

WAR TIMES REQUIRE NEW MORE WORK

By E. L. THORPE.

It is not easy to realize in the changing weather of winter, when snow lies on the ground and Boreas howls at night and the mercury makes a sudden descent toward the bottom of the tube, that seed time is just around the corner, and that the summer's work will be upon us ere we know it. The thought inevitably suggests speculation as to how plowing, harrowing, cultivation and harvest are to be accomplished in the absence of the large percentage of the country's man power which has been transferred to military service.

The readiness of American women to bear a hand in farming has been demonstrated, and already they are giving new assurance of their willingness to demonstrate it again during the coming spring and summer; but there is a limit to the physical endurance of womanhood, and it would be unwise to invoke the aid of women for the heaviest agricultural pursuits, at the expense of war activities which are recognized as being peculiarly her own, and which others cannot perform nearly so well, if they can perform them at all.

That women will render much valuable assistance on the farms is a foregone conclusion, but the solution of the food problem calls for more than the combined man power and women power available, particularly in view of the other imperative demands upon human energy in this critical time.

This country, in common with the rest of the world, is just beginning to appreciate the value of its boy power. That splendidly efficient body known as the Boy Scouts had done much to promote this appreciation, even before the exigencies of war demonstrated the fitness of the younger American boys to maintain the traditions for which their big brothers are now fighting. Last spring and summer, American boys in general—yes, and American girls—proved their aptitude for war gardening. In addition to this, farm boys and farm girls made a fine record at raising food animals. Many city and town boys who, for one reason or another, failed to have a part in the all-important business of food production last year are eager to do so this year.

And the need will be far greater than it was a year ago. War has drawn upon the nation's man power, and will continue to draw upon it. Meanwhile, our own and our allies' food requirements are ever heavier and heavier, since Europe is obliged to devote itself almost exclusively to direct prosecution of the war, whereas we, by virtue of our distance from the actual scene of hostilities, have opportunity for the production of food. We have an abundance of fertile land, seed is available, and American resourcefulness can manage to raise crops despite the fertilizer shortage. Our chief problem is that of hands to perform the labor.

Right here the American boy of 12 to 18 fits in admirably. Generally speaking, he is strong of body, patriotic of impulse, and fond of the great out-doors. The farm offers him the most wholesome form of exercise, with the added pleasure of seeing his efforts produce profitable results—always with the proviso, however, that a growing boy is not a man and should not be expected to do a man's work. Some states are not even making plans to mobilize their boy power for farm work during the coming spring and summer. Intelligently organized and "officered," the boys will give a good account of themselves. They are in the formative period of their lives, when they learn easily and are prompt to apply that which they learn. Once duly impressed with the fact that their work is quite as essential to the winning of the war as is that of the men in the trenches, they may be depended upon to contribute their full share of the winning, for that is a way that boys have.

FEED PRICES

The following prices are quoted by us today, subject to change without notice:
Shorts, \$34.00.
Bran, \$32.00.
Middlings, \$41.00.
Holstein Dairy Feed, \$34.00.
Oats and Barley Shorts, \$45.00.
Oats and Barley wanted.
We buy and sell for cash.
SUN DIAL MILL, Fairview.

"How I Succeeded in Practicing Thrift"

The following essays won first, second and third prizes in the recent Thrift contest held by the First State Bank. Sheridan Everett of Orient school district wrote the first prize story. Ruth Schedeen of Hillsview was awarded second prize and Mary Elliott of Orient school received the third prize.

First Prize Essay.

"Father has broken his leg!" This was the startling exclamation made by Bill Everett as he came in at the kitchen door of the Everett home, which was situated among the trees of a Washington forest near Seattle. Bill's father was working in a logging camp during the fall of 1902 and in handling the logs one of them caught him and broke his leg in three places.

It had been about all the father could do to feed and clothe the family up until this time and but little had been put aside for an occasion such as this.

Then too, about this time the twins came into the Everett home to be cared for, and this added extra burdens on the already heavily laden Everett family.

The twins were healthy, robust babies and thrived well. The father's leg healed but he was never as strong and able to work as he was before and found that the duty of a logger was soon to be work which he could no longer perform.

This caused him to look about in quest of some other means of support and he decided upon dairying. He moved to a farm but continued his labors in the woods as he had no money with which to buy cows enough to follow dairying alone.

