials and find him obtaining a government concession which saved the farmers of this territory \$9,000,000.

And we find virtually every untruth directed against him in this connection by democratic politicians as in fact directed against a democratic president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.

Now . . . a complete Thor home laundry costs no more than the average washer alone

COME and see the lowest priced quality washer and ironer in the world. A special sale now! Just think—you can iron the acres of flat work in less than an hour that used to require nearly half a day! The new Thor Rotary Iron does everything a big ironer will do, too. Has ironing surface equal to 10 flat irons. Heats as fast as an electric iron. Pressure is automatic. No hard bearing down to sap strength and vitality. You sit as you iron. The new Thor laundry combination is hailed as the greatest contribution ever made in the interest of women's freedom. See and try it for yourself!

The amazing new Thor Rotary Iron fits right on the washer, in place of the wringer, as shown.



Here is the washer part of the complete home laundry—the new Thor agitator . . . lowest priced quality washer in the world.



Fewer parts, big capacity, faster, most sanitary, colorful, enamelled tub, direct gear drive, won't break buttons. General Electric motor.

The picture tells the story of this new combination home laundry

Every home can afford the Thor Washer and Iron. The two together cost no more than the average washer by itself. Special sale prices and terms.



1. When you've finished washing and wringing, you lift the wringer off.

2. Then you place the new Thor Rotary Iron in the wringer position, turned to the place you want.



The new Thor Rotary Iron, only low priced iron in the world—can be purchased alone, as shown above. It will also operate on all late model Thor washers.



The new Thor Washer and Iron together, only \$1 down

Beginning September 15th. Unusually attractive cash prices, also.

Pacific Power & Light Company
Always at your service

NOW! Only 2 Weeks Away!

Seventh Annual

Heppner RODEO

Morrow County's Own Wild West Show

September 27-28-29

Morrow County Wool and Grain Show Last Two Days

Bucking - Races - Roping

DAILY EVENTS

Saddle Horse Race, Pony Express, Calf Roping, Boys' Pony Race, Bulldogging, Bareback Riding, Bucking Contest, Relay Race, Special Race, Cowboy Race, Chariot Race.

ROMAN RACE LAST TWO DAYS ONLY.

MORROW COUNTY DERBY SATURDAY, \$175 in Prizes

Hildebrand's United Shows

With many rides for the kiddies.

Fletcher's Round-Up Band

DANCING EACH EVENING. OPEN AIR PAVILION

C. W. McNAMER, President. L. L. GILLIAM, Secretary.
Heppner, Ore.