Mr. Everett now felt, as never before the need of saving, for if he had saved in his youth as he should have done he could have prevented much suffering and inconvenience. However, he fixed upon one aim and that was, that his boys should be taught the lesson of thrift and be better prepared to meet the obstacles of life than he.

This is the beginning of my story of thanks to my father's resolution of thrift. I was one of those twins who had by this time grown to be about eight years of age and just the proper age on which my father could exert his teachings. My brother's name is Sherman and mine Sheridan. People who meet us say we resemble very much and perhaps we do. Again our lives, as twins, are closely interwoven that it is difficult to separate my story from Sherman's.

My father's bank roll grew very slowly as we boys grew larger. But his ambition grew none the less to enter into dairying.

One evening as my brother was returning from school he found five dollars. About this time one of our neighbors died and his widow was selling their stock, among which

were two very fine Jersey heifer calves. My father gave Sherman five dollars more and me ten dollars with which we bought the two calves. They and their offspring were to be ours, but the milk was to be my father's. We watched and cared for the calves with great interest and soon they had calves by their sides. I was more fortunate than my brother as his cow had a male calf and has kept up this record.

This purchase was made five years ago and now I possess five head of Jersey cows and heifers which I value at \$250 at the very least. In the meantime we would work for our neighbors. Sherman would work one day and I the next. In this way we saved quite a bit of money which we placed in the savings bank.

Our school has held three fairs and we have been successful at placing exhibits on display, then also at the county fair we won prizes with our exhibits there.

We have a paper route which is our best money maker and of which I am the manager. This route pays us \$19 a month which we divide. The company put on a bargain day rate and as a result we almost lost our route but this was adjusted.

Last year Sherman and I paid half of the rent and feel proud of it. I am now fifteen years old and have five Jersey cows and heifers, five ewes, one sow, a liberty bond, and some thrift and war savings stamps, all of which are worth \$500. I must not forget to tell that we work our paper route in the morning before breakfast and that all the work we do for our neighbors is done when we can be spared from home.

I do not expect to become president, but I do believe it possible to be a credit and not a debit to the community to which I belong and that is impossible unless I practice thrift throughout my life.

I hope that my story may be of benefit to some other boy or girl and in that way become another unit in my "Practice of Thrift."

SHERIDON EVERETT.

Second Prize Essay.

As we have entered this great world war there are many ways by which we can help our country.

The first step I took in practicing thrift was the conservation of food. I have been more careful not to waste food, to use less meat and wheat flour, and more substitutes. And as the soldiers are now risking their lives in the war they need more healthful and wholesome foods to stand their hardships. The foods that they need most are meat, wheat flour, fats and sugar. Three substitutes for wheat flour that I have already used and found real good are rye, corn and barley flour. Later on I suppose they will have many more substitutes for wheat flour that will be just as common as these. Cereals and legumes are good substitutes for meat and fats. The food that I consider the best is beans. It contains

the protein and fats as meat does and everybody can have beans in their gardens. The fifth lesson I got from the Agricultural college was baked beans. I baked a big panful of beans and the next morning I took some to school to let them taste it. They all thought it was fine and the morning after I brought the recipe to school and copied it on the board so that they all could see how it was made.

The next step I have taken in thrift is taking care and being saving of my clothing. I have been darning and patching my clothes so that they will last longer and I have been especially careful with my woolen clothes, as the soldiers now need warm and comfortable clothing. It is our duty to help them in as many ways as we can.

Everything is going up in price now as it is our duty to be more careful and saving on school supplies, books and toys. I have found out that books keep new and clean longer if they are not marked, handled roughly, and also if they are not dropped on the floor or ground. In school I have been saving on paper, pencils and ink pens, and my paper and pencils now last twice as long as usual.

Next summer I mean to have a garden so that I can help feed our own family if I do not sell any. If the shortage of meat and wheat flour grows there will be great need for gardens. But probably I might sell some berries to the cannery so that I could buy some thrift stamps, which I wish for very much.

MARY SCHEDEEN.

Third Prize Essay.

Thrift, as I take it, is more the art of utilizing that which is at hand to good advantage and thereby saving a penny or so, rather than to strain every nerve to acquire a slight increase in wages to gain the same end. With this thought in mind I have tried in many ways to do my bit in this crisis of national strife.

President Wilson has advised us to not be particular with the style or fit of our clothing, so I have right willingly worn out-grown dresses and coats of my two elder sisters, helped mend the clothing of the family, and given up eating sweets almost entirely. I have also been careful to not waste my tablet paper, Hooverized in my school lunches, made my pencils and pens last as long as possible, helped prepare the vegetables and cereals which are substitutes for meat, wheat, and other things to save more for our soldiers and allies. I have also learned to keep within my sugar limit, and to relish peanut butter, and I believe best of all I have learned to amuse myself at home, rather than to go to the movies.

Believing that a penny saved is two pennies made, I hope that I may be considered a pupil of thrift.

MARY ELLIOTT, Age 14.

"WATCH A LITTLE OUT" ADVISES J. D. MICKLE

In his quarterly report to the public, Dairy and Food Commissioner J. D. Mickle urges that housewives keep careful watch to detect any impure food or substitutes which a few unscrupulous food purveyors are trying to get over on them. He says, "Better watch a little out."

There seems to be a general disposition everywhere to permit greater liberties than usual in the manufacture and sale of food products. And for that reason we are constrained to say to the housewife and others whose duty it is to purchase food and prepare it for the table: "Better watch a little out."

Have the "meatless day," the "wheatless meals," and all other exceedingly commendable conservation practices by all means. In fact we urge redoubled efforts along these lines. A large majority of the food manufacturers and dealers are exerting themselves to play fair with the public, and they deserve your commendation and liberal patronage for so doing.

But never lose sight of the fact that a few unscrupulous food purveyors are resorting to every conceivable cunning, in their efforts to sell sawdust and sand at fancy prices; and stale or spoiled foods are being unblushingly offered by them.

Ancient apples, bogus breakfast foods, bum butter, crawling cheese, colored candy, decayed dainties, explosive eggs, frozen fish putrid poultry, questionable quinces, rotten roots, spurious spices, and suspicious "substitutes" of every description are being called to our attention by earnest inquirers from every corner of the state. Have you seen any signs of sand in the sugar, or sawdust in the bran? A word to the wise is sufficient.

CHICKEN PIE SUPPER AT CEDAR SCHOOLHOUSE

A program and chicken pie supper will be given at Cedar schoolhouse next Saturday evening for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. After the program, supper will be served at a price of 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

Song, "Star Spangled Banner"—By everyone.

Address, by County Commissioner Rufus Holman.

Recitation, "A Tale of Hard Times"—Herbert Everett.

Recitation, "Since Ma Signed Up with Hoover"—Charles Tallman.

Duet, "America I Love You"—Ruby and Ocea Jones.

Recitation, "The Soldier's Wife"—William Castle.

Recitation, "When Father Was a Boy"—Harry Moffit.

Dialogue, "The Deacon's Spotted Calf"—School.

Recitation, "By and By"—Edward Backstrand.

Song, "Battle Cry of Freedom"—School.

Recitation, "Little Orphan Annie"—Anna Moffit.

Recitation, "Wish I Was a Girl"—Norman Noble.

Duet, "Joan of Ark They Are Calling You"—Ruby and Ocea Jones.

Recitation, "The Doll's Funeral"—Bessie Jones.

Dialogue, "The Doctor's Visit"—Bessie Jones, William Castle.

Recitation, "The Name of Old Glory"—Ruby Jones.

Solo, "Keep the Home Fires Burning"—Louise Fritz.

"The Perplexing Situation"—Play by the young people.

Recitation, "Miss Edith Help Sings Along"—Ethel Moffit.

Solo, "My Own United States"—Bessie Jones.

"Renting the Picaninies"—Play by the school.

CHEVROLET BUYERS KNOW VALUE OF CAR

Automobiles are going up in price from ten to twenty per cent, yet there seems to be no slackers among the buyers of the Chevrolet. Ed Osburn, local agent of that popular automobile reports the sale of three within the last few days and says he is going to sell more of them as the roads get better.

Arthur Regner, the Portland manager, was in Gresham yesterday, and he says that his sales are so encouraging that he has hard work to keep his customers supplied. The Chevrolet is the popular machine that everybody admires, not only for its beauty and guaranteed service but for its moderate price, considering that it is one of the standard cars.

Mr. Osburn is the Gresham dealer and is always ready to make demonstrations of the Chevrolet for every prospective purchaser.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEES ARE SELECTED

The County Agricultural Council have selected their community committees at the request of the Government plan for a more complete organization. The committee is to be permanent to consider the agricultural welfare of the community and to gather and give out information as to the crop conditions and other matters of agricultural importance which will assist in the furtherance of our great national cause and aid in the improvement of local agricultural conditions.

The selection of the committee was rushed in order to get the survey which has just been completed. They are all to be congratulated on the results of this survey up to date. Some of them reporting close to 100 per cent from their section.

The personnel of the committees which have been compiled at the present time are as follows:

Beaver Bend District—

G. W. Alder, Gresham, Oregon.

Thos. Wiles, Gresham, R. A.

Jim Burns, Gresham, R. A.

John Strebin, Gresham, R. A.

Columbia Slough District—

J. E. Stansbury, 582 E. Lombard St., Portland, Oregon.

Chris Egger, Portland, R. 1.

A. L. Miller, Portland, R. 1.

D. C. Powell, 27 E. 18th St. N., Portland, Oregon.

E. C. Oliphant, Portland, R. A.

Corbett District—

J. Pounder, Corbett, Oregon.

J. W. Evans, Corbett, Oregon.

A. Barr, Latourell, Oregon.

R. P. Rasmussen, Corbett, Oregon.

Wm. Burkholder, Corbett, Oregon.

Evening Star District—

J. G. Kelley, Portland, R. 1, Bx. 316

Fairview District—

C. H. Stone, Fairview, Oregon.

W. E. Tegart, Portland, R. A.

Blaine Turner, Portland, R. A.

E. G. McGraw, Fairview, Oregon.

J. W. Townsend, Portland, R. A.

Gresham District—

O. I. Neal, Gresham, Oregon.

Dr. Todd, Gresham, Oregon.

E. E. Welling, Portland, R. A.

Wm. Stanley, Portland, R. A.

H. E. Davis, Gresham, Oregon.

W. E. Towle, Portland, R. A.

H. J. Pulfer, Gresham, Oregon.

Hillsdale District—

M. Kehrl, Hillsdale, Oregon.

Lents District—

R. M. Bodley, 4519 Powell Valley Road, Portland.

T. O. Snuffen, Gresham, Oregon.

Donald Furey, Lents, R. 1.

H. L. Johnson, Lents, Oregon.

Lusted District—

B. C. Altman, Gresham, R. 2.

John Sleret, Gresham, Oregon.

W. I. Spencer, Gresham, Oregon.

Lynch District—

Herbert Lynch, Gresham, Oregon.

Wm. Hornecker, Gresham, Oregon.

P. S. Durland, Gresham, Oregon.

L. G. Buckley, Gresham, Oregon.

B. Dahlhammer, Gresham, Oregon.

Pleasant Valley District—

H. E. Poppleton, Gresham, R. 3.

T. P. Campbell, Gresham, Oregon.

G. H. Richey, Gresham, Oregon.

Mr. Berry, Gresham, Oregon.

Powell Valley District—

C. H. Johanson, Gresham, Oregon.

Wm. Anderson, Gresham, Oregon.

Chas. Unis, Gresham, Oregon.

E. J. Gradin, Gresham, Oregon.

O. A. Ekstrom, Gresham, Oregon.

Frank Gustafson, Gresham, Ore.

Rockwood District—

Peter Wieland, Gresham, Oregon.

Mr. Schantin, Fairview, Oregon.

Mr. Tegart, Fairview, Oregon.

W. H. Heustis, Gresham, Oregon.

Russellville District—

H. A. Lewis, Portland, R. 1.

John Webes, Portland, R. 1, Bx 500

T. L. D. Thomas, Fairview, Oregon

Springdale District—

Grant Bell, Troutdale, R. 2.

Chas. Barney, Troutdale, R. 2.

Burt Chamberlain, Troutdale, R. 2.

A. Soderstrom, Troutdale, R. 2.

W. C. T. U. MEETS AT A. C. RUBY HOME

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. A. C. Ruby, Thursday afternoon at 2:30. There will be conveyances at the library at 2:15 for those who have no other way of going. The afternoon will be spent with work and in a social good time. A program of music and readings has been arranged. Solos by the following popular musicians have been promised: violin, Miss Leisla Ruby; vocal, Miss Edella Towle; piano, Miss Gladys Neal. An important part of the program will be the stories by the members as to how they earned the dollar which each one is to bring in at this meeting.

The following ladies will assist the hostess, Mrs. H. L. Wostell, Mrs. C. M. Oliphant, Mrs. Mary Shoemaker, Mrs. Hans C. Larsen of Boring.

Every member is asked to bring a prospective member with them.

Hat Styles.

The newest styles for women, misses and children will be displayed in Miss Mize's shop, beginning March 1.—Adv.

L. J. SIMPSON ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY



L. J. Simpson.

Statement and Platform.

In announcing myself as a candidate for nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held on May 17, 1918, I desire to appeal to the voters of Oregon as individuals, who, as such, are well qualified to judge the issues of the day and who can and will vote as their judgment shall direct.

I am a Republican and believe in the principles of the Republican party, and above everything I am an American and believe in the principles of my country. I am not a member of, nor affiliated with, any particular faction or part of the Republican party; nor am I pledged to support any of the candidates for office at the coming primary election.

I pledge the people of Oregon, that, in conducting my campaign I will not support any particular candidate for office in preference to the other candidate for the same office; that I will not promise appointment to office or political patronage to anyone; that if nominated and elected I shall enter office with neither promise nor pledge to redeem, except those which I give to the people themselves; reserving the right to make such appointments and to conduct the office with whatever unprejudiced independence the best in-

terests of the people of Oregon and the development, peace and welfare of the state shall demand. If the voters decide that they do not desire that I be their candidate I will give my undivided support to the Republican candidate of their choice.

I shall, as far as possible, make a personal campaign, with the object of meeting as many individuals as time will permit, and shall endeavor to establish and maintain a close personal relationship with the people of the state, so that I may the better know and understand their needs and requirements.

In the present struggle for world peace, democracy and the very existence of the nation itself, the first solemn obligation of every man, woman and child is to the land of their birth or adoption. Faithful to that obligation Oregon is proud of its contribution in men, money, food, lumber and ships. The entire wealth and all of the resources of the state have been placed at the disposal of the Government, and if nominated and elected, I shall accord the nation and the administration that full and complete measure of support and assistance which its patriotic citizenship has already exacted.

The people of Oregon have placed upon the state books certain laws which, if nominated and elected, I shall, with all the power and authority of the office of Governor, rigidly and uncompromisingly enforce. The spirit of the times and the vital importance of state-wide prosecution of the Government's war activities require that law and order shall prevail. I shall consider it my sacred duty to preserve such a condition.

I favor the establishment of a national, universal eight hour day for all classes of labor except for agriculture, the very nature of which, makes it impossible to restrict the working hours to any set number.

I am firmly convinced that the progress, prosperity and development of Oregon demands that all lines of business, with due consideration for the absolute necessity of practicing most rigid economy, be maintained as nearly normal as war conditions will permit; and that public expenditures should be limited to actual necessities, under no circumstances permitting private or public improvement to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war.

I favor the comprehensive improvement and construction of roads,

particularly the main or trunk highways, which are of themselves military necessities, and I believe that during the war this work should be prosecuted only with the consent and approval of the National Government. I favor the construction of an adequate system of military highways for the defense of the Pacific Coast and believe that the National Government should undertake such construction immediately upon the termination of the war, so that those resources, upon which the nation is so largely depending in prosecuting the war, will be properly conserved and protected and further as a means of affording employment for the hundreds of thousands of soldiers during the period of readjustment or until such time as the productive activities of peace will require their employment.

If nominated and elected I shall encourage and support such legislation as may be necessary for the establishment of nation-wide prohibition and the permanent adoption of equal suffrage in the state and nation.

I shall endeavor at all times to create and stimulate that patriotic co-operation between employer and employe rendered so necessary by the strenuous conditions of war and so essential to the progress and advancement of the state.

I shall aid and assist in every way, commensurate with due and proper economy, the educational system and institutions of the state and in every possible manner increase their efficiency.

With a knowledge and appreciation of the enormous natural resources of Oregon I shall endeavor to promote development of those resources through establishment of new industries and by encouraging settlers and urging such legislation as will tend to make living conditions better for them and for the thousands of workers and laborers throughout the state.

In administering the office of the state's highest executive I shall endeavor to give to Oregon an impartial, clean, economical and business-like administration, an administration which will have as its ideal, the greatest possible advancement of the moral, social and economic prosperity of the people of the state, and through an ever increasing development of its tremendous resources keep Oregon at the top in the vast fabric of our national life